**WAS CONGO BRAZZAVILLE 2011\_Debriefing document**

The WAS project aims to improve the outcome for all household members, by understanding problems so that campaigners and politicians can solve them.  Child nutrition is a major concern in many poor countries, and surveys such as WAS may help governments and Non-Governmental Organizations to improve child well-being. . For the third time this year, CIBLE has conducted Dr John Simister’s WAS survey .After Chad in 2008 and Cameroon in 2009, we surveyed in Congo-Brazzaville

# ABOUT SAMPLING

The total sample was 3,000 calls distributed in urban, semi-rural and rural areas of 5 departements of the country. The sample size was split in the different cities as follow:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Departements** | **Total sample** | **Localities** | **Area** | **Initial sample** |
| **Brazzaville** | **1 000** | **Brazzaville** | **Urban** | **1 000** |
| **Pointe-Noire** | **800** | **Pointe-Noire** | **Urban** | **800** |
| **Pool** | **350** | **Kinkala** | **Semi-Rural** | **150** |
| **Boko** | **Rural** | **200** |
| **Kouilou** | **650** | **Hinda** | **Semi Rurale** | **150** |
| **Diosso** | **Semi Rurale** | **150** |
| **Nzasi** | **Semi Rurale** | **150** |
| **Djeno** | **Rural** | **200** |
| **Cuvette** | **200** | **Oyo** | **Urban** | **200** |

## Household’s selection:

As usual, in each selected district, the interviewer was given a starting point (school, a hospital, a church, a shop, etc) by his supervisor. With the starting point behind him ,the interviewer had to move on his left side .The first household was determined by the date of the day .If even date, the first interview was held in the second household after starting point .If odd day, the first interview took place in the first household after the starting point. After a success, the interviewer had to apply a 1/5 sampling gap in urban area and 1/3 in the rural area .In case of failure, no sampling gap was applied, and the interviewer had to go to the next household.

## Respondents' selection:

The respondent was selected among permanent members of the household who were 15 years old or more by using the Kish grid method.

# Fieldwork:

Prior to the launching of a large scale survey, we use to secure permit from the Ministry of Territorial administration .This procedure is to avoid problems with local authorities and it makes respondents feel secured while answering questions. Interviewers were provided with copies of permit that they had to show to local authorities’.

## Questionnaire’s translation

The original English questionnaire has been translated into French ,Lingala and Kikongo (Kituba).Though the official langage in Congo Brazzaville is French, Lingala is spoken in almost the southern part of the country (Brazzaville, Pool and Cuvette) .Kituba/Kikongo is mostly spoken in Kouilou (Pointe Noire, DJeno,Hinda)

## Interviewers Recruitment and Training

### Interviewers’ profile:

Interviewers were recruited on the following criteria:

* Age: 20 years or more, but less than 35 years old;
* Fluent in French ,lingala or Kituba
* Education : at least university graduate

### Training session:

Two training sessions were organized, the first training session was in Brazzaville and the second one was in Pointe Noire. In Brazzaville, 33 interviewers were selected for fieldwork, while in Pointe Noire, only 22 interviewers were selected.

The first day program was based on questionnaire reading and understanding, methodology (household and respondent’s selection, etc) and the use of thermometers .The second day, a pilot was organized to evaluate and select the interviewers.

The Brazzaville‘s fieldwork started the 16th June and ended the 4th July. Pointe Noire started the 26th June and ended the 7th July 2011. Interviewers from Brazzaville pool worked in Brazzaville, Kinkala, Boko, Oyo .Those from Pointe Noire worked in Pointe Noire, Djeno, Nzasi, Diosso and Hinda.

# Difficulties encountered

* Related to the questionnaire
	+ In the questionnaire, there was a question about the respondent’s tribe. We were asked to remove it because it is forbidden in Congo Brazzaville to ask such a question. The reason given is that since the last war, in Congo Brazzaville it is forbidden to talk about tribes.
	+ As usual, revenue and expense related questions were not easy to answer. People don’t usually pay attention on how much they spend weekly or daily. They can just give estimates. .
* Regarding interviewers, in Brazzaville, many interviewers gave up during fieldwork and we had to recruit and train new ones as the fieldwork was going on.