Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

White Nile SUDAN

October 2010

WFP
World Food Programme
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Table of Content

Executive summary

White Nile is an agricultural state where the majority of the households rely on agriculture as their main source of income.

A state-level food security assessment was carried out in October 2010, partly to feed into the 2010 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) planned for November and December, but also to assist WFP and other stakeholders in determining the level of need for humanitarian assistance in 2011. The assessment was a joint undertaking by HAC, State Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture.

The general objective of the assessment was to;

- Assess the food security situation of the urban and rural population in White Nile.

Food security results indicate that slightly more rural households are moderately food insecure than urban households.

Table 1: Food security summary

	Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Food secure
Rural	0%	35%	65%
Urban	0%	33%	67%
Overall White Nile	0%	34%	66%

The table above indicates that some 588,000 people or 73,500 households in White Nile are moderately food insecure.

Reduced income, lack of job opportunities and the dramatic increase in market prices are factors that have had a negative impact on the food security situation in the state. In the coming six months, the expected increase in market prices as well as referendum inspired conflict and seasonal epidemics will be the main threats to the food security situation.

Advocacy to reduce taxation on food products and proper utilization of strategic reserves are recommended to stabilize market prices.

Provision of voucher/ subsidy programmes or self-targeted Food for Work programmes for the most vulnerable households in the lean season as well as income generating activity interventions are recommended to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable households. It is estimated that 5 percent of the population become severely food insecure during the lean season. This translates to some 10,000 households, mainly in rural areas.

Food for Education is believed to be an effective and important support mechanism for moderately food insecure households throughout the year.

An emergency preparedness food and non-food contingency plan is recommended to handle the expected influx of IDPs as a result of conflict. Approximately 50,000 displaced people and 70,000 returnees are expected to arrive in White Nile in 2011.

1. Background

1.1 Socio-economic background

White Nile state is situated in central Sudan and has a population of 1.7 million according to the 2008 population census. Of this number, 85 percent live in rural areas and around 15 percent are in urban areas. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity in the state and 65 percent of the state population work either as farmers or as seasonal labourers.

Due to its location, White Nile has been affected by the influx of internally displaced people (IDPs) fleeing war and drought in the early 1980s, in addition to labour migrants. The majority of the IDPs in the White Nile state live in Kosti and its surrounding area. They have been living in White Nile for a long time, the majority having arrived between 1984 and 1989. The flow of IDPs has put a strain on already limited basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation, as well as on the job market, and White Nile remains one the of the least developed areas in the country. Until the early 1990s, the number of IDPs was estimated at 10 percent of the state population. After the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, however, a significant number of IDPs returned to Southern Sudan.

Compared to neighbouring states, White Nile has been relatively peaceful, allowing business to develop and people to move around freely. The peace and security has created an environment where recovery activities can be undertaken successfully.

2. Objectives

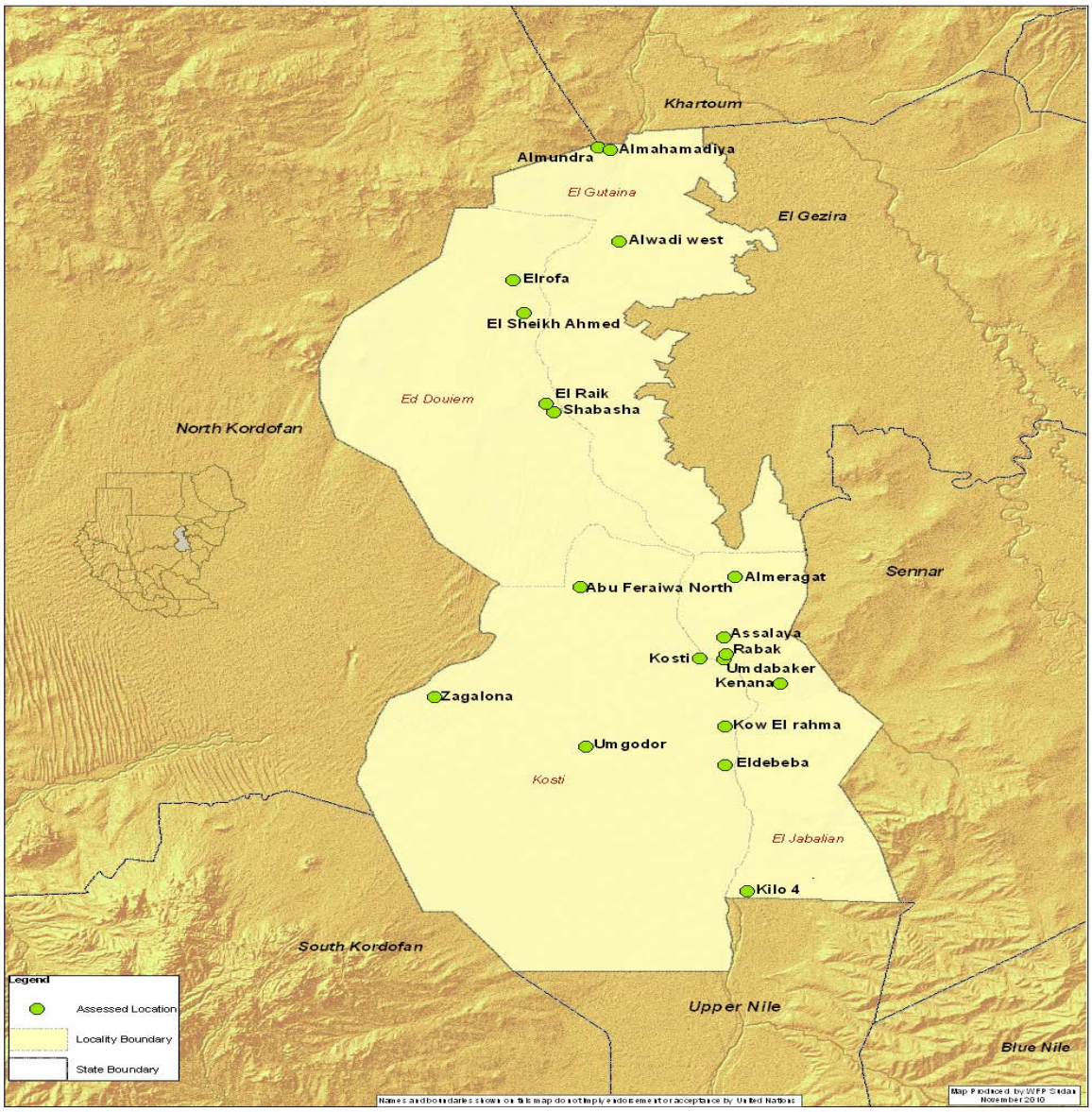
The general objective of the assessment was to;

- Assess the food security situation of the urban and rural population in White Nile

The specific objectives were to;

- Identify the food security situation and degree of food insecurity at state level;
- Identify the food-insecure population and the vulnerable groups;
- Describe the coping strategies utilized by the food-insecure households and identify any that may have a negative impact on lives or livelihoods;
- Establish the reasons why people are food-insecure;
- Determine whether food insecurity and nutritional problems are chronic or transitory;
- Determine community priorities.

White Nile Food Security Assessment



3. Methodology

This assessment gathered both qualitative and quantitative information from household interviews (300) and community focus groups (20). Secondary information was gathered after conducting a literary review.

The sampling methodology was two stage random sampling. A stratification was first made to ensure sufficient statistical coverage from both urban and rural locations allowing for results with 95% confidence and a 7% error margin. An exhaustive list of

villages and towns was compiled and used as population frame for the survey sampling. Selection was done proportional to population size. Fifteen rural locations were randomly chosen and 5 urban locations.

Households were also selected randomly, 15 per location. Thus 300 households across the state were interviewed in total.

The assessment team in the field consisted of WFP, HAC, the State Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. All enumerators underwent a four-day training prior to data collection that included field testing the questionnaire (see annex 2). The MUAC measurement section was led by an experienced WFP nutritionist. WFP was responsible for data analysis and used SPSS software.

A one-day workshop was held at the end of November with all stakeholders, where the main findings were presented and discussed. Responses, scenarios and planning sessions were undertaken as part of the workshop and developed in a consultative process.

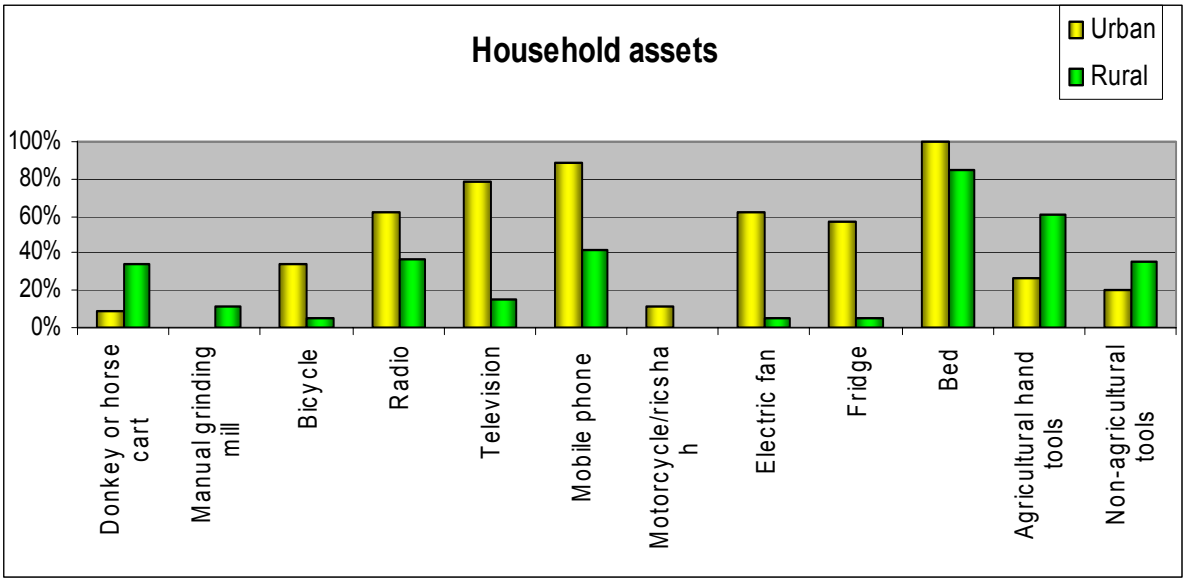
4. General and demographic findings

The majority of households in White Nile are long-term residents and only 1 percent of the sampled households in rural areas reported to be IDPs. The average household size is 7 members and the average age of household head in rural areas is slightly younger than for urban heads of households. The percentage of female headed households in urban areas (11 percent) is higher than in rural areas (7 percent). This can be attributed to the seasonal settlement of rural men during the agricultural season. Disability among head of household is significantly higher in rural communities (10.2 percent) than in urban communities.

Table 2: Basic demographics

	Age of household head	Number of household members	Proportion of female headed households
Rural	48	8	7%
Urban	49	8	11%
Overall White Nile	48	8	9%

When comparing asset ownership as an indicator of wealth of urban and rural households, analysis shows that urban households have more assets than rural households. The exceptions are donkey/ horse cart, manual grinding mills and agricultural and non-agricultural tools.



5. Food availability and markets

5.1 State level food production

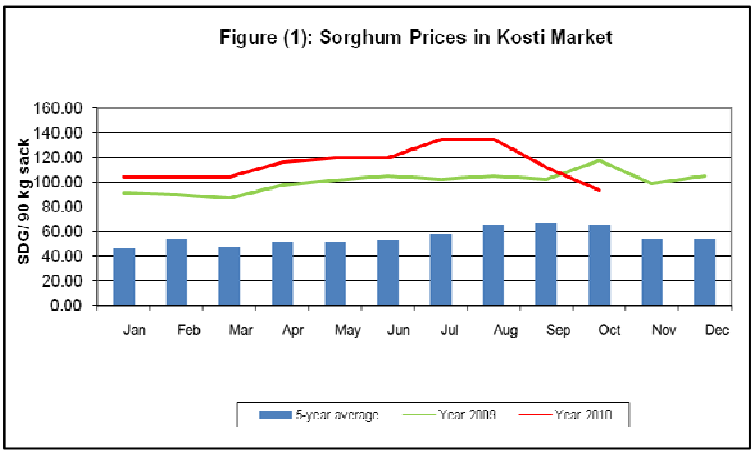
The northern half of the state is dominated by sandy soil with low rainfall (an average of 120mm) and the southern half is characterized by clay soil with higher rainfall (an average of 500mm). Southern regions of the state are dominated by large mechanized agricultural schemes, with traditional agriculture and pasture being more predominant in the northern half of the state.

The main crops grown in the state, in descending order of cultivated area, are sorghum, sesame, millet, groundnuts, rice, cotton, and vegetables. For the traditional rain-fed sector, sorghum is the main crop grown except in the north-western part of the state, where millet is predominant. In a normal year, land preparation starts in April/May; planting, in July/early August (depending on the timing and the quantity of rain); and harvest, in November. The harvest in the rain-fed mechanized farms usually takes place later than in the rain-fed traditional sector, providing wage labour opportunities for subsistence farmers. Wheat is grown on irrigated farms as a winter crop: planting starts in January and harvesting takes place in April.

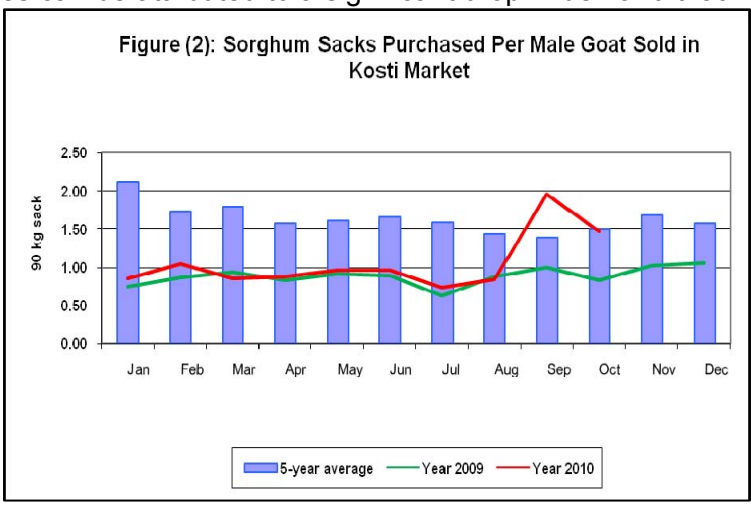
Preliminary estimations of sorghum production conducted by the State Ministry of Agriculture during November, indicate that the output for sorghum in the state has fallen from 460,000 MTs in 2009/2010 to 435,368 MTs in 2010/11.

5.2 Market and prices

A large segment of the cereal supply to the state markets comes from the mechanized rain-fed sector in White Nile, South Kordofan and Upper Nile. The main buyers are the Strategic Reserve Corporation (SRCO) of the federal government and traders from South Sudan, Omdurman and Al Obeid. Traders start building the bulk of their cereal stock during the harvest season while they start selling large quantities in June when demand is high. Many grain traders have access to bank credit, however, they were found to rely on their own financial resources attributed to the continuous drop in sorghum prices during good seasons. This makes them rigorous when it comes to evaluating risk. Although small quantities of grain (mainly sorghum) were observed on the local markets during the assessment time, the availability of cereals is good and the flow of sorghum is expected to increase by December or early January 2011, when the harvest of mechanized farms starts.



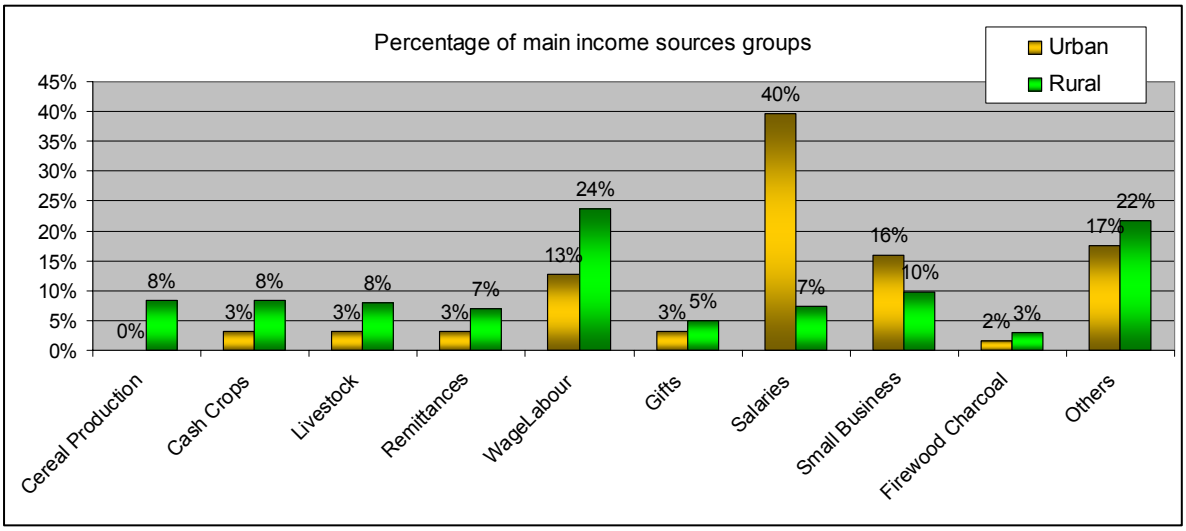
The current drop in sorghum prices can be attributed to a significant drop in demand that is partially caused by the ongoing harvest and by the total dependence of herd owners on natural pasture to feed their livestock. A supply-driven drop in sorghum prices is however expected during the coming months when the harvest of mechanized rain-fed farms starts. The terms of trade between male goat and sorghum has improved due to the good pasture conditions and the significant drop in the supply of male goats to Kosti market during July, August and September. Greater improvement in the terms of trade is expected in favour of herd owners as long as high demand for sheep by exporters and local traders continues.



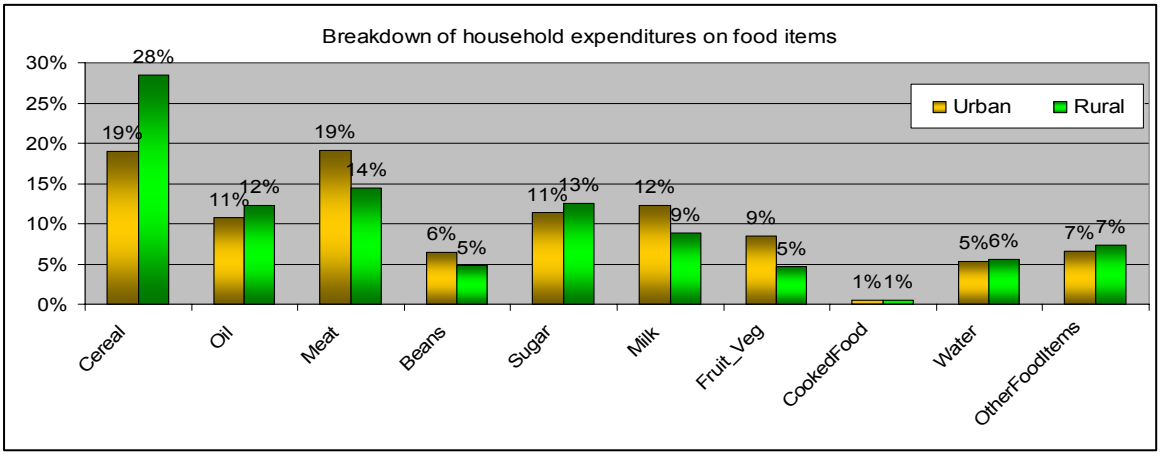
6. Household access to food

6.1 Income and expenditures

This section indicates the importance of different income sources by presenting how much each one contributes to total household income. The main income sources for urban households are salaried work (40 percent), small business (16 percent) and waged labour (13 percent), in addition to others (17 percent). For rural households, the most important income sources are waged labour (24 percent) and small business (10 percent), as well as others (22 percent). This is due to the availability of agricultural labour opportunities during September and October.

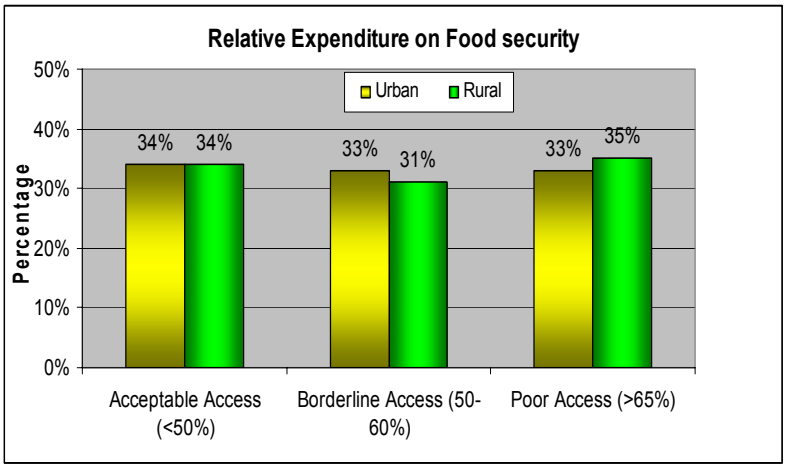


For all the sampled households in White Nile, 56 percent of monthly expenditures was allocated to purchasing food, while 44 percent was spent on non-food items. When analyzing the breakdown of household expenditures on food items, both urban and rural households spent most of their food expenditures on cereals, meat, milk, oil and sugar. Of non-food items, households spend a large proportion on health and education services.



The World Bank thresholds for estimating vulnerability to shock in terms of food access are set at 50 and 65 percent of expenditures spent on food. Below 50 percent is regarded as good and over 65 percent of household income spent on food is regarded as poor and where any change in food prices could have a detrimental outcome.

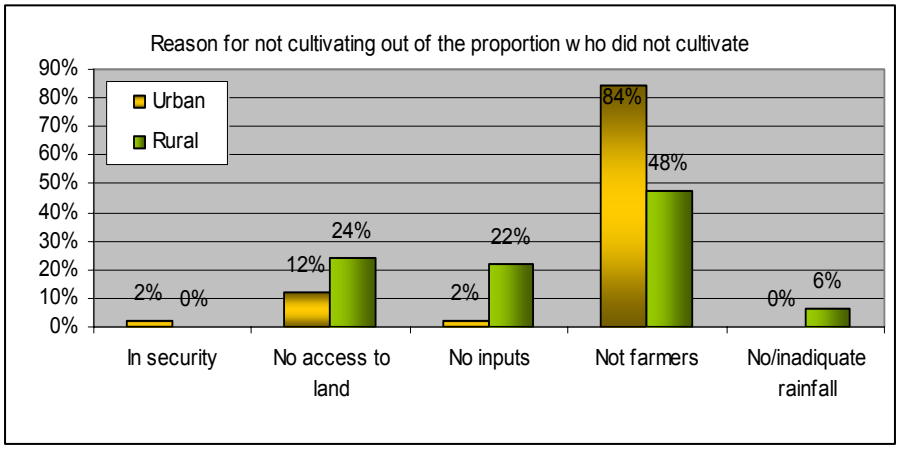
Among sampled households, 33 percent of urban and 35 percent of rural households have poor access to food as per World Bank standards. Additionally, 33 percent of urban households and 31 percent of rural households have borderline access to food. The remaining 34 percent of both urban and rural households reported good access to food and spent less than 50 percent of their monthly expenditures on food items.



6.2 Household production - Agriculture

Most of the rural population is made up of subsistence farmers cultivating traditional rain-fed farms, although mechanized farms occupy more than half of the cultivable land within the state. These subsistence farmers cultivate small plots (2–5 feddans) with family labour, most using only hand tools. During the agricultural season they grow sorghum primarily for their own consumption and in the lean season between December/January and March/April, male family members migrate to large-scale mechanized and irrigated farms in search of work. Those who own livestock may move their entire families where they can access water after the agricultural season.

This season, 58 percent of the rural households cultivated compared to only 12 percent of urban households. The main reasons for not cultivating were that they were not farmers, did not have access to land or did not have inputs for farming. The high percentage of rural households stating that they are not farmers (48 percent) can be explained by the poor access to farming land for IDPs and segments of the rural communities, especially in the northern part of the state. Moreover, poor land quality and the continued below average rainfall rates in the north during the last decade has pushed subsistence farmers to change from agriculture to other livelihood activities.



Among the cultivating households, the average cultivated area is 4.7 Mukhamas for rural households and 2 Mukhamas for urban households. The main source of agricultural inputs for both rural and urban farmers is either own stock or market purchased inputs, and access to improved seeds has remained a major concern for all farmers. Expected average production of sorghum is 12 bags (90kg bag) per Mukhamas in rural areas and 8 bags in the urban areas. This covers the cereal consumption for a household of 7[1] for one year if all cereal is used for consumption and not sold to cover other expenses.

6.3 Livestock

The majority of households have kept the same level of livestock this year compared to last year. An average of 12 percent of rural and 10 percent of urban households have increased the number of animals, while an average of 11 and 22 percent of urban and rural households have experienced a decrease in the number of animals they own.

Percentage household currently own	Urban	Rural
Cattle	12%	24%
Horse/Donkey	12%	48%
Sheep and Goat	9%	50%
Poultry	27%	52%

The most common livestock types owned by rural communities are goat and sheep, poultry and donkey/ horse, while urban communities commonly own cattle, poultry and donkey/ horse. The good pasture conditions during this season have had a positive impact on the condition of the livestock. Additionally, the terms of trade between livestock herders and farmers has improved in favour of livestock herders. Lack of veterinary services and poor pasture conditions are the main constraints for livestock herders in both rural and urban communities.

[1] FAO estimated cereal consumption per capita per year = 146kg

6.4 Food aid coverage

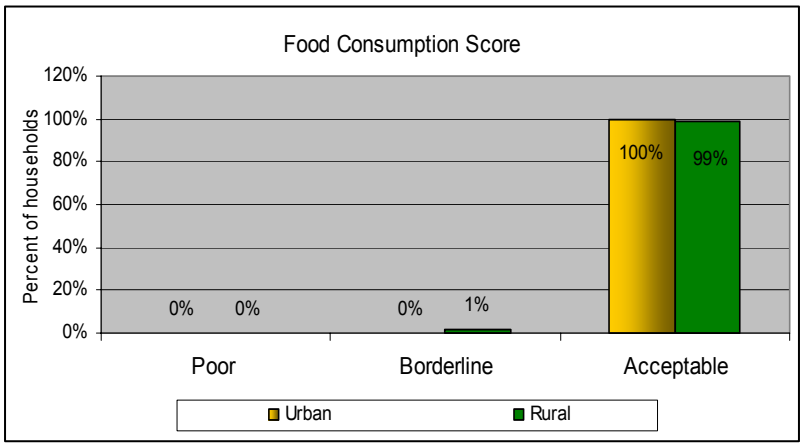
Food assistance is limited in both urban and rural communities due to the lack of presence in the state when it comes to food assistance agencies. White Nile has not been a priority for humanitarian aid donors especially after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. Almost all operating NGOs in the area have pulled out due to funding constraints. WFP used to channel food assistance through small food for education, food for training and supplementary feeding programmes, in addition to food vouchers for institutional feeding programmes in White Nile. WFP assistance covers only 4 percent of the state population with around 500 metric tones per year. Only 3 percent of urban and 2 percent of rural households report to have received food aid.

7. Food consumption, utilization, nutritional and health status

Consumption

Food consumption in White Nile is very good, with 100 percent of urban households and 99 percent of rural households in the acceptable food consumption category.

Only 1 percent of rural households are in the borderline food consumption category. No households are in the poor food consumption category.

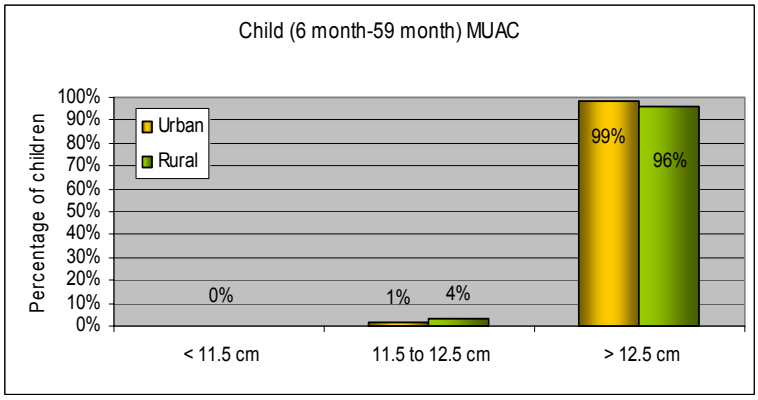


The main factors behind this consumption score are the drop in the cereal prices supported by this seasons harvest and the availability of waged agricultural labour opportunities that contribute to household income, especially in rural areas. Market purchases were reported to be the main food source for both urban and rural communities (96 and 92 percent respectively), in addition to own production (5 percent) for rural households.

MUAC

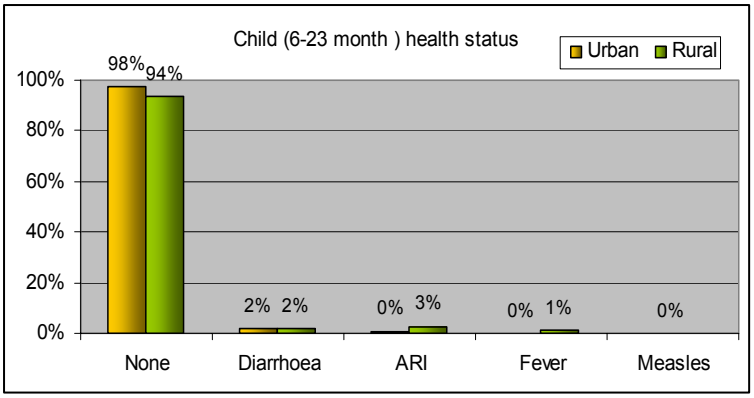
The last statewide nutrition survey was done as a part of the household health survey in 2006, and found that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in White Nile was 14.5 percent, below the emergency threshold of 15 percent. In the same survey, the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate was reported to be 3.6 percent.

As part of this assessment, the mid upper-arm circumference (MUAC) was measured on 241 children between the age of 6 to 59 months. The MUAC results show that there are no severely malnourished children among the sampled children and only 1 percent of urban children and 4 percent of rural children have a MUAC equivalent to moderate malnutrition. No correlation has been found between household food security status and child nutrition status and the underweight percentage among the children may be due to insufficient water and health services as well as insufficient nutrition and feeding practices.



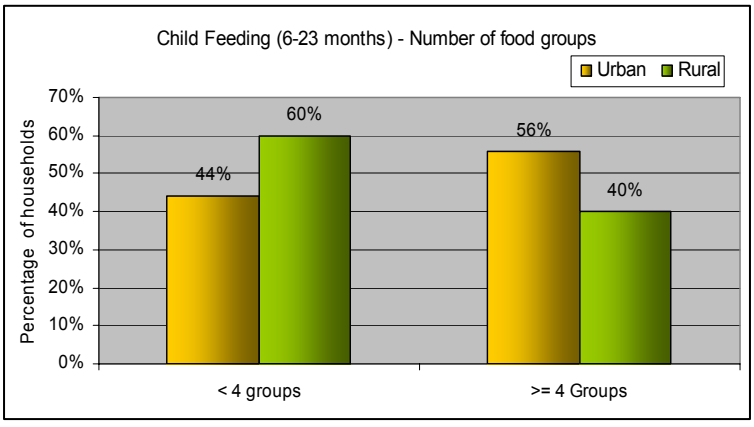
Illnesses

The morbidity situation based on the two week recall period is positive. Only a very small percentage of the children in rural and urban areas were sick during the last two weeks.



Infant and child feeding

When analyzing child feeding practices, the findings show that as many as 60 percent of children between 6 and 23 months in the rural areas eat less than 4 food groups every day. For urban households, 44 percent of children have an inadequate diet. Receiving food from 4 or more food groups is necessary to ensure an adequate intake of nutrients.



8. Food security

Food security in this assessment and pre WFP handbook is established through the cross tabulation of the food consumption score and the access indicator (relative

expenditure on food) to determine the households vulnerability levels. The below table show the results in three food security groups.

Food security categorization - URBAN

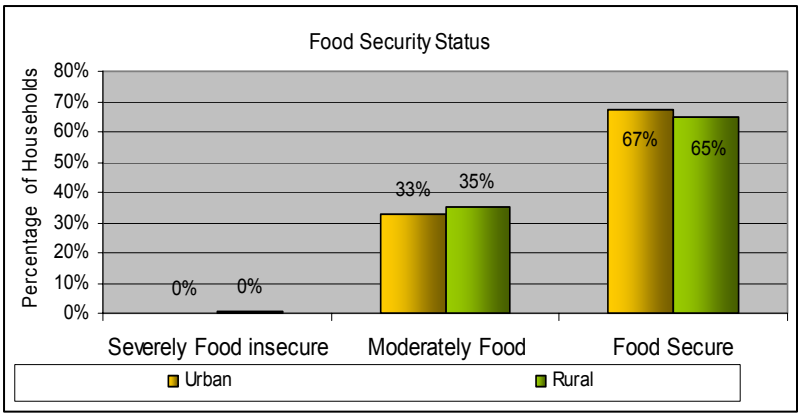
		Food consumption score		
	Relative expenditure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Food access	Poor	0%	0%	33%
	Borderline	0%	0%	33%
	Acceptable	0%	0%	34%

Red = severe food insecure, yellow = moderately food insecure, green = food secure.

Food security categorization – RURAL

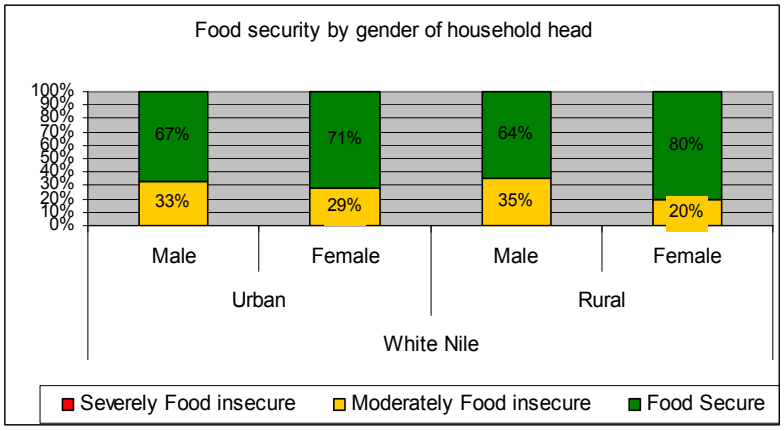
		Food consumption score		
	Relative expenditure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Food access	Poor	0%	0%	34%
	Borderline	0%	0%	31%
	Acceptable	0%	1%	33%

The food security situation is very similar for urban and rural households, where the majority of households are food secure. 33 percent of urban and 35 percent of rural households are moderately food insecure. There is no difference in food security status when it comes to the dependency ratio among urban households, but rural food insecure households have a higher dependency ratio than food secure ones. No correlation was found between food security status and disability of household head.



8.1 Profiling of Food insecure households

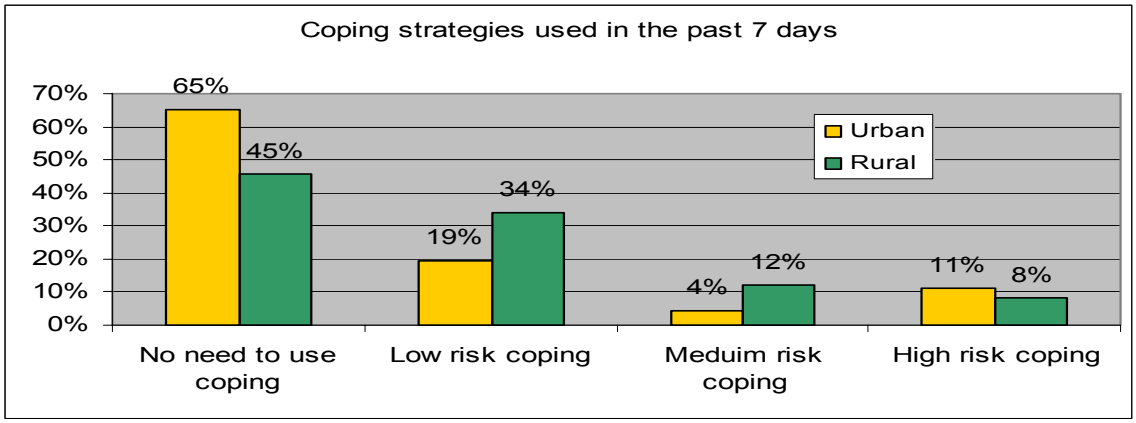
This analysis indicates that gender of the household head to some extent affects the food security situation. For urban households, the gender of the household head has a small impact and female-headed households have a slightly better food security score than male-headed households. For



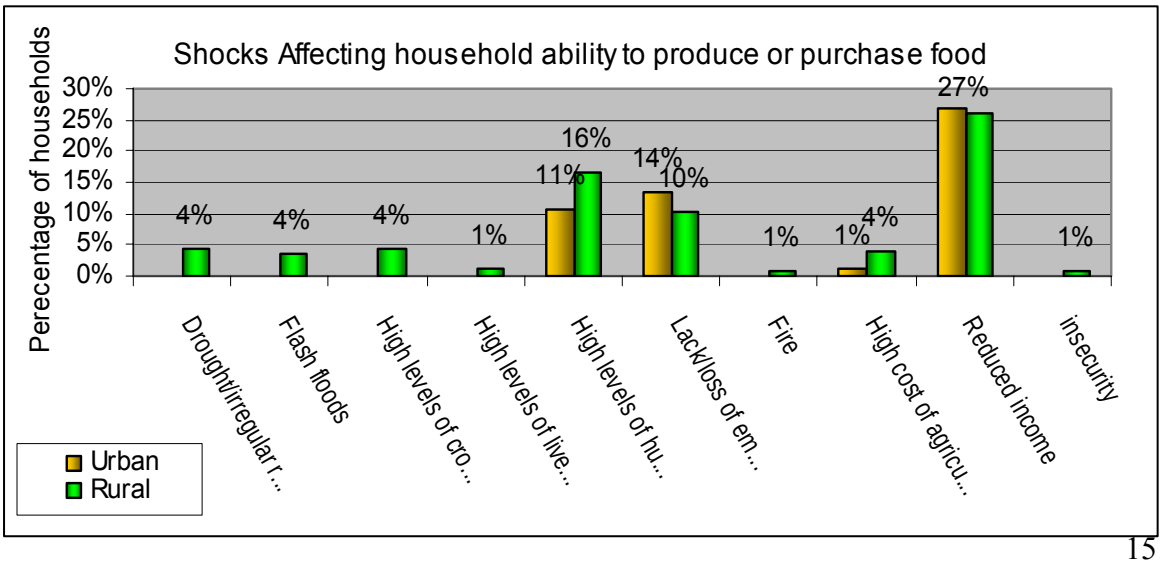
rural households, the gender of the household head has a greater impact. Male-headed households have 15 percent more households in the moderately food insecure category.

9. Coping Strategies

The coping strategy index is classified into four categories: 0 = no coping, 1-5 = low risk coping, 6-10 = medium risk coping and 11> = high risk coping. In general, urban households are better off than rural households with 65 percent not using any coping strategies compared to 45 percent of rural households. Among those who had to engage in coping strategies, 11 percent of urban and 8 percent of rural households engaged in high risk coping strategies. For medium and low risk coping, a higher percentage of the rural households had to engage in these strategies. Given the good consumption patterns, the incidence of food shortage in the rural areas is unexpected now in the harvest season.



The major shocks affecting household ability to produce or purchase food during the 6 months prior to the assessment were reduced income, unusually high levels of disease and lack of employment. Both urban and rural communities had an equal share of households suffering from unemployment and reduced income, while the impact of human sickness is higher among rural households. Chronic poverty as opposed to outside shocks is, however, the primary issue facing both IDPs and residents in White Nile.



10. Scenarios

The most likely scenario for the coming six months was devised through a shock and opportunity exercise during a one-day workshop held with all stakeholders in Kosti (see annex 1) and includes the following shocks with their expected outcomes:

- Cereal price increase: The ongoing increase in staple food prices is expected to continue if the government implements the intended export of cereal to neighbouring countries, coupled with local taxation charges against the internal food movement. This food price increase is expected to affect the purchasing power of the most vulnerable groups.
- Population movement as a result of referendum and conflict: Conflict related to the planned referendum is likely to occur from January to March 2011 and expected to result in mass population movements of returnees from Southern Sudan and IDPs from the state border areas to the main cities in the state, in addition to huge returning movements of people to the south. The most potential causative elements for this scenario are seen to be the border disputes related to wealth sharing between White Nile, south Kordofan and upper Nile states, border demarcation clashes that will influence wealth sharing and access to traditional grazing land by the nomadic groups, and the potential regional instability due to conflict and mass displacement in Upper Nile and South Kordofan. Forecasts from the humanitarian community indicate that 50,000 displaced people and 70,000 returnees are expected to arrive in White Nile.

- Conflict over resources: Following referendum related conflict, resource-related conflict may also break out in White Nile. Restriction of livestock movement through the state to Southern Sudan will lead to a conflict between animal herders and farmers due to limited water resources and grazing land.

- Disease: The seasonal outbreak of water born diseases is most likely to take place during April to June, when water sources in the state are usually highly exposed to pollution, especially in rural areas where people rely on water ponds and the river Nile. Children and women will be the most affected.

In contrast to the abovementioned shocks, some less probable opportunities could be forecasted in the near future that could have a positive impact on the food security situation in the state:

- Unity between south and north hardly seems possible in the current political environment, but if the referendum is carried out in a peaceful manner, peace and security will allow for business to develop and create opportunities for people in the state.
- The ongoing effort and investments when it comes to the oil fields and sugar production in the state are likely to create job opportunities for youth and adults.

11. Response and targeting options

The list below underwent a SWOT analysis during the one-day workshop and is thus part of the overall list of recommendations for the humanitarian community and the government.

Potential responses to high cereal prices:

- Advocate for reducing taxation on food products and use of strategic reserves to stabilize market prices.
- Provision of voucher or subsidy programme to the most vulnerable households, in the short run and provision of income generating activities as a long term solution.

Population movements:

- A Contingency plan is recommended to address the issue of the forecasted population movement;
  - Establishment of IDP caps
  - Shelter
  - Short term general food distribution to IDPs and returnees
  - Health services
  - Water and sanitation facilities

Conflict over resources:

- To reduce the pressure on the host communities, expansion of basic services such as education and health is recommended, as well as the creation of job opportunities for returnees.
- There is also a need for demarcation of land use. Temporary demarcation will be necessary if large herds of livestock become trapped along the Nile due to conflict along the border with the South.

Disease

To mitigate the impact of seasonal outbreak of waterborne disease in the lean season, the appropriate response options could be:

- Awareness-raising on health and nutrition practices and sanitation
- Improvement of access to safe drinking water sources.
- Chlorination of drinking water
- Awareness-raising on best practices to reduce water pollution.
- Distribution of soap to vulnerable target groups.

12. Recommendations

Advocacy to reduce taxation on food products and proper utilization of strategic reserves is recommended to stabilize market prices.

Provision of voucher/subsidy programmes or self targeted Food for Work to the most vulnerable households in the lean season and income generating activity interventions are recommended to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable households. It is estimated that 5 percent of the population usually become severely food insecure during the lean season. This translates to some 10,000 households, mainly in rural areas.

Food for Education is believed to be an effective and important support mechanism for the moderately food insecure households throughout the year.

An emergency preparedness food and non-food contingency plan is recommended to handle the expected influx of IDPs. 50,000 IDPs and 70,000 returnees are expected to arrive in White Nile in 2011.

Annex 1. FORECAST ANALYSIS

State: WHITE NILE					
Expected event	**Recurrent/persistent or occasional**	**Probability of occurrence** *1 = low 5 = high or ongoing*	**Expected time of occurrence**	**Scale of severity or benefit**	**Population group most affected/impacted**
Shocks					
Drought	Occasional	1-3	Every 5-10 years	Medium/high	Farmers/ pastoralists
Crop pest	Occasional	5	Aug-Oct, Jan-March	Medium/high	Farmers
Flood	Occasional	2	Aug-Sep	high	South Eastern communities
High food prices	Recurrent	ongoing	ongoing	high	Poorest households
Conflict (referendum)	Occasional	5	Jan-March	high	IDPs, border areas
Resource based conflict	Recurrent	3-5	Sep-Jan	Medium/high	Farmers/ pastoralist
Epidemics	Occasional	5	April-June	high	Children/pregnant women
Poor rainfall	Recurrent	5	June- Sept	medium	Farmers/ pastoralists
Animal disease	Occasional	5	All year	medium	Pastoralists
Loss of labour (moving to SS)	Occasional but gradual	5	Dec-March 2011	medium	Farmers
Opportunities					
Oil revenue	Occasional	1	Any time	Low benefit	Youth (jobs), elite (income)
Sudan unity	Occasional	1	Jan	high	Everybody + neighbouring countries
Increase in job opportunities	Occasional	Ongoing	Ongoing	high	Youth, Adult

Annex 2

COMPLETE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW	املا قبل الاستجواب

Date: التاريخ	**|__|__| / |__|__| / 2010** **Day** اليوم **Month** الشهر	**Questionnaire number:** رقم الاستبيان |___|___|___|___|___|
Interviewer ID: رمز العداد	|___|___|	
Interviewer Name : أسم العداد	_____	
Team leader ID: رمز المشرف	|___|___|	
Location ID : بطاقة المكان	**Cluster number:** |____|_____|_____| العينة **Household number:** |_____|____| الاسرة	

Consent: We are conducting a survey food security of the State. I would like to ask you some questions about your family. The survey usually takes less than one hour to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May I begin now?

نحن بصدد إجراء مسح الأمن الغذائى وسبل المعيشة لأسرتك وسوف نقوم بطرح بعض الأسئلة عن أسرتك. ويستغرق هذا المسح عادة ساعة واحدة. وكل المعلومات التى تدلى بها ستكون سرية ولن يطلع عليها الآخرون. هذا العمل تطوعى ولك أن تختار عدم الاجابة على أي أو كل الأسئلة اذا رغبت، ولكننا نأمل مشاركتك نظـرا لأهميـة آرائك. هل لديك اى أسئلة ؟ هل أبدأ الأن ؟

SECTION 1 – DEMOGRAPHICS — القسم 1 - خصائص السكان

A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location). It is possible that they may live in different structures

نعني بالاسرة كل الأ فراد الذين ياكلون من برمة واحدة ويعيشون في نفس الحوش وقد يعيشون في أكثر من غرفة واحدة

Definition of HH head: is member of the family who manages the family resources and decisions (He/She is the final decision maker on most of the decision related to income allocation and what family has to do)

رب الاسرة هو أحد أفراد الاسرة المسؤول عنها في ادارة الموارد واتخاذ القرارات(هو/هي المسؤول النهائي في اتخاذ معظم القرارات المتعلقة بادارة الموارد والدخل وما يجب ان تفعله الاسرة)

1.1	ما نوع رب الاسرة؟ ضع دائرة	Female = 2 أنثي =	Male = 1 = ذكر	**What is the sex of the household head?** Circle	**1.1**
1.2	ما هوعمر رب الاسرة ؟ (بالسنوات) ؟	|__|__| Years		**What is the age of the household head?**	**1.2**
1.3	هل رب الأسرة معاق ؟ ضع دائرة	No = 0=لا	Yes = 1=نعم	**Is the head of household functionally disabled?** Circle	**1.3**

1.4	كم عدد الأفراد الذين يعيشون الان بالأسرة How many people	أقل من 5 سنوات	Under 5	**Female** أنثى |___| persons/فرد	**Male** ذكر |___| persons/فرد
		من 5 - 14 سنة	5-14 years	|___| persons/فرد	|___| persons/فرد
		من 15- 60 سنة	15-60 years	|___| persons/فرد	|___| persons/فرد

	|___| persons/فرد	|___| persons/فرد	Over 60 years	60 سنة فما فوق	currently live in your household? Total: |___|___| persons جملة ألأفراد	

1.5	What is the residence status of the household? ***CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION***	IDP in camp	**1**	نازحين في معسكر	ما هي حالة اقامة الأسرة ؟ ضع دائرة لخيار واحد فقط	1.5
		IDP living in community for more than 5 years	**2**	نازحين خارج المعسكرات لأكثر من 5 سنين		
		IDPliving in community for less than 5 years	**3**	نازحين خارج المعسكرات لأقل من 5 سنين		
		Refugees	**4**	لاجئين في معسكر		
		Resident	**5**	مقيمين		
		Returnees	**6**	عائدين		
		Nomad	**7**	(رحل)		

1.6	**How many of your children aged 7-14 are enrolled in school?** **كم عدد أطفالك الذين تتروح أعمارهم بين 7-14 مسجلين بالمدارس؟**	**Male** ذكر |___| persons/فرد	**Female** أنثى |___| persons/فرد
1.7	**How many of your children aged 7-14 attended school for 20 days or more last month?** **كم عدد أطفالك الذين تتروح أعمارهم بين 7-14 ذهبوا للمدرسة لمدة 20 يوما أو أكثر في الشهر الماضي؟**	**Male** ذكر |___| persons/فرد	**Female** أنثى |___| persons/فرد

	If one or more of children aged 7-14 is not enrolled in school, why not? Choose one reason! **اذا كان واحد أو أكثر من أطفالك الذين تتروح أعمارهم بين 7-14 لا يذهب الى المدرسة، ماهو السبب؟** Use reply codes from the list below **استخدم رموز الاجابة من القائمة أدناه**		**Boys** أولاد Reason |___|	**Girls** Reason بنات |___|
1.8	Child is sick or handicapped	**1**		**الطفل مريض أو معاق**
	No boys-only/girls-only school	**2**		لا توجد مدرسة للأولاد فقط/للبنات فقط للأولاد
	Can not pay school fees, text books, uniforms etc.	**3**		لا استطيع دفع رسوم الدراسة، الكتب الدراسية، الزي المدرسي الخ.
	School too far away	**4**		المدرسة بيعدة جدا
	Inadequate school facilities	**5**		المرافق المدرسية غير كافية
	Children must work at home	**6**		يجب على الأطفال العمل في البيت
	Children must work outside home	**7**		يجب على الأطفال العمل خارج البيت
	Education is not a priority	**8**		التعليم ليس أولوية
	Early marriage	**9**		الزواج المبكر

SECTION 2 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND ANIMALS — القسم 4ممتلكات و حيوانات الاسرة

How many of the following items does your household own (in usable condition)?
Read out each of the items below. Write "0" if not owned

كم من البنود التالية تمتلكها أسرتك حاليا (في حالة قابلة للاستعمال)
أقرأ البنود أدناه ، أكتب 0 فى حالة عدم الملكية لأى بند

		Currently	**Same time last year**		
2.1	Donkey or horse cart	|___|___|	|___|___|	كارو بحمار/حصان	**2.1**
2.2	Manual grinding mill	|___|___|	|___|___|	طاحونة يدوية	**2.2**
2.3	Bicycle	|___|___|	|___|___|	دراجة	**2.3**
2.4	Radio	|___|___|	|___|___|	راديو	**2.4**
2.5	Television	|___|___|	|___|___|	تلفزيون	**2.5**
2.6	Mosquito net	|___|___|	|___|___|	ناموسية	**2.6**
2.7	Mobile phone	|___|___|	|___|___|	تلفون جوال	**2.7**
2.8	Motorcycle/ricshah	|___|___|	|___|___|	الموتر/عربية /ركشة	**2.8**
2.9	Electric fan	|___|___|	|___|___|	مروحة كهربيائية	**2.9**

2.10	Fridge	|___|___|	|___|___|	ثلاجة	**2.10**
2.11	Bed	|___|___|	|___|___|		**2.11**
2.12	Agricultural hand tools	|___|___|	|___|___|		**2.12**
2.13	Non-agricultural tools (mechanic etc)	|___|___|	|___|___|		**2.13**

Does your family own any of the below animals? **كم من الحيوانات التالية تمتلكها أسرتك؟**

Write 0 if not owned. أكتب 0 اذا كانت لا تمتلكها

	2.14 Cattle أبقار	**2.15** Horses حصين /Donkeys حمير	**2.16** Sheep ضأن /Goats ماعز	**2.17** Poultry دواجن
A. Currently 0=No 1=Yes	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|
B. Compared with same time last year More =1=**أحسن** Same=2=**شبيه** Less =3=أسوأ	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|

SECTION 3 – CROP PRODUCTION — القسم 3 – انتاج المحاصيل

3.1	**Has your household cultivated crops this rainy season?**	=نعم = 1 = Yes No = 0= لا)	هل زرعت أسرتك المحاصيل هذا الخريف	**3.1**
3.2. If NO, what is the reason for not cultivating?	1: In security 2: no access to land 3: no inputs 4: not farmers **5:no/inadequate rainfall** **-- consider Arabic translation**	|___|		

Crop المحصول	**Areas cultivated this season in Mukhamas** المساحة المتوقع حصادها هذا الموسم بالمخمس	**Area cultivated last year- Mukhamas** المساحة المحصودة فى الموسم السابق بالمخمس	**Expected production this season by number of bags (90kg)** الانتاج المتوقع هذا الموسم, جوال زنة 90 كجم	**How many months will this last your family?** كم عدد الشهور يكفي لاستهلاك الاسرة
3.3 Millet الدخن	|___|___| Mukhamas	|___|___| Mukh.	|___|___|___|.|___| bags	|___|___|Months
3.4 Sorghum الذرة	|___|___| Mukhamas	|___|___|	|___|___|___|.|___| bags	|___|___|Months
3.5 Groundnuts الفول السوداني	|___|___| Mukhamas	|___|___|	|___|___|___|.|___| bags	
3.6 Sesame السمسم	|___|___| Mukhamas	|___|___|	|___|___|___|.|___| bags	
3.7 Cowpeas	|___|___| Mukhamas	|___|___|	|___|___|___|.|___| bags	
3.8 Groundnuts	|___|___| Mukhamas	|___|___|	|___|___|___|.|___| bags	

SECTION 4 - INCOME SOURCES

What are your main income sources for the household during <u>the past 30 days</u>?
For the income sources mentioned, what is the relative contribution of each activity to total income of the household during the past 30 days?
Use proportional piling or 'divide the pie' method

ما هى مصادر الدخل الرئيسية للأسرة خلال **<u>الشهر الماضي</u>**؟

بالنسبة لمصادردخل الأسرة المذكورة ما هي بالتقريب نسبة مساهمة كل نشاط من الدخل الكلي خلال العام ؟
استخدم طريقة التمثيل النسبي او طريقة البايلنق

1	Sale of cereals (sorghum, millet)	|___|___|___| %	بيع الحبوب الغذائية (ذرة/ دخن)	1
2	Sale of other crops and products (vegetables, groundnuts, tobacco, watermelon, sesame etc.)	|___|___|___| %	بيع محاصيل ومنتجات اخري (خضروات ، فول سوداني تمباك ، بطيخ)	2
3	Sale of livestock and animal products	|___|___|___| %	بيع الماشية والمنتوجات الحيوانية)	3

4	Remittances	|__|__|__|%	حوالات	4
5	Renting out Donkey Cart	|__|__|__|%	تأجير الكوارو	5
6	Gifts from family/relatives	|__|__|__|%	مساعدة من اسرة / اقارب	6
7	Agricultural waged labour	|__|__|__|%	عمالة زراعية باجر	7
8	Salaried work (teacher, government employee etc)	|__|__|__|%	عمالة بمرتب	8
9	Skilled labour (mechanic, barber, carpenter etc)	|__|__|__|%	عمالة مهرة	9
10	Wheal Barrow (driving Trolley)	|__|__|__|%	درداقات/ برويتات فى الأسواق	10
11	Domestic labour	|__|__|__|%	عمالة فى البيوت	11
12	Brick Making	|__|__|__|%	عمال الكماين	12
13	Construction	|__|__|__|%	عمال مبانى	13
14	Porter	|__|__|__|%	العتالة	14
15	Selling Water	|__|__|__|%	بيع الماء/الخراجه	15
16	Tea Seller, catering	|__|__|__|%	بيع الشاى والأكل	16
17	Kiosk	|__|__|__|%	دكان صغير/كنتين	17
18	Ricksha Driver	|__|__|__|%	قيادة الركشات والتيكو	18
19	Sales of handicraft	|__|__|__|%	بيع منتوجات يدوية	19
20	Sales of firewood or grass	|__|__|__|%	بيع حطب وقود وقش	20
21	Sale of Charcoal	|__|__|__|%	بيع الفحم	21
22	Other petty trade	|__|__|__|%	تجارة هامشية ، اعمال صغيرة مثال الكماين	22
23	Brewing	|__|__|__|%		23
24	Other (specify _____)	|__|__|__|%	أخرى - حدد	24
Total=100%				

SECTION 5 – EXPENDITURES

In the Past <u>30 days</u> how much money have you spent to acquire each of the following <u>food</u> for your family consumption?

ما هو المال الذيْ صَرفته على الأطعمةِ التاليةِ لاستهلاك الأسرة خلال الثلاثين يوما الماضية ؟

If not bought: write 0 Round up the figures (no decimals)		بالجنيه الجديد كم صرف في الـ 30 يوما الماضية **In SDG** spent **last 30 days**	إذا لم تصرف : أكتب 0 اكتب الارقام لاقرب رقم صحيح	
5.1	Cereals (sorghum, millet, maize, wheat)	|___|___|___|	الحبوب الغذائية (ذرة / دخن / ذرة شامية / قمح)	**5.1**
5.2	Cooking oil	|___|___|___|	زيت طعام	**5.2**
5.3	Meat/eggs/fish	|___|___|___|	لحم / بيض / سمك	**5.3**
5.4	Groundnuts/beans/pulses	|___|___|___|	فول سوداني / بقوليات	**5.4**
5.5	Sugar	|___|___|___|	سكر	**5.5**
5.6	Milk/yoghurt/cheese	|___|___|___|	لبن / زبادي / جبنة	**5.6**
5.7	Fruit and vegetables (dry or fresh)	|___|___|___|	فواكة وخضروات جافة أو طازجة)	**5.7**
5.8	Cooked/processed food	|___|___|___|	الأغذية المطبوخة/جاهزة	**5.8**

5.9	Drinking water	|___|___|___|	مياه الشرب	**5.9**
5.10	Other foods (bread, coffee, tea, pasta etc.)	|___|___|___|	مواد غذائية اخري (خبز، قهوة / شاي / مكرونة الخ)	**5.10**

In the past 30 days how much money have you spent to acquire each of the following items or services? Write 0 if no expenditure			في الشهرالمنصرم كم من النقود صرفتها للحصول على السلع والخدمات التالية. سجل صفر إذا لم يكن هنالك نقود صرفت	
		SDG بالجنيه		
5.11	Working equipment, tools, seeds etc.	|__|__|__|__|	معدات زراعية و تقاوي	**5.11**
5.12	Hiring labor	|__|__|__|__|	إستئجار عمالة	**5.12**
5.13	Medical expenses, health care	|__|__|__|__|	مصاريف رعاية صحية	**5.13**
5.14	Education (school fees, uniforms etc.)	|__|__|__|__|	(مصاريف التعليم (رسوم مدرسية و الزي	**5.14**
5.15	Clothing, shoes	|__|__|__|__|	ملابس و أحذية	**5.15**
5.16	Veterinary expenses	|__|__|__|__|	تكاليف رعاية بيطرية	**5.16**
5.17	Animal feed, fodder	|__|__|__|__|	علف للماشيه	**5.17**
5.18	Firewood, **charcoal, gas** (fuel for cooking)	|__|__|__|__|	حطب الوقود /**فحم و غاز** (وقود الطبخ)	**5.18**
5.19	Celebrations, social events, funerals, weddings etc.	|__|__|__|__|	الإحتفالات, المناسبات الإجتماعية, العزاء, و حفلات الزواج	**5.19**
5.20	Fines, Taxes	|__|__|__|__|	غرامات أو الضرائب	**5.20**
5.21	Repayment of debts	|__|__|__|__|	سداد ديون	**5.21**
5.22	Construction, house repair	|__|__|__|__|	إنشاء أو صيانة المنزل	**5.22**
5.23	Milling	|__|__|__|__|	الطحن	**5.23**
5.24	Transportation, communication	|__|__|__|__|	المواصلات / الاتصالات	**5.24**
5.25	House rent	|___|___|___|	ايجار منزل	**5.25**
5.26	Gifts, sharing of resources	|___|___|___|	هدايا، مشاركة الموارد	**5.26**
5.27	Soap	|___|___|___|		**5.27**
5.28	All other items and services	|___|___|___|	كافة البنود والخدمات الأخرى	**5.28**

Bartering – ask the household if **any bartering** took place in the last **30 days**.

If yes, ask the household to list the items that were bartered, and then try to estimate together the monetary value of these items in pounds

5.29	Estimated value of all bartered goods last 30 days	|___|___|___|___|SDG

SECTION 6. FOOD CONSUMPTION — 9- استهلاك الغذاء

How many days in the <u>past 7 days</u> has your household eaten the following food items, and what was the main source of each food item consumed
ASK LINE BY LINE FOR EACH ITEM BOTH QUESTIONS
Write 0 for foods not eaten over the last 7 days
Use codes below for the food sources - If there are several sources for a same food, indicate the main source

كـم عـدد الأيـام الـتي أكلـت أسـرتك الأطعمـة التاليـة فـى الأسـبوع الماضـى ومـا هـى مصـادرهو المصدر الرئيسي لكل طعام مستهلك؟
اسال السؤالين لكل بند على حدة؟
أكتب 0 في الصندوق المقابل للطعام الذي لم يتم أكله خلال ال7 أيام الماضية
أستخدم الرموز أدناه لمصادر الطعام ، إذا كانت المصادر متعددة لنفس الطعام أذكر المصدر الرئيسي

Food items		المصدر الاساسي للطعام (من أين تحصلت عليه) ادخل رمزاً للطمام من القائمة ادناه b) **Main food source** (Where do you get it from?)Insert code from below	عدد الايام التي أكل فيها الطعام في الاسبوع الماضى (0-7) a) **Number of days** when the food was eaten last week (0 to 7)	نوع الطعام	
6.1	Sorghum	|___|	|___|	ذرة	**6.1**
6.2	Millet	|___|	|___|	دخن	**6.2**
6.3	Other cereals (wheat, maize etc.) and bread	|___|	|___|	حبوب أخرى (قمح / ذرة شامية، الخ) ورغيف	**6.3**
6.4	Groundnuts, beans, lentils (pulses)	|___|	|___|	فول سوداني، لوبيا، عدس (بقوليات)	**6.4**
6.5	Meat, chicken etc. including dried meat and fish	|___|	|___|	لحم / دجاج ، الخ، بما في ذلك اللحم والسمك الناشف	**6.5**
6.6	Milk (including powder milk), yoghurt, cheese, etc	|___|	|___|	لبن (بما في ذلك اللبن	**6.6**

				الجاف)، زبادي / جبنة ..الخ	
6.7	Eggs	|___|	|___|	*بيض*	**6.7**
6.8	Fruits (including common wild types)	|___|	|___|	*فاكهة (بما في ذلك الفواكه البريه)*	**6.8**
6.9	Fresh vegetables (okra, tomatoes, onions, cowpea, girgir, jews mallow, etc. including wild varieties)	|___|	|___|	خضروات طازجة (بامية، طماطم، بصل، لوبيا بلدية، جرجير، الخباز، الخ بما في ذلك الأنواع البرية)	**6.9**
6.10	Dry vegetables (okra, tomatoes, onions, etc)	|___|	|___|	خضروات جافة (حاجات ملاح) ويكة / صلصة ناشفة / بصل ناشف	**6.10**
6.11	Cooking oil/fats	|___|	|___|	زيت طعام / دهون	**6.11**
6.12	Sugar	|___|	|___|	سكر	**6.12**

1 = Own production (crops, animals) — **1** = من إنتاجه الشخصي (محاصيل / ماشية)
2 = Purchase on market, shop etc. — **2** =شراء من السوق / دكان ... الخ
3= Hunting, fishing, gathering — **3** = صيد / صيد سمك / جمع
4 = Received in-kind against labor or against other items — **4**= أجر عيني نظير عمل / أو أي بند أخر
5 = Borrowed — **5** = إستلاف
6 = Gift of food from family/relatives — **6** = هدية في شكل طعام من العائلة أو الأقارب
7= Food aid (NGOs, WFP) — **7** = إغاثة (منظمات / برنامج الغذاء العالمي)

6.13	**Yesterday, how many times did old children and adults - <u>5 years or older</u> - in this household eat?** **كم مرة أكل الأطفال والكبار في سن 5 وما فوق في هذا الأسرة أم**	**|__| times** مرات
6.14	**Yesterday, how many times did the young children - <u>under 5 years</u> - in this household eat?** **كم مرة أكل الأطفال الصغار – تحت سن الخامسة – في هذه الأسرة أمس؟**	**|__| times** مرات

SECTION 7 – FOOD AID AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE — القسم 7 إغاثة وإعانات إنسانية أخري

7.1 Has any of your household members received any food assistance in the past 3 months?

1= Yes 0= No

1.	Food for Work	|___|		
2.	Food for Training	|___|		
3.	General Food Distribution	|___|		
4.	School Feeding	|___|		
5.	Seed distribution	|___|		
6.	Agricultural tools	|___|		
7.	Mosquito nets	|___|		
8.	Veterinary assistance	|___|		

SECTION 8 – COPING STRATEGIES — القسم 8 - استراتيجية التكيف

8.1 In the past 7 days were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?	1= Yes نعم	0= No (Go to Section 8.3)	**في الشهر الماضي**، هل مررت بفترات لم يكن لديك غذاء كافي أو مال لشراء إحتياجاتك؟
8.2 If yes, how often has your household had to:	Number of days in the past 30 days: 0-7	كم يوم قمتم بالتالى للتعامل مع هذا الموقف؟	
1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?	|___|	1. ألأعتماد على أطعمة غير مفضلة أو رخيصة	
2. Eat borrowed food or borrowed money to purchase food?	|___|	2. نستلف طعام أو نقود لشراء الطعام	
3. Rely on help from friends or relatives (musaada)	|___|	3 نعتمد على الأصدقاء و الأقرباء	
4. Limit portion size at mealtimes?	|___|	4. نقلل كمية الأكل فى كل وجبة	
5. Restrict consumption for adults in order for small children to eat?	|___|	5.الكبار ياكلون كميات أقل لتوفير أكل للأطفال	

6. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	|___|	6. تقليل عدد الوجبات فى اليوم

8.3 In the past 6 months did your household experience any of the below shocks?	**1. Rank the three shocks** **1= most important** **2= second** **3= less important**	**2. Did the shock reduce your household's ability to produce or purchase food?**	**11.3 Arabic translation**
a. Drought/irregular rains	|___|	|___|	
b. regular floods	|___|	|___|	
c. flash floods	|___|	|___|	
d. landslides/errosion	|___|	|___|	
e. severely high levels of crop pests and disease	|___|	|___|	
f. severely high levels of livestock diseases	|___|	|___|	
g. Unusually high levels of human disease	|___|	|___|	
h. Lack or loss of employment	|___|	|___|	
i. Fire	|___|	|___|	
j. High cost of agricultural inputs	|___|	|___|	
k. Reduced income	|___|	|___|	
l. theft of money/valuables	|___|	|___|	
m. theft of animals	|___|	|___|	
n. conflict/insecurity	|___|	|___|	

Section 9- Child feeding and health (ONLY FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS)

Please tell me everything that [NAME] ate yesterday during the day or night (whether at home or outside the home). Think about when [NAME] first woke up yesterday. Did [NAME] eat anything at that time?

Yesterday, during the day or night, did [NAME] drink/eat any (FOOD GROUP ITEMS)?
Write '1' if respondent says YES, '0' if NO in the box below.
Use the same coding for children as in the table above.

Food items	First child: |_____|_____| months	Second child: |_____|_____| months	Third child: |_____|_____| months
Grains, roots and tubers (sorghum, millet, wheat, CSB, potatoes)			
Legumes and nuts (pulses, beans, lentils, nuts)			
Dairy products (milk, yoghurt, cheese)			
Fresh animal flesh (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)			
Eggs			
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (carrots, sweet potatoes, capsicum pepper (red), mangoes, pumpkin, Girgir, tomato)			
Other fruits and vegetables (banana, watermelon, lettuce, grapes, lemon/lime, orange, grapefruit)			
Breast milk			

	First child	Second child	Third child
Has [NAME] had any illness in the last 2 weeks?	I____I	I____I	I____I

Codes: 0=None, 1=Diarrhoea – any episode of more than three (liquid-like) stools per day, 2=ARI – any episode with associated fever and cough at least one of the following signs: sputum, wheezing. 3=Fever, 4=Measles

SECTION 10 – CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION — القسم 10 – قياس المواك (محيط منتصف الذراع العلوي)

Please measure MUAC on all children of the age of 6 months to less than 5 years (59 Months) in the household.

أرجو إجراء قياس (المواك) لكل الأطفال الموجودين بالأسرة من عمر 12 شهر وحتي 59 شهراً (أي دون 5 سنوات)

عمر الطفل **a) Age of child**	قياس (المواك) **b) MUAC measurement**	في خلال الشهر الماضي ، هل تم إدراج طفل ضمن برنامج التغذية الإضافية / العلاجية ؟ نعم (1) ، لا (0) **c) Was the child enrolled in Supplementary/Therapeutic Feeding program in the last month?** Yes = 1=نعم No = 0=لا
10.1 |__|__| months **شهر**	ملمm |__|__|__|	|__|
10.2 |__|__| months **شهر**	**ملم**mm |__|__|__|	|__|
10.3 |__|__| months **شهر**	ملمm |__|__|__|	|__|