

Rapid Food Security Assessment

GUINEA BISSAU Biombo, Oio and Quinara regions

June 2012



World Food Programme

RAPID FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN BIOMBO, OIO AND QUINARA REGIONS - GUINEA BISSAU JUNE 2012

Mission Team:

Francesco SLAVIERO, WFP Food Security Analysis Service, Rome Francesco.Slaviero@wfp.org

Maximino MENDONCA, WFP Country Office, Bissau Maximino.Mendonca@wfp.org

Talisma DIAS, WFP Country Office, Bissau Talisma.Dias@wfp.org

Ildo Afonso Lopes, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Bissau, ildoafonsolopes@yahoo.fr

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RAPID FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN BIOMBO, OIO, QUINARA REGIONS - GUINEA BISSAU

Data collected in June 2012

KEY POINTS

- Following the *coup d'état* in April, the displacement of about 12,000 people has negatively impacted food security of host rural communities. The 2011/2012 crop production was lower than in the previous agricultural season, leading to reduced food and seeds stocks for most farmers. However, the return of the majority of internal displaced people (IDPs) to Bissau in June has contributed to lift the pressure on host households' food stocks.
- The 2012 cashew nut production was lower than last year, while export activities started late in May due to the political instability. Cashew nut prices have been fluctuating over the marketing season (April-June) as market uncertainty prevailed. They were lower than last year on average, except in bordering areas with Senegal where informal trade pushed the demand up. The purchasing power of the cashew nut producers deteriorated this year, as a result of the declining cashew nut price against increasing imported rice price. The Terms of Trade (ToT) between the cashew nut and imported rice having shifted from 1 - 1 to 1.5 - 1 between April and June, farmers needed 50 percent more cashew nut to purchase the same amount of rice.
- Food security further worsened for most vulnerable households, resulting in cases of limited food consumption and increasing reliance on coping strategies such as selling livestock, taking on debts to buy food, fishing, selling cashew wine and relying on support from relatives or friends. Based on food consumption score, the *tabancas* (rural communities) more at risk of food insecurity are Garcene (Quinara); Cuntima, Patche Yala (Oio) and Bucomil (Biombo).
- In the lean period from July to September, more households are likely to reduce food consumption as food stocks further decrease and prices tend to go up as food demand increase in the markets. The reduced cashew nut incomes will affect the capacity of farmers to supplement their food crop production with purchasing imported rice.

INTRODUCTION

This assessment has been triggered by the political instability and economic slowdown following the *coup d'état* on 12 April 2012 and affecting the cashew nut market in particular. About 12,000 people have been internally displaced between April and May; most of them were women and children who fled Bissau to rural areas to find protection and assistance by relatives in local communities.

The IDPs flow has put additional pressure on vulnerable rural households, some of them already suffering from food insecurity due to poverty and limited food access. Schooling was suspended as a result of the instability and was resumed in June to continue as extra-curricular activities during July and August, when schools are usually closed.

Since 2011, WFP has been monitoring the areas most at risk of a progressive deterioration in food insecurity. The need for a more comprehensive understanding of the food security situation led to the undertaking of this rapid assessment in June 2012, at the beginning of the “lean period” in rural areas when households have a more limited food access since the next harvest season starts in October.

The assessment aimed at identifying situations of food insecurity in targeted areas that could be profiled as different from “structural” food insecurity of vulnerable households and focused on key indicators such as food availability and access, food consumption and coping strategies adopted by households. The data collection was conducted from 18 to 21 June 2012 by the WFP VAM team accompanied by a technical officer from the Ministry of Agriculture.

METHODOLOGY

The assessment was based on qualitative key informant group interviews at community level (head of the village, traders, teachers, women etc.), complemented by quantitative data collection at household level. Secondary data was also used to estimate the crop and cashew nut production at national and regional levels.

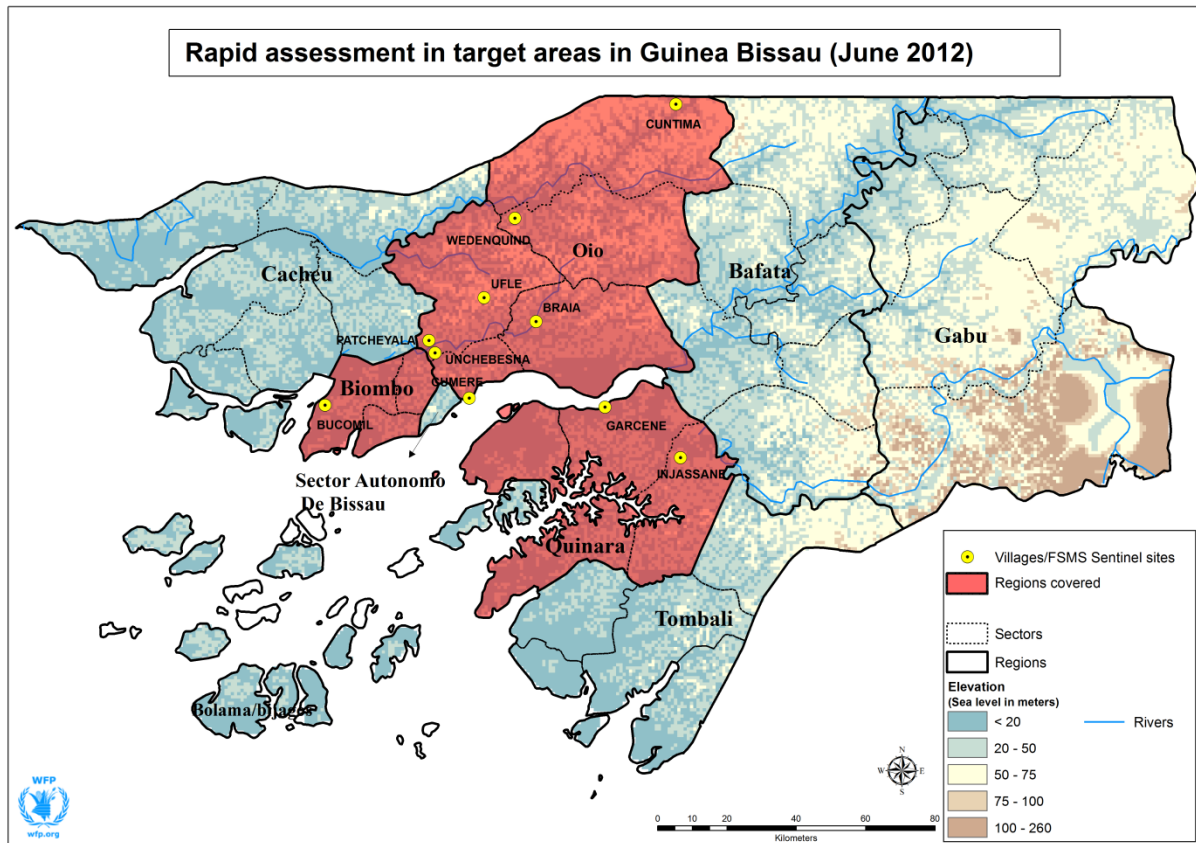
The food security monitoring system (FSMS) round of November 2011 countrywide (except Bissau) identified the regions of Biombo, Bolama Bijagós, Oio and Quinara as the most vulnerable to food insecurity countrywide. Targeted communities (*tabancas*) for assessment were selected within those regions, with the exception of Bolama Bijagós due to logistical reasons.

Table 1. Surveyed areas

| Region | Sector | Rural Community - Tabancas | |
|---------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Biombo | Quinhamel | Bucomil | |
| Oio | Nhacra | Cumeré | |
| | Mansoa | Braia Gnet | |
| | Mansaba | Wede Nquindé | |
| | Bissorã | | Patche Yalá |
| | | | Uflé |
| Farim | | Untche Besna | |
| Quinara | Buba | Indjassane | |
| | Fulacunda | Garcene | |

Focus group participants were asked to select two households who were considered to be the worse off in their community in terms of food security. A total of twenty households were interviewed on crop production and stocks, terms of trade (cashew nut against rice), food consumption and coping strategies.

The following map shows the communities targeted in the assessment.



MAIN FINDINGS

Internal Displaced People (IDPs)

All the assessed communities had hosted IDPs who fled Bissau following the *coup d'état*. At the time of the assessment, most of the IDPs had gone back and only about 100 people were still hosted in 7 of the 10 targeted communities. IDPs were mainly participating in farming activities such as horticulture and cashew harvest, as well as in fishing.

According to interviews, the presence of IDPs reduced food stocks held by host households, including fruits. Due to the prevailing situation in the country, host communities did not receive any support from national or international institutions. Moreover, most of the rural support programmes funded by development agencies were interrupted, further worsening the food security situation of host communities.

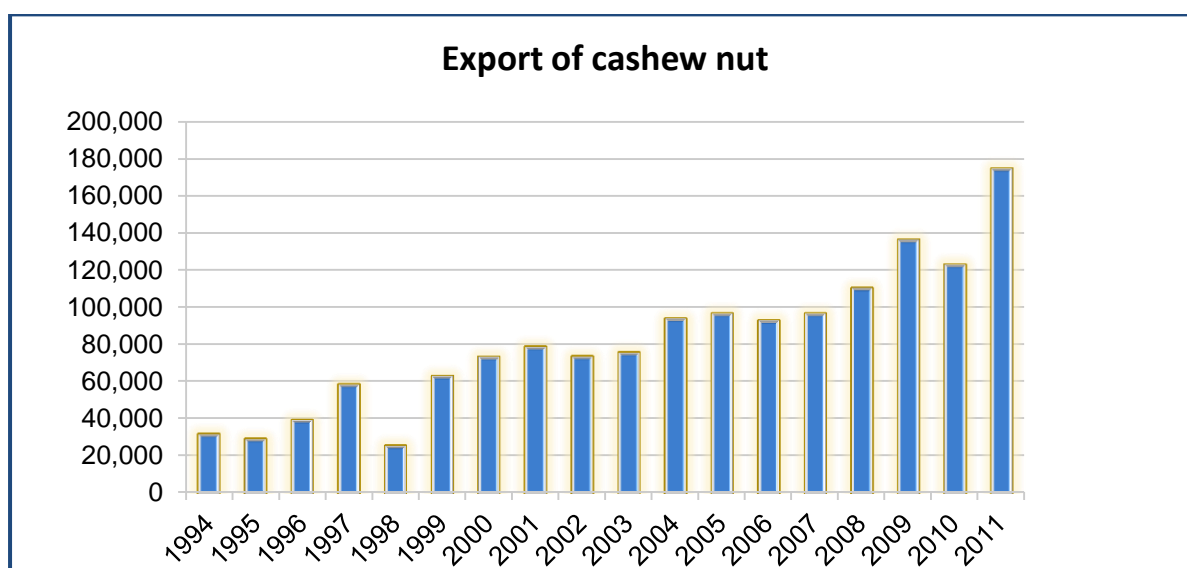
Food availability

Crop production (2011/12) and cashew production (2012)

The 2011/12 crop production was below the previous agricultural season in most communities, mainly due to poor rainfall and limited farming inputs. According to the March 2012 crop estimation, the 2011/12 cereal production decreased by 14.5 percent and by 1.2 percent compared to the previous harvest and to the average output of the last five years respectively (source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).

The 2012 cashew nut production was lower than the previous year for all the *tabancas* interviewed. The first estimation in June 2012 pointed out a reduction of about 40 percent from the record production of 2011, with an expected output close to the 2005-10 average production. Cashews were hit by an exceptionally dry and dusty weather during the flowering period in January that decreased the amount of fruit production this year.

Figure 1. Export of cashew nut from Guinea Bissau (in tonnes)



Source: Comissão Nacional do Caju, Bissau, November 2011

According to the focus groups, the on-going agricultural season is affected by shortage of seeds and farming inputs, damaged irrigation systems and rural road networks, the latter hampering access to the markets.

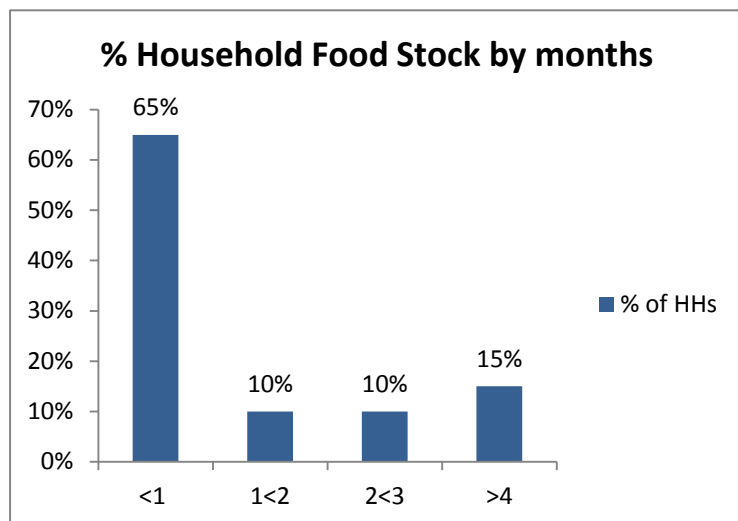
Table 2. Main constraints in agricultural production

| Region | Main constraints |
|---------|---|
| Biombo | Shortage of inputs for agriculture, seeds, dams damaged |
| Oio | Shortage of inputs for horticultures, seeds (rice, manioc, beans etc.); dam damaged, saltwater in the paddy fields, lack of fertilizers, difficult access to the market |
| Quinara | Shortage of inputs for horticultures and seeds, lack of PVC pipelines, saltwater in the paddy fields. |

Food stocks in June 2012

Sixty-five percent of the households reported a food stocks for less than 1 month, and only 15 percent for more than 4 months.

Figure 2. Surveyed household food stock by month



Source: WFP, June 2012

The decreasing food stocks are also related to selling of cashew nuts as a way to reimburse debts, thus limiting households' capacity to purchase rice (their main staple food).

Some households may also resort to consuming stocked seeds for the planting season, if their food access becomes further limited.

Market and Food Prices

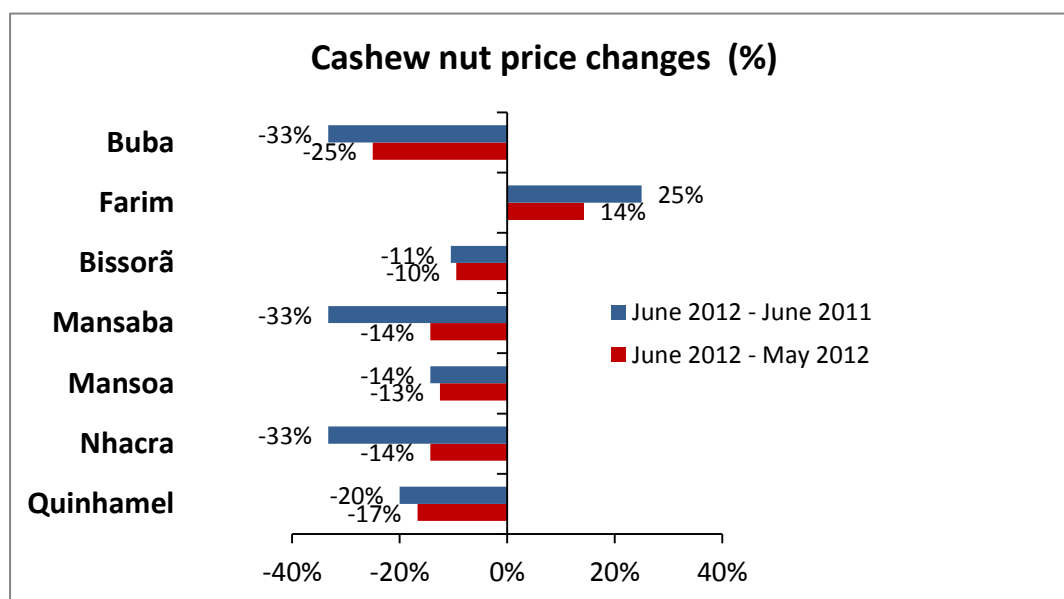
Cashew nut prices in June 2012

The *coup d'état* delayed the cashew nut export as the shipments started only at the end of May (as opposed to April) which resulted in fluctuation of prices compared to 2011. Cashew nut price increased up to 400 FCFA/Kg in May, followed by a sharp drop to 250 FCFA in June, marking a strong decrease compared to June 2011.

This was due to both the delay of the export process and to decreased demand, as number of traders left the country after the *coup d'état*, and other stopped buying as their stocks were replenished. On the other hand, the delayed export led to an increasing informal cross-border trade with Senegal that pushed up prices in the border areas (such as Farim, São Domingos and Contuboel sectors).

Cashew nut prices decreased by 33 percent in June 2012 in Buba (Quinara region), Mansaba and Nhacra (Oio region) compared to last year at the same period. In Buba June prices were 25 percent lower than the previous month.

Figure 3. Cashew nut price change (2012-11) by sector



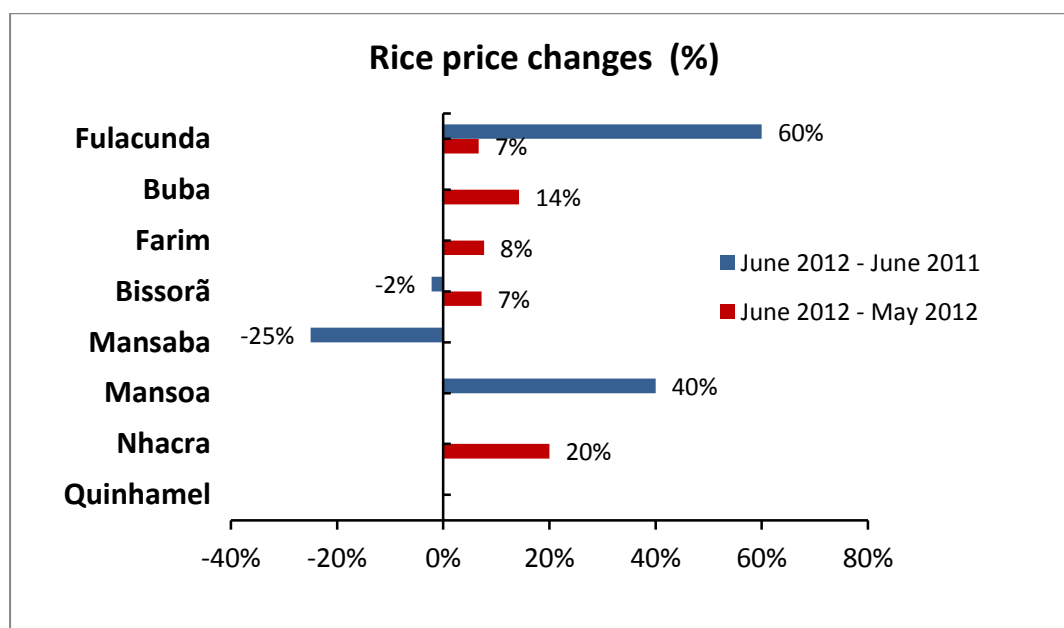
Source: WFP, June 2012

As noted above, the only price increase was reported in the Farim (bordering Senegal) in June by 25 percent and 14 percent compared to 2011 and to May 2012 respectively.

Imported rice prices in June 2012

The average retail price of imported rice in June 2012 increased in all the surveyed regions (including the autonomous sector of Bissau), both compared to the same period in 2011 and to May 2012, except for in the sector of Mansaba (Oio Region).

Figure 4. Rice price change (2012-11) by sector



Source: WFP, June 2012

In Mansaba, rice price decreased by 25 percent on average compared to June 2011. This might be attributed to the lower demand of rice, given the good production of other crops in Mansaba. The highest were observed in Fulacunda (Quinara region) and in Mansoa (Oio Region), where prices were respectively 60 and 40 percent above the same period in 2011. In Nhacra (Oio Region), the price of imported rice remained high in June compared to May 2012. The higher demand during the lean season is likely to lead to further price increases.

Market access

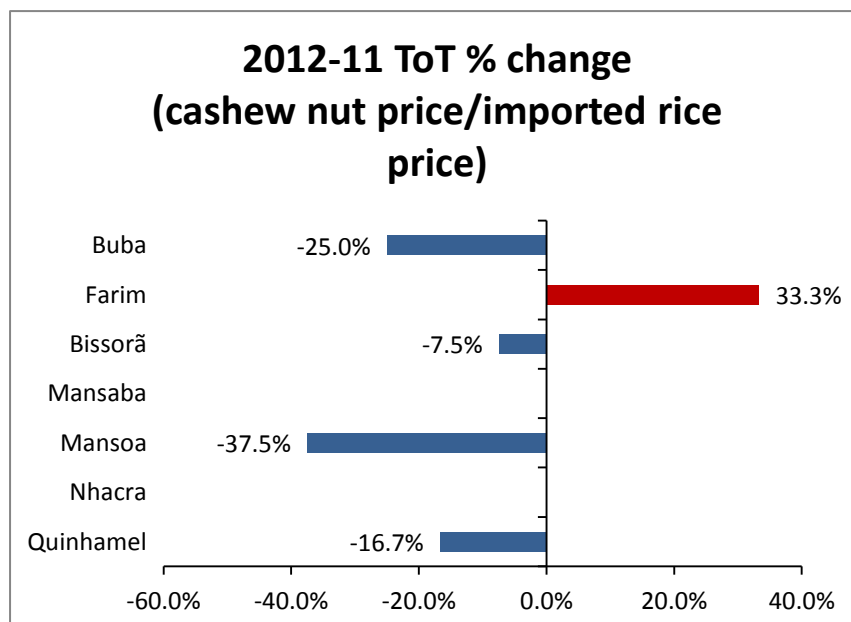
Ninety percent of the surveyed *tabancas* have no local markets and their inhabitants face problems accessing food due to the remoteness of markets and the bad road conditions, which - together with higher transportation costs - leads to higher prices for rice purchases. Nonetheless, some *tabancas* are located near to rivers and this provides access to daily trade activities.

Purchasing power

- *Terms of Trade (ToT)*

Local farmers sell cashew nut to purchase imported rice, their main staple food. Their purchasing power has declined compared to a year ago, as the terms of trade (ToT) between the two commodities are reportedly 1.5 bags (50Kgs) of cashew nuts for 1 bag of rice. In 2011, the ToT was 1 to 1 on average.

Figure 5. ToT % change (2012-11)



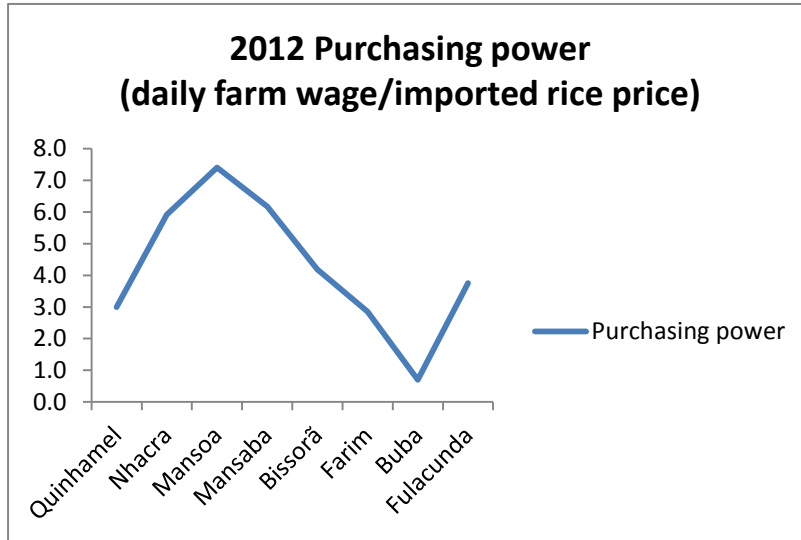
In Mansoa and Buba (Oio region) the ToT decreased by 37.5 and 25 percent compared to 2011 respectively, while in Farim the ToT increased by 33.3 percent as a result of higher demand of cashew nut due the informal cross-border trade mainly with the Casamance - southern region of Senegal.

Source: WFP, June 2012

- *Wage*

Food purchasing power of daily farm workers in agriculture shows substantial differences across the target areas.

Figure 6. Purchasing power in the surveyed sectors



A daily wage allows the purchasing of 7 Kg of rice in Mansoa, and of around 3.5 Kg in Quinhamel, Farim and Fulacunda. Food purchasing power might decrease in the coming months as rice prices are likely to increase until the main rice harvest in November, while daily wages are not likely to increase.

Source: WFP, June 2012

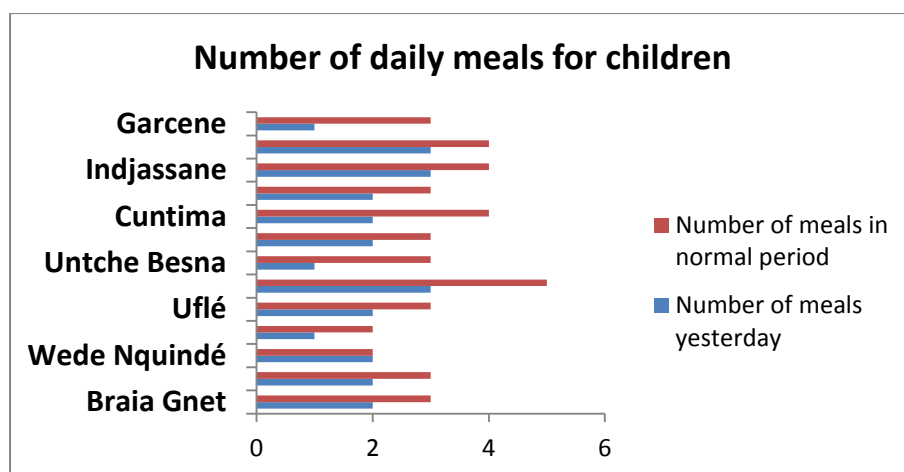
Food access

Food consumption

The majority of interviewed households had acceptable food consumption and in most cases it was above the average score resulted from the FSMS round in November 2011. Only four cases of limited food consumption have been reported: 1 in Biombo Region (Bucomil), 2 in Oio region (Patche' Yala, Cuntima) and 1 in Quinara Region (Garcene).

The assessment didn't find any households with poor food consumption. In addition, it resulted that fish consumption is frequent and this allows households to diversify their diet and increase their protein intake. Food consumption usually decreases during the lean period, when households own stocks are depleted and market access is hampered by rain.

Figure 7. Number of daily meals for children (2-6 years)



Source: WFP, June 2012

At the time of the assessment, a number of households in the *tabancas* of Indjassane (Quinara region), in Cuntima, Untche Besna, Uflé, Patche Yala and Braia (Oio region) and Garcene (Quinara region) declared a decrease in daily meals for children between 2 and 6 years, compared to the normal period. In Garcene, Untche Besna, and Patche Yala, households declared that their children have one meal per day only.

Food and income sources

In June 2012, households were forced to rely on wider number of food and income source than before. At the time of the assessment, the main sources of income and food in the *tabancas* were agriculture (particularly rice cultivation and cashew nut production), fishing, selling livestock and consumption of wild food, while in April 2012 they were relying essentially on cashew nut production.

Table 3. Main food and income sources

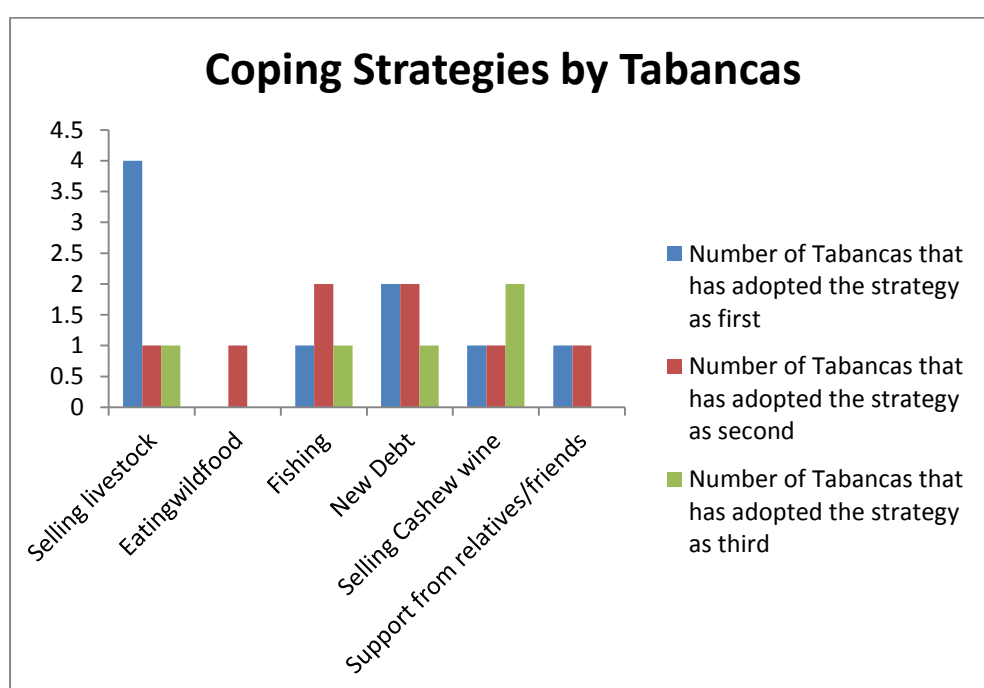
| Food and income Sources | June 2012 | | | April 2012 | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | first | second | third | first | Second | third |
| Agriculture/rice | 5 | | | 2 | | |
| Cashew nut | 4 | 5 | | 3 | 3 | |
| Horticulture | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Selling livestock | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Debt | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Fishing | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Wild food | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Handicraft | | | 1 | | | 1 |

Source: WFP, June 2012

Main Coping strategies

Communities mostly cope with the situation by selling livestock, taking on debts to buy food, fishing, selling cashew wine and relying on families' or friends' support. Support from relatives was the main coping strategy adopted in Oio while new indebtedness was most common in Quinara region. Some households also reported reducing the number and quality of meals among their coping strategies.

Figure 8. Main coping strategies



Source: WFP, June 2012

Conclusions

- ➔ The April 2012 *coup d'état* negatively impacted households food security in areas affected by internal displacement. Food stocks of the host households have been reduced by the presence of the IDPs coupled with the low crop and cashew nut production in 2012, compared to the previous season.
- ➔ As of June 2012, food security had already deteriorated in some of the surveyed *tabancas*, where households have been increasingly relying on coping strategies such as selling of livestock and new indebtedness.

- ➔ Although most IDPs have returned to Bissau, host communities might suffer from increased food insecurity during the lean season (July-September), due to reduced food stocks and income from a lesser cashew nut production, increased food prices and limited access to markets.
- ➔ In spite of the acceptable food consumption levels presented by most of the surveyed communities, more households are likely to reduce food consumption during the lean season as food prices will peak.

Recommendations for intervention

1. School feeding programmes should continue for the duration the extra-curricular activities during the lean period. This will encourage students to attend schools and thus secure a safety net for the most vulnerable households.
2. Seed and food distribution could support targeted vulnerable households for farming in the on-going agricultural season and improve food access during the lean period, particularly in July and August when shortage of food is higher. This is to prevent seed consumption as coping mechanism and secure their use for the upcoming crucial harvest.
3. Most vulnerable households should be targeted in collaboration with the NGOs that are present in the three affected regions. Main criteria for seed distribution should be land access, productive assets and types of cultivated crops, while main criteria for food assistance should be duration of food stock, food consumption score and number of meals per day. The seed distribution must be completed before mid-July since the planting period is ending up. Short-cycled crop varieties that could be harvested in September are therefore recommended, such as manioc, sweet potato and maize.
4. The rehabilitation of the rural roads will enhance food availability in the *tabancas* and farmers' marketing opportunities. After the rainy season, targeted food or cash-for-work schemes should be directed to the rehabilitation and maintenance of damaged roads. It is advised to carry out a market assessment before designing cash-for-work interventions.
5. Continuing food security and market monitoring in the coming months is crucial as field assessment by the concerned public institutions have been suspended since the *coup d'état*. Price monitoring should continue in Bissau as well as in the main markets of the targeted regions, while a FSMS round should be implemented in October as part of the pre-harvest assessment in the same sentinel sites.
6. Agriculture development is key to ensure the population food security. This implies facilitating households' access to seeds and other agriculture inputs. Moreover, the enhancement of *Bolanha* (rice farming system) through rehabilitations of water flow in the paddy rice fields is needed and it should be considered as food for work intervention after the next harvest.

Annex

PROGRAMA ALIMENTAR MUNDIAL – REPUBLICA DA GUINE-BISSAU

Avaliação rápida da Segurança Alimentar – Junho 2012

Questionário Comunidade

DATE : |_|_| / |_|_| / |_|_|_|_|

Dia Mês Ano

1.0 GENERALIDADE

A ser preenchido pelo supervisor:

Inquiridor

Região

Sector

Comunidade

Tabanca

Informado
res chaves

NOME

Posição

2.0 INFORMACOES SOBRE A COMUNIDADE E MOVIMENTO DE PESSOAS

2.1. Quantas pessoas vivem na tabanca/comunidade?

2.2. Quantas pessoas vieram para a tabanca/comunidade nos últimos 2

| | |
|---|---|
| meses? | |
| 2.3. De que cidade/tabanca/comunidade vieram essas pessoas? | |
| 2.4. Qual e a razão da vinda dessas pessoas (golpe de estado, campanha de Cajú etc.)? (Conflito, Seca, Falta de trabalho, A procura de assistência, etc) | |
| 2.5. Das pessoas que vieram para a tabanca nos últimos 2 meses, há pessoas que ainda estão a viver juntos dos familiares ou amigos? Se sim, quantas? | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> Não <input type="checkbox"/> Se sim, quantas? |
| 2.6. Será que os deslocados desenvolvem alguma atividade geradora de rendimento? | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> Não <input type="checkbox"/> Se sim, quantos ganham eles dessa/s atividade/s? |
| 2.7. Que impacto a presença dessas pessoas teve na vossa comunidade? | |
| 2.8. Que tipo de assistência eles recebem? | |

3.0 DISPONIBILIDADE ALIMENTAR

| | |
|---|--|
| 3.1. Como foi a campanha 2011/12 do ponto de vista produção agrícola em relação a campanha agrícola precedente? | |
| 3.2. Qual foi o resultado da campanha de Cajú 2012 comparado ao ano passado? | |
| 3.3. Quais foram as principais culturas plantadas durante a campanha agrícola em curso? | |
| 3.4. Será que a comunidade tem quantidade de sementes suficiente para a presente campanha agrícola? | |
| 3.5. Quais são os principais problemas com que se defrontam para a campanha agrícola em curso? | |
| 3.6. Estes problemas são similares/diferentes dos da campanha agrícola precedente? | |

| 4.0 MERCADO E PREÇOS | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 4.1. Existe um mercado, aqui na tabanca? | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> Não <input type="checkbox"/> Se sim: <input type="checkbox"/> Diário, <input type="checkbox"/> Semanal, <input type="checkbox"/> Mensal | | |
| 4.2. Com que facilidade se encontram os seguintes artigos alimentares? 1-Como de costume, 2-Menos do que o habitual, 3-Não encontrado | Mercado local | Mercado distante | |
| Milho Bacil | | | |
| Milho Cavallo | | | |
| Arroz | | | |
| Milho Preto | | | |
| Mancarra | | | |
| Feijão | | | |
| 4.3. Preço de principais produtos alimentares | Preço atual dos produtos | Preço um mês antes | Preço em 2011 (Junho) |
| Milho Bacil (em kg) | | | |
| Milho Cavallo (em kg) | | | |
| Arroz (em kg) | | | |
| Milho Preto (em kg) | | | |
| Mancarra (em kg) | | | |
| Feijão (em kg) | | | |
| Caju (em kg) | | | |
| Cabrito (Tamanho médio) | | | |
| Porco (tamanho médio) | | | |
| 4.4. Caso os preços tenham baixado ou aumentado, quais são as principais razões dessa variação? | | | |
| | Atual | Um mês antes | |
| 4.5. A quanto se estima o rendimento diário? | | | |

| 5.0 ACESSO AOS ALIMENTOS E ASSISTENCIA | | |
|---|------------|---------------|
| 5.1. Qual é a principal fonte/tipo de alimento das famílias? (Favor indicar o mais importante fonte de alimentos desta comunidade) | Atualmente | 2 meses antes |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mais importante | | |
| Segundo mais importante | | |
| Terceiro mais importante | | |
| 5.2. Neste momento será que esta comunidade tem estoques de alimentos? | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> | Não <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5.3. Se sim, qual e o volume do estoque total (em toneladas)? | | |
| 5.4. Como era a situação das famílias na comunidade (em termos de acesso aos alimentos) nos dois meses anteriores? (1-Normal; 2-melhor ; 3-pior) | | |
| 5.5. Se pior, a que se deve principalmente a deterioração da vossa situação? | | |
| 5.6 Quantas famílias têm dificuldades de acesso aos alimentos? | | |
| 5.7. Quais são as principais respostas das comunidades aos problemas encontrados? (Durante os 7 dias) | | |
| Consumir alimentos de pouca preferência menos cara | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> | Não <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Depender da ajuda dos parentes e amigos | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> | Não <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Diminuição da quantidade dos alimentos nas refeições | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> | Não <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Redução das quantias consumidas por adultos/mães em proveito (favorecer) das crianças | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> | Não <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Diminuição de numero de refeições por dia (eliminar 1 ou 2 refeições por dia) | Sim <input type="checkbox"/> | Não <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | |
|--|--|
| 5.8. Têm as famílias recebido algum tipo de assistência? Se sim qual? (Famílias residentes, não deslocados,) | |
| 5.9. Do momento quais são as três principais necessidades das famílias? | |

PROGRAMA ALIMENTAR MUNDIAL – REPUBLICA DA GUINE-BISSAU

Avaliação rápida da Segurança Alimentar – Junho 2012



Questionário Família

NUMERO DO QUESTIONARIO : |_|_|_|_|

Data: |_|_| / |_|_| / 2012

Região : |_|_|_____

Sector |_|_|_|_____

Tabanca : |_|_|_|_|_|

Família : |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Nome do Inquiridor : _____

Nome de Pessoa inquirida:

Caso não esteja presente o Chefe da Família que relação tem o respondente com o Chefe da Família: |_|_| 1-Esposa ; 2- Filho/Filha (acima de 18 anos) ; 3-Parente

Sexo do respondente: |_|_| 1-Male ; 2-Female

Observação:

PROGRAMA ALIMENTAR MUNDIAL – REPUBLICA DA GUINE-BISSAU

Avaliação rápida da Segurança Alimentar – Junho 2012

Secção 1 – Demografia

1.1 – Sexo do chefe da Família |__|

Homem = 1 Mulher = 2

|__|__|

1.2 – Quantas pessoas tem o agregado familiar? |__|__|

1.2.1 Crianças 0-5 anos |__|__|

1.2.2 Crianças 6-14 anos |__|__|

Secção 2 – PRODUCAO AGRICOLA

2.1 O seu agregado familiar praticou agricultura na campanha agrícola de 2011/2012 ?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

Sim = 1

Não, não nesta temporada = 0

2.2 Se 2.1 = 0, porque é que a Família não praticou a Agricultura? |__|

1 = Insegurança

2 = A falta de insumos / sementes

3 = A falta de acesso à terras

4 = solos muito pobre

5 = A falta de chuva

6 = A falta de mão de obra

7 = A falta de meios financeiros

8 = Solenização da terra

9 = Outros

(especifique) _____

2.3 – Se 2.1 = 1, que culturas o agregado familiar cultivou na campanha agrícola 2011/2012?

Que quantidade o agregado familiar produziu por cada cultura? Qual é o estoque atual? (**777= Sem Resposta**)

| Cultura | A cultura foi praticada? (1=sim ; 0=Não) | Quantidade produzida em relação ao ano passado (1= melhor, 2=igual, 3=menos) | Estoque atual |
|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| Arroz | __ | __ | |
| Milho preto | __ | __ | |
| Sorgo | __ | __ | |

PROGRAMA ALIMENTAR MUNDIAL – REPUBLICA DA GUINE-BISSAU

Avaliação rápida da Segurança Alimentar – Junho 2012

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|--|
| Milho bassil | __ | __ | |
| Mandioca | __ | __ | |
| <i>Inhame</i> | __ | __ | |
| <i>Batata doce</i> | __ | __ | |
| <i>Mancara</i> | __ | __ | |
| <i>Coconote/Óleo de palma</i> | __ | __ | |
| Fundo | __ | __ | |
| <i>Oleaginosas (mancara, etc.)</i> | __ | __ | |
| Horticultura | __ | __ | |
| Outros | __ | __ | |

2.4 – Se 2.3 = 1, Neste momento sera que esta família tem estoques total de alimentos

Sim |_____|

Não |_____|

2.5, Se sim qual e volume do estoque total (em kilo) ? |_____|

Secção 3 – PRODUCAO DE CAJU

3.1 Será que o vosso agregado familiar tira benefícios da produção ou de comércio da castanha de Cajú? |__|

0 = Não

1 = Sim

3.2 Quantidade produzida em: 2012 |__|__| |__|__| kg ;

2011 |__|__| |__|__| kg

3.3 Se fez a troca Arroz/Cajú, qual foi o termo de troca mais frequentemente usado?

1 kg de arroz = |_____| kg castanha de caju (**em 2012**)

1 kg de arroz = |_____| kg castanha de caju (**em 2011**)

3.4 Se vendeu castanha de Cajú, qual foi o preço mais frequente?

1 Kg de castanha de Cajú = |__|__|__|__| **FCFA em 2012**

1 Kg de castanha de Cajú = |__|__|__|__| **FCFA em 2011**

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Seccão 4 –CRIACAO DE GADO PELO AGREGADO FAMILIAR

4.1- Possessão de gado

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|
| Tipo | Número de cabeças disponível atualmente | Numero de cabeças vendidas nos três meses precedente ao inquérito | <p>Principal razão da venda :</p> <p>1 = Despesas alimentares</p> <p>2 = Despesas de saúde</p> <p>3 = Despesas de cerimónias</p> <p>4 = Pagamento de escolaridade</p> <p>5 = Outros à precisar</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(777, « Sem resposta »)</p> |
| Galinhas | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Ovelhas/cabras | | | |
| Porcos | | | |
| Vacas | | | |
| Autro | | | |
| | | | |

4.2. A família contraiu dívida nos últimos 2 meses ?

Sim | _____ | Não | _____ |

4.3. Citar 3 principais razoes de recurso a empréstimo ?

Primeiro | _____ |

Segundo | _____ |

Terceiro | _____ |

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Secção 5 – Consumo Alimentar

| | 5.1. – Número de refeições tomadas por adultos e crianças maior de 6 anos | 5.2 – Número de refeições tomadas pelas 2-6 anos |
|---|--|---|
| a) Ontem | __ | __ |
| b) Habitualmente no período de escassez | __ | __ |
| c) Habitualmente no período normal | __ | __ |

| | |
|--|--|
| Redução das quantias consumidas por Adultos/mães em proveito (avorecer) das crianças | |
| minuição de numero de refeições por dia (eliminar 1 ou 2 refeições por a) | |

5.3 Durante quantos dias o agregado familiar consumiu os seguintes alimentos ao longo de 7 dias precedentes ao inquérito ?

| Durante os últimos 7 dias, houve dias em que o agregado familiar não tinha alimentos suficientes ou dinheiro para comprar alimentos, quantas vezes o agregado teve que: | Frequência (em numero de dias de 0 à 7) | |
|--|--|--|
| Consumir alimentos de pouca preferência menos cara (Barata) | | |
| Depender da ajuda dos parentes e amigos | | |
| Diminuição da quantidade dos alimentos nas refeições | | |

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| Alimentos | Frequência de consumo ao longo da semana precedente ao inquérito (numero de dias, de 0 à 7 dias) <i>A sugerir</i> Sem resposta=777 | Principais modos de aquisição 1 = Produção própria 2 = Compra 3 = Empréstimo 4 = Ajuda alimentar 5 = Donativo 6 = Colheita/Caca/ Pesca 7 = Outros 777= Não Sabe, Não aplicável Sem resposta | Leite/produtos lácteos | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Legumes (+folhas) | | |
| | | | Frutas | | |
| | | | Açúcar | | |
| | | | Pão/Donetes | | |
| | | | Farinha CSB (papa do PAM) | | |
| | | | Outros (a precisar) _____ | | |
| Arroz | | | | | |
| Milho Preto | | | | | |
| Milho Cavalo | | | | | |
| Milho Bacil | | | | | |
| Mandioca (raízes, farinha) | | | | | |
| Inhame | | | | | |
| Batata-doce | | | | | |
| Mancara | | | | | |
| Leguminosas /feijão/soja | | | | | |
| Óleo Vegetal/Óleo de palma/Outras gorduras | | | | | |
| Peixe | | | | | |
| Aves de capoeira ou carne | | | | | |
| Ovos | | | | | |



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