



Measuring Success – Handbook

Part I: Quantitative Indicators - #ms03 MDD-W

Nutrition Diversity – Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age (MDD-W)

Indicator Statements		
Indicator (in short)	Indicator	Number [actual value] (Share [%]) of women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years) consuming a minimal diverse diet (at least 5 out of 10 predefined food groups)
	Unit of indicator	Number [actual value] of reproductive age (15 – 49 years)
Project-level indicator statements	Baseline statement	<i>Result:</i> The number of women reproductive age (15 – 49 years) who consumed a minimal diverse diet (at least five out of ten food groups) was x out of a total of N targeted women of reproductive age. (Sample size = n women)
	Endline statement	<i>Result:</i> During the project period, out of a total of N targeted women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years), the number of women who consumed a minimal diverse diet (at least five out of ten food groups) changed from x women (baseline) to y women (endline). (Sample size = n women)

Background

Why do we use this indicator? A key objective of WHH’s strategy for #OnePlanetZeroHunger is **sustainable food and nutrition security** (SFNS). In WHH’s SFNS approach, utilization (food intake and how the body can use the food) is defined as a core dimension that is influenced by several underlying factors.

Women of reproductive age (WRA) are especially vulnerable in terms of nutrition because of the physiologically higher nutrient demands during pregnancy and lactation. Requirements for most nutrients are even higher for pregnant and lactating women than for adult men.

Insufficient nutrient intake before and during pregnancy and lactation can affect both women and their infants. To avoid malnutrition of children within the “window of opportunity” (the first 1,000 days of life), **adequate nutrition is crucial for mothers** during pregnancy and while breastfeeding infants under two years of age. However, diet quality for WRA is very low in many resource-poor environments, and there are tremendous discrepancies between nutrient intake and requirements, especially regarding micronutrients.



The **Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age** (MDD-W) is a proxy indicator to describe the **micronutrient adequacy** of the diet of **women** and may be used as a proxy for the overall micronutrient adequacy of diets.

What does this indicator assess? **MDD-W** is an indicator of whether **WRA** (15–49 years) **have consumed at least five** out of ten predefined **food groups** the previous day or night.

The **ten food groups** included in MDD-W are:

Food Items	Food Groups
1b. Food made from grains	1. Grains, plantains, and white roots and tubers
1a. White roots and tubers and plantains	
2. Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)	2. Pulses (beans, peas, and lentils)
3. Nuts and seeds	3. Nuts and seeds
4. Milk and milk products	4. Dairy
5a. Organ meat	5. Meat, poultry and fish
5b. Meat and poultry	
5c. Fish and seafood	
6. Eggs	6. Eggs
7. Dark green leafy vegetables	7. Dark-green leafy vegetables
8a. Vitamin A-rich vegetables, roots and tubers	8. Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
8b. Vitamin A-rich fruits	
9. Other vegetables	9. Other vegetables
10. Other fruits	10. Other fruits



Please note: On the questionnaire, 3 of the 10 food groups are further subdivided:
 1. grains, plantains, and white roots and tubers;
 5. meat, poultry, and fish;
 8. other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables

This is for ease of recording and to make the questionnaire more intuitive for enumerators. The food items must be **grouped together in food groups** when analyzing the data.

Also note that there are optional food categories and required food categories which appear on the questionnaire but do not count in the construction of the MDD-W indicator (see also p. 29 ff. of the [Updated FANTA Guide to MDD-W measurement](#) (FAO, 2021)).

The **proportion of WRA** (15-49 years) who reach the minimum of **at least five food groups** can be used as a **proxy indicator for higher micronutrient adequacy** in a given population, one important dimension of diet quality. The indicator is not appropriate for assessing individual women's nutrition situation.

For which projects should this indicator be used? The indicator is suitable **for projects that aim to improve dietary intake** at household or individual level.

Instruments and interventions that might influence this indicator and for which this indicator is suitable are interventions that increase food consumption through:

- Promoting **education and empowerment of women**, engagement of men in nutrition and joint decision-making (related to food production and consumption)
- Increased and **diversified agricultural production**
- Social and behavior change **activities promoting improved nutrition practices**, especially MIYCF (maternal, infant, and young child feeding)
- **Income-generating activities**, especially for women, and joint decision making for how to use money earned
- **Kitchen gardens** for easy access to nutritious fresh foods (or fruit and vegetable production)
- **Year-round production** of or access to and regular consumption of animal source foods (poultry, eggs, fish, liver, heart, kidney, blood)

Data Collection #ms03: MDD-W

Who should be interviewed? The **research unit** of the population (N) and the sample (n) for this indicator is number of **WRA (15-49 years)**. The population size is composed of the number of WRA who are supposed to benefit directly from project intervention.

! Questions should be addressed to **WRA (15-49 years) only**.

When should the data be collected? This indicator requires a baseline and comparison value(s) to yield interesting information on project outcomes. **At minimum**, it should therefore be collected as part of both a **baseline and an endline** survey, ideally annual surveys as well.



Please note: Data for the #ms MDD-W indicator can generally be collected at any time of the year. However, results may vary according to the seasons (if collected during the period of greatest food shortage, such as immediately prior to the harvest, the score might be lower than if collected at a different time of the year).

Baseline and endline data collection should always be undertaken **at the same time of the year**. While it is more important to collect data during the same type of season throughout the project duration, if it is possible to choose a time for all, a good time is during the hunger gap season as it would provide us with the presumably worst situation that requires to be addressed.

Do **not** collect data during fasting periods (such as Lent or Ramadan) or fasting days, nor on days after special feasts or occasions when dietary intake can be expected to be different from normal.

Preparing data collection

Adequate training of enumerators **and testing** of the questionnaire is essential before data collection as this will make all subsequent steps easier.

Points to emphasize:

- Food groups must be filled with **examples of typical local food items** from the particular area.¹
- In addition to **advanced survey-collection skills**, enumerators need a **basic understanding of nutrition**.
- Information about local food items could be obtained, for example, by visiting a local market.
- Another big challenge relates to handling mixed dishes, which requires the identification and classification of ingredients. Therefore, make sure that information about typical local mixed dishes and their ingredients is clear to all enumerators before data collection takes place. Food prepared outside the home (i.e., not by the respondent) may also present challenges to data collection.
- Explain the idea behind the food groups, using **images** to illustrate your point. It is easier for respondents to list the meals they have eaten if they can refer to a visual aid (for example a poster or a card with pictures).
- Trivial quantities (less than 15 grams or one tablespoon) do generally not count in the construction of the MDD-W indicator. During data collection, it is advisable that enumerators carry a tablespoon with them to give respondents an idea of **minimum relevant consumption quantities**.
- Survey teams should be composed of **women or mixed-gender teams**. As the MDD-W survey is administered to women from the age of 15 onwards, some of the respondents will be minors.
- Compliance with the ethical and legal standards for interviewing minors must be ensured.

¹ For this, teams may check questionnaires of previous surveys that assess this type of indicator (or the MDD for children 6-23 months, which is very similar). Suggested surveys to check include the latest demographic and health survey, any food and nutrition survey, multi-indicator cluster survey, SMART surveys that collected (maternal) infant and young child feeding indicators. Please do not underestimate the time for this step and reach out to the projects' nutrition experts or the regional nutrition advisor. This is an important step for the quality control of this indicator.

It might also be advisable to include additional food groups in the questionnaire such as unhealthy foods and beverages (fried and salty and/or sweet), insects and small protein foods, red palm oil, or other oils and fats, if it can be assumed that they are commonly consumed in the survey area (i.e., consumption exceeding at least 15 grams or one tablespoon per day and person). These additional food groups do not count in the construction of the MDD-W. Nevertheless, they might be recommended for inclusion for various reasons (see also p. 29 ff. of the Updated FANTA Guide to MDD-W measurement, (FAO, 2021)).

Indicator calculation

The MDD-W is an indicator of **how many WRA** (“project participants”) **have consumed at least five out of ten predefined food groups** the previous day or night (“yesterday”).

To calculate the indicator, you first need to count the number of food groups which the interviewed WRA consumed. In a second step, you identify and count those **WRA** in the sample **that consumed a minimal diverse diet** (at least five out of ten predefined food groups).

To **extrapolate** the result from the survey to the (target) population:

1. Calculate the proportion of sampled WRA consuming a **minimal diverse diet** out of the total number of sampled WRA; then
2. multiply the result by the total number of WRA within the (target) population (see below).

$$\frac{\text{Number of sampled WRA consuming a minimal diverse diet}}{\text{Total number of sampled WRA}} \times \text{Total number of WRA in the (target) population}$$

Recommended calculation:

1.

Convert **answers into numbers**:

- Copy the original table.
- In the newly created table replace the answer category “yes” with a “1” and the answer category “no” with a “0”

2.

Add columns for **combined food groups**:

- **Please note:** The MDD-W comprises a total of ten "food groups" but the questionnaire contains 15 "food categories". This is because three of the ten food groups consist of several food categories (see above)
 - Food group 1 consists of two food categories: Grains and roots
 - Food group 5 consists of three food categories: Meat, poultry, and fish, and it includes organ meat such as liver, heart, kidney, blood
 - Food group 8 consists of two food categories: Other vitamin-A rich fruits and other vitamin-A rich vegetables
- Copy the table that contains the coding “1” and “0”
- Insert a column “combined” after each of the three food groups (1, 5, and 8) and assign a “1” if **at least one** of the food categories in the respective food group has been answered with a “1”

3.

Build an **index for all food groups**:

- Add a column at the end of the table called “MDD-W index”
- Calculate the index by summing up the values of all ten food groups
- **Please note:** Make sure to sum up only the values of the **food groups** and **not** of the **food categories**. This means that you should only include the values in the summary columns of the food groups 1, 5, and 8 in your calculation

4.

Identify the **women who consume a minimal diverse diet**:

- Add a last column after “MDD-W index” called “Minimum dietary diversity”
- If the MDD-W index amounts to **at least 5** (i.e., if the woman consumed at least five of the 10 different food groups during the previous 24 hours), it means that the respondent has consumed a minimal diverse diet. In this case, insert a “1” (for ‘yes diverse’) in the newly added column.



MDD-W Index	Profile
0 – 4	No minimal diverse diet
5-10	Minimal diverse diet

5.

Calculate the **number of WRA consuming a minimal diverse diet**:

- Add up all affirmative answers “1” in the column “Minimum dietary diversity” to come up with the total number of sampled WRA that consume a minimal diverse diet.



Please note: While **reporting on this indicator in ProMIS is done in absolute numbers** (number of WRA consuming a minimal diverse diet within the target population), the **global analysis at HO level is done in percentages** (share of WRA consuming a minimal diverse diet out of all targeted WRA in the project/program). We do this because relative analysis gives a much better picture of the status quo in a particular target group and also allows for better comparability between projects/programs with different target group sizes.

Below is a calculation-matrix template for the #ms MDD-W calculation, where each row has been filled in for one respondent ([Link to the corresponding Excel matrix on WHH Intranet](#)).

Calculation matrix template (Link to the corresponding Excel matrix on WHH Intranet).

Original Data

2_1.1_Grains	2_1.2_roots	2_2_pulses	3_3_nuts	3_4_dairy	3_5.1_organ	3_5.2_meat	3_5.3_fish	3_6_eggs	3_7_green_vegetables	3_8.1_vitamin A vegetables	3_8.2_vitamin A fruits	3_9_other_vegetables	3_10_other_fruits
yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

Step 1: Convert answers into numbers

2_1.1_Grains	2_1.2_roots	2_2_pulses	3_3_nuts	3_4_dairy	3_5.1_organ	3_5.2_meat	3_5.3_fish	3_6_eggs	3_7_green_vegetables	3_8.1_vitamin A vegetables	3_8.2_vitamin A fruits	3_9_other_vegetables	3_10_other_fruits
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Step 2: Add columns and formulas for Food groups

Remark: Added columns are highlighted in darker grey

2_1.1_Grains	2_1.2_roots	1_summary	2_2_pulses	3_3_nuts	3_4_dairy	3_5.1_organ	3_5.2_meat	3_5.3_fish	5_summary	3_6_eggs	3_7_green_vegetables	3_8.1_vitamin A vegetables	3_8.2_vitamin A fruits	8_summary	3_9_other_vegetables	3_10_other_fruits
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Step 3: Build index for all Food Groups by summing up the values of the 10 food groups (light grey cells) and calculate the number of WRA consuming a minimal diverse diet (MDD-W Index>4)

total index in orange

2_1.1_Grains	2_1.2_roots	1_summary	2_2_pulses	3_3_nuts	3_4_dairy	3_5.1_organ	3_5.2_meat	3_5.3_fish	5_summary	3_6_eggs	3_7_green_vegetables	3_8.1_vitamin A vegetables	3_8.2_vitamin A fruits	8_summary	3_9_other_vegetables	3_10_other_fruits	MDDW Index
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All respondents with a score of min 5 have minimum Dietary Diverstiy

Total 4

3. Questionnaire for #ms Indicators - #ms03 MDD-W

This section contains the #ms questionnaire for all eleven indicators and is consistent with the Akvo Flow #ms template.

This section includes not only the questions and answers but also comments for enumerators (which can be used in training) and specifications for the person designing/adapting the project-level template.

Question ID	Question and Answer		Remarks for Different Users of #Measuring Success	
	Questions	Answers	Enumerators	Designer of Project-Specific Questionnaires
0.1	0.1: Before starting the interview			
0.1.1	WHH project ID	Project ID		This question is currently formatted as free text. You may change it to a multiple-choice format if necessary (e.g., when one survey covers two or more project IDs).
0.1.2	Date of interview	Date		

0.1.3	Consent to interview: I would like to ask you to provide your objective responses regarding your situation. Your participation is voluntary, and your information will be kept confidential. I have informed you about what type of data will be collected, for which purposes it will be used, with whom the data may be shared, and that you have the right to access your data and to ask for correction or deletion. Do you agree to the collection and processing of your data?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If "yes", proceed with questions - If "no", do not proceed with any further questions 		
0.2	0.2: Interviewee information			
0.2.1	Household location	Remark: Answer categories must be project-specific:		Free text question can be replaced by a cascading question if you wish
0.2.2	Geographical coordinates	Geo-coordinates		
0.2.3	Who is head of the household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Father - Mother - Grandmother - Grandfather - Child/Youth - Other 		

0.2.4	Name & surname of interviewee	<p>Name / surname</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Interviewee is Head of Household</p>	<p>Before starting the interview, make sure that relevant persons are present, mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For #ms01 MAHFP and #ms02 FCS: the person (adult) who is responsible for food preparation in the household. - For #ms03 MDD-W: a woman aged 15-49 - For #ms04 Drinking water: the person (adult) who is responsible for handling the household's drinking water - For #ms05 Sanitation: the person (adult) who is responsible for maintaining the sanitation facility used by household members - For #ms06 Income: the head of the household or a person responsible for or aware of the care and organization of the household - For #ms07 Skills: a training graduate - For #ms08 Agriculture and #ms09 Climate Resilience: the person (adult) who is responsible for the usage of the promoted measure and who received input and/or trainings from WHH/partners/the project. - For #ms10 Women in decision-making: an adult woman - For #ms11 Participants' satisfaction: a project participant 	
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0.2.5	What is the sex of the interviewee?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female - Male - Other - Don't know / No answer 		
0.2.6	Age of the interviewee?	Figure		Allow only numeric values up to 99
0.3: Choice of Indicators				
0.3.1	On which indicators will you collect data in this household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #ms01: Food Access (MAHFP) - #ms02: Food Consumption Score (FCS) - #ms03: Nutrition Diversity (MDD-W) - #m04: Drinking Water - #ms05: Sanitation - #ms06: Income - #ms07: Skills - #ms08: Agriculture - #ms09: Climate Resilience - #ms10: Women in Decision-making - #ms11: Participants' Satisfaction 		

03	Nutrition Diversity (MDD-W)			
03.1	<u>Verification of interview partner:</u> TO BE FILLED IN BY ENUMERATOR: Verify that the selected respondent is a woman and is between 15 and 49 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		
03.2	Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink anything, whether at home or somewhere else?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 	<p>The answers serve as brainstorming to identify the food groups asked for later in the questionnaire.</p> <p>Check if the types of food eaten the day before are common. If not try to find out the reasons for this and pass the information to the survey administrator.</p> <p>MDD-W should not be collected in a longer-term festive season (such as Ramadan etc.).</p>	<p>This question is optional and may be omitted if found not to be useful.</p>
03.3	First, I would like you to think about yesterday, from the time you woke up through the night: at what times did you eat or drink anything yesterday?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the morning - At lunch time - In the afternoon - In the evening 	<p>The answers serve as brainstorming to identify the food groups asked for later in the questionnaire</p>	<p>This question is optional and may be omitted if found not to be useful.</p>

03.4	<p>1.1) Foods made from grains Did you eat any foods made from grains? (for example bread, rice, porridge, oats, kamut, corn, pasta/ noodles, or spelt)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.5	<p>1.2) White roots and tubers and plantains Did you eat any white root, tubers, or plantains? (for example manioc/ cassava/ yucca, Irish potatoes, white yams, taro, or any other foods made from white-fleshed roots or tubers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.6	<p>2.) Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) Did you eat any pulses (beans, peas, lentils)? (for example chickpeas, lentils, or bean/ pea products, including hummus, tofu and tempeh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.7	<p>3.) Nuts and seeds Did you eat any nuts (any tree nut) or seeds? (for example groundnuts/ peanuts, sesame, sunflower seeds, melon seeds, “butters” or pastes made from nuts or seeds, almonds, pistachio, cashew, chestnut, or macadamia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.

03.8	<p>4.) Milk and milk products Did you eat any milk or milk products? (for example milk, sour milk, cheese, yoghurt, curd (do NOT count butter, sweet condensed milk, ice-cream, cream, or sour cream here)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.9	<p>5.1) Organ meat Did you eat any meat made from animal organs or blood? (for example liver, kidney, heart, gizzard, blood, or other organ meats)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.10	<p>5.2) Did you eat any other types of meat or poultry? (for example beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, or duck)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.11	<p>5.3) Did you eat any fish or seafood (fresh or dried)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.

03.12	<p>6.) Eggs Did you eat any eggs? (for example chicken eggs or duck eggs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.13	<p>7.) Dark-green, leafy vegetables Did you eat any dark-green, leafy vegetables (rich in vitamin A)? (for example spinach, amaranth, kale, , endives, Chinese cabbage, leaves of pumpkin/ cowpea/ cassava/ sweet potato, broccoli, watercress, or any other dark-green, leafed vegetables)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.
03.14	<p>8.1) Vitamin A-rich vegetables, roots, and tubers Did you eat any vegetables or roots that are orange on the inside (rich in vitamin A)? (for example pumpkin, carrots, squash, orange fleshed sweet potatoes, or red pepper (sweet))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.

03.15	<p>8.2) Vitamin A-rich fruits Did you eat any fruits that are dark yellow or orange inside (rich in vitamin A)? (for example ripe mango, ripe (dark red/ purple) passion fruit, ripe papaya, apricot, , musk melon, persimmon, kaki, or ripe cantaloupe melon, red palm oil)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		<p>Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.</p>
03.16	<p>9.) Other vegetables Did you eat any other vegetables? (for example tomato, okra, eggplant, onion, fresh pods of peas, cabbage, corn (fresh, not dried or flower), cucumbers, green pepper, green beans, mushroom , zucchini, celery, cauliflower, beets, kohlrabi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		<p>Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.</p>
03.17	<p>10.) Other fruits Did you eat any other fruits? (for example avocados, bananas, watermelons, pineapples, grapes, grapefruit, oranges, mandarins, lemons, figs, litchi, , dates, pomelo, prunes,)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		<p>Adjust the list of food examples to the local context (remove those foods that are not consumed and add those that are missing). Also consider local food preparation and names.</p>

03.18	Did you eat any condiments or seasonings? (for example chilies, spices, herbs, tomato paste, garlic, soy sauce, sugar, ketchup, or flavor cubes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		<p>This question is optional and may be omitted if found not to be useful.</p> <p>It should be included in the questionnaire if it can be assumed that the consumption of associated foods in this food group averagely exceeds 15 grams or one tablespoon per day and per person in the local context.</p>
03.19	Any other food or beverage not included in previous categories?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No 		<p>This question is optional and may be omitted if found not to be useful.</p>
03.20	Type of Survey (MDD-W)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey - Endline survey - Midterm or other survey 		