UNHCR

STANDARDISED EXPANDED

NUTRITION SURVEY (SENS) GUIDELINES

FOR REFUGEE POPULATIONS



MODULE **5**: **FOOD SECURITY**

**A PRACTICAL STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE**

#### VERSION 3 (2018)

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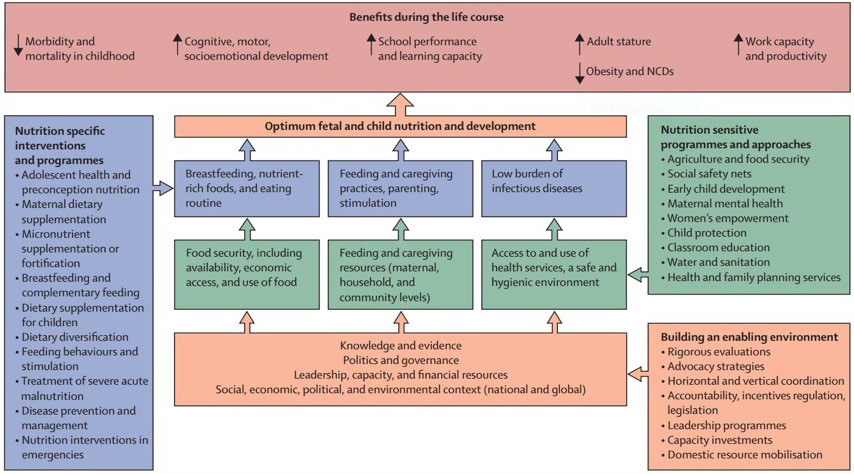
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# Key messages

* Food insecurity is one of the causes of undernutrition. As shown in the framework for actions to achieve optimum fetal and child nutrition and development (See below **Figure 1**), food security is key. Improving overall food security is therefore critical to improved nutrition, health and long-term development of children and other household members, and this is why collecting food security information is important.

**FIGURE 1** FRAMEWORK FOR ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OPTIMUM FETAL AND CHILD NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT



* The inclusion of this food security module in routine SENS surveys will provide basic information on the existing food security situation among the surveyed population.
* Additional assessments will be required to gain a more detailed understanding of the causes and impacts of food insecurity, its dynamics and likely evolution in time, as well as for analysing the impact of responses. There are various methods for food security assessments and it is recommended to partner with experienced organisations to conduct these assessments.
* The majority of indicators proposed in this module have already been used and tested in previous SENS surveys conducted in refugee populations, and the methods are based on international guidelines (by entities such as FANTA, FAO and WFP), that have been adapted to the refugee context.
* A standard questionnaire adapted to the local context should be used for the collection of data on food assistance, cooking fuel, negative coping strategies, and household dietary diversity.
* The standard reporting format for food security indicators should be followed in all SENS survey reports produced in refugee contexts.
* Interpretation of the results will require qualitative contextual analysis.
* Providing good quality training to survey teams and supervising them well will help ensure that data are reliable.

# Definition of some key terms

**General definitions**

**Cash grants:** cash grants in this document refer to unrestricted cash transfers or multipurpose cash grants (MPGs) for basic needs or other cash grants aiming to cover food needs of the population. Cash grants refer to regular or one-off cash transfers to a household to cover, fully or partially, a set of basic and/or recovery needs that span across different sectors (for instance shelter, food, education and livelihoods) and support protection and solutions outcomes. Unrestricted cash transfers place beneficiary choice and prioritisation of their own needs at the centre of programming. They are designed to offer refugees and other persons of concern the maximum degree of flexibility, dignity and efficiency commensurate with their diverse needs and capacities1.

**Coping strategies:** coping strategies are behavioural responses to food insecurity, i.e. behaviours that people adopt when they do not have enough food or money to buy food. There are two basic types of coping strategies. One includes the immediate and short-term alteration of food consumption patterns. The other includes the longer-term alteration of income earning or food production patterns, and responses such as asset sales. Most, but not all, coping strategies have negative consequences on the overall wellbeing of the household and the individual.

**Food assistance:** food assistance refers to the set of interventions designed to provide vulnerable and food insecure populations with access to food. It includes instruments such as in-kind food, vouchers and cash that assures access to food of a given quantity, quality and value2. Cash grants and/or vouchers, are increasingly being used (often alongside in-kind) to meet food needs.

**Food security**: the most commonly used definition of food security was adopted in 1996 by the World Food Summit in Rome: “Food security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (World Food Summit, 1996). There are four dimensions of food security that can be identified (FAO 2008):

* Food availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
* Food access: sufficient economic and social resources available to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
* Food utilisation: appropriate use of the nutrients by the body based on individual health as well as knowledge of basic nutrition and care and the ability to prepare the food properly.
* Stability over time: inadequate access to food on a periodic basis can deteriorate nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors may have an impact on food security status.

1. UNHCR Strategy for the Institutionalisation of Cash-Based Interventions 2016-2020. <https://www.unhcr.org/584131cd7>
2. As per UNHCR/WFP Memorandum of Understanding (2011)

**General Food Ration (GFR):** a general food ration is a basket of in-kind food commodities, typically distributed by household. An energy requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day is typically used as the planning figure to calculate the amount of in-kind food assistance for refugee households but this can be adapted based on the needs, ambient temperature, demographic profile, and activity level. The general food ration is typically the same for all households, amounts determined by number of household members though, irrespective of age or sex (i.e. same quantity and type of foods). The food basket should be nutritionally balanced and suitable for children and other vulnerable groups. Every effort should be made to provide familiar food items that are acceptable to the population. Fat should provide at least 17% of the dietary energy of the ration. Protein intake should provide at least 10% of the total energy. The ration should meet all vitamin and mineral requirements (as per SPHERE standards) to prevent the occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies.

**Vouchers:** a paper, token or e-voucher that can be exchanged for a set quantity or value of goods or services, denominated either as a cash value (e.g. $15) or predetermined commodities (e.g. 5 kg maize) or specific services (e.g. milling of 5 kg of maize), or a combination of value and commodities. Vouchers are restricted by default, although the degree of restriction will vary based on the programme design and type of voucher. They are redeemable with preselected vendors or in ‘fairs’ created by the implementing agency. The terms vouchers, stamps, or coupons might be used interchangeably3.

**Technical definitions**

**Food Consumption Score (FCS):** the Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy measure of household food access using dietary diversity and food frequency. Focusing on the seven days before the interview, it records how many days nine categories of foods (including super cereals) were eaten by anyone in the household. It is therefore a household variable and does not measure food frequency or diversity for any single individual in the household. Each food category is given a weight based on the energy and the macro- and micronutrient content of the food/food group. This weight is multiplied by the number of days in the preceding week each food category was eaten. The sub-scores for each food group are then summed up to produce a composite FCS. The FCS also provides a measure of dietary diversity4.

**Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N):** the Food Consumption Score Nutrition (FCS-N) methodology uses the same data collection tool as the FCS. It adds an additional dimension to the FCS by analysing household nutrition and protein, vitamin A and iron consumption, using the FCS modules, main food groups and sub groups. The separate food groups improve the measurement of the consumption of particular nutrient-rich foods versus other less nutrient-rich items that belong to the same general food group4.

**Food group**: a food group is a group of foods that have similar nutritional properties, such as the cereal group, tuber and roots group, or meat group.

1. Glossary of terminology for cash and voucher assistance (CaLP) [http://www](http://www/).cashlearning.org/resources/glossary#Voucher
2. Technical Guidance for the Joint Approach to Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JANFSA). WFP, UNICEF, October 2016.

# Objectives

##### This Food Security module aims to provide an understanding of the current state of food security among the surveyed population. The module includes indicators on four areas of food security:

* Access to and use of food including food assistance;
* Access to and use of cooking fuel;
* Use of negative coping strategies;
* Level of household dietary diversity.

Access to and use of food and food assistance will provide information on any food gaps (quantity and quality). Access to cooking fuel will demonstrate the extent to which refugee families are able to cook a meal without having to consider collecting or purchasing firewood. The extent to which negative coping strategies are used is indicative of the overall stress placed on the surveyed population to meet their food and other basic needs.

##### The objectives should be worded as follows in the survey protocol and report:

#### Primary objectives

1. To determine the population’s overall ability to meet their food needs with assistance.

a. To determine the duration of the general in-kind food distribution for recipient households (**SENS recommendation**: include this indicator only in contexts where in-kind food assistance is distributed).

b. To determine the coverage of cash grants and how recipient households spent the cash (**SENS recommendation**: include these indicators only in contexts where cash grants are provided).

c. To determine the coverage of the food vouchers and how recipient households use the vouchers (**SENS recommendation**: include this indicator only in contexts where vouchers are in place).

2. To determine the extent to which negative coping strategies are used by households.

3. To assess household food consumption (quantity and quality).

#### Secondary objectives

1. To determine the proportion of households in each of the targeting categories (if applicable).

2. To determine the population’s access to and use of cooking fuel (if applicable).

If the survey is conducted in refugee contexts where there is no food assistance, the primary objective #1 should be excluded. If the survey is conducted in refugee contexts where there is no distribution of cooking fuel, the secondary objective #2 should be excluded.

# Data collection

## Measurement methods

* Food security information should be obtained from carrying out interviews with the person who is most involved in food preparation in the household. This is often the mother but can also be the father, grandparent, or a young person.
* In order for the measurement methods to be reliable and for the survey results to be comparable from year to year, it is vital that the questions are asked exactly as they are written and that any modifications are agreed with all the surveyors prior to the survey so that the methodology is as standardised as possible. It is crucial that the translation of questions is precise and clearly understood in the local language. As much as possible, the survey should take place during the same season.
* To be able to interpret the results appropriately, an understanding of the context is necessary. The following secondary data should be reviewed to understand the current situation as well as recent or expected changes in the situation (list not exhaustive): reports from food security assessments, livelihood assessments, cash grants / voucher feasibility studies, market assessments, vulnerability/ socio-economic assessments, Joint Assessment Missions (JAM), Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), Food Basket Monitoring (FBM), and other relevant assessments and monitoring tools.
* **Targeting categories**: if the population has been divided and certain sub-populations receive a different amount of food assistance, the context-specific terms for each category need to be adapted prior to the survey start (question FS2).
* **General food distribution**: the question on the duration of the general food distribution (question FS5) needs to be adapted according to the food assistance cycle in the survey context (e.g. 15 days cycle, 30 days cycle). The relevant context-specific food assistance type needs to be selected for inclusion into the final questionnaire.
* **Co****oking fuel**: where there are multiple options for cooking fuel in a context, the list needs to be adapted prior to the survey start (question FS11). Similar to the general food distribution section, the question

on the duration of the cooking fuel (question FS13) needs to be adapted according to the cooking fuel assistance cycle in the survey context.

* **FCS**: to calculate the FCS (section FS3; Questions FS29 on questionnaire), the following set of 8/9 food groups is used (WFP. Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) Guidelines. Second Edition, November 2015):

1. Cereals, grains, roots and tubers (main staples)

2. Legumes/nuts (pulses)

3. Milk and other dairy products

4. Meat, fish and eggs

5. Vegetables and leaves

6. Fruits

7. Oils/fats/butter

8. Sugar or sweet

9. Specialized nutritious food (if applicable)

* The respondent is asked about all foods eaten and beverages consumed **inside the home during the past week, by all household members.**

#### If a food item is consumed at home by only one household member, it should not be recorded.

* For all food items, the recall period is set at the previous seven days. For example, if today is Wednesday, we would be asking about the period from Tuesday last week to yesterday
* If a food item is consumed only as a condiment or in such small quantity that it cannot be considered as a proper portion by the household it should not be registered. Prior to asking the food consumption questions, enumerators should explain to the respondent context-specific examples of food quantities considered too small to be captured by the food groups. Refer to **Table 5** below for examples of small quantities that should not be registered.
* What people eat varies geographically, seasonally and according to wealth and customs. Locally used foods must be investigated and categorized correctly into the food groups listed on the generic questionnaire.
* The respondent should refer only to food consumed or prepared inside the home. In a context where people often eat outside of home (note this is more common in urban areas), it is recommended to develop a separate outside the home consumption module, in order to comprehensively capture household diets. UNHCR HQ/ Regional Offices should be contacted for support in preparing the out-of-home questionnaire.
* **FCS-N**: to calculate the FCS-N (section FS3; Questions FS29), the following set of 15/16 food groups/ food sub- groups is used (WFP. Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N) Guidelines, August 2015):

1. Cereals, grains, roots and tubers (main staples)

2. Legumes/nuts (pulses)

3. Milk and other dairy products

4. Meat, fish and eggs 4.1 Flesh meat

4.2 Organ meat

4.3 Fish/shellfish

4.4 Eggs

5. Vegetables and leaves

5.1.Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A)

5.2 Green leafy vegetables

6. Fruits

6.1 Orange fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A)

7. Oils/fats/butter

8. Sugar or sweet

9. Super cereals and CSB (if applicable)

## Material needed

* Food security survey questionnaires: 1 per household surveyed (always carry extra copies).
* Technical forms for MDC surveys. Paper questionnaires for paper-based surveys (always carry extra copies).
* The SENS food security questionnaire is shown in **Annex 1** or see SENS Pre-Module tools: [**Tool 11**- Full SENS Questionnaire] and [**Tool 12**- Full SENS Questionnaire with Instructions].

## Ethical considerations

* A standard Food Security questionnaire will be administered with the consent of the householder. Refer to **SENS Pre-Module Step 13** for guidance on approaching households and seeking informed consent.

## Standard procedure and quality assurance

* A standard questionnaire on food security will be administered on a sub-sample of households (refer to

**SENS Pre-Module Step 8** for guidance).

* The respondent should be the mother or main caretaker of the household who is responsible for meal preparation for the household.

# Training

* The training should contain a mix of theory, practical exercises (especially role plays where the questionnaire is tested either with a group of refugees or among the surveyors themselves), as well as a written test. **Annex 2** provides some training ideas.
* It is crucial that the survey manager(s) refresh their skills before beginning the training and read all of the background material provided.
* The training on the SENS Food Security questionnaire will require at least half a day.
* The Food Security questionnaire should be adapted prior to the training by 1) selecting the appropriate food assistance type(s) if applicable and adapting the questions; 2) adapting the targeting categories if applicable; 3) adapting the cooking fuel questions if applicable; and 4) listing the locally available foods that apply to the specific context, categorised into the 15 standard food groups/food sub-groups.
* The training session is a useful opportunity to identify any previously unseen problems with the food lists or question formats.

## Theoretical component

##### The theoretical component of the training on the Food Security module should include:

* Overview of the module, questionnaire and procedure to be followed.
* The rationale for asking specific questions.
* Information on food assistance type and adaptation of questions as required.
* Information on locally used negative coping strategies.
* Information to help surveyors distinguish different foods specific to their area.
* A short written or verbal test, see **Annex 2.**

##### Things to watch out for:

* **Table 1** describes the most common errors experienced by survey workers in data collection. These should be emphasised during the training and the survey supervisor / manager should focus on these when assessing the teams’ performance during supervision visits throughout the survey.

**TABLE 1** COMMON ERRORS AND CHALLENGES IN DATA COLLECTION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Common errors** | **Examples** | **Solution** |
| **Respondents feel embarrassed to answer the questions** | Women may not feel comfortable answering questions if the enumerator is male. | Investigate the likelihood of this being a problem prior to the survey and ensure that there are female enumerators. |
| **Surveyors feel embarrassed to ask the questions** | Some surveyors may feel embarrassed to ask questions regarding the negative coping strategies like begging or risky/ harmful activities. | Have a frank discussion during the training with the surveyors, and find solutions that are adapted to the given culture. Ensure surveyors are familiar with the negative coping strategies used in the area. |
| **Respondents do not understand the questions or the information is too difficult to report** | One team consistently reports that no negative coping strategies are being used by the households surveyed. | Review questions, translation and understanding of the questions by the surveyors. Ensure that the  respondent is ‘knowledgeable’ i.e. that s/he knows the various coping strategies used by household members, if any. |
| **Question is not read exactly as it is written** | The average number of days that the general food distribution lasts is not explained properly and the caregiver thinks that the surveyor is asking about the current cycle. | The training needs to highlight the common pitfalls. During supervision visits, close attention must be paid to these pitfalls. |
| **Surveyor does not understand the question well enough** | Surveyors are not confident in asking about the different foods and food groups. | The training needs to ensure that surveyors are well prepared so that they can explain questions to the respondents in a standardised fashion. |

## Practical component

* The practical component should form the main part of the training and should employ role play to ensure that surveyors are following standard procedures, understand the questions well and that they communicate effectively and respectfully with respondents.

##### Guidance for survey managers

* **Tables 2-4** provide instructions on the questionnaire for adaptation to the local context and instructions to be given to the surveyors.
* The Food Security module training should ensure that surveyors have adequate practice in using the questionnaire.
* Discuss with key informants, such as NGOs working in food security, WFP, refugee leaders and community workers, on the potentially risky or harmful activities such as illegal activities used by the population in the area and add to the list of negative coping strategies to reflect the specific context of the survey. Use the training to cross-check the information, given that surveyors are likely to know the context well.
* Conduct a market visit, and discuss with nutritionists, community leaders, women and health workers on the types of foods that are available and used in the area, and adapt the list of foods to reflect the specific context of the survey.
* It is very important that the survey teams discuss definitions of key terms such as ‘household’, ‘meal’ and ‘snack’ and then decide on the most appropriate local terms to use.
* Negative coping strategies may be a sensitive topic in some situations. This should be assessed prior to the survey and acceptable ways of asking about negative coping strategies should be determined.
* Prepare / translate and back translate the questionnaire: do not change the wording of the questions.
* Some participants will learn more quickly than others and they should be paired with the less able surveyors both in the training and in the field.

##### Basic instructions for survey teams

* Survey teams need to be trained on interview techniques: introduction, consent, confidentiality etc.
* It is very important that surveyors ask each question exactly as it is written on the questionnaire. The question may need to be repeated again but the wording should not be changed too quickly as it may be that the respondent did not hear properly or was not concentrating.
* When a question is unclear, it should be asked again or with slightly different wording but care must be taken not to change the meaning or lead the respondent into giving a specific response.

# Questionnaire and instructions



* The Food Security SENS questionnaire is shown in **Annex 1.** See SENS Pre-Module tools: [**Tool 11**- Full SENS questionnaire] and [**Tool 12**- Full SENS Questionnaire with Instructions].
* The **tables 2-4** below provide instructions on the questionnaire for adaptation to the local context, explain the rationale of each question and highlight special instructions to be given to the surveyors.

**TABLE 2** FOOD SECURITY MODULE: QUESTIONS ON ACCESS TO FOOD ASSISTANCE AND COOKING FUEL (HOUSEHOLD LEVEL)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question number/ Section FS1** | **Variable name** | **Question** | **Rationale** | **Special instructions** |
|  |  |  | The questions below cover various type of food assistance: 1. Food in-kind, 2. Cash grants, and 3. Food voucher, as well as cooking fuel. | If a food assistance type is not available in the setting, delete it from the questionnaire but keep the original question numbers for the remaining questions and do not change.  Ensure to use the local names for each type of assistance in the questions.  Replace and adapt the text highlighted in grey to the context.  This questionnaire is to be administered to the main caretaker who is responsible for cooking the meals. |
| FS1 | **FSCONST** | Was consent given for conducting the interview? |  | Ensure that you have introduced the team and informed them about the interview. |
|  |  | 1=Yes 2=No | If answer is « 2 » (No) or « 3 » (Absent), stop here for the food security questionnaire. |
|  |  | 3=Absent |  |
| FS2 | **HHASSIST** | What is your household’s assistance category?  1=Category A | This question will allow disaggregation of data by these categories. | Exclude this question if assistance is not targeted.  Replace the categories with the terms used locally starting from the most vulnerable to least vulnerable, e.g. very poor for answer option 1, poor for answer option 2, medium for answer option 3, well off for answer option 4. |
|  |  | 2=Category B |  |
|  |  | 3=Category C |  |
|  |  | 4=Category D |  |
|  |  | 6=Other |  |
|  |  | 8=Don’t know |  |
|  |  | (IF APPLICABLE) |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FS3 | **FOODASS** | Does your household receive food assistance (general in-kind food distribution and/or cash grants and/or food vouchers) [INSERT LOCAL NAMES OF FOOD ASSITANCE PROGRAMMES]? | This question measures the coverage of the humanitarian food assistance. | Adapt the question to the food assistance programmes in place in your context.  Make sure the respondent is aware that this question will remain confidential and will not affect the assistance their household is entitled to. |
|  |  | 1=Yes 2=No |  | If answer is « 1 » (Yes) or « 8 » (Don’t know), go to FS5. |
|  |  | 8=Don’t know |  |  |
| FS4 | **YNOFOODA** | Why do you not have access to the food assistance programmes [INSERT LOCAL NAMES OF FOOD ASSITANCE PROGRAMMES]?  1=Ration card and/ or cash grants and/or food voucher not given, even if eligible; 2=Not registered; 3=Registered but determined not eligible; 6=Other; 8=Don’t know | The aim of this question is to understand why some households do not receive food assistance. | If the response ‘6’ or ‘other’ is given by a large proportion of respondents, focus group discussions and key informant interviews should be conducted after the survey to investigate the specific reasons. Usually, there should be a small percentage of ‘6’ or ‘other’ responses. If there is a large proportion of ‘1’, key informant interviews should be conducted after the survey to understand why.  Go to FS10. |
| FS5 | **GFDLAST** | How many days did the food from the general in-kind food distribution from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH] last?  Record the number of days if known. Record 98 if unknown.  **Lower limit=1 Upper limit=98**  (IF APPLICABLE) | This question assumes that people are able to reliably estimate the duration of the last cycle. | Exclude this question if there is no in-kind general food distribution.  This relates to the ration as a whole. It is acknowledged that different commodities last different lengths of time. In this case, cereals are most likely to be the defining commodity as they often last the longest. Salt should not be taken into account mainly because it has almost no nutritional value (except for the iodine) and is very cheap, hence it cannot be ‘converted into’ other foods. In addition, salt almost always lasts much longer than the other items and sometimes even longer than the distribution cycle. |
|  |  |  |  | **It is important to ask about the last cycle and not the current cycle in order to capture the entire cycle duration. However, if there was no food distribution during the last cycle, exclude this question but ensure to mention in the Discussion of the SENS report why it was excluded.** |
|  |  |  |  | Contact WFP to get information on the general food distribution schedule. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FS6 | **CASH** | Does your household receive cash grants to meet basic needs [INSERT LOCAL NAME FOR CASH GRANTS]?  1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know  (IF APPLICABLE) | This question measures the coverage of cash grants. | This relates to cash grants which can be provided as cash-in-hand, mobile money, direct transfers to bank accounts etc. Exclude this question if there is no cash grants.  If answer is “2” (No) or “8” (Don’t know), go to FS8. |
| FS7 | **CASHSPNT: FOOD/ WATER/ HYGIENE/ HEALTH/ HOUSE/FU- ELA/LIVELI/ DEBTS/SAV- ING/EDU- CA/OTHER/ DKN** | How did you spend the cash grants you received in [INSERT  LAST CYCLE MONTH OR DISTRIBUTION]?  01=Food  02=Water  03=Hygiene items, clothes, shoes  04=Health costs (including medicines)  05=Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blanket, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit) | This question assumes that people are able to reliably recall how they spent the cash during  the last cycle or distribution. | This relates to cash grants only. Exclude this question if there is no cash grants.  It is important to ask about the last cycle or distribution and not the current cycle or distribution in order to capture the entire cycle duration.  Contact UNHCR, WFP or other partner providing the cash grants to get more information.  Select all that apply. |
|  |  | 06=Firewood/fuel for cooking or heating |  |  |
|  |  | 07=Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.) |  |  |
|  |  | 08=Debt repayment |  |  |
|  |  | 09=Save some money or gave some to other family members, relatives, friends |  |  |
|  |  | 10=Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) |  |  |
|  |  | 96=Other |  |  |
|  |  | 98=Don’t know |  |  |
|  |  | (IF APPLICABLE) |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FS8 | **VOUCHER** | Does your household receive a food voucher [INSERT LOCAL NAME OF FOOD VOUCHER] for general food needs?  1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know | This question measures the coverage of the food voucher. | This relates to food vouchers including paper and electronic vouchers (including SCOPE cards used at specific WFP traders) provided to the household. This does not include food vouchers provided to special groups, e.g. pregnant women, chronic diseases etc. Exclude this question if there is no food voucher. |
|  |  | (IF APPLICABLE) |  | Contact UNHCR, WFP or other partner providing the voucher for information on the value. |
|  |  |  |  | If answer is “2” (No) or “8” (Don’t know), go to FS10. |
| FS9 | **SELLVOU** | Did you sell any of the vouchers or products accessed with food vouchers received in [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH OR DISTRIBUTION] to access other goods and/ or services? | This question indicates how recipient households use the vouchers. | It is important to ask about the last cycle or distribution and not the current cycle or distribution in order to capture the entire cycle duration. |
|  |  | 1=Yes |  |  |
|  |  | 2=No |  |  |
|  |  | 8=Don’t know |  |  |
|  |  | (IF APPLICABLE) |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FS10 | **NEEDSNOT: FOODB/ WATERB/ HYGIENEB/ HEALTHB/ HOUSEB/ FUELB/ LIVELIB/ DEBTSB/ SAVINGB/ EDUCAB/ NEEDSMET/ OTHERB/ DKNB** | Which of your household’s basic needs can you not meet?  01=Food  02=Water  03=Hygiene items, clothes, shoes  04=Health costs (including medicines)  05=Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blanket, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit) | This question indicates which basic needs are not met by the households. | Basic needs refer to household expenditures to cover minimum needs related to food, water, hygiene items, clothes, health, rent, household items, firewood/fuel, education, etc.  Do not read the answers. Select all that apply. |
|  |  | 06=Firewood/fuel for cooking or heating |  |  |
|  |  | 07=Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.) |  |  |
|  |  | 08=Debt repayment |  |  |
|  |  | 09=Save some money or support other family members, relatives, friends |  |  |
|  |  | 10=Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) |  |  |
|  |  | 11=All basic needs are met |  |  |
|  |  | 96=Other |  |  |
|  |  | 98=Don’t know |  |  |
| FS11 | **HHFUEL** | What cooking fuel does your household usually use? | This question measures common practice in terms of cooking fuel use. | Include this question only in contexts where there are multiple options available for cooking fuel.  Ensure this relates to fuel used for cooking and not for other purposes heating, lighting etc.  Modify responses for your context. E.g. if that type of cooking fuel does not exist, do not keep it. If it is rare, consider omitting it as it will be captured under other. Delete options as needed, but keep the original answer codes. |
|  |  | 01=Wood |  |
|  |  | 02=Charcoal |  |
|  |  | 03=Kerosene |  |
|  |  | 04=Biogas |  |
|  |  | 05=Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) |  |
|  |  | 06=Ethanol |  |
|  |  | 07=Briquettes |  |
|  |  | 96=Other |  |
|  |  | 98=Don’t know |  |
|  |  | (IF APPLICABLE) |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FS12 | **FUEL** | Does your household receive cooking fuel assistance?  1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know (IF APPLICABLE) | This question measures the coverage of the cooking fuel assistance. | Exclude this question if there is no fuel being distributed.  In addition, if there was no cooking fuel assistance during the last cycle, exclude this question and the next one but ensure to mention in the discussion of the SENS report why it was excluded.  If answer is “2” (No) or “8” (Don’t know), go to FS14. |
| FS13 | **FUELLAST** | How many days did the fuel from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH] last? | This question assumes that people are able to reliably estimate the duration of the last cycle. | It is important to ask about the last cycle and not the current cycle in order to capture the entire cycle duration. |
|  |  | **Lower limit=1 Upper limit=98** |  | Record the number of days if known. Record “98” if unknown. |
|  |  | (IF APPLICABLE) |  |  |

**TABLE 3** FOOD SECURITY MODULE: QUESTIONS ON NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES USED BY ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question number/ Section FS2** | **Variable name** | **Question** | **Rationale** | **Special Instructions** |
|  |  | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to [see negative coping strategies below]?:  1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know  (OPTIONAL) | This question is useful to monitor how the population is or is not employing livelihood coping strategies to meet their basic needs.  A one month recall period is used in order to capture as much as possible the different coping strategies the households engaged in. | Include questions FS14-FS23 only where there has been a recent change in the amount of food assistance or where food assistance is being targeted.  The list of the negative coping strategies below should be adapted to the context. List only strategies applicable to the survey area.  Ensure that the respondent understands that the question applies to all household members and not only to them.  There should only be a limited number of ‘don’t know’ responses. If a team is getting many ‘don’t know’ responses, it may be an indication that the team is not asking the questions properly. |
| FS14 | **SCHOOL** | Stop a child from attending school |  | Any school-aged children (aged 5-18 years) are included. This strategy “To stop a child from attending school” should be explained as withdrawing children from school, regardless if they are in primary or secondary education. |
| FS15 | **SELLLIV** | Sold any assets that would not have normally sold in order to buy food or basic goods (e.g. sold items such as a car, motorbike, plough, sewing machine, tools, seed stock, livestock, productive land) | Decapitalisation is a common form of coping, with likely negative long term impacts (loss of capital). | Ensure that the surveyors and respondents take into account the sales of all assets, including personal items such as jewellery, phones etc. |
| FS16 | **BEG** | Ask for money from strangers (begging) | Begging is a severe form of coping and often indicates destitution. | Begging is a sensitive issue and the question may require some probing. The wording of the question needs to be adapted to each context.  Note that begging is to ask for ‘something’ from someone whom one does not know and therefore this does not include asking family members, friends or neighbours for ‘something’. |
| FS17 | **SHELTER** | Move to a poorer quality shelter |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FS18 | **CHILDLAB** | Send household members under the age of 16 to work |  |  |
| FS19 | **WORK AWAY** | Send a member of the household to work far away |  |  |
| FS20 | **RISKYACT** | Engage in activities for money or items that you feel puts you or other members of your household at risk of harm (e.g. illegal activities like hunting, fishing, survival sex, drug dealing, early marriage, joining armed groups, etc.) | Engaging in risky or harmful activities is a severe form of coping, given the inherent risk in the activity. | The survey coordinator needs to adapt this question to the local context.  The activities noted in the question are examples only, e.g. in some cases hunting may be authorised and in such a case, cannot be considered as a risky or harmful activity. Illegal activities are always considered as risky or harmful. |
|  |  |  |  | This question will point out protection issues. If an incident is raised during the survey, an identified UNHCR protection person should be contacted and provided with the details of the respondent confidentially if the respondent agrees. If the respondent does not give permission to provide information to the UNHCR protection person, the incident is still reported, but without any name or geographical data attached. |
| FS21 | **RENTDEBT** | Skip paying rent / debt repayments to meet other needs |  |  |
| FS22 | **LOANBRW** | Take out new loans or borrowed money | Borrowing is a common coping |  |
|  |  |  | strategy in many |
|  |  |  | parts of the world and |
|  |  |  | indicates increased |
|  |  |  | vulnerability. |
| FS23 | **REDUCE** | Reduce expenditure on hygiene items, water, baby items, health or education in order to meet household food needs |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | In the past 7 days, how many days did your household [see negative coping strategies below]?:  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | Experience with the Coping Strategies Index and other food consumption recall questionnaires indicates that about a week is the longest time that people remember their behaviors accurately, hence questions here are on the basis of a seven-day recall period. | Ensure that the respondent understands that the question applies to all household members and not only to her/him.  Report the number of days, from 0-7. |
| FS24 | **LESSEXP** | Rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food due to lack of food or money to buy food. |  | Households may make changes to types of food they consume in order to manage household resources. This question is concerned with the types of foods consumed rather than the quantities consumed. |
| FS25 | **BRW** | Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative due to lack of food or money to buy food. | Borrowing is a common coping strategy in many parts of the world and indicates increased vulnerability. | Households may increase their short- term food availability by relying on help from friends or relatives in the form of food or money to buy food. |
| FS26 | **LESSMEAL** | Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day due to lack of food or money to buy food. | Reducing the frequency of meals is a severe form of coping, given the negative short and long term impacts it may have on the individuals. | Households may consume fewer meals in the day to manage shortfalls of food.  The scope of the question includes both meals and snacks. |
| FS27 | **REDMEAL** | Limit portion sizes at mealtime due to lack of food or money to buy food. | Reducing the quantity of meals is a severe form of coping, given the negative short and long term impacts it may have on the individuals. | Households may reduce the amount of food eaten at meals in order to manage shortfalls of food. |
| FS28 | **REDADULT** | Reduce consumption by adults so children could eat, due to lack of food or money to buy food. |  | Adults in the household may reduce their food consumption so that small children will have enough to eat.  In households without children under 5 years of age, the answer should  be ‘0’. |

**TABLE 4** FOOD SECURITY MODULE: QUESTIONS ON FCS AND FCS-N

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question number/ Section FS3** | **Variable name** | **Food groups** | **Examples: these are only examples and need to be adapted to local context** | **Special Instructions** |
| FS29 |  | How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home? | **The list that is provided below is an example. Adapt to the context.** | For all food items, the recall period is set at the previous seven days. For example, if today is Wednesday, we would be asking about the period from Tuesday last week to yesterday. |
|  | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** |  | Ensure that the respondent understands that the question applies to all household members and not only to her/him. |
|  |  |  | The respondent is asked about all foods eaten and beverages consumed inside the home during the past week, by all household members. If a food item is consumed at home by only one household member, it should not be recorded. |
|  |  |  | It is important that the surveyors and respondents understand that the components / ingredients used in mixed dishes should all be accounted for if they are not considered too small to be capture by the food groups (see below). |
|  |  |  | Only record the consumption of significant quantities of food by the household. Determine whether consumption of fish, milk was only in small quantities. **Prior to asking the food consumption section questions, enumerators should explain to the respondent context- specific examples of food quantities considered too small to be captured by the food groups** (see **Table 5** below). |
|  |  |  | Report the number of days, from 0-7. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **CRLROTU** | **1. Cereals food group, white roots and tubers** | Barley, buckwheat, corn / maize, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, or any other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, noodles, porridge, paste or other grain products). Lotus root, parsnip, taro, white potatoes, white yam, white cassava, white sweet potato or other foods made from roots. Other starchy foods such as green bananas and plantains. | Include products and foods derived from cereal crops found in the local setting.  Insert food assistance cereals that are distributed.  Any staple dishes or products such as bread, savoury biscuits, porridge and noodles made from grains listed, and from flours of these grains should be included.  Local names should be used.  Sweet biscuits and cakes should not be included.  **Fortified blended foods are not included in the cereals food group.**  Include non-pigmented items mainly providing carbohydrates.  This group includes all non-grain- based starchy staples.  Any staple dishes / casseroles and pastes made from roots, tubers, and plantains should also be included. |
| 2 | **PULSE** | **2. Legumes, nuts and seeds group** | Dried beans, chickpeas, lentils, peanuts, nuts (almond, cashew, chestnut, hazelnut, macadamia, pistachio, walnuts), seeds (pumpkin, sunflower, sesame, pine nut, poppy) or foods made from these (e.g. hummus, peanut butter). | Include beans, dried peas, lentils, nuts or seeds and also products made from these found in the local setting.  Insert food assistance legumes, nuts and seeds that are distributed.  Include seeds here if they represent a substantial ingredient in mixed dishes or if they are eaten as a substantial snack or side dish. |
| 3 | **MILK** | **3. Milk and other dairy products** | Milk, infant formula, cheese, yogurt or other milk products (e.g. kefir, yogurt). | Include all food items in this group that are made from dairy, with the exception of butter and cream. Due to their high fat content and most typical culinary uses, these are classified with fats and oils.  This does not include small amounts added to tea / coffee.  This does not include breastmilk given to infants and young children. |
| 4 | **PROT** | **4. Meat, fish and eggs food group includes 4 sub-groups:** | Goat, beef, chicken, pork, blood, fish including canned tuna, snails, and/or other seafood, eggs. | If answer is ‘0’, go to question 5. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4.1 | **FLSHMT** | **4.1 Flesh meats** | Beef, goat, lamb, mutton, pork, rabbit or other large wild (bush meat) or domesticated mammals, chicken, duck, or other wild or domesticated birds, cane rat, guinea pig, rat, agouti or other small wild (bush meat) or domesticated mammals, frogs, snakes, and other reptiles, insects. | This group includes flesh foods.  Any processed / cured products made from these meats should also be included. |
| 4.2 | **ORGMT** | **4.2 Organ meat** | Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods. | This group includes different types of red organ meats that are usually rich in haem iron.  Any processed / cured products made from these organ meats should also be included in this group. |
| 4.3 | **FISHSF** | **4.3. Fish and seafood** | Fresh or dried fish, canned fish (anchovies, tuna, sardines), shark, whale, roe / fish eggs, shellfish (clam, crab, lobster, crayfish, mussels, shrimp), octopus, squid, sea snails. | This group includes all types of fish and seafood.  Any processed food made from these should also be included. This does not include small amounts of fish powder/dried fish/fish sauce for condiment. |
| 4.4 | **EGGS** | **4.4. Eggs** | Eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg. | This group includes all kinds of bird eggs. This does not include roe / fish eggs (see fish and seafood). |
| 5 | **VEGL** | **5. Vegetables and leaves food group includes 2 sub-groups** | Cabbage, pepper, tomato, onion, eggplant, zucchini, carrot, pumpkin, cassava leaves, kale, spinach, etc. | If answer is ‘0’, go to question 6. |
| 5.1 | **VITAV** | **5.1 Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers** | Carrot, red sweet pepper, pumpkin, squash, or sweet potato that are orange inside. | Include only roots, tubers, and other red/yellow/orange vegetables that are sources of vitamin A.  Several items that are botanically fruits but are typically used as vegetables for culinary purposes are also included here. |
| 5.2 | **GREENV** | **5.2 Dark green leafy vegetables** | Dark green leafy vegetables, including wild forms, vitamin A rich leaves such as amaranth, arugula (rocket), cassava leaves, kale, spinach. | Include in this category only medium to dark leafy vegetables that are a source of vitamin A. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6 | **FRT** | **6. Fruits food group includes 1 sub-group:** | Mango (ripe, fresh and dried), apricot (fresh or dried), peach, apple, avocados, banana, coconut flesh, lemon, orange, wild fruits and 100% fruit juice made from these. | This group includes various parts of a plant; leaves, stem, fruit and flowers.  If answer is ‘0’, go to question 7. |
| 6.1 | **VITAFRT** | **6.1 Vitamin A rich fruits** | Mango (ripe, fresh and dried), cantaloupe melon (ripe), apricot (fresh or dried), ripe papaya, passion fruit (ripe), dried peach, and 100% fruit juice made from these. | Include locally available dark yellow or orange fruits that are sources of Vitamin A. |
| 7 | **FATS** | **7. Oils and fats group** | Oil, fats, ghee or butter added to food or used for cooking (e.g. vegetable/nut oil made from almond, avocado, canola, coconut, cottonseed, groundnut, maize, olive, rapeseed, safflower, sesame, soybean, sunflower/ walnut, ghee, butter, margarine, mayonnaise, palm oil -**not red palm oil**, shortenings, sour cream). | Include all food items in this group that have visible fat found in the local setting.  Insert food assistance oils and fats that are distributed and added to food or used for cooking.  **Do not include vitamin A rich red palm oil** (see below). |
| 8 | **SWTS** | **8. Sweets** | Sugar, honey, sweetened soda or sweetened juice drinks, sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies, sweet biscuits and cakes. | Include food items with a high content of different sweetening agents (sugar, corn syrup, other syrup, honey, molasses or jaggery, sweetened beverages). |
| 9 | **SPICE** | **9. Spices, condiments, beverages** | Spices (black pepper, salt, chillies), condiments (soya sauce, hot sauce, fish powder, fish sauce, ginger, herbs, magi cubes, ketchup, mustard), coffee, tea, milk/cream in small quantities. | This food group should be used to capture consumption of very small quantities of certain foods have been consumed. Essentially, if a food item is consumed only as a condiment  or in a similarly small quantity (i.e. fish powder, grated cheese, and powdered milk) it should only be recorded under this food group (See **Table 5** below).  Include meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk/cream in tea/coffee. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10 | **SPENUTF** | **10. Specialized nutritious foods**  (IF APPLICABLE) | Fortified blended food (CSB, Super Cereal) | Exclude this question if there is no specialized nutritious food distributed in your context.  Fortified food are of specific interest for FCS and FCS-N analysis, and supplementary questions should be asked about consumption of these specific food groups as part of the food consumption questions. In the case that more than one food is fortified with different micronutrients, then each of them should be considered as one food group (e.g. flour fortified with iron and sugar/oil fortified with vitamin A).  Any food destined for a specific individual/target group in the household but that is shared among household members (e.g. RUSF) must also be added as a food group. However these questions should be supplementary and not incorporated in the calculation of the overall  FCS-N but will be included in the analytical discussion. |
| FS30 | **FOODSOU** | How was this food acquired? |  | The scope of the question includes all food items consumed by the household in the past 7 days |
|  |  | 01=Purchase (using cash grants and/or with their own cash) | Record the **main source of food** for the past 7 days. |
|  |  | 02=Own production (crops, livestock, fishing/ hunting, gathering) |  |
|  |  | 03=Traded goods/ services, barter |  |
|  |  | 04=Borrowed (loan/ credit from traders) |  |
|  |  | 05=Received as gift (from family relatives or friends/neighbour) |  |
|  |  | 06=In-kind or voucher based food assistance |  |
|  |  | 96=Other |  |
|  |  | 98=Don’t know |  |

##### Things to watch out for:

* **Individual food items that could be classified into more than one food group**: the team will have to decide on the most appropriate food group classification for foods which can be classified into more than one food group. E.g. fish powder could be classified as either ‘fish and seafood’ or ‘spices, condiments and beverages’. These decisions are best made after taking into consideration the particular local context, including the typical amount of the food consumed. For example, many cultures use hot pepper as a spice or condiment added to meals. Depending on the context, this may mean that one small spoonful of dried hot pepper flakes is added to an entire dish, or that several spoonfuls of fresh hot pepper are eaten as an accompaniment to the meal. In the first case, the dried pepper is best included in the “spices, condiments and beverages” food group, while in the second case, as a larger quantity of fresh hot peppers is consumed, it is more appropriate to include this in the “vegetable” food group.
* **Mixed dishes**: many cultures commonly prepare and eat mixed dishes (such as casseroles or sauces that accompany a staple). Respondents should be asked to recall all foods eaten even if they were mixed with other foods. The components / ingredients used in mixed dishes should all be accounted for if they are not considered too small to be capture by the food groups (see below).
* **As a rule, some basic foods are listed only under their main ingredient:** for example, bread is put into the cereals group even if oil, eggs or sugar are added in small amounts during the making.
* **Red palm oil**: another important issue to monitor in the area where the survey is taking place is whether red palm oil or palm nuts are consumed, as these are extremely good sources of vitamin A. A question on red palm products (e.g. red palm oil, palm nut or palm nut pulp sauce) should be inserted into the questionnaire even if only used by a small percentage of persons. Insert a red palm products food group and combine it with vitamin A rich food group for analysis of the FCS-N.
* **Small quantities**: if a food item is consumed only as a condiment or in such small quantity that it cannot be considered as a proper portion by the household it should not be registered. **Prior to asking the food consumption questions, enumerators should explain to the respondent context-specific examples of food quantities considered too small to be captured by the food groups.**

**TABLE 5** EXAMPLES OF QUANTITIES TOO SMALL FOR THE FOOD CONSUMPTION SECTION, BY FOOD TYPE

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Food items/groups** | **Example quantities** | | | |
| **Meat, chicken, fish** | One small piece (like a box of matches) for 3 or more persons | Fish powder spread over meals | A piece to add flavour to a soup |  |
| **Eggs** | One egg for 4 or more persons | Egg used only as con- diment | Less than ¼ egg per person |  |
| **Milk** | A splash of milk/ cream added to tea and/or coffee | A single glass or cup for 3 or more persons | A spoon of powdered milk added to coffee/ tea |  |
| **Cheese** | A little grated cheese spread over meals | A small piece (like a box of matches) for 4 or more persons |  |  |
| **Vegetables** | One or two tomatoes or onions used as condiment | Cauliflower and/or carrot consumed only as pickle | Only a half/ small unit for 4 or more people | Leaves: a few leaves for all |
| **Fruits** | Fruits used to flavor refreshments (like a lemon slice added to a drink) | Only one unit for 4 or more persons |  |  |

# Data review

* Refer to SENS Pre-module Tool: [**Tool 15**- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for SENS data management] for guidance on how to conduct these checks.

**Daily questionnaire check and overseeing interviews - for consistency, completeness and missing data**

* The survey manager and supervisors will not have the chance to observe every interview conducted but they are responsible for reviewing every questionnaire for errors. Reviewing questionnaires should be done in the field, if possible, so that any problem can be resolved immediately and if not then at the end of each day.
* While in the field or at the end of each field work day, look at the filled forms on the smartphones (or the questionnaires if a paper-based survey was conducted) from each team and follow the procedure described below:
  + Check that consent was given for the interview (variable: FSCONST). If consent was not given, ask the surveyors if they know the reasons. If there are many refusals, understanding why will help clarify any misunderstandings, concerns or misconceptions with the community being surveyed.
  + Check for missing data and ‘don’t know’ answers (these should always be minimal). If there are missing values, the survey teams should be told the next day to be more careful and not miss any question.

If there is a significant number of ‘don’t know’ answers for certain teams, the survey manager or supervisor(s) should accompany the teams the next day to the field to check on the way they conduct the interviews.

## Database check

* Brief guidance on the data review process is provided in **Annex 4** using Epi Info 7 and in the SENS Pre- module Tool: [**Tool 15**- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for SENS data management].
* Free guidance on the use of Epi Info for Windows and training material on Epi Info can be found at the following site: [http://www.cdc.gov/EpiInfo](http://www.cdc.gov/EpiInfo/)

# Presentation of results

* Food Security results should be descriptive and presented as proportions (with 95% confidence interval) and means where applicable.
* The food assistance type or combination of these (in-kind, cash grants and / or food vouchers) that are in place in the survey context should always be stated clearly with amount and distribution schedule. A brief description is required in the Discussion section of the report on the status and history of the food assistance and any recent changes.
* When presenting the results from several camps with a representative sample drawn from each camp into one report, results can be presented two different ways: i) reporting results for each indicator from each camp separately or ii) combining results from all camps into one table per indicator. See SENS Pre-Module tools: [**Tool 19**- Dolo SENS Report 2017] and [**Tool 20a**- Jordan SENS Report 2016].
* When several camps are surveyed with a representative sample drawn from each camp, it is sometimes necessary and important to report combined results. Weighting the data will need to be done if you have conducted surveys in a number of different camps or areas, and need to combine the results for reporting or planning purposes. It is not required to report the combined results for all indicators or to report the confidence intervals for the combined estimates. See the SENS Pre-Module tool that will automatically generate weighed prevalence results for proportions and means: [**Tool 21**- Weighting Data Tool].
* All survey reports should present results following the tables and figures shown below.
* Where an exhaustive (census) survey is conducted, confidence intervals should not be presented if all households are sampled for a specific SENS module. If sub-sampling was done for the food security module in an exhaustive survey, then confidence intervals should be presented.

## Results tables and figures

* There are several graphs that are recommended to be included in the final survey report. For a tool that

will automatically generate trend graphs, see SENS Pre-Module tool: [**Tool 17**- Trends and Graphs]. 

**TABLE 6** FOOD SECURITY SAMPLING INFORMATION

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Household data** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **% of target** |
| Total households surveyed for Food Security |  | *[only include households with data; exclude absent households and refusals]* |  |

### ACCESS TO FOOD ASSISTANCE

**TABLE 7** FOOD ASSISTANCE TYPE, AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE FOR THE LAST DISTRIBUTION\*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Typ**e | **Distribution schedule (days)** | **Commodities/ products distributed** | **Amount per person per day (g/day)** | **Kcal per person per day** |
| **In-kind** |  | Cereals |  |  |
|  | Legumes |  |  |
|  | Oil |  |  |
|  | Sugar |  |  |
|  | Salt |  |  |
|  | Fortified blended food |  |  |
|  | [OTHER] |  |  |
| **Cash grants** | **Targeting category\*\*** | **Distribution schedule** | **Transfer value** | **To cover what percentage of food requirements** |
| Category A |  |  |  |
| Category B |  |  |  |
| Category C |  |  |  |
| Category D |  |  |  |
| **Vouchers** | **Targeting category\*\*** | **Distribution schedule** | **Value of voucher** | **To cover what percentage of food requirements** |
| Category A |  |  |  |
| Category B |  |  |  |
| Category C |  |  |  |
| Category D |  |  |  |

\* Note that this data is not collected during a SENS survey in the household questionnaire. Every effort should be made to gather this data prior to the survey start and present it in the final report as outlined above.

\*\* Do not fill this column if cash grant /voucher is provided to all, equally (not targeted to a sub-set of the population). Replace the categories with the terms used locally starting from the most vulnerable to least vulnerable, e.g. very poor, poor, medium, well off.

**TABLE 8** HOUSEHOLDS BY TARGETING CATEGORIES (IF APPLICABLE - REPLACE THE CATEGORIES WITH THE TERMS USED LOCALLY)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households in each targeting category** | **Number/total** | **(95% CI)** |
| Category A |  |  |
| Category B |  |  |
| Category C |  |  |
| Category D |  |  |

**TABLE 9** FOOD ASSISTANCE COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving a food assistance including in-kind and/or cash grants and/or food vouchers** |  |  |

Out of the households reporting not to have access to food assistance, add the following text description when relevant:

[INSERT PROPORTION] said it was because they were not given a ration card and/or cash grant and/or food voucher, even if they were included in the targeting criteria; [INSERT PROPORTION] said it was because they were not registered; [INSERT PROPORTION] said it was because they were registered but determined not eligible; and [INSERT PROPORTION] gave other reasons.

### IN-KIND FOOD DISTRIBUTION (IF APPLICABLE)

**TABLE 10** REPORTED DURATION OF GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average number of days the general food distribution lasts** | | |
| **Mean (days) (SD)**  [range] | **SRS design\*** | Days (SD)  [min, max] |
| **Mean (days) (95% CI)**  [range] | **Cluster design\*** | Days (95% CI)  [min, max] |

\* When using the Means commands in Epi Info, it will provide the standard deviation (SD) when using the Statistics module and the 95% Confidence Interval when using the Advanced Statistics module (Cluster design). Refer to **Annex 3** for further guidance on data analysis with Epi Info.

**TABLE 11** REPORTED DURATION OF GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION BY TARGETING CATEGORIES (IF APPLICABLE - REPLACE THE CATEGORIES WITH THE TERMS USED LOCALLY)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Household targeting categor**y | **Number/total** | **Mean (days) (SD)** | **Mean (days) (95% CI)** |
| **SRS design\*** | **Cluster design\*** |
| Category A |  |  |  |
| Category B |  |  |  |
| Category C |  |  |  |
| Category D |  |  |  |

\* When using the Means commands in Epi Info, it will provide the standard deviation (SD) when using the Statistics module and the 95% Confidence Interval when using the Advanced Statistics module (Cluster design). Refer to **Annex 3** for further guidance on data analysis with Epi Info.

##### Things to watch out for:

* During the interpretation of the disaggregated results by targeting category, the sample size in one or several categories can be too small to obtain precise results. Confidence intervals from large sample sizes tend to be quite narrow in width, resulting in more precise estimates, whereas confidence intervals from small sample sizes tend to be wide, producing less precise results.

### CASH GRANTS (IF APPLICABLE)

**TABLE 12** CASH GRANTS COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving cash grants** |  |  |

**TABLE 13** DESCRIPTION OF UTILISATION OF CASH ASSISTANCE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households that use cash grants for:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Food |  |  |
| Water |  |  |
| Hygiene items, clothes, shoes |  |  |
| Health costs (including medicines) |  |  |
| Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blankets, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit) |  |  |
| Firewood / fuel for cooking or heating |  |  |
| Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.) |  |  |
| Debts repayment |  |  |
| Saved some money, gave some to other family members, relatives, friends |  |  |
| Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) |  |  |
| Other |  |  |

### FOOD VOUCHER (IF APPLICABLE)

**TABLE 14** FOOD VOUCHER COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving food vouchers to cover basic food needs** |  |  |

**TABLE 15** FOOD VOUCHER USE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households selling food vouchers or products accessed with food vouchers to access other goods and/or services** |  |  |

### COVERAGE OF BASIC NEEDS

**TABLE 16** DESCRIPTION OF BASIC NEEDS NOT MET BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Basic needs not met by the households:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Food |  |  |
| Water |  |  |
| Hygiene items, clothes, shoes |  |  |
| Health costs (including medicines) |  |  |
| Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blankets, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit) |  |  |
| Firewood / fuel for cooking or heating |  |  |
| Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.) |  |  |
| Debts repayment |  |  |
| Saved some money, support other family members, relatives, friends |  |  |
| Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) |  |  |
| Other |  |  |

**TABLE 17** HOUSEHOLDS BY CATEGORIES OF COVERAGE OF BASIC NEEDS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households in each category of coverage of basic needs** | **Number/total** | **(95% CI)** |
| All basic needs are met (100%) |  |  |
| More half basic needs are met (>50%) |  |  |
| Few basic needs are met (<50%) |  |  |
| Basic needs are not met (0%) |  |  |

### ACCESS TO COOKING FUEL (IF APPLICABLE)

**TABLE 18** COOKING FUEL USE (ADAPT LIST TO COOKING FUEL SOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE LOCAL SETTING)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households using the following cooking fuel:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Wood |  |  |
| Charcoal |  |  |
| Kerosene |  |  |
| Biogas |  |  |
| Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) |  |  |
| Ethanol |  |  |
| Briquettes |  |  |
| Other |  |  |

**TABLE 19** COOKING FUEL ASSISTANCE COVERAGE (IF APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving cooking fuel assistance** |  |  |

**TABLE 20** REPORTED DURATION OF COOKING FUEL ASSISTANCE (IF APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average number of days the cooking fuel assistance lasts** | | |
| **Mean (days) (SD)**  **[range]** | **SRS design\*** | Days (SD)  [min, max] |
| **Mean (days) (95% CI)**  **[range]** | **Cluster design\*** | Days (95% CI)  [min, max] |

\* When using the Means commands in Epi Info, it will provide the standard deviation (SD) when using the Statistics module and the 95% Confidence Interval when using the Advanced Statistics module (Cluster design). Refer to **Annex 3** for further guidance on data analysis with Epi Info.

### NEGATIVE HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES

**TABLE 21** NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES USED BY THE SURVEYED POPULATION OVER THE PAST 4 WEEKS (OPTIONAL)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households reporting using the following negative coping strategies over the past 4 weeks\***: | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Stop a child from attending school |  |  |
| Sold any assets that would not have normally sold |  |  |
| Ask for money from strangers (begging) |  |  |
| Move to a poorer quality shelter |  |  |
| Send household members under the age of 16 to work |  |  |
| Send a member of the household to work far away |  |  |
| Engage in potentially risky or harmful activities |  |  |
| Skip paying rent /debt repayments to meet other needs |  |  |
| Take out new loans or borrowed money |  |  |
| Reduce expenditure on hygiene items, water, baby items, health or education in order to meet household food needs |  |  |
| **Proportion of households reporting using one or more negative coping strategies over the past 4 weeks** |  |  |

**\*** The total will be over 100% as households may use several negative coping strategies.

**TABLE 22** NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES USED BY THE SURVEYED POPULATION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households reporting using the following negative coping strategies over the past 7 days\*:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Rely on less preferred and/or less expensive foods |  |  |
| Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative |  |  |
| Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day |  |  |
| Limit portion sizes at mealtime |  |  |
| Reduce consumption by adults so children could eat |  |  |

**\*** The total will be over 100% as households may use several negative coping strategies.

**TABLE 23** AVERAGE RCSI\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average rCSI** | | |
| **Mean (SD)**  **[range]** | **SRS design\*\*** | rCSI (SD)  [min, max] |
| **Mean (95% CI)**  **[range]** | **Cluster design\*\*** | rCSI (95% CI)  [min, max] |

* Maximum rCSI is 56.

\*\* When using the Means commands in Epi Info, it will provide the standard deviation (SD) when using the Statistics module and the 95% Confidence Interval when using the Advanced Statistics module (Cluster design). Refer to **Annex 3** for further guidance on data analysis with Epi Info.

### FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS) AND FCS-NUTRITION (FCS-N)

* The general food distribution usually lasts more than one day and may be organised by family size, particularly if in-kind food assistance is used, hence the surveyed households will be at different times of the cycle which may have an impact on the FCS and FCS-N results and this needs to be considered in interpreting the data.
* You should also provide an explanation on the season when the survey was conducted and its impact on the overall food availability. For example: “The survey was conducted during the annual lean season, during which the overall food availability is limited. It is hence likely that the household dietary diversity score is lower than it would be e.g. after the harvest.” Note also any extraordinary event that may have affected household dietary intake, such a drought or a festivity. Use of in-kind food items, cash grants or vouchers is also likely to have an impact on the FCS and this should be discussed in the report.

**TABLE 24** AVERAGE FCS\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average FCS** | | |
| **Mean (SD)**  **[range]** | **SRS design\*\*** | FCS (SD)  [min, max] |
| **Mean (95% CI)**  **[range]** | **Cluster design\*\*** | FCS (95% CI)  [min, max] |
| The last general food distribution ended [INSERT NUMBER] days prior to the start of the survey data collection. Or cash grants or food vouchers were last provided on [INSERT DATE] [i.e. [INSERT NUMBER] days prior to the start of the survey data collection. | | |

* Maximum FCS is 112 (129.5 if specialized nutritious foods are included).

\*\* When using the Means commands in Epi Info, it will provide the standard deviation (SD) when using the Statistics module and the 95% Confidence Interval when using the Advanced Statistics module (Cluster design). Refer to **Annex 3** for further guidance on data analysis with Epi Info.

**TABLE 25** FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE BY CATEGORY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FCS profiles\*** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Acceptable FCS > 35 |  |  |
| Borderline 21.5≤FCS≤35 |  |  |
| Poor FCS≤21 |  |  |

* In countries where households have a high sugar and oil consumption (oil and sugar eaten on a daily basis - ~7 days per week), cut-off points of 28 (poor/borderline) and 42 (borderline/acceptable) are usually recommended.

**TABLE 26** FCS BY TARGETING CATEGORIES (IF APPLICABLE - REPLACE THE CATEGORIES WITH THE TERMS USED LOCALLY)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Household targeting categor**y | **Number/total** | **Mean (FCS) (SD)** | **Mean (FCS) (95% CI)** |
| **SRS design\*** | **Cluster design\*** |
| Category A |  |  |  |
| Category B |  |  |  |
| Category C |  |  |  |
| Category D |  |  |  |

* When using the Means commands in Epi Info, it will provide the standard deviation (SD) when using the Statistics module and the 95% Confidence Interval when using the Advanced Statistics module (Cluster design). Refer to **Annex 3** for further guidance on data analysis with Epi Info.

##### Things to watch out for:

* During the interpretation of the disaggregated results by targeting category, the sample size in one or several categories can be too small to obtain precise results. Confidence intervals from large sample sizes tend to be quite narrow in width, resulting in more precise estimates, whereas confidence intervals from small sample sizes tend to be wide, producing less precise results.

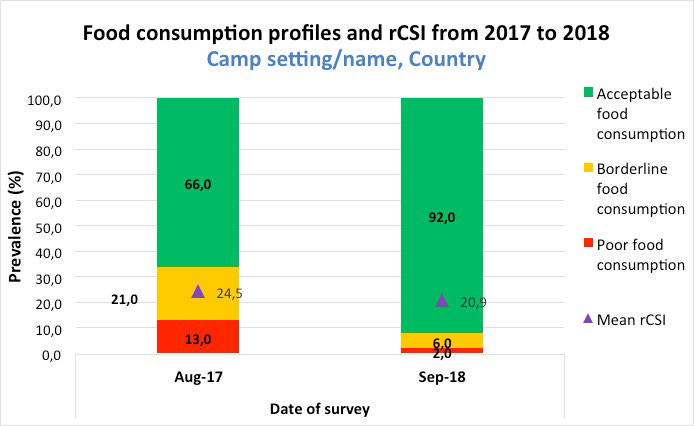
**TABLE 27** CONSUMPTION FREQUENCY CATEGORIES OF EACH NUTRIENT RICH FOOD GROUPS (FCS-N)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nutrient rich food groups** | **Consumption frequency categories** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Vitamin A rich foods** | Never |  |  |
| Sometimes |  |  |
| At least daily |  |  |
| **Protein rich foods** | Never |  |  |
| Sometimes |  |  |
| At least daily |  |  |
| **Haem iron rich foods** | Never |  |  |
| Sometimes |  |  |
| At least daily |  |  |

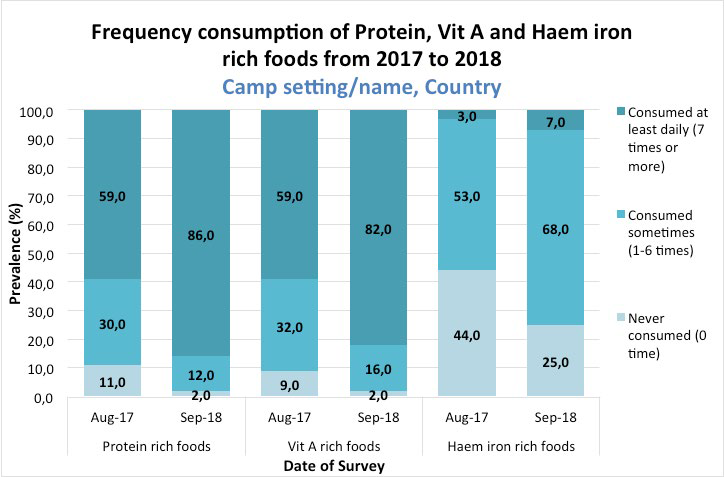
**TABLE 28** FOOD ACQUISITION SOURCES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Food acquisition sources** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Purchase (using cash grants and/or with their own cash) |  |  |
| Own production (crops, livestock, fishing/ hunting, gathering) |  |  |
| Traded goods/services, barter |  |  |
| Borrowed (loan/credit from traders) |  |  |
| Received as gift (from family relatives or friends/neighbour) |  |  |
| In-kind or voucher based food assistance |  |  |
| Other |  |  |

**FIGURE 2** TRENDS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION PROFILES AND RCSI FROM 2017 TO 2018 *(THIS FIGURE CAN BE AUTOMATICALLY GENERATED BY USING SENS PRE-MODULE TOOL 17 – TRENDS AND GRAPHS)*



**FIGURE 3** TRENDS OF FREQUENCY CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN, VITAMIN A AND HAEM IRON RICH FOODS FROM 2017 TO 2018 *(THIS FIGURE CAN BE AUTOMATICALLY GENERATED BY USING SENS PRE- MODULE TOOL 17 – TRENDS AND GRAPHS)*



# Data analysis

## Analysis procedures

* The first step in the data analysis process is to classify the categories into more easily manageable variables that relate to the indicators you are trying to measure. This involves recoding *some* of the responses into ‘new’ variables. **Tables 29-32** provide some guidance on calculating the indicators and recoding the variables and on using Epi Info software.
* Make sure that the data has been reviewed before starting the analysis process.
* Brief guidance on using Epi Info software for analysis is provided below. Refer to **Annex 3** for standard analysis commands using Epi Info 7. Free guidance on the use of Epi Info for Windows and training material on Epi Info can be found at the following site: [http://www.cdc.gov/EpiInfo](http://www.cdc.gov/EpiInfo/)

**TABLE 29** SUMMARY TABLE OF CALCULATIONS FOR FOOD ASSISTANCE INDICATORS AND RECODING INSTRUCTIONS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS1 – Food as- sistance and cooking fuel** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
| **FS2. What is your household’s assistance category?**  1=Category A; 2=Category B; 3=Category C; 4=Category D; 6=Other; 8=Don’t know  (IF APPLICABLE) | Proportion of households in each assistance category.  (HHASSIST) | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘6’ (‘Other’) or ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed HHASSIST to fill out **Table 8.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |
| **FS3. Does your household receive a food assistance (general in-kind food distribution and/or cash grants and/or food vouchers)?**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know | Proportion of households receiving a food assistance.  (FOODASS) | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed FOODASS to fill out **Table 9.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported. |
| **FS4. Why do you not have access to the food assistance programmes [INSERT LOCAL NAMES OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES]?**  1=Ration card and/or cash grants and/or food voucher not given, even if eligible; 2=Not registered; 3=Registered but determined not eligible; 6=Other; 8=Don’t know | [INSERT PROPORTION] said it was because they were not given a ration card and/or cash grant and/ or food voucher, even if they were included in the targeting criteria; [INSERT PROPORTION] said it was because they were not registered; [INSERT PROPORTION] said it was because they were registered but determined not eligible; and [INSERT PROPORTION] gave other reasons.  (YNOFOODA) | No recoding needed.  This question should only be analysed for households answering ‘2’ or ‘no’ to Question FS3, Section FS1.  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed YNOFOODA to complete the text to be shown at the bottom of **Table 9.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |
| **FS5. How many days did the food from the general in-kind food distribution from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH]**  **last?**  RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN. RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN.  (IF APPLICABLE) | Average number of days the food ration lasts  (GFDLAST)  Disaggregation by assistance categories  (HHASSIST) | Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘98’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Means’ / ’Complex Sample Means’ command on the variable termed GFDLAST to calculate the mean and fill out **Table 10.**  Run the ‘Means’ / ’Complex Sample Means’ command on the variables termed GFDLAST and HHASSIST to calculate the mean and fill out **Table 11.** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS1 – Food as- sistance and cooking fuel** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
| **FS6. Does your household receive cash grants assistance to meet basic needs [INSERT LOCAL NAME FOR CASH GRANTS]?** | Proportion of households receiving cash grants  (CASH) | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’). |
| 1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know (IF APPLICABLE) |  | Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed CASH to fill out **Table 12.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported. |
| **FS7. How did you spend the cash grants you received in [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH]?**  01=Food 02=Water  03=Hygiene items, clothes, shoes 04=Health costs (including medicines) 05=Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blanket, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit)  06=Firewood/fuel for cooking or heating  07=Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.)  08=Debt repayment  09=Save some money or gave some to other family members, relatives, friends  10=Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books)  96=Other 98=Don’t know | Proportion of households spending the cash they received in food, water, hygiene items, health costs, rent/shelter repair/household items/ utilities and bills, firewood/fuel, assets for livelihood activity, debt repayment, savings/gifts or other  (CASHSPNT: FOOD, WATER, HYGIENE, HEALTH, HOUSE, FUELA, LIVELI, DEBTS, SAVING, EDUCA, OTHER, DKN) | No recoding needed.  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variables termed FOOD, WATER, HYGIENE, HEALTH, HOUSE, FUELA, LIVELI, DEBTS, SAVING, EDUCA and OTHER to fill out **Table 13.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported for each variable. |
| (IF APPLICABLE) |  |  |
| **FS8. Does your household receive a food voucher [INSERT LOCAL NAME OF FOOD VOUCHER] for general food needs?** | Proportion of households receiving a food voucher  (VOUCHER) | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’). |
| 1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know (IF APPLICABLE) |  | Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed VOUCHER to fill out **Table 14.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS1 – Food as- sistance and cooking fuel** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
| **FS9. Did you sell any of the vouchers or products accessed with food vouchers received in [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH OR**  **DISTRIBUTION] to access other goods and/or services?**  1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know (IF APPLICABLE) | Proportion of households selling food vouchers  (SELLVOU) | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed SELLVOU to fill out **Table 15.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported. |
| **FS10. Which of your household’s basic needs can you not meet?**  01=Food 02=Water  03=Hygiene items, clothes, shoes 04=Health costs (including medicines) 05=Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blanket, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit)  06=Firewood/fuel for cooking or heating  07=Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.)  08=Debt repayment  09=Save some money or support other family members, relatives, friends  10=Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books)  11=All basic needs are met 96=Other  98=Don’t know | Proportion of households by basic needs which are not met  (NEEDSNOT: FOODB, WATERB, HYGIENEB, HEALTHB, HOUSEB, FUELB, LIVELIB, DEBTSB, SAVINGB, EDUCAB, OTHERB) | Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variables termed FOODB, WATERB, HYGIENEB, HEALTHB, HOUSEB, FUELB, LIVELIB, DEBTSB, SAVINGB, EDUCAB and OTHERB to fill out **Table 16.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported for each variable. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS1 – Food as- sistance and cooking fuel** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
|  | Proportion of households by categories of coverage of basic needs  (NEEDSNOT: FOODB, WATERB, HYGIENEB, HEALTHB, HOUSEB, FUELB, LIVELIB, DEBTSB, SAVINGB, EDUCAB, OTHERB) | The categories of coverage of basic needs are created by summing the number of basic needs not met by the household. Use the ‘Define’ (e.g. NEEDSSUM) and ‘Assign’ commands to create the score for each household.  Define a new variable for categorising the coverage of basic needs (NEEDS\_c). Recode NEEDSSUM to NEEDS\_c using the ‘Recode’ command: (1) All basic needs are met (100%); (2) More half basic needs are met (>50%); (3) Few basic needs are met (<50%); (4) Basic needs are not met (0%). |
|  | 1. All basic needs are met (100%) [0 basic needs not met] 2. More half basic needs are met (>50%) [1-5 basic needs not met] 3. Few basic needs are met (<50%) [6-10 basic needs not met] 4. Basic needs are not met (0%) [11 basic needs not met] |
|  | Use the ‘Frequencies’ or ‘Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse NEEDS\_c to fill out **Table 17.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |
| **FS11. What cooking fuel does your household usually use?** | Proportion of households for each cooking fuel | No recoding needed. |
| 1=Wood 2=Charcoal 3=Kerosene 4=Biogas  5=Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) 6=Ethanol  7=Briquettes 96=Other 98=Don’t know | (HHFUEL) | Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘98’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed HHFUEL to fill **Table 18.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |
| (IF APPLICABLE) |  |  |
| **FS12. Does your household receive cooking fuel assistance?** | Proportion of households receiving a cooking fuel assistance | No recoding needed. |
| 1=Yes 2=No  8=Don’t know (IF APPLICABLE) | (FUEL) | Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed FUEL to fill out **Table 19.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘yes’) is reported. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS1 – Food as- sistance and cooking fuel** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
| **FS13. How many days did the fuel from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH] last?** | Average number of days the fuel lasts  (FUELLAST) | Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘98’ (‘Don’t know’). |
| RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN. RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN.  (IF APPLICABLE) |  | Run the ‘Means’ / ’Complex Sample Means’ command on the variable termed FUELLAST to calculate the mean and fill out **Table 20.** |

**TABLE 30** SUMMARY TABLE OF CALCULATIONS FOR COPING MECHANISMS INDICATORS AND RECODING INSTRUCTIONS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS2** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
| **In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to:** | Proportion of households reporting using the following coping strategies over the past 4 weeks: | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘8’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on all of the negative coping strategies variables to complete **Table 21.**  The frequency of answer ‘1’ (‘yes’) is reported for each question. |
| **FS14. Stop a child from attending school**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Stop a child from attending school. (SCHOOL) |
| **FS15. Sold any assets that would not have normally sold in order to buy food or basic goods**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Sold any assets that would not have normally sold in order to buy food or basic goods.  (SELLLIV) |
| **FS16. Ask for money from strangers (begging)**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Ask for money from strangers (begging).  (BEG) |  |
| **FS17. Move to a poorer quality shelter**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Move to a poorer quality shelter. (SHELTER) |  |
| **FS18. Send household members under the age of 16 to work** 1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know  (OPTIONAL) | Send household members under the age of 16 to work.  (CHILDLAB) |  |
| **FS19. Send a member of the household to work far away** 1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know  (OPTIONAL) | Send a member of the household to work far away.  (WORKAWAY) |  |
| **FS20. Engage in activities for money or items that you feel puts you or other members of your household at risk of harm**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Engage in activities for money or items that you feel puts you or other members of your household at risk of harm.  (RISKYACT) |  |
| **FS21. Skip paying rent/debt repayments to meet other needs** 1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know  (OPTIONAL) | Skip paying rent/debt repayments to meet other needs.  (RENTDEBT) |  |
| **FS22. Take out new loans or borrowed money**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Take out new loans or borrowed money.  (LOANBRW) |  |
| **FS23. Reduce expenditure on hygiene items, water, baby items, health or education in order to meet household food needs**  1=Yes; 2=No; 8=Don’t know (OPTIONAL) | Reduce expenditure on hygiene items, water, baby items, health or education in order to meet household food needs.  (REDUCE) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION / Section FS2** | **REPORTED RESULTS (ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES)** | **ACTION** |
|  | Proportion of households reporting using one or more negative coping strategies over the past 4 weeks. | Define a new variable for this analysis (ONEMORE).  Using the ‘Assign’ and ‘If’ commands, recode coping strategies answers to  (1) one or more or (2) none.   1. > 1 [answer 1 (‘yes) for at least 1 of the 10 coping strategies] 2. None [answers 2 (‘no’) to all 10 coping strategies]   Use the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse the variable ONEMORE to fill out **Table 21.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘one or more’) is reported |
| **In the past 7 days, how many days did your household:** | Proportion of households reporting using the following coping strategies over the past 7 days: | Define a new variable for categorising each coping strategy.  Recode LESSEXP to LESSEXP\_c, BRW to BRW\_c, LESSMEAL to LESSMEAL\_c, REDMEAL to REDMEAL\_c, REDADULT to REDADULT\_c, using the ‘Recode’ command: (1) use of the strategy (2) non-use of the strategy.   1. Use of the strategy [answers 1-7] 2. Non-use of the strategy [answer 0]   Use the ‘Frequencies’ or ‘Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse LESSEXP\_c, BRW\_c, LESSMEAL\_c, REDMEAL\_c and REDADULT\_c to fill out **Table 22.** The frequency of answer 1 (‘Use of the strategy’) is reported for each strategy. |
| **FS24. Rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food due to lack of food or money to buy food?** | Rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food.  (LESSEXP) |
| **FS25. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative due to lack of food or money to buy food?** | Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative.  (BRW) |
| **FS26. Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day due to lack of food or money to buy food?** | Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day.  (LESSMEAL) |
| **FS27. Limit portion sizes at mealtime due to lack of food or money to buy food?** | Limit portion sizes at mealtime. (REDMEAL) |
| **FS28. Reduce consumption by adults so children could eat, due to lack of food or money to buy food?** | Reduce consumption by adults so children could eat.  (REDADULT) |
|  | Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), at household level.  (LESSEXP, BRW, LESSMEAL, REDMEAL, REDADULT)  (RCSI) | Run the ‘Means’ / ’Complex Sample Means’ command on the variable termed RCSI to calculate the mean and fill out **Table 23.** |

**TABLE 31** SUMMARY TABLE OF CALCULATIONS AND RECODING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FCS AND FCS-N (WHERE APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FOOD GROUPS / Section FS3** | **ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES** | **ACTION** |
| **FS29. Food recall** | Average Food Consumption Score (FCS) at household level and FCS profiles  (CRLROTU, PULSE, MILK, PROT, VEGL, FRT, FATS, SWTS)  Include the food group for specialized nutritious foods (SPENUTF) if applicable.  (FCS)  Disaggregation by assistance categories  (HHASSIST) | Run the ‘Means’ / ’Complex Sample Means’ command on the variable termed FCS to calculate the mean and fill out **Table 24.**  Define a new variable for categorising the FCS.  Recode FCS to FCS\_c, using the ‘Recode’ command: (1) Acceptable, (2) Borderline, (3) Poor.   1. Acceptable [FCS >35] 2. Borderline [FCS 21.5-35] 3. Poor [FCS 0-21]   Use the ‘Frequencies’ or ‘Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse FCS\_c to fill out **Table 25.** The frequency of all answers is reported.  Run the ‘Means’ / ’Complex Sample Means’ command on the variables termed FCS and HHASSIST to calculate the mean and fill out **Table 26.** |
| **FS29. Food recall** | Average Food Consumption Score- Nutrition (FCS-N) at household level |  |
| **Step 1**: Aggregate the individual food groups into nutrient rich food groups:  1. Vitamin A rich foods  2. Protein rich foods  3. Haem iron rich foods | 1. The ‘Vitamin A rich foods’ food group is a combination of 6 sub- groups: ‘milk and other dairy products’ (MILK), ‘organ meat’ (ORGMT), ‘eggs’ (EGGS), ‘vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers’ (VITAV), ‘dark green leafy vegetables’ (GREENV) and ‘vitamin A rich fruits’ (VITAFRT)  Include the food group for red palm products if applicable. | A new variable (FGVITA) should be created.  FGVITA is created by summing the frequency consumption of rich vitamin A foods/sub-groups in the household over the 7 days recall period.  Use the ‘Define’ (e.g. FGVITA) and ‘Assign’ commands to create the new aggregated variable for the Vitamin A rich foods.  Fortified foods (e.g. CSB, SuperCereal, sugar/oil fortified with vitamin A) are of specific interest for FCS-N analysis and supplementary questions should be asked about consumption of these specific food groups. However these questions should be supplementary and not incorporated in the calculation of the FCS-N but will be included in the analytical discussion. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FOOD GROUPS / Section FS3** | **ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES** | **ACTION** |
| **Step 1:** Aggregate the individual food groups into nutrient rich food groups:  1. Vitamin A rich foods  2. Protein rich foods  3. Haem iron rich foods | 2. The ‘Protein rich foods’ food group is a combination of 6 sub-groups: ‘legumes, nuts and seeds’ (PULSE), ‘milk and other dairy products’ (MILK), ‘flesh meat’ (FLSHMT), ‘organ meat’ (ORGMT), ‘fish and sea food’ (FISHSF) and ‘eggs’ (EGGS) | A new variable (FGPROT) should be created.  FGPROT is created by summing the frequency consumption of rich protein foods/sub-groups in the household over the 7 days recall period.  Use the ‘Define’ (e.g. FGPROT) and ‘Assign’ commands to create the new aggregated variable for the protein rich foods. |
| 3. The ‘Haem iron rich foods’ food group is a combination of 3 sub- groups: ‘flesh meat’ (FLSHMT), ‘organ meat’ (ORGMT) and ‘fish and sea food’ (FISHSF) | A new variable (FGHIRON) should be created.  FGHIRON is created by summing the frequency consumption of rich haem iron foods/sub-groups in the household over the 7 days recall period.  Use the ‘Define’ (e.g. FGHIRON) and ‘Assign’ commands to create the new aggregated variable for the haem iron rich foods. |
| **Step 2:** Build categories of frequency of food consumption groups | Percentage of households by consumption frequency categories of Vitamin A rich food group  (FGVITA) | Define a new variable for categorising the frequency consumption of vitamin A rich foods (FGVITA\_c). Recode FGVITA to FGVITA\_c using the ‘Recode’ command: (1) never consumed, (2) consumed sometimes or (3) consumed at least daily.   1. Never consumed [0 day] 2. Consumed sometimes [1-6 days] 3. Consumed at least daily [7 and/or more days]   Use the ‘Frequencies’ or ‘Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse FGVITA\_c to fill out **Table 27.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FOOD GROUPS / Section FS3** | **ORIGINAL VARIABLE NAMES** | **ACTION** |
| **Step 2:** Build categories of frequency of food consumption groups | Percentage of households by consumption frequency categories of protein rich food group  (FGPROT) | Define a new variable for categorising the frequency consumption of vitamin A rich foods (FGPROT\_c). Recode FGPROT to FGPROT\_c using the ‘Recode’ command: (1) never consumed, (2) consumed sometimes or (3) consumed at least daily. |
|  |  | 1. Never consumed [0 day] 2. Consumed sometimes [1-6 days] 3. Consumed at least daily [7 and/or more days] |
|  |  | Use the ‘Frequencies’ or ‘Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse FGPROT\_c to fill out **Table 27.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |
|  | Percentage of households by consumption frequency categories of haem iron rich food group  (FGHIRON) | Define a new variable for categorising the frequency consumption of vitamin A rich foods (FGHIRON\_c). Recode FGHIRON to FGHIRON\_c using the ‘Recode’ command: (1) never consumed, (2) consumed sometimes or (3) consumed at least daily. |
|  |  | 1. Never consumed [0 day] 2. Consumed sometimes [1-6 days] 3. Consumed at least daily [7 and/or more days] |
|  |  | Use the ‘Frequencies’ or ‘Complex Sample Frequencies’ command to analyse FGHIRON\_c to fill out **Table 27.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |

**TABLE 32** SUMMARY TABLE OF CALCULATIONS FOR FOOD ACQUISITION BY HOUSEHOLDS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Section FS3** | **REPORTED RESULTS** | **ACTION** |
| **FS30. How was this food acquired?**  01=Purchase (using cash grants and/ or with their own cash)  02=Own production (crops, livestock, fishing/hunting, gathering)  03=Traded goods/services, barter  04=Borrowed (loan/credit from traders)  05=Received as gift (from family relatives or friends/neighbour)  06=In-kind or voucher based food assistance  96=Other 98=Don’t know | Proportion of households by food acquisition sources  (FOODSOU) | No recoding needed.  Exclude from analysis households with answers ‘98’ (‘Don’t know’).  Run the ‘Frequencies’ / ’Complex Sample Frequencies’ command on the variable termed FOODSOU to fill **Table 28.** The frequency of all answers is reported. |

## Common errors and challenges in data analysis

* **Table 33** describes the most common errors experienced by survey managers / supervisors when conducting the final data analysis.

**TABLE 33** COMMON ERRORS AND CHALLENGES IN DATA ANALYSIS



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Common errors** | **Examples** | **Solution** |
| **Miscalculating the FCS-N score** | Some of the food items are skipped and not included due to a mistake in the analysis codes. | Ensure to follow the analysis guidance provided in **Annex 3.** |
| **Not taking into consideration a weighting factor when combining coverage estimates from several camps** | When surveying several camps with a representative sample drawn from each camp, combining the samples from all camps to calculate the overall prevalence without taking into consideration a weighting factor. | For a tool that will automatically generate weighted prevalence results, see SENS Pre-Module tool: [**Tool 21**-Weighting Data Tool]. |
| **Reporting food security results according to certain aggregates of clusters** | Reporting the food security results per group of clusters. | Do not disaggregate cluster surveys according to clusters in the presentation of results. All clusters merged together from all section /  blocks of the camp are representative of the camp as a whole and should not be disaggregated. |

# Use of results

## Comparisons, trends and context analysis

* A crucial step in the interpretation of the results is comparing them to results from *previous* SENS surveys (if these include relevant food security data) or *previous* food security, livelihood or other relevant surveys or assessments in the surveyed area, in order to define how the situation has changed over time.
* Even if statistical comparisons are not possible, e.g. due to lack of data from an adequate sample or differing methodologies, trends in food security indicators may be compared.
* Results should also be compared with *any recent* assessments, to determine if the findings of the SENS survey are in line with the findings of the other assessments.
* As indicated below, a thorough understanding of the context is crucial in the interpretation of the results.
* Any changes in the food assistance type or in the coverage (e.g. changes in the ration composition in terms of items, quality or quantity, introduction of targeting or cash-based assistance instead of in-kind food assistance) should be taken into consideration when interpreting the results, and noted in the SENS report.
* When interpreting any significant changes in the FCS and comparing the use of negative coping strategies from year to year and the rCSI in a refugee context dependent on food assistance, the following needs to be taken into consideration:

### Food assistance-related issues:

* + Changes in the general food distribution, assistance type (e.g. cash grants or food vouchers, or combination of cash-based and in-kind assistance), distribution cycle, as well as prices and availability of foods in the local markets, particularly if cash or vouchers are used.
  + The performance of assistance delivery, including the food assistance pipeline.
  + Different timing of the SENS survey with regards to the distribution cycle, e.g. in the beginning, middle or end of the cycle. Food security indicators tend to be better just after the distribution.

### Opportunities for income generation, access to food and seasonality:

* + Changes in labour opportunities, agricultural activities, and income generating activities, including assistance for these activities.
  + Changes in refugees’ right to work or freedom of movement.
  + Different timing of the SENS survey with regards to seasons. Food security indicators tend to be better just after the harvest and worse during the lean season. Even if the main source of food for the refugees is food assistance, if the SENS surveys are undertaken at different times of the year, the impact of seasonality must be taken into consideration and discussed in the report Discussion. In particular, the impact of the harvest, seasonal morbidity and the lean season when prices tend to be higher must be considered.

### Service delivery:

* + Changes in overall service delivery, e.g. has the delivery of health services changed? Has cost recovery been introduced for any services, e.g. education, meaning resources are diverted away from food purchases? Has assistance to food security and livelihoods activities remained stable?

### External adverse events:

* + Any unexpected shock or stress that have impacted access to, availability of or utilisation of food, such as adverse natural events (e.g. drought, flooding), new influx of people, insecurity, restriction of movement, and epidemics.
* In theory, food security indicators should improve over time, as refugees have had more time to get settled to their new environment and have found positive livelihood strategies that are adapted to their new situation.
* Food security indicators also provide valuable data on the underlying causes of malnutrition, as conceptualised in **Figure 1.** They will hence help explain changes in the prevalence of acute malnutrition and may provide early warning indications of a worsening situation.
* If, for example, the prevalence of acute malnutrition remained stable but there was a marked increase in the use of negative coping strategies as compared to previous SENS surveys, it is likely that dietary

diversity will decrease in the near future and that eventually there will be an increase in acute malnutrition if corrective action is not put in place.

* If, on the other hand, there was a marked increase in acute malnutrition but all food security indicators included in this module remained stable at acceptable levels as compared to previous SENS surveys, there is a need to explore other potential causes of malnutrition, such as care and infant feeding practices, disease outbreaks or inadequate water and sanitation in more detail. In such situations, additional vulnerability analysis is necessary to determine the causes of the situation, identify those most at risk and define adequate responses.

## Analysis of the use of negative coping strategies and RCSI

* There are no established cut-off points in terms of number of coping strategies used by a household. Results are presented as the proportion of households using negative coping strategies. When these proportions increase from year to year, it indicates that the food security situation is likely to have deteriorated and may cause an increase in acute malnutrition unless actions are taken**. Table 3** above provides explanations on the severity of each of the listed coping mechanisms.
* If a series of SENS surveys is available, the rCSI will be compared and the thresholds defining categories will be determined by the mean or median of the first survey. Subsequent surveys will then use the same cut-off point to ensure comparability.

## Analysis of FCS and FCS-N

* The FCS is a proxy measure of household food access using dietary diversity and food frequency. Each food category is given a weight based on energy and the macro- and micronutrient content of the food/ food group. This weight is multiplied by the number of days in the preceding week each food category was eaten. The sub-scores for each food group are then summed up to produce a composite FCS. Generally, a score greater than 35 is considered acceptable, a score between 21.5 and 35 is considered borderline, and a score of 21 or less is considered poor. In countries where households have a high oil and sugar consumption, cut-off points of 28 (poor/borderline) and 42 (borderline/acceptable) are usually recommended.

**TABLE 34** THRESHOLDS TO DETERMINE FOOD CONSUMPTION PROFILES (WFP)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Threshold** | **Profiles** | **Thresholds with oil and sugar eaten on a daily basis**  **(~7 days per week)** |
| **0 - 21** | Poor food consumption | 0 - 28 |
| **21.5 - 35** | Borderline food consumption | 28.5 - 42 |
| **>35** | Acceptable food consumption | >42 |

* The FCS-N adds an additional dimension to the FCS by analysing household nutrition and protein, vitamin A and iron consumption. Understanding protein intake at household level can give an indication of consumption of protein rich foods for individual household members. Vitamin A deficiency, if tackled before the age of five, can reduce mortality and infectious diseases such as measles, diarrhoea and malaria up to a third. Iron deficiency, which contributes to anaemia, affects approximately 25% of the world’s population, mainly pre-school children and women. The FCS-N informs on nutrient rich groups consumed by the household and which are essential for nutritional health and well-being.
* When interpreting the FCS and the FCS-N, it is important to keep in mind that:
  + The FCS does not indicate the quantity of food consumed.
  + Diet varies across seasons and some foods can be available in large quantities and at low cost for short periods.
  + There may be differences in dietary diversity in urban as compared to rural settings, where variety may be greater due to better access to markets.
  + In general, low proportions of households consuming food groups containing vitamin A and iron may be indicative of inadequate diets that lead to morbidity related to micronutrient deficiencies.
* Looking at the proportion of households consuming individual food groups is also important. An increase in the average number of different food groups consumed does provide a quantifiable measure of improved household food access. It may reflect improved practices or improved economic access to food.

## Recommendations

* The results of this Food Security module should be used in conjunction with qualitative assessments and monitoring data to help UNHCR, WFP and partners plan and prioritise public health and food security interventions.
* The results provide a basic overview of the food security situation in the survey context at one point in time, and are valuable in monitoring evolution in the food security situation.
* They may help explain any increases or decreases in acute malnutrition in the refugee population in order to take the necessary actions to address the problems.
* In addition, the results can:
  + Provide a quantitative baseline for subsequent monitoring and evaluation of progress and effectiveness of food security programmes.
  + Show that an expanded food security assessment needs to be implemented to understand the causes of food insecurity at the household level.
  + Show the need for strengthening the monitoring system of food distributions, including the implementation of on-site Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) to monitor the efficiency and equity of the general food distribution system, and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to analyse the adequacy of the distributed ration as compared to the needs.
  + Identify areas of concern with regards to negative coping mechanisms used by the refugee populations.
  + Suggest the revision of the existing food assistance strategy, including the composition of the ration.
  + Highlight the need to design food security interventions that can support, complement or provide alternatives to current assistance, such as introduction of cash-based assistance for other sectors or increasing livelihood support in the form of agricultural interventions or income generation.
  + Help to inform advocacy efforts to improve funding and / or the deployment of resources.

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MODULE 5: FOOD SECURITY

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**ANNEXES**

**Annex 1 - SENS food security questionnaire**

See SENS Pre-Module tools: [**Tool 11**- Full SENS questionnaire] and [**Tool 12**- Full SENS Questionnaire with Instructions].

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **QUESTION** | **ANSWER CODES** | |
| **SECTION FS1: Food assistance and cooking fuel (if applicable)** | | | |
| **Note** | THIS QUESTIONNAIRE NEED TO BE ASKED TO THE MAIN CARETAKER WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COOK- ING THE MEALS. | | |
| **FS1** | Was consent given for conducting the interview?  ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE INTRODUCED THE TEAM AND INFORMED THEM ABOUT THE INTERVIEW. | Yes 1  No 2  Absent 3 | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 2 or 3**  **STOP HERE** |
|  | **FSCONST** |  |  |
| **FS2** | What is your household’s assistance category? (IF APPLICABLE) | Category A 1  Category B 2 | | | |
|  |  | Category C 3 |  |
|  |  | Category D 4 |  |
|  |  | Other 6 |  |
|  |  | Don’t know 8 |  |
|  | **HHASSIST** |  |  |
| **FS3** | Does your household receive food assistance (general in-kind food distribution and/or cash grants and/ or food vouchers) [INSERT LOCAL NAMES OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES]? | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 1 OR 8**  **GO TO FS5** |
|  | **FOODASS** |  |  |
| **FS4** | Why do you not have access to the food assistance programmes [INSERT LOCAL NAMES OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES]? | Ration card and/or cash grants and/or food voucher not given even if eligible 1  Not registered 2  Registered but determined not eligible 3 | | |  **GO TO FS10** |
|  |  | Other 6 |  |
|  | **YNOFOODA** | Don’t know 8 |  |
| **FS5** | How many days did the food from the general in-kind food distribution from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH] last? (IF APPLICABLE) | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN. RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN. | | | | |
|  | **Lower limit=1 Upper limit=98** |  |  |
|  | **GFDLAST** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FS6** | Does your household receive cash grants to meet basic needs [INSERT LOCAL NAME FOR CASH GRANTS]? (IF APPLICABLE)  **CASH** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 2 OR 8**  **GO TO FS8** |
| **FS7** | How did you spend the cash grants you received in [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH OR DISTRIBUTION]? (IF APPLICABLE)  SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.  **CASHSPNT: FOOD / WATER / HYGIENE / HEALTH / HOUSE / FUELA / LIVELI / DEBTS / SAVING / EDUCA / OTHER / DKN** | Food 01  Water 02  Hygiene items, clothes, shoes 03  Health costs (including medicines) 04  Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g.  mattress, blanket, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g electricity, water bills, phone  calling credit) 05  Firewood/fuel for cooking or heating 06  Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g seeds,  tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc ) 07  Debt repayment 08  Save some money or gave to other family members, relatives, friends 09  Education (e.g school fees, uniform,  books) 10  Other 96  Don’t know 98 | | | | |
| **FS8** | Does your household receive a food voucher [INSERT LOCAL NAME OF  FOOD VOUCHER] for general food needs? (IF APPLICABLE)  **VOUCHER** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 2 OR 8**  **GO TO FS10** |
| **FS9** | Did you sell any of the vouchers or products accessed with food  vouchers received in [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH OR DISTRIBUTION]  to access other goods and/or services? (IF APPLICABLE)  **SELLVOU** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FS10** | Which of your household’s basic needs can you not meet? | Food 01  Water 02 | | | | | |
|  | DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. | Hygiene items, clothes, shoes 03  Health costs (including medicines) 04 |  |  |
|  |  | Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. |  |  |
|  |  | mattress, blanket, jerrycan), utilities and |  |  |
|  |  | bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone |  |  |
|  |  | calling credit) 05 |  |  |
|  |  | Firewood/fuel for cooking or heating 06 |  |  |
|  |  | Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, |  |  |
|  |  | tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.) 07 |  |  |
|  |  | Debt repayment 08 |  |  |
|  |  | Save some money or support other family |  |  |
|  |  | members, relatives, friends 09 |  |  |
|  | **NEEDSNOT: FOODB / WATERB / HYGIENEB / HEALTHB / HOUSEB**  **/ FUELB / LIVELIB / DEBTSB /**  **SAVINGB / EDUCAB / NEEDSMET /** | Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) 10  All basic needs are met 11  Other 96 |  |  |
|  | **OTHERB / DKNB** | Don’t know 98 |  |  |
| **FS11** | What cooking fuel does your | Wood 01 |  |  |
| household usually use? (IF APPLICABLE) | Charcoal 02  Kerosene 03 | | | | | |
|  |  | Biogas 04 |  |  |
|  |  | Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) 05 |  |  |
|  |  | Ethanol 06 |  |  |
|  |  | Briquettes 07 |  |  |
|  |  | Other 96 |  |  |
|  | **HHFUEL** | Don’t know 98 |  |  |
| **FS12** | Does your household receive cooking fuel assistance? (IF APPLICABLE) | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 2 or 8**  **GO TO FS14** | |
|  | **FUEL** |  |  | |
| **FS13** | How many days did the fuel from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH] last? (IF APPLICABLE) | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN (RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN) | | | | | |
|  | **Lower limit=1 Upper limit=98** |  |  |  |
|  | **FUELLAST** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION FS2: Coping Strategies and Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)** | | | |
| **Note** | EXPLAIN TO THE RESPONDENT THAT THE QUESTIONS APPLY TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND NOT ONLY TO HIM/HER. | | |
| **FS14** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to stop a child from attending school? (OPTIONAL)  **SCHOOL** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS15** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to sold any assets that would not have normally sold in order to buy food  or basic goods (e.g. sold items such as a car, motorbike, plough, sewing machine, tools, seed stock, livestock, productive land)? (OPTIONAL)  **SELLLIV** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS16** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to ask for money from strangers (begging)? (OPTIONAL)  **BEG** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS17** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to move to a poorer quality shelter? (OPTIONAL)  **SHELTER** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS18** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to send household members under the age of 16 to work? (OPTIONAL)  **CHILDLAB** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS19** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to send a member of the household to work far away? (OPTIONAL)  **WORKAWAY** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS20** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to engage in activities for money or items that you feel puts you or other members of your household at risk of harm (e.g. illegal activities like hunting, fishing, survival sex,  drug dealing, early marriage, joining armed groups, etc.)? (OPTIONAL)  **RISKYACT** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FS21** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to skip paying rent / debt repayments to meet other needs? (OPTIONAL)  **RENTDEBT** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS22** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to take out new loans or borrowed money? (OPTIONAL)  **LOANBRW** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **FS23** | In the past 4 weeks, have you or anyone in your household needed to reduce expenditure on hygiene items, water, baby items, health  or education in order to meet household food needs? (OPTIONAL)  **REDUCE** | Yes 1  No 2  Don’t know 8 | | | |
| **Note** | EXPLAIN TO THE RESPONDENT THAT THE QUESTIONS APPLY TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND NOT ONLY TO HIM/HER. | | |
| **FS24** | In the past 7 days, how many days did your household rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food due to lack of food or money to buy food?  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7**  **LESSEXP** | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS, FROM 0-7. | | | |
| **FS25** | In the past 7 days, how many days did your household borrow food or rely on help from a friend or relative due to lack of food or money to buy food?  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7**  **BRW** | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS, FROM 0-7. | | | |
| **FS26** | In the past 7 days, how many days did your household reduce the number of meals eaten in a day due to lack of food or money to buy food?  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7**  **LESSMEAL** | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS, FROM 0-7. | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FS27** | In the past 7 days, how many days did your household limit portion sizes at mealtime due to lack of food or money to buy food?  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7**  **REDMEAL** | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS, FROM 0-7. | | | | |
| **FS28** | In the past 7 days, how many days did your household reduce consumption by adults so children could eat, due to lack of food or money to buy food?  IN HOUSEHOLDS WIHTOUT CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, THE ANSWER SHOULD BE ‘0’.  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7**  **REDADULT** | RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS, FROM 0-7. | | | | |
| **SECTION FS3 : FCS and FCS-N** | | | | |
| **FS29** | How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home?  READ THE LIST OF FOODS AND DO NOT PROBE. ONLY RECORD THE CONSUMPTION OF SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF FOOD BY THE HOUSEHOLD. WRITE ‘0’ IF NOT CONSUMED IN THE LAST 7 DAYS. | | | |
|  |  | | Number of days eaten in past 7 days | |
|  | **1.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT CEREALS LOCALLY AVAILABLE] (*e.g.*  *wheat, corn/maize, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, teff*) or any foods made from these such as [INSERT LOCAL FOODS] (*e.g. bread, porridge, noodles, ugali, nshima, pasta*).  Or any [INSERT WHITE ROOTS AND TUBERS LOCALLY  AVAILABLE] *(e.g. green bananas, lotus root, parsnip, taro, plantains, white potatoes, white yam, white cassava, white sweet potato)* or any foods made from roots such as [INSERT LOCAL FOODS].  Or any [INSERT OTHER STARCHY FOODS LOCALLY  AVAILABLE] *(e.g. green bananas, plantains)*  **CRLROTU** | | | |  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | |
|  | **2.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT LEGUMES, NUTS AND SEEDS LOCALLY  AVAILABLE] *(e.g. dried beans, chickpeas, lentils, nuts, seeds)* or any foods made from these such as [INSERT LOCAL FOODS] *(e.g. hummus, peanut butter)*  **PULSE** | | | |  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **3.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS LOCALLY  AVAILABLE] *(e.g. fresh milk, sour milk, infant formula, cheese, kefir, yogurt)*  **MILK** | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
|  | **4.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any meat, fish and eggs *(e.g. goat, beef, chicken, pork, blood, fish including canned tuna, snails, and/or other seafood, eggs)*  **PROT** | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 0 GO TO QUESTION 5**  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | |
|  | **4.1.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT FLESH MEAT LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. beef, goat, lamb, mutton, pork, rabbit, chicken, duck, cane rat, guinea pig, rat, agouti frogs, snakes, insects)*  **FLSHMT** | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
|  | **4.2.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| eat any [INSERT ORGAN MEAT OR BLOOD-BASED FOODS |
| LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. liver, kidney, heart)* |
| **ORGMT** |
|  | **4.3.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT FRESH, DRIED OR CANNED FISH OR SHELLFISH LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. anchovies, tuna, sardines, shark, whale, roe/fish eggs, clam, crab, lobster, crayfish, mussels, shrimp, octopus, squid, sea snails)* | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| **FISHSF** |
|  | **4.4.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| eat any eggs from [INSERT EGGS LOCALLY AVAILABLE] |
| *(e.g. eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl)* |
| **EGGS** |
|  | **5.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT ANY VEGETABLES AND LEAVES LOCALLY  AVAILABLE] *(e.g. spinach, cassava leaves, onion, carrot, lettuce, bamboo shoots, cabbage, pepper, tomato, eggplant, zucchini, etc.)* | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 0 GO TO QUESTION 6**  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | |
| **VEGL** |  | |
|  | **5.1.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT VITAMIN A RICH VEGETABLES AND TUBERS LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. carrot, pumpkin, squash, or sweet potato that are orange inside, red sweet pepper)* | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| **VITAV** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **5.2.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES LOCALLY AVAILABLE INLCUDING WILD FORMS AND VITAMIN A RICH LEAVES] (*e.g. amaranth, arugula (rocket), cassava leaves, kale, broccoli, spinach*)  **GREENV** | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
|  | **6.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT ANY FRUITS LOCALLY AVAILABLE  INCLUDING WILD FRUITS], and 100% fruit juice made from these *(e.g. mango, apricot, peach, apple, avocados, banana, coconut flesh, lemon, orange, etc.)*  **FRT** | | |  **IF ANSWER IS 0 GO TO QUESTION 7**  **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | |
|  | **6.1.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT VITAMIN A RICH FRUITS LOCALLY AVAILABLE], and 100% fruit juice made from these *(e.g. mango (ripe, fresh and dried), cantaloupe melon (ripe), apricot (fresh or dried), ripe papaya, passion fruit (ripe), dried peach)*  **VITAFRT** | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
|  | **7.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT OILS AND FATS LOCALLY AVAILABLE]  added to food or used for cooking *(e.g. vegetable / nut oil made from almond, avocado, canola, coconut, cottonseed, groundnut, maize, olive, rapeseed, safflower, sesame, soybean, sunflower/walnut, ghee, butter, margarine, mayonnaise, palm oil -****not*** *red palm oil, shortenings, sour cream)*  **FATS** | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
|  | **8.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT SWEETS, SWEETENED SODA OR JUICE DRINKS AND SUGARY FOODS LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g.*  *sugar, honey, syrup, soda drinks, chocolates, candies, cookies, sweet biscuits and cakes)* | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| **SWTS** |
|  | **9.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT SPICES, CONDIMENTS AND BEVERAGES  LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. black pepper, salt, chilies, soy sauce, hot sauce, fish powder, fish sauce, ginger, herbs, magi cubes, ketchup, mustard, coffee, tea, milk/cream in small quantities)* | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| **SPICE** |
|  | **10.** In the past 7 days, how many days did your household | **Lower limit=0 Upper limit=7** | | | |
| eat any [INSERT SPECIALIZED NUTRITIOUS FOODS |
| AVAILABLE] *(e.g. CSB, Super Cereals)* (IF APPLICABLE) |
| **SPENUTF** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FS30** | How was this food acquired? | Purchase (using cash grants and/or with their own cash) 01 | | | | |
|  |  | Own production (crops, livestock, fishing/hunting, gathering) 02 |  |
|  |  | Traded goods/ services, barter 03 |  |
|  |  | Borrowed (loan/credit from traders) 04 |  |
|  |  | Receive as gift (from family relatives or friend/neighbor 05 |  |
|  |  | In-kind or voucher based food assistance 06 |  |
|  |  | Other 96 |  |
|  | **FOODSOU** | Don’t know 98 |  |
| **ID9** | Please take a GPS reading (OPTIONAL)  AVOID TAKING IT INSIDE THE HOUSE OR UNDER TREES (TO MAKE IT FASTER).  **GPS** | | | | |
|  | Interviewer: I confirm that questionnaire is complete: yes/no | | |
|  | Supervisor: I confirm that questionnaire is complete.: yes/no MESSAGE TO INTERVIEWER: DO NOT ANSWER THIS QUESTION. | | |

**Annex 2 - Training ideas**

### MATERIALS REQUIRED

* 10 copies of the questionnaire per surveyor (please note that even in MDC surveys, it is recommended to print paper copies of the questionnaire to be used during training);
* Pens;
* Notebooks;
* Clipboards.

### EXERCISE

#### The questionnaire

* Divide participants into pairs and ask them to go through the questionnaire taking turns to be the respondent and the surveyor.
* Ask them to note any problem they have as they go along. Discuss in plenary.

### ROLE PLAYS

#### Role Play 1

* Divide the participants into their interview teams.
* In front of the whole group the survey manager takes the role of the respondent, and each interview team gets to practice delivering the questionnaire and recording their answers.
* The survey manager uses this opportunity to identify the possible pitfalls or to identify issues that you think might be a problem in your context.
* After each questionnaire, review the answers and discuss any problems identified such as poor communication or showing displeasure at a particular response.
* The other survey teams will take the opportunity to observe their colleagues and contribute with feedback.

#### Role Play 2

* Two sets of interview teams will be paired together to practice delivering and answering the questions.
* The survey manager will provide each survey team with a scenario to re-enact where there will be different challenges that may be encountered in the field:
  + Refusal to tell you about the used coping mechanisms.
  + Respondent delivers conflicting information.
* After the questionnaires have been completed, the survey manager will review the questionnaires with the interview teams and compare them with the scenario given to assess whether the data recording has been performed properly.
* Ask the participants to identify the problems in each role-play once it has been performed and clarify the correct procedure.

### FIELD PRACTICE

* Interview teams will go to the field in a location where the survey will not be taking place.
* Teams will practice the following: Delivering the questionnaire to the household.
* Field practice will assist the survey manager and interview teams in identifying any additional difficulties that may present themselves when in the field.

### TEST

* The questions in the training test shown below can be used as a basis for the written test and can be adapted according to circumstances.
* A passing grade of at least 70% should be achieved to continue as a surveyor.
* The results of the test can help the survey manager to assess which of the surveyors will need more support in the field. The weaker surveyors can also be paired with stronger ones.
* The questions should be given out with a copy of the finalised questionnaire so that participants can refer to this.

**TABLE 35** TRAINING TEST

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Food Security Module** | | |
| **PRACTICE** | |  |
| **1.** | **When was the first day of the general food distribution we are investigating?**  Answer: Add date for the recall. |  |
| **2.** | **What do you do if the respondent says that they don’t know how long the ration lasted?**  Answer: Probe and explain the question in a different way. |  |
| **3.** | **If only one member of the household used a negative coping strategy over the past 7 days, should you record it?**  Answer: Yes |  |
| **4.** | **Who should the respondent be for the dietary recall?**  Answer: The main caregiver responsible for cooking the meals in the household |  |
| **5.** | **When asking about all foods eaten and beverages consumed inside the home, what is the recall period to use?**  Answer: the last 7 days. For example, if today is Wednesday, we would be asking about the period from Tuesday last week to yesterday. |  |
| **6.** | **In the dietary recall, do all meals and snacks count?**  Answer: Yes |  |
| **7.** | **If a certain food was only consumed by one household member, should it be recorded on the questionnaire?**  Answer: No |  |
| **8.** | **Should foods consumed outside the home that were not prepared in the home be included?**  Answer: No |  |
| **9.** | **Is there a need to set a minimum quantity of food below which foods are not considered?**  Answer: Yes |  |

**Annex 3 - Epi Info DATA Analysis**

Below are the standard Epi Info codes to use for analysis.

Refer to the fictitious dataset available for practical purposes; Go to SENS Food Security**:** [**Tool 1-** FS Data], and see the Excel database PIL\_0919\_FS\_PILOT.

The practical Excel database PIL\_0919\_FS\_PILOT is from a survey using *cluster sampling.*

### DATA REVIEW

#### Ranges and codes

Run these commands (together or separately; regardless of the survey design) and make sure that the ranges and codes of the variables entered in the database match the standard questionnaire. This step can be omitted when using MDC surveys given that ranges and codes are pre-set, and that values outside of the pre- set ranges and codes cannot be entered during data collection.

FREQ FSCONST

For the below variables, only perform these checks on households having provided consent, i.e. SELECT FSCONST=1

The variables shown below are not included in all contexts; only where applicable:

FREQ HHASSIST

FREQ FOODASS

FREQ YNOFOODA

MEANS GFDLAST (note that the range should not exceed by much the cycle days; you should check that no obvious data entry errors occurred, e.g. entering 200 instead of 20; 98 is accepted for ‘unknown’).

FREQ CASH

FREQ FOOD

FREQ WATER

FREQ HYGIENE

FREQ HEALTH

FREQ HOUSE

FREQ FUELA

FREQ LIVELI

FREQ DEBTS

FREQ SAVING

FREQ EDUCA

FREQ OTHER

FREQ DKN

FREQ VOUCHER

FREQ SELLVOU

FREQ HHFUEL

FREQ FUEL

MEANS FUELLAST

FREQ SCHOOL

FREQ SELLLIV

FREQ BEG

FREQ SHELTER

FREQ CHILDLAB

FREQ WORKAWAY

FREQ RISKYACT

FREQ RENTDEBT

FREQ LOANBRW

FREQ REDUCE

The variables shown below are included in all contexts:

FREQ FOODB

FREQ WATERB

FREQ HYGIENEB

FREQ HEALTHB

FREQ HOUSEB

FREQ FUELB

FREQ LIVELIB

FREQ DEBTSB

FREQ SAVINGB

FREQ EDUCAB

FREQ NNEDSMET

FREQ OTHERB

FREQ DKNB

FREQ LESSEXP

FREQ BRW

FREQ LESSMEAL

FREQ REDMEAL

FREQ REDADULT

FREQ CRLROTU

FREQ PULSE

FREQ MILK

FREQ PROT

FREQ FLSHMT

FREQ ORGMT

FREQ FISHSF

FREQ EGGS

FREQ VEGL

FREQ VITAV

FREQ GEENV

FREQ FRT

FREQ VITAFRT

FREQ FATS

FREQ SWTS

FREQ SPICE

FREQ SPENUTF (where applicable)

FREQ FOODSOU

#### Missing data

You should check the missing data in your database and make a note on this in the final SENS report. **Refer to the Data Review section for detailed instructions to follow with missing data.**

The commands below need to be run separately, one by one. After selecting the variable using the codes shown below, use the LIST command to view the specific records with missing data and double-check with the original data collection questionnaire. Then cancel the selected variable by typing SELECT.

#### This step is important to do with MDC surveys as well as paper-based surveys.

For the below variables, only perform these checks on households having provided consent, i.e. SELECT FSCONST=1

#### The variables shown below are not included in all contexts; only where applicable:

SELECT HHASSIST=(.)

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable)

SELECT FOODASS=(.)

SELECT FOODASS=2 AND YNOFOODA=(.)

SELECT GFDLAST=(.)

SELECT CASH=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND FOOD=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND WATER=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND HYGIENE=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND HEALTH=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND HOUSE=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND FUELA=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND LIVELI=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND DEBTS=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND SAVING=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND EDUCA=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND OTHER=(.)

SELECT CASH=1 AND DKN=(.)

SELECT VOUVHER=(.)

SELECT VOUCHER=1 AND SELLVOU=(.)

SELECT HHFUEL=(.)

SELECT FUEL=(.)

SELECT FUEL=1 AND FUELLAST=(.)

SELECT SCHOOL=(.)

SELECT SELLLIV=(.)

SELECT BEG=(.)

SELECT SHELTER=(.)

SELECT CHILDLAB=(.)

SELECT WORKAWAY=(.)

SELECT RISKYACT=(.)

SELECT RENTDEBT=(.)

SELECT LOANBRW=(.)

SELECT REDUCE=(.)

#### The variables shown below are included in all contexts:

SELECT FOODB=(.)

SELECT WATERB=(.)

SELECT HYGIENEB=(.)

SELECT HEALTHB=(.)

SELECT HOUSEB=(.)

SELECT FUELB=(.)

SELECT LIVELIB=(.)

SELECT DEBTSB=(.)

SELECT SAVINGB=(.)

SELECT EDUCAB=(.)

SELECT OTHERB=(.)

SELECT DKNB=(.)

SELECT LESSEXP=(.)

SELECT BRW=(.)

SELECT LESSMEAL=(.)

SELECT REDMEAL=(.)

SELECT REDADULT=(.)

SELECT CRLROTU=(.)

SELECT PULSE=(.)

SELECT MILK=(.)

SELECT PROT=(.)

SELECT FLSHMT=(.)

SELECT ORGMT=(.)

SELECT FISHSF=(.)

SELECT EGGS=(.)

SELECT VEGL=(.)

SELECT VITAV=(.)

SELECT GREENV=(.)

SELECT FRT=(.)

SELECT VITAFRT=(.)

SELECT FATS=(.)

SELECT SWTS=(.)

SELECT SPICE=(.)

SELECT SPENUTF=(.) (where applicable)

SELECT FOODSOU=(.)

### DATA ANALYSIS

Results from the practical survey dataset entitled PIL\_0919\_FS\_PILOT (cluster sampling survey) are illustrated below. Refer to the SENS Pre-Module **Annex 4** for detailed explanations on how to interpret Epi-info analysis outputs when using different survey designs.

### FOOD SECURITY SAMPLING INFORMATION

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Household data** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **% of target** |
| **Total households surveyed for Food Security** | 319 | 317 | 99.4% |

##### Actual number of households surveyed and % of target

FREQ FSCONST

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FSCONST** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cum. Percent** |  |
| 1 | 317 | 99,37% | 99,37% |  |
| 3 | 2 | 0,63% | 100,00% |  |
| Total | 319 | 100,00% | 100,00% |  |
|  |  | | | |

#### Wilson 95% Conf Limits

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 97,74% | 99,83% |
| 3 | 0,17% | 2,26% |

### TARGETING CATEGORIES ANALYSIS (IF APPLICABLE)

HOUSEHOLDS BY TARGETING CATEGORIES (IF APPLICABLE - REPLACE THE CATEGORIES WITH THE TERMS USED LOCALLY)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households in each targeting category** | **Number/total** | **(95% CI)** |
| Category A | 142/292 | 48.6% (43.8-53.5) |
| Category B | 74/292 | 25.4% (20.3-30.4) |
| Category C | 54/292 | 18.5% (14.5-22.5) |
| Category D | 22/292 | 7.5% (5.2-9.9) |

SELECT HHASSIST<>8 AND HHASSIST<>6

FREQ HHASSIST PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HHASSIST

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HHASSIST** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 142 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 48,630 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,421 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 43,754 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 53,506 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **2** |  | 74 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 25,342 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,511 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 20,285 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 30,400 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3** |  | 54 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 18,493 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,981 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 14,504 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 22,482 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **4** |  | 22 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 7,534 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,168 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 5,182 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 9,887 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 292 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 0,68 | | |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

### FOOD ASSISTANCE COVERAGE ANALYSIS

FOOD ASSISTANCE COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving a food assistance including in-kind and/or cash grants and/or food vouchers** | 313/317 | 98.7% (97.5-100.0) |

SELECT FOODASS<>8

FREQ FOODASS PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ FOODASS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FOODASS** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 313 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 98,738 |
| SE % | 0,609 |
| LCL % | 97,512 |
| UCL % | 99,964 |
| **2** | 4 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 1,262 |
| SE % | 0,609 |
| LCL % | 0,036 |
| UCL % | 2,488 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 0,94 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

Out of the households reporting not to have access to food assistance, add the following text description when relevant:

[INSERT PROPORTION: **1/4**] said it was because they were not given a ration card and/or cash grant and/ or food voucher, even if they were included in the targeting criteria; [INSERT PROPORTION: **0/4**] said it was

because they were not registered; [INSERT PROPORTION: **0/4**] said it was because they were registered but determined not eligible; and [INSERT PROPORTION: **3/4**] gave other reasons.

SELECT FOODASS=2 AND YNOFOODA<>8

FREQ YNOFOODA PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ YNOFOODA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **YNOFOODA** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 1 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 25,000 |
| SE % | 25,000 |
| LCL % | -54,561 |
| UCL % | 104,561 |
| **6** | 3 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 75,000 |
| SE % | 25,000 |
| LCL % | -4,561 |
| UCL % | 154,561 |
| **TOTAL** | 4 |
| Design Effect | 1,00 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

### DURATION OF GENERAL FOOD RATION ANALYSIS (IF APPLICABLE)

##### Duration of general food ration

REPORTED DURATION OF GENERAL FOOD RATION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average number of days the general food ration lasts** | | |
| **Mean (days)** |  | 21.2 days out of 28 |
| **(95% CI)**  **[range]** | **Cluster design** | (20.8-21.7 95% CI)  [5-28] |

SELECT GFDLAST<>98

MEANS GFDLAST PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

MEANS GFDLAST

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **GFDLAST** | | | | | | |
|  | **Count** | **Mean** | **Std Error** | **Confidence Limits** | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **TOTAL** | 313 | 21,230 | 0,229 | 20,769 | 21,691 | 5,000 | 28,000 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

REPORTED DURATION OF GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION BY TARGETING CATEGORIES (IF APPLICABLE - ONLY USED IN SETTINGS WHERE ASSISTANCE IS TARGETED)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Household targeting category** | **Number/total** | **Mean (days) (95% CI)** |
| **Cluster design** |
| Category A | 142/292 | 21.1 days (20.5-21.7) |
| Category B | 74/292 | 21.8 days (20.8-22.8) |
| Category C | 54/292 | 21.0 days (20.0-22.0) |
| Category D | 22/292 | 20.6 days (19.0-22.3) |

SELECT GFDLAST<>98 AND HHASSIST<>8 AND HHASSIST<>6

MEANS GFDLAST HHASSIST PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

MEANS GFDLAST HHASSIST

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **GFDLAST** | | | | | | |
| **HHASSIST** | **Count** | **Mean** | **Std Error** | **Confidence Limits** | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **1** | 142 | 21,127 | 0,302 | 20,519 | 21,734 | 7,000 | 28,000 |
| **2** | 74 | 21,757 | 0,493 | 20,763 | 22,751 | 5,000 | 28,000 |
| **3** | 54 | 21,000 | 0,513 | 19,967 | 22,033 | 7,000 | 28,000 |
| **4** | 22 | 20,636 | 0,831 | 18,962 | 22,310 | 14,000 | 28,000 |
| **TOTAL** | 292 | 21,226 | 0,223 | 20,777 | 21,675 | 5,000 | 28,000 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

### CASH GRANTS ANALYSIS (IF APPLICABLE)

##### Cash grants coverage

CASH GRANTS COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving cash grants** | 291/313 | 93.0% (90.8-95.1) |

SELECT CASH<>8

FREQ CASH PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ CASH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CASH** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 291 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 92,971 |
| SE % | 1,081 |
| LCL % | 90,795 |
| UCL % | 95,148 |
| **2** | 22 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 7,029 |
| SE % | 1,081 |
| LCL % | 4,852 |
| UCL % | 9,205 |
| **TOTAL** | 313 |
| Design Effect | 0,56 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

##### Description of cash utilisation

DESCRIPTION OF UTILISATION OF CASH ASSISTANCE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households that used cash grants for:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Food** | 217/291 | 74.6% (63.6-85.6) |
| **Water** | 136/291 | 46.7% (34.6-58.9) |
| **Hygiene items, clothes, shoes** | 200/291 | 68.7% (56.4-81.1) |
| **Health costs (including medicines)** | 130/291 | 44.7% (32.3-57.0) |
| **Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blankets, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit)** | 168/291 | 57.7% (46.0-69.4) |
| **Firewood / fuel for cooking or heating** | 213/291 | 73.2% (62.6-83.8) |
| **Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.)** | 85/291 | 29.2% (17.6-40.8) |
| **Debts repayment** | 155/291 | 53.3% (39.9-66.6) |
| **Saved some money, gave some to other family members, relatives, friends** | 144/291 | 49.5% (35.4-63.5) |
| **Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books)** | 139/291 | 47.8% (36.8-58.7) |
| **Other** | 57/291 | 19.6% (8.7-30.5) |

FREQ FOOD PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FOOD

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FOOD** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 74 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 25,430 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,470 | | |
| LCL % | | | 14,412 | | |
| UCL % | | | 36,447 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 217 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 74,570 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,470 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 63,553 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 85,588 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,58 | | |

FREQ WATER PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ WATER

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WATER** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 155 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 53,265 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,047 | | |
| LCL % | | | 41,085 | | |
| UCL % | | | 65,444 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 136 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 46,735 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,047 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 34,556 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 58,915 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,26 | | |

FREQ HYGIENE PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HYGIENE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HYGIENE** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 91 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 31,271 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,141 | | |
| LCL % | | | 18,903 | | |
| UCL % | | | 43,640 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 200 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 68,729 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,141 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 56,360 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 81,097 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 5,09 | | |

FREQ HEALTH PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HEALTH

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HEALTH** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 161 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 55,326 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,144 | | |
| LCL % | | | 42,953 | | |
| UCL % | | | 67,700 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 130 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 44,674 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,144 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 32,300 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 57,047 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,43 | | |

FREQ HOUSE PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HOUSE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HOUSE** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 123 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 42,268 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,800 | | |
| LCL % | | | 30,585 | | |
| UCL % | | | 53,951 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 168 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 57,732 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,800 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 46,049 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 69,415 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,00 | | |

FREQ FUELA PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FUELA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FUELA** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 78 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 26,804 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,274 | | |
| LCL % | | | 16,181 | | |
| UCL % | | | 37,427 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 213 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 73,196 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,274 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 62,573 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 83,819 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,11 | | |

FREQ LIVELI PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ LIVELI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LIVELI** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 206 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 70,790 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,777 | | |
| LCL % | | | 59,155 | | |
| UCL % | | | 82,426 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 85 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 29,210 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,777 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 17,574 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 40,845 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,68 | | |

FREQ DEBTS PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ DEBTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DEBTS** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 136 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 46,735 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,631 | | |
| LCL % | | | 33,380 | | |
| UCL % | | | 60,091 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 155 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 53,265 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,631 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 39,909 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 66,620 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 5,12 | | |

FREQ SAVING PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ SAVING

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SAVING** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 147 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 50,515 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,981 | | |
| LCL % | | | 36,456 | | |
| UCL % | | | 64,575 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 144 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 49,485 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,981 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 35,425 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 63,544 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 5,65 | | |

FREQ EDUCA PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ EDUCA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EDUCA** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 152 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 52,234 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,436 | | |
| LCL % | | | 41,285 | | |
| UCL % | | | 63,182 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 139 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 47,766 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,436 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 36,818 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 58,715 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 291 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 3,43 | | |

FREQ OTHER PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ OTHER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **OTHER** | **TOTAL** |
| **0** | 234 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 80,412 |
| SE % | 5,410 |
| LCL % | 69,516 |
| UCL % | 91,308 |
| **1** | 57 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 19,588 |
| SE % | 5,410 |
| LCL % | 8,692 |
| UCL % | 30,484 |
| **TOTAL** | 291 |
| Design Effect | 5,39 |

#### FOOD VOUCHER ANALYSIS (IF APPLICABLE)

FOOD VOUCHER COVERAGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving food vouchers to cover basic food needs** | 291/313 | 93.0% (90.8-95.1) |

SELECT VOUCHER<>8

FREQ VOUCHER PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ VOUCHER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **VOUCHER** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 291 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 92,971 |
| SE % | 1,081 |
| LCL % | 90,795 |
| UCL % | 95,148 |
| **2** | 22 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 7,029 |
| SE % | 1,081 |
| LCL % | 4,852 |
| UCL % | 9,205 |
| **TOTAL** | 313 |
| Design Effect | 0,56 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

FOOD VOUCHER USE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households selling food vouchers or products accessed with food vouchers to access other goods and/or services** | 53/290 | 18.3% (15.9-20.7) |

SELECT VOUCHER=1 AND SELLVOU<>8

FREQ SELLVOU PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ SELLVOU

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SELLVOU** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 53 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 18,276 |
| SE % | 1,193 |
| LCL % | 15,873 |
| UCL % | 20,679 |
| **2** | 237 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 81,724 |
| SE % | 1,193 |
| LCL % | 79,321 |
| UCL % | 84,127 |
| **TOTAL** | 290 |
| Design Effect | 0,28 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

#### COVERAGE OF BASIC NEEDS

DESCRIPTION OF BASIC NEEDS NOT MET BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Basic needs not met by the households:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Food** | 237/317 | 74.8% (64.3-85.2) |
| **Water** | 150/317 | 47.3% (35.4-59.3) |
| **Hygiene items, clothes, shoes** | 216/317 | 68.1% (55.9-80.4) |
| **Health costs (including medicines)** | 140/317 | 44.2% (31.8-56.6) |
| **Rent, shelter repair, household items (e.g. mattress, blankets, jerrycan), utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit)** | 180/317 | 56.8% (44.9-68.7) |
| **Firewood / fuel for cooking or heating** | 231/317 | 72.9% (62.4-83.3) |
| **Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g. seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.)** | 94/317 | 29.7% (17.9-41.4) |
| **Debts repayment** | 170/317 | 53.6% (40.4-66.8) |
| **Saved some money, support other family members, relatives, friends** | 159/317 | 50.2% (36.3-64.1) |
| **Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books)** | 151/317 | 47.6% (36.4-58.8) |
| **Other** | 60/317 | 18.9% (8.3-29.6) |

FREQ FOODB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FOODB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FOODB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 80 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 25,237 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,200 | | |
| LCL % | | | 14,763 | | |
| UCL % | | | 35,711 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 237 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 74,763 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,200 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 64,289 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 85,237 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,53 | | |

FREQ WATERB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ WATERB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WATERB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 167 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 52,681 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,934 | | |
| LCL % | | | 40,730 | | |
| UCL % | | | 64,632 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 150 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 47,319 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,934 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 35,368 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 59,270 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,46 | | |

FREQ HYGIENEB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HYGIENEB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HYGIENEB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 101 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 31,861 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,089 | | |
| LCL % | | | 19,597 | | |
| UCL % | | | 44,126 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 216 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 68,139 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,089 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 55,874 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 80,403 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 5,40 | | |

FREQ HEALTHB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HEALTHB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HEALTHB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 177 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 55,836 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,157 | | |
| LCL % | | | 43,435 | | |
| UCL % | | | 68,236 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 140 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 44,164 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,157 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 31,764 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 56,565 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,86 | | |

FREQ HOUSEB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ HOUSEB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HOUSEB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 137 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 43,218 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,912 | | |
| LCL % | | | 31,310 | | |
| UCL % | | | 55,126 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 180 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 56,782 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,912 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 44,874 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 68,690 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,50 | | |

FREQ FUELB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FUELB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FUELB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 86 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 27,129 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,176 | | |
| LCL % | | | 16,705 | | |
| UCL % | | | 37,554 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 231 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 72,871 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,176 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 62,446 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 83,295 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 4,28 | | |

FREQ LIVELIB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ LIVELIB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LIVELIB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 223 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 70,347 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,824 | | |
| LCL % | | | 58,617 | | |
| UCL % | | | 82,077 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 94 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 29,653 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,824 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 17,923 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 41,383 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 5,14 | | |

FREQ DEBTSB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ DEBTSB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DEBTSB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 147 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 46,372 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,556 | | |
| LCL % | | | 33,167 | | |
| UCL % | | | 59,577 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 170 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 53,628 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,556 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 40,423 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 66,833 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 5,46 | | |

FREQ SAVINGB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SAVINGB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 158 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 49,842 | | |
| SE % | | | 6,901 | | |
| LCL % | | | 35,942 | | |
| UCL % | | | 63,742 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 159 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 50,158 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,901 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 36,258 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 64,058 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 6,02 | | |

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ SAVINGB

FREQ EDUCAB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ EDUCAB

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EDUCAB** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
| **0** | | | 166 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 52,366 | | |
| SE % | | | 5,555 | | |
| LCL % | | | 41,177 | | |
| UCL % | | | 63,555 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 151 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 47,634 |  |
| SE % | | | 5,555 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 36,445 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 58,823 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 3,91 | | |

FREQ OTHERB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ OTHERB

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **OTHERB** | **TOTAL** |
| **0** | 257 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 81,073 |
| SE % | 5,297 |
| LCL % | 70,404 |
| UCL % | 91,741 |
| **1** | 60 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 18,927 |
| SE % | 5,297 |
| LCL % | 8,259 |
| UCL % | 29,596 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 5,78 |

HOUSEHOLDS BY CATEGORIES OF COVERAGE OF BASIC NEEDS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households in each category of coverage of basic needs** | **Number/total** | **(95% CI)** |
| All basic needs are met (100%) | 4/317 | 1.3% (0.0-2.5) |
| More half basic needs are met (>50%) | 147/317 | 46.4% (32.3-60.5) |
| Few basic needs are met (<50%) | 164/317 | 51.7% (37.8-65.7) |
| Basic needs are not met (0%) | 2/317 | 0.6% (0.0-1.5) |

DEFINE NEEDSSUM

ASSIGN NEEDSSUM=FOODB+WATERB+HYGIENEB+HEALTHB+HOUSEB+FUELB+LIVELIB+DEBTSB+SAVINGB+EDUCAB+OTHERB

DEFINE NEEDS\_c

RECODE NEEDSSUM TO NEEDS\_c

0 - 0 = 1

1 - 5 = 2

6 - 10 = 3

11 - 11 = 4

END

FREQ NEEDS\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ NEEDS\_c

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NEEDS\_C** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 4 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 1,262 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,611 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 0,032 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 2,492 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **2** |  | 147 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 46,372 |  |
| SE % | | | 7,001 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 32,272 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 60,472 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3** |  | 164 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 51,735 |  |
| SE % | | | 6,924 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 37,789 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 65,681 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **4** |  | 2 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 0,631 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,441 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | -0,257 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 1,519 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 0,95 | | |

#### ACCESS TO COOKING FUEL (IF APPLICABLE)

COOKING FUEL USE (ADAPT LIST TO COOKING FUEL SOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE LOCAL SETTING)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households using the following cooking fuel:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Wood | 153/317 | 48.3% (42.3-54.2) |
| Charcoal | 6/317 | 1.9% (0.4-3.4) |
| Kerosene | 0/317 | 0% |
| Biogas | 0/317 | 0% |
| Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) | 0/317 | 0% |
| Ethanol | 0/317 | 0% |
| Briquettes | 158/317 | 49.8% (43.9-55.8) |
| Other | 0/317 | 0% |

##### Common fuel sources

SELECT HHFUEL<>98

FREQ HHFUEL PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ HHFUEL

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HHFUEL** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 153 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 48,265 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,967 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 42,289 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 54,241 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **2** |  | 6 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 1,893 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,727 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 0,429 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 3,357 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **7** |  | 158 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 49,842 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,945 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 43,911 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 55,773 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,11 | | |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

##### Coverage of fuel assistance

COOKING FUEL ASSISTANCE COVERAGE (IF APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households receiving cooking fuel assistance** | 158/317 | 49.8% (43.9-55.8) |

SELECT FUEL<>8

FREQ FUEL PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ FUEL

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FUEL** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 158 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 49,842 |
| SE % | 2,945 |
| LCL % | 43,911 |
| UCL % | 55,773 |
| **2** | 159 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 50,158 |
| SE % | 2,945 |
| LCL % | 44,227 |
| UCL % | 56,089 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 1,10 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

##### Duration of fuel assistance

REPORTED DURATION OF COOKING FUEL ASSISTANCE (IF APPLICABLE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average number of days the cooking fuel assistance lasts** | | |
| **Mean (days)** | **Cluster design** | 21.3 days out of 28 |
| **(95% CI)** |  | (20.7-21.9) |
| **[range]** |  | [7-28] |

SELECT FUELLAST<>98 AND FUEL=1

MEANS FUELLAST PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

MEANS FUELLAST

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **FUELLAST** | | | | | | |
|  | **Count** | **Mean** | **Std Error** | **Confidence Limits** | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **TOTAL** | 158 | 21,285 | 0,290 | 20,702 | 21,868 | 7,000 | 28,000 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

#### NEGATIVE HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES ANALYSIS AND RCSI

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES USED BY THE SURVEYED POPULATION OVER THE PAST 4 WEEKS (OPTIONAL)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households reporting using the following negative coping strategies over the past 4 weeks\*:** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Stop a child from attending school | 15/317 | 4.7% (2.3-7.2) |
| Sold any assets that would not have normally sold | 51/317 | 16.1% (9.3-22.9) |
| Ask for money from strangers (begging) | 39/316 | 12.3% (8.1-16.6) |
| Move to a poorer quality shelter | 9/317 | 2.8% (0.7-5.0) |
| Send household members under the age of 16 to work | 17/317 | 5.4% (2.3-8.4) |
| Send a member of the household to work far away | 64/316 | 20.3% (13.4-27.1) |
| Engage in potentially risky or harmful activities | 7/317 | 2.2% (0.4-4.0) |
| Skip paying rent /debt repayments to meet other needs | 64/317 | 20.2% (13.7-26.7) |
| Take out new loans or borrowed money | 107/314 | 34.1% (26.9-41.3) |
| Reduce expenditure on hygiene items, water, baby items, health or education in order to meet household food needs | 20/317 | 6.3% (2.1-10.5) |
| **Proportion of households reporting using one or more negative coping strategies over the past 4 weeks** | **180/312** | **57.7%**  **(48.5-66.9)** |

**\***The total will be over 100% as households may use several negative coping strategies.

##### All negative coping strategies

SELECT SCHOOL<>8

FREQ SCHOOL PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ SCHOOL

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SCHOOL** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 15 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 4,732 |
| SE % | 1,204 |
| LCL % | 2,307 |
| UCL % | 7,157 |
| **2** | 302 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 95,268 |
| SE % | 1,204 |
| LCL % | 92,843 |
| UCL % | 97,693 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 1,02 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT SELLLIV<>8

FREQ SELLLIV PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ SELLLIV

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SELLLIV** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 51 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 16,088 |
| SE % | 3,391 |
| LCL % | 9,258 |
| UCL % | 22,918 |
| **2** | 266 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 83,912 |
| SE % | 3,391 |
| LCL % | 77,082 |
| UCL % | 90,742 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 2,69 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT BEG<>8

FREQ BEG PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ BEG

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BEG** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 39 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 12,342 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,116 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 8,080 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 16,604 |  |
| **2** | | | 277 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 87,658 | | |
| SE % | | | 2,116 | | |
| LCL % | | | 83,396 | | |
| UCL % | | | 91,920 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  | 316 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,30 | | |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT SHELTER<>8

FREQ SHELTER PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SHELTER** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 9 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 2,839 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,072 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 0,680 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 4,999 |  |
| **2** | | | 308 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 97,161 | | |
| SE % | | | 1,072 | | |
| LCL % | | | 95,001 | | |
| UCL % | | | 99,320 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,32 | | |

FREQ SHELTER

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT CHILDLAB<>8

FREQ CHILDLAB PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ CHILDLAB

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CHILDLAB** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 17 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 5,363 |
| SE % | 1,521 |
| LCL % | 2,299 |
| UCL % | 8,427 |
| **2** | 300 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 94,637 |
| SE % | 1,521 |
| LCL % | 91,573 |
| UCL % | 97,701 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 1,44 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT WORKAWAY<>8

FREQ WORKAWAY PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ WORKAWAY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WORKAWAY** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 64 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 20,253 |  |
| SE % | | | 3,383 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 13,439 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 27,067 |  |
| **2** | | | 252 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 79,747 | | |
| SE % | | | 3,383 | | |
| LCL % | | | 72,933 | | |
| UCL % | | | 86,561 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  | 316 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 2,23 | | |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT RISKYACT<>8

FREQ RISKYACT PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ RISKYACT

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RISKYACT** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 7 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 2,208 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,897 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 0,402 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 4,014 |  |
| **2** | | | 310 | | |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
| Col % | | | 97,792 | | |
| SE % | | | 0,897 | | |
| LCL % | | | 95,986 | | |
| UCL % | | | 99,598 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,18 | | |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT RENTDEBT<>8

FREQ RENTDEBT PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ RENTDEBT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RENTDEBT** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 64 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 20,189 |
| SE % | 3,220 |
| LCL % | 13,703 |
| UCL % | 26,675 |
| **2** | 253 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 79,811 |
| SE % | 3,220 |
| LCL % | 73,325 |
| UCL % | 86,297 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 2,03 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT LOANBRW<>8

FREQ LOANBRW PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ LOANBRW

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LOANBRW** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 107 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 34,076 |
| SE % | 3,578 |
| LCL % | 26,870 |
| UCL % | 41,283 |
| **2** | 207 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 65,924 |
| SE % | 3,578 |
| LCL % | 58,717 |
| UCL % | 73,130 |
| **TOTAL** | 314 |
| Design Effect | 1,78 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

SELECT REDUCE<>8

FREQ REDUCE PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ REDUCE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **REDUCE** | **TOTAL** |
| **1** | 20 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 6,309 |
| SE % | 2,096 |
| LCL % | 2,088 |
| UCL % | 10,530 |
| **2** | 297 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 93,691 |
| SE % | 2,096 |
| LCL % | 89,470 |
| UCL % | 97,912 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 2,35 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

##### Households reporting using one or more of the listed coping strategies over the past 4 weeks

DEFINE ONEMORESUM

ASSIGN ONEMORESUM=SCHOOL+SELLLIV+BEG+SHELTER+CHILDLAB+WORKAWAY+RISKYACT+RENTDEBT+ LOANBRW+REDUCE

DEFINE ONEMORE

IF ONEMORESUM=20 THEN

ONEMORE="NO"

ELSE

ONEMORE="YES"

END

IF SCHOOL= (.) OR SELLLIV= (.) OR BEG= (.) OR SHELTER= (.) OR CHILDLAB= (.) OR WORKAWAY= (.) OR RISKYACT= (.) OR RENTDEBT= (.) OR LOANBRW= (.) OR REDUCE= (.) THEN

ONEMORE= (.)

END (this command may be used with any analysis; however if you have no missing data for any of these variables, you may delete this command or if you only have a few variables with missing data, you may only include these variables in the command)

IF SCHOOL= 8 OR SELLLIV= 8 OR BEG= 8 OR SHELTER= 8 OR CHILDLAB= 8 OR WORKAWAY= 8 OR

RISKYACT= 8 OR RENTDEBT= 8 OR LOANBRW= 8 OR REDUCE= 8 THEN

ONEMORE= (.)

END

FREQ ONEMORE PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ ONEMORE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ONEMORE** | **TOTAL** |
| **NO** | 132 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 42,308 |
| SE % | 4,565 |
| LCL % | 33,114 |
| UCL % | 51,502 |
| **YES** | 180 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 57,692 |
| SE % | 4,565 |
| LCL % | 48,498 |
| UCL % | 66,886 |
| **TOTAL** | 312 |
| Design Effect | 2,66 |

COPING STRATEGIES USED BY THE SURVEYED POPULATION OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Proportion of households reporting using the following coping strategies over the past 7 days\*:** |  | |
| Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods | 234/317 | 73.8% (65.3-82.3) |
| Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative | 220/317 | 69.4% (63.4-75.4) |
| Limit portion sizes at meal times | 234/317 | 73.8% (65.3-82.3) |
| Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day | 248/317 | 78.2% (73.2-83.3) |
| Restrict consumption by adults so that small children can eat | 194/317 | 61.2% (54.2-68.2) |

**\***The total will be over 100% as households may use several negative coping strategies.

***All negative coping strategies***

**Less expensive variable**

DEFINE LESSEXP\_c

RECODE LESSEXP TO LESSEXP\_c

1 - 7 = "use of the strategy"

0 = "non-use of the strategy"

END

FREQ LESSEXP\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ LESSEXP\_c

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LESSEXP\_C** | **TOTAL** |
| **non-use of the strategy** | 83 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 26,183 |
| SE % | 4,222 |
| LCL % | 17,680 |
| UCL % | 34,686 |
| **use of the strategy** | 234 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 73,817 |
| SE % | 4,222 |
| LCL % | 65,314 |
| UCL % | 82,320 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 2,91 |

#### Borrow variable

DEFINE BRW\_c

RECODE BRW TO BRW\_c

1 - 7 = "use of the strategy"

0 = "non-use of the strategy"

END

FREQ BRW\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ BRW\_c

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BRW\_C** | **TOTAL** |
| **non-use of the strategy** | 97 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 30,599 |
| SE % | 2,991 |
| LCL % | 24,576 |
| UCL % | 36,623 |
| **use of the strategy** | 220 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 69,401 |
| SE % | 2,991 |
| LCL % | 63,377 |
| UCL % | 75,424 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 1,33 |

#### Less meal variable

DEFINE LESSMEAL\_c

RECODE LESSMEAL TO LESSMEAL\_c

1 - 7 = "use of the strategy"

0 = "non-use of the strategy"

END

FREQ LESSMEAL\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ LESSMEAL\_c

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LESSMEAL\_C** | **TOTAL** |
| **non-use of the strategy** | 83 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 26,183 |
| SE % | 4,222 |
| LCL % | 17,680 |
| UCL % | 34,686 |
| **use of the strategy** | 234 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 73,817 |
| SE % | 4,222 |
| LCL % | 65,314 |
| UCL % | 82,320 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 2,91 |

#### Reduce meal variable

DEFINE REDMEAL\_c

RECODE REDMEAL TO REDMEAL\_c

1 - 7 = "use of the strategy"

0 = "non-use of the strategy"

END

FREQ REDMEAL\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ REDMEAL\_c

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **REDMEAL\_C** | **TOTAL** |
| **non-use of the strategy** | 69 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 21,767 |
| SE % | 2,519 |
| LCL % | 16,694 |
| UCL % | 26,840 |
| **use of the strategy** | 248 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 78,233 |
| SE % | 2,519 |
| LCL % | 73,160 |
| UCL % | 83,306 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 1,18 |

#### Reduce consumption by adult variable

DEFINE REDADULT\_c

RECODE REDADULT TO REDADULT \_c

1 - 7 = "use of the strategy"

0 = "non-use of the strategy"

END

FREQ REDADULT\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ REDADULT\_c

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **REDADULT\_C** | **TOTAL** |
| **non-use of the strategy** | 123 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 38,801 |
| SE % | 3,478 |
| LCL % | 31,795 |
| UCL % | 45,807 |
| **use of the strategy** | 194 |
| Row % | 100,000 |
| Col % | 61,199 |
| SE % | 3,478 |
| LCL % | 54,193 |
| UCL % | 68,205 |
| **TOTAL** | 317 |
| Design Effect | 1,61 |

##### RCSI analysis

AVERAGE RCSI

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average rCSI** | | |
| **Mean** | **Cluster design** | 20.9 |
| **(95% CI)** |  | (18.9-22.8) |
| **[range]** |  | [0-56] |

MEANS RCSI PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: MEANS RCSI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **RCSI** | | | | | | |
|  | **Count** | **Mean** | **Std Error** | **Confidence Limits** | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **TOTAL** | 317 | 20,855 | 0,990 | 18,861 | 22,849 | 0,000 | 56,000 |

### FOOD CONSOMPTION SCORE (FCS) ANALYSIS

##### Average FCS

AVERAGE FCS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average FCS** | | |
| **Mean (95% CI)**  **[range]** | **Cluster design** | 44.8 (42.5-47.0)  [5.5-95.0] |
| The last general food distribution ended [INSERT NUMBER] days prior to the start of the survey data collection. OR cash grants or food vouchers were last provided on [INSERT DATE] [i.e. [INSERT NUMBER] days prior to the start of the sur- vey data collection. | | |

MEANS FCS PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

MEANS FCS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **FCS** | | | | | | |
|  | **Count** | **Mean** | **Std Error** | **Confidence Limits** | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **TOTAL** | 317 | 44,773 | 1,109 | 42,540 | 47,006 | 5,500 | 95,000 |

##### FCS profiles

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE BY CATEGORY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FCS profiles\*** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Acceptable FCS > 35** | 272/317 | 85.8% (80.2-91.4) |
| **Borderline 21.5≤FCS≤35** | 35/317 | 11.0% (6.4-15.7) |
| **Poor FCS≤21** | 10/317 | 3.2% (1.0-5.4) |

* In countries where households have a high sugar and oil consumption (oil and sugar eaten on a daily basis - ~7 days per week), cut-off points of 28 (poor/borderline) and 42 (borderline/acceptable) are usually recommended.

DEFINE FCS\_c

RECODE FCS TO FCS\_c

LOVALUE - 21.0 = "poor"

21.5 - 35.0 = "borderline"

35.5 - HIVALUE = "acceptable"

END

FREQ FCS\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FCS\_c

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FCS\_C** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **acceptable** |  |  | 272 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 85,804 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,790 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 80,185 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 91,424 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **borderline** |  | 35 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 11,041 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,305 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 6,398 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 15,684 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **poor** |  | 10 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 3,155 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,094 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 0,951 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 5,358 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 2,020 | | |

FCS BY TARGETING CATEGORIES (IF APPLICABLE - REPLACE THE CATEGORIES WITH THE TERMS USED LOCALLY)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Household targeting category** | **Number/total** | **Mean (FCS) (95% CI)** |
| **Cluster design** |
| Category A | 142/292 | 44.4 (41.8-47.1) |
| Category B | 74/292 | 44.7 (42.0-47.4) |
| Category C | 54/292 | 45.0 (40.6-49.3) |
| Category D | 22/292 | 45.1 (41.0-49.1) |

SELECT HHASSIST<>6 AND HHASSIST<>8

MEANS FCS HHASSIST PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: MEANS FCS HHASSIST

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **FCS** | | | | | | |
| **HHASSIST** | **Count** | **Mean** | **Std Error** | **Confidence Limits** | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **1** | 142 | 44,440 | 1,318 | 41,785 | 47,096 | 7,500 | 85,500 |
| **2** | 74 | 44,696 | 1,361 | 41,955 | 47,437 | 5,500 | 63,000 |
| **3** | 54 | 44,963 | 2,176 | 40,580 | 49,346 | 20,500 | 95,000 |
| **4** | 22 | 45,091 | 2,014 | 41,034 | 49,148 | 23,000 | 61,000 |
| **TOTAL** | 292 | 44,651 | 1,150 | 42,334 | 46,967 | 5,500 | 95,000 |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

#### FCS-N ANALYSIS

CONSUMPTION FREQUENCY CATEGORIES OF EACH NUTRIENT RICH FOOD GROUPS (FCS-N)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nutrient rich food groups** | **Consumption frequency categories** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| **Vitamin A rich foods** | Never | 115/317 | 36.3% (28.9-43.6) |
| Sometimes | 168/317 | 53.0% (45.5-60.5) |
| At least daily | 34/317 | 10.7% (6.9-14.6) |
| **Protein rich foods** | Never | 13/317 | 4.1% (1.3-6.9) |
| Sometimes | 39/317 | 12.3% (6.3-18.3) |
| At least daily | 265/317 | 83.6% (76.8-90.4) |
| **Haem iron rich foods** | Never | 296/317 | 93.4% (89.2-97.5) |
| Sometimes | 20/317 | 6.3% (2.5-10.1) |
| At least daily | 1/317 | 0.3% (0.0-1.0) |

#### The following steps should be followed for analysis:

#### STEP 1: Aggregate the individual food groups into nutrient rich food groups

SELECT FSCONST=1

IF PULSE= (.) THEN

PULSE= 0

END

IF MILK= (.) THEN

MILK= 0

END

IF FLSHMT= (.) THEN

FLSHMT= 0

END

IF ORGMT= (.) THEN

ORGMT= 0

END

IF FISHSF= (.) THEN

FISHSF= 0

END

IF EGGS= (.) THEN

EGGS= 0

END

IF VITAV= (.) THEN

VITAV= 0

END

IF GREENV= (.) THEN

GREENV= 0

END

IF VITAFRT= (.) THEN

VITAFRT= 0

END

DEFINE FGVITA

ASSIGN FGVITA=MILK+ORGMT+EGGS+VITAV+GREENV+VITAFRT

IF MILK= (.) OR ORGMT= (.) OR EGGS= (.) OR VITAV= (.) OR GREENV= (.) OR VITAFRT= (.) THEN

FGVITA= 0

END (this command may be used with any analysis; however if you have no missing data for any of these variables, you may delete this command or if you only have a few variables with missing data, you may only include these variables in the command)

DEFINE FGPROT

ASSIGN FGPROT=PULSE+MILK+FLSHMT+ORGMT+FISHSF+EGGS

IF PULSE= (.) OR MILK= (.) OR FLSHMT= (.) OR ORGMT= (.) OR FISHSF= (.) OR EGGS= (.) THEN

FGPROT= 0

END (this command may be used with any analysis; however if you have no missing data for any of these variables, you may delete this command or if you only have a few variables with missing data, you may only include these variables in the command)

DEFINE FGHIRON

ASSIGN FGHIRON=FLSHMT+ORGMT+FISHSF

IF FLSHMT= (.) OR ORGMT= (.) OR FISHSF= (.) THEN

FGHIRON= 0

END (this command may be used with any analysis; however if you have no missing data for any of these variables, you may delete this command or if you only have a few variables with missing data, you may only include these variables in the command)

#### STEP 2: Build categories of frequency of food consumption groups

DEFINE FGVITA\_c

RECODE FGVITA TO FGVITA\_c

0 - 0 = "never consumed"

1 - 6 = "consumed sometimes"

7 - 42 = "consumed at least daily"

END

FREQ FGVITA\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FGVITA\_c

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FGVITA\_C** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **consumed at least daily** |  |  | 34 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 10,726 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,904 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 6,891 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 14,560 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **consumed sometimes** |  | 168 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 52,997 |  |
| SE % | | | 3,723 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 45,499 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 60,495 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **never consumed** |  | 115 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 36,278 |  |
| SE % | | | 3,648 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 28,930 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 43,625 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,20 | | |

DEFINE FGPROT\_c

RECODE FGPROT TO FGPROT\_c

0 - 0 = "never consumed"

1 - 6 = "consumed sometimes"

7 - 42 = "consumed at least daily"

END

FREQ FGPROT\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FGPROT\_c

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FGPROT\_C** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **consumed at least daily** |  |  | 265 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 83,596 |  |
| SE % | | | 3,382 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 76,784 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 90,409 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **consumed sometimes** |  | 39 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 12,303 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,978 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 6,304 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 18,302 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **never consumed** |  | 13 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 4,101 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,404 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 1,273 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 6,929 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 2,64 | | |

DEFINE FGHIRON\_c

RECODE FGHIRON TO FGHIRON\_c

0 - 0 = "never consumed"

1 - 6 = "consumed sometimes"

7 - 42 = "consumed at least daily"

END

FREQ FGHIRON\_c PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows: FREQ FGHIRON\_c

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FGHIRON\_C** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **consumed at least daily** |  |  | 1 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 0,315 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,315 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | -0,320 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 0,951 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **consumed sometimes** |  | 20 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 6,309 |  |
| SE % | | | 1,895 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 2,492 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 10,126 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **never consumed** |  | 296 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 93,375 |  |
| SE % | | | 2,052 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 89,242 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 97,508 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,00 | | |

#### FOOD ACQUISITION SOURCES ANALYSIS

FOOD ACQUISITION SOURCES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Food acquisition sources** | **Number/total** | **% (95% CI)** |
| Purchase (using cash grants and/or with their own cash) | 3/317 | 1.0% (0.0-2.4) |
| Own production (crops, livestock, fishing/hunting, gathering) | 0/317 | 0% |
| Traded goods/services, barter | 0/317 | 0% |
| Borrowed (loan/credit from traders) | 0/317 | 0% |
| Received as gift (from family relatives or friends/neighbour) | 2/317 | 0.6% (0.0-1.5) |
| In-kind or voucher based food assistance | 312/317 | 98.4% (96.8-100.0) |
| Other | 0/317 | 0% |

SELECT FOODSOU<>98

FREQ FOODSOU PSUVAR=CLUSTER

If you are analysing a simple random survey, the code is as follows:

FREQ FOODSOU

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FOODSOU** | | | **TOTAL** | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | **1** |  |  | 3 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 0,946 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,699 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | -0,461 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 2,354 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **5** |  | 2 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 0,631 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,441 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | -0,257 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 1,519 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **6** |  | 312 |  |
| Row % | | | 100,000 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | Col % |  |  | 98,423 |  |
| SE % | | | 0,809 | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | LCL % |  |  | 96,792 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UCL % |  | 100,053 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | 317 |  |
| Design Effect | | | 1,65 | | |

SELECT (this will cancel the selected variable(s); only to be executed after the analysis is done and the results recorded).

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NUTRITION SURVEY (SENS) GUIDELINES FOR REFUGEE POPULATIONS

MODULE **5**: **FOOD SECURITY**