

LIFT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2013 KEY FINDINGS

1. **Income:** The percentage of LIFT households reporting their household income had increased in the previous 12 months rose from 18 percent in 2011 to 25 percent in 2013. There was no change in percentage of Control households reporting increased income.
2. **Food consumption and food security:** The proportion of households that experienced months with insufficient food to meet their needs fell from 75 percent in LIFT households and from 72 percent in Control households in 2011, to 10 and 12 percent, respectively, in 2013. The extent of this dramatic change was greater and statistically significant for LIFT households, suggesting that the LIFT intervention is having a positive impact. Household dietary diversity score (HDDS), widely used as a proxy measure of household food access, increased significantly for both LIFT and Control households. The average number of different food groups consumed in the 24 hours prior to the interview increased from slightly over 5 to 6 in 2011 to 2013.
3. **Agriculture:** Between 2011 and 2013, there were shifts in the reported constraints to crop production. In 2011, the two most common constraints were the lack of money to buy necessary inputs (or lack of credit), and the lack of fertiliser. By 2013, these were replaced by poor weather as the most important crop constraint.
4. **Credit:** LIFT households increasingly used micro-credit providers over moneylenders, and a greater proportion of households were using their loans for investments. The proportion of LIFT households purchasing agricultural inputs rose from 17 to 26 percent.
5. **Household assets and wealth:** LIFT and Control households interviewed in 2013 had more household assets than those in 2011. The mean number of assets increased from 3.6 to 5.2 items for LIFT households, and from 3.7 to 5 items in the Control households.
6. **Drinking water:** Over 90 percent of LIFT households cleaned their drinking water, compared to 88 percent of Control households. Close to 100 percent of Coastal/Delta and Dry zone households were cleaning their water.
7. **Anthropometric indicators:** 22 percent of children under 5 years were moderately or severely underweight. Slightly under a third of the children under 5 years showed signs of moderate and severe stunting. Further, 8 percent of children showed signs of moderate and severe wasting. There was a slight difference of prevalence of wasting in LIFT and Control households, with the rates of 7 and 9 percent.
8. **Energy Use:** Between 2011 and 2013 there was a massive increase in the use of solar power with batteries and a corresponding drop in the use of kerosene/oil lamps to light the households' residencies. In 2011, kerosene/oil lamps were the most common way households lit their homes, but by 2013, the most common way was to use solar power. Solar power usage increased from 12 to 29 percent in LIFT households and from 17 to 33 percent in the Control households over the two years.