UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

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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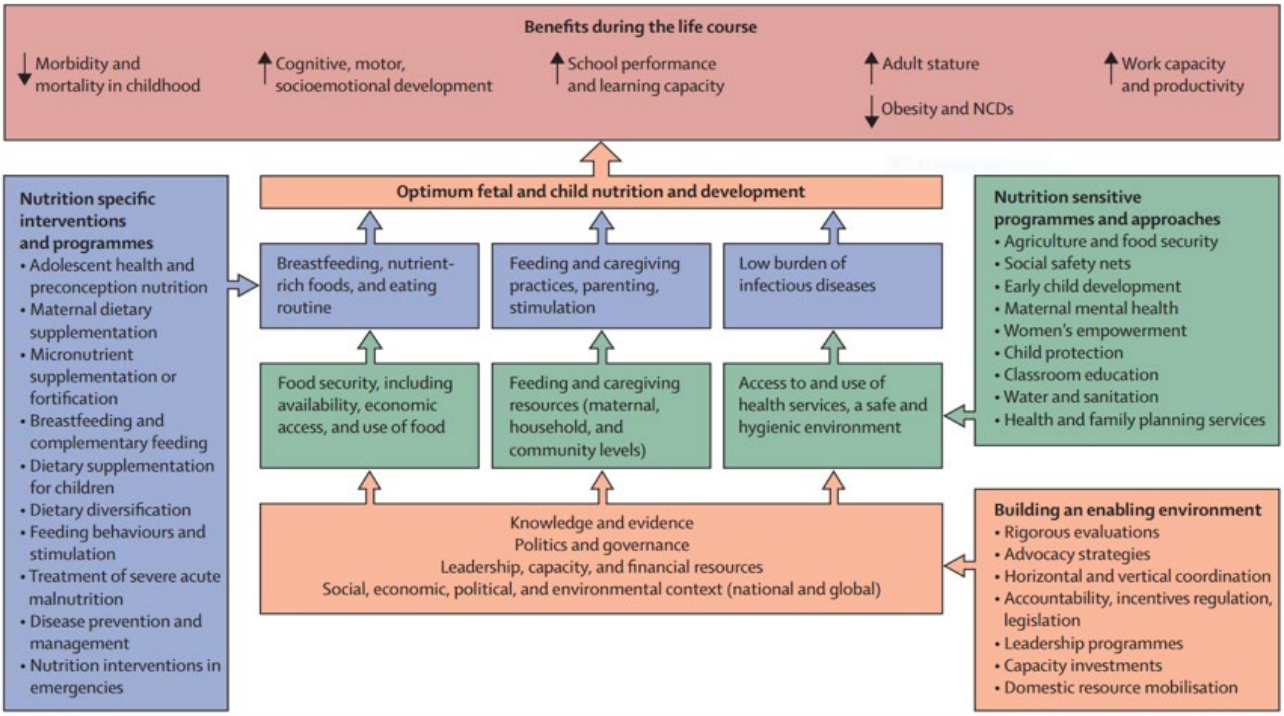
Table of Contents

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 capacities[1].

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 value[2]. 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 interchangeably[3].

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 diversity[4].

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 group[4].

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.

3 Glossary of terminology for cash and voucher assistance (CaLP) http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/glossary#Voucher

4 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.

- **Cooking 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
   - 4.3 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? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Absent		Ensure that you have introduced the team and informed them about the interview. If answer is « 2 » (No) or « 3 » (Absent), stop here for the food security questionnaire.
FS2	**HHASSIST**	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)	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.

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]? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	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. If answer is « 1 » (Yes) or « 8 » (Don't know), go to FS5.
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) 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)	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.

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 (IF APPLICABLE)	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. 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? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know (IF APPLICABLE)	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.

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) 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	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.
FS11	**HHFUEL**	What cooking fuel does your household usually use? 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)	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.

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? **Lower limit=1** **Upper limit=98** (IF APPLICABLE)	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. Record the number of days if known. Record "98" if unknown.

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? **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**	**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. 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? 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		The scope of the question includes all food items consumed by the household in the past 7 days Record the **main source of food** for the past 7 days.

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 condiment	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

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*

Type	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 category	**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 category	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)*

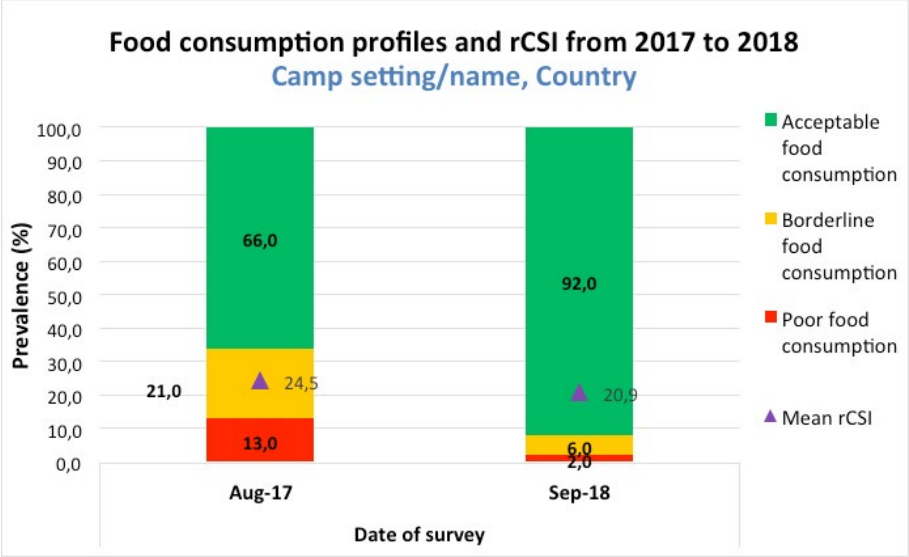
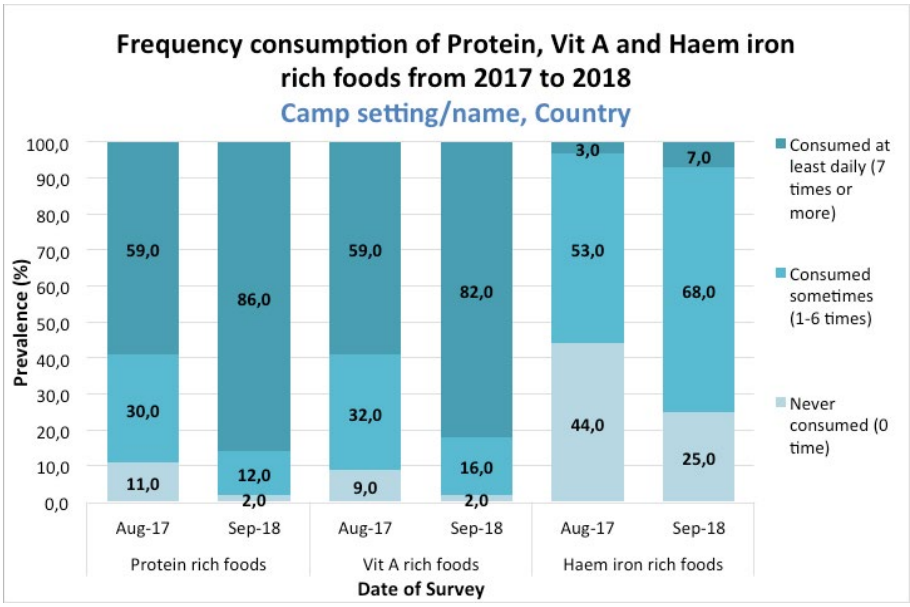


FIGURE 3 TRENDS OF FREQUENCY CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN, VITAMIN A AND HAEM IRON RICH FOODS FROM 2017 TO 2018 *(THIS FIGURE CAN BE AUTOMATICALLY GENERATED BY USING SENS PRE-MODULE TOOL 17 – TRENDS AND GRAPHS)*



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

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

QUESTION / Section FS1 – Food assistance 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 assistance 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]? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know (IF APPLICABLE)	Proportion of households receiving cash grants (CASH)	No recoding needed. Exclude from analysis households with answers '8' ('Don't know'). 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 (IF APPLICABLE)	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.
FS8. 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 (IF APPLICABLE)	Proportion of households receiving a food voucher (VOUCHER)	No recoding needed. Exclude from analysis households with answers '8' ('Don't know'). 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 assistance 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 assistance 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? 1=Wood 2=Charcoal 3=Kerosene 4=Biogas 5=Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) 6=Ethanol 7=Briquettes 96=Other 98=Don't know (IF APPLICABLE)	Proportion of households for each cooking fuel (HHFUEL)	No recoding needed. 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.
FS12. Does your household receive cooking fuel assistance? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know (IF APPLICABLE)	Proportion of households receiving a cooking fuel assistance (FUEL)	No recoding needed. 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 assistance 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? RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN. RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN. (IF APPLICABLE)	Average number of days the fuel lasts (FUELLAST)	Exclude from analysis households with answers '98' ('Don't know'). 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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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 COOKING THE MEALS.		
FS1	Was consent given for conducting the interview? ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE INTRODUCED THE TEAM AND INFORMED THEM ABOUT THE INTERVIEW. **FSCONST**	Yes.....1 No.....2 Absent.....3	|___| **IF ANSWER IS 2 or 3 STOP HERE**
FS2	What is your household's assistance category? (IF APPLICABLE) **HHASSIST**	Category A.....1 Category B.....2 Category C.....3 Category D.....4 Other.....6 Don't know.....8	|___|
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]? **FOODASS**	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....8	|___| **IF ANSWER IS 1 OR 8 GO TO FS5**
FS4	Why do you not have access to the food assistance programmes [INSERT LOCAL NAMES OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES]? **YNOFOODA**	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 Other.....6 Don't know.....8	|___| **GO TO FS10**
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) **Lower limit=1** **Upper limit=98** **GFDLAST**	RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN. RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN.	|___|___|

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? DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. **NEEDSNOT: FOODB / WATERB / HYGIENEB / HEALTHB / HOUSEB / FUELB / LIVELIB / DEBTSB / SAVINGB / EDUCAB / NEEDSMET / OTHERB / DKNB**	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 support other family members, relatives, friends ..... 09 Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) ..... 10 All basic needs are met ..... 11 Other ..... 96 Don't know 98	|___|___|
FS11	What cooking fuel does your household usually use? (IF APPLICABLE) **HHFUEL**	Wood ..... 01 Charcoal ..... 02 Kerosene ..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) ..... 05 Ethanol ..... 06 Briquettes ..... 07 Other ..... 96 Don't know 98	|___|___|
FS12	Does your household receive cooking fuel assistance? (IF APPLICABLE) **FUEL**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know 8	|___| **IF ANSWER IS 2 or 8 GO TO FS14**
FS13	How many days did the fuel from the [INSERT] cycle of [INSERT LAST CYCLE MONTH] last? (IF APPLICABLE) **Lower limit=1** **Upper limit=98** **FUELLAST**	RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS IF KNOWN (RECORD 98 IF UNKNOWN)	|___|___|

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 eat any [INSERT ORGAN MEAT OR BLOOD-BASED FOODS LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. liver, kidney, heart)* **ORGMT**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**
	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)* **FISHSF**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**
	4.4. In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any eggs from [INSERT EGGS LOCALLY AVAILABLE] *(e.g. eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl)* **EGGS**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**
	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.)* **VEGL**	|___| **IF ANSWER IS 0 GO TO QUESTION 6** **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**
	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)* **VITAV**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**

	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)* **SWTS**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**
	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)* **SPICE**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**
	10. In the past 7 days, how many days did your household eat any [INSERT SPECIALIZED NUTRITIOUS FOODS AVAILABLE] *(e.g. CSB, Super Cereals)* (IF APPLICABLE) **SPENUTF**	|___| **Lower limit=0** **Upper limit=7**

FS30	How was this food acquired? **FOODSOU**	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 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 HEALTHCO
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 NEEDSMET
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 GREENV
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 HEALTHCO=(.)
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 VOUCHER=(.)
SELECT VOUCHER=1 AND SELLVOU=(.)

SELECT HHFUEL=(.)
SELECT FUEL=(.)
SELECT FUEL=1 AND SELECT 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 NEEDSMET=(.)
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)

FREQ 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) (95% CI) [range]	**Cluster design**	21.2 days out of 28 (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

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

FREQ SAVINGB

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

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) **(95% CI)** **[range]**	**Cluster design**	21.3 days out of 28 (20.7-21.9) [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:

FREQ SHELTER

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

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 LESSEXP 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 (95% CI) [range]	**Cluster design**	20.9 (18.9-22.8) [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 survey 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

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 - 21 = “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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STANDARDISED EXPANDED
NUTRITION SURVEY (SENS) GUIDELINES
FOR REFUGEE POPULATIONS

MODULE **5**:
FOOD SECURITY