

Emergency Food Security Assessment in Rural Areas

DJIBOUTI

July 2012

Data collected in May 2012



World Food Programme

Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in rural areas, Djibouti, July 2012

Data collected in May 2012

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Table of content

Executive summary	8
1. Context, objectives and methodology	12
1.1 Context	12
1.2 Objectifs	16
1.3 Methodology	16
1.4 Limitations of the analysis.....	17
2. Food security situation	18
2.1 Prevalence of food insecurity.....	18
2.2 Classification and definition of food security groups.....	19
2.3 Geographic repartition of food insecurity.....	20
3. Food consumption situation	21
3.1 Prevalence of food consumption groups	21
3.2 Diet composition	21
3.3 Evolution since 2011	22
3.4 Food sources	23
4. Coping strategies.....	26
5. Profile of food insecure households.....	28
5.1 Livelihoods.....	28
5.2 Income sources.....	28
5.3 Assets and livestock ownership.....	30
5.4 Expenses and purchasing power	31
5.6 Water access	33
5.7 Education and health	35
6. Causes of food insecurity	35
7. Seasonality	36
8. Food insecurity and aid	37
9. Nutrition situation.....	38
10.Conclusions and Recommendations	39
11.Reference list.....	44
12.Annexes	45

Acronyms

ADDS	Agences Djiboutiennes de Développement Social
CERD	Centre des Etudes et des Recherches
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DFID	Department for International Development
DISED	Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Démographiques
EDIM	Enquête Djiboutienne à Indicateurs Multiples
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EVA	Association Ecologique du Village
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO)
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IMF	International Monetary Found
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MAPE-RH	Ministère de l’Agriculture, de la Pêche, de l’Elevage et des Ressource Halieutiques
MPFPF-RP	Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et du Planning Familial Chargé des Relations avec le Parlement
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MS	Health Ministry (Ministère de la Santé)
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NOAA-CPC	US National Ocean and Atmospheric Agency – Climate Prediction Centre
ONARS	Office National des Réfugiés et des Sinistrés
PNN	Programme National de Nutrition
RGPH	Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

List of figures

Figure 1: FEWS NET Seasonal calendar (2009).....	13
Figure 2: Price of one kg of rice on regional markets 2008-2012 (Djiboutian francs)	13
Figure 3: Price of one kg of wheat on regional markets 2008-2012 (Djiboutian francs)	14
Figure 4: Food insecurity prevalence per region.....	20
Figure 5: Food insecurity prevalence per livelihood zone.....	21
Figure 6: weekly food diet per food consumption group	22
Figure 7: Percentages of households with a poor, borderline and	23
Figure 8: Food sources	23
Figure 9: Food sources of severely food insecure households	24
Figure 10: Food sources of moderately food insecure households	25
Figure 11: Food sources of food secure households.....	25
Figure 12: Sources of milk consumed per food security group.....	26
Figure 13: Coping Strategy Index by livelihood group	27
Figure 14: Food insecurity and livelihoods.....	28
Figure 15: Households' main income sources.....	30
Figure 16: Household first income source per food security group.....	30
Figure 17: Monthly households' food and non-food expenses / food security group	32
Figure 18: Households' Food and non-food expenses	33
Figure 19: Shocks experienced by households in last 12 months.....	36
Figure 20: Seasonality of access to food per food security groups.....	37
Figure 21: Seasonality of expenses	37
Figure 22: Food expenses per food security group (Djiboutian francs)	47

List of tables

Table 1: Number of food insecure people	18
Table 2: Variables and average values used to classify food security groups.....	19
Table 3: Livestock ownership per food security group (number of livestock).....	31
Table 4: Households' monthly expenses and gifts	32
Table 5: Water consumption per food security group (per person and per day).....	34
Table 6: Time to reach the nearest water source / food security group	34
Table 7: Time to reach nearest water source in each region.....	35
Table 8: Wasting rates for women (15-49 years old)	38
Table 9: Acute malnutrition rates for children.....	38
Table 10: Percentage of acute malnutrition among children (6-59 months) by age group	39
Table 11: Weights used to calculate dietary diversity	45
Table 12: Food consumption groups' thresholds.....	46
Table 13: Percentage of children (6-59 months) with acute malnutrition (adjusted by age***).	50
Table 14: Percentage of children sickness	50
Table 15: Percentage of breastfed children	50

Executive summary

For the fourth consecutive year, WFP conducted an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in the rural areas of Djibouti. The objective is to check the food security situation as this year again rainfall has been insufficient further to six consecutive years of drought and as food prices which never returned to their 2007 pre-crisis levels remain high.

What is the food security situation?

The food security situation of rural households remains critical. About 42,600 people are food insecure representing 49% of households and 24,300 people are moderately food insecure representing 28% of households.¹ Only 23% of households are food secure.

Three quarters of households have a poor or borderline food consumption which consists mainly in cereals, oil and sugar, complemented by some pulses, vegetables, milk and meat (once a week) for the moderately food insecure households.

In addition, the situation of malnutrition is serious for women (aged between 15 and 49 years) with 14,3% of them wasted. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate for children aged between 6 and 11 months is 24,2% and indicates a critical situation. The GAM rate for children aged between 12 and 23 months is 12,7% and indicates a serious situation.²

During the week prior to the survey, 60% of households experienced times when they did not have enough money to buy food. The percentage is high even amongst food secure households (almost 40%).

To cope with the lack of food and money, households resort to strategies that endanger their livelihoods. Indeed, 25% of households sold productive assets/ animals during the seven days prior to the survey. About 20% of severely food insecure households and 13% of moderately food insecure households sold reproductive livestock (females) during the year.

How has the situation evolved compared to last year ?

The food security situation has deteriorated compared to 2011. Firstly, households' food consumption has significantly deteriorated. This year, more than 70% of households have a poor or borderline food consumption compared to 57% last year.

Secondly, the percentage of households who depend on aid (food aid and family and relative's gift) increased from 11% in 2011 to 20% in 2012. Thirdly an important proportion of households (24%) abnormally sold livestock in 2012 (compared to 10,5% last year). In 78% of cases, they did it to buy food.

About 58% of households estimated that their income level is lower than last year.

¹ The food security status was determined using six variables: the food consumption score, the reduced Coping Strategy Index (CSI), the number of Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and assets owned and the volume of water consumed per person per day. For more information, see section on the food security situation.

² The conclusions are drawn using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements. A nutritional survey using height and weight measurements and age would give a more accurate picture of the nutritional problem.

In addition, households seek to increase their income and to diversify their income sources even if this mean having non sustainable income sources. The number of households who have two income sources increased (from 24% in 2011 to 40,6% in 2012).

What are the causes of food insecurity ?

Households live in chronic poverty which is exacerbated by the lack of work opportunities, high food prices which never returned to their 2007 pre-crisis levels and a recurring drought which prevents the renewal of pasture and decimates herds.

Households live in a state of utter destitution. They have a very low income level and 35% of their income sources are not sustainable (aid, sale of coal and firewood, remittances). Their level of expenses is very low with an average of 119 Djiboutian francs (0,66 dollar) per person and per day; three quarters of those being devoted to food purchases. They have few assets (between 3 and 5). Water access is difficult. Almost half of the population has not even access to 15 liters of water per person and per day, a necessary minimum set by humanitarian standards.³

Herds – amounting in average to three tropical livestock units (TLU) per households – cannot ensure households' food security. Fifteen TLUs per households would be needed.⁴

High aid dependency

Aid (food aid and gift from family and relatives) are an essential income source for a significant proportion of households independently of their food security status or their activities. About 20% of households have aid and gifts as their main source of income. In addition, food aid and gifts are the main source of food of 40% of households. Without aid, an important part of the population would have no means to feed itself and survive.

Where are the food insecure households?

Ali Sabieh is the region is the highest rate of severely food insecure households (77%) followed by the Obock region (55%). The regions of Tadjourah, Dikhil et Arta also have high rates of severe food insecurity, respectively of 47,5%, 39,1% and 29,4%. In addition, in these regions, about one third of households are moderately food insecure. In the Obock region, the rate is 27,4% and in the Ali Sabieh one 13,7%:

What are the characteristics of the food insecure households?

Severely food insecure households have a poor food consumption and have serious difficulties to access food all year round, but even more though more during the lean season from May to

³Project Sphere <http://www.sphereproject.org>

⁴To allow a comparison between different livestock herds, experts use the Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU). A TLU of one is equivalent to a 250 kg animal. (www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/fr/lead/toolbox/Mixed1/TLU.htm). A camel, for example, would give 1.0 TLU, while a sheep or goat would be equivalent to a TLU of 0.1. The majority of pastoralists in northern Djibouti are cattle-raising, while in the south of the country, sheep and goats comprise the bulk of livestock herds. According to a survey from the *British Red Cross (Review of responses to support rural pastoralists in Djibouti, December 2010)*, for pure pastoralists to ensure minimum food security, a TLU of per capita of 3.0 must be maintained. Therefore, a pastoralist family of five would need a herd of at least 150 sheep and goats.

September. This group has few income sources, a very low income and lives in chronic poverty owning very few assets. They largely depend on aid and gifts.

Moderately food insecure households face difficulties to satisfy their food needs all year round and particularly during the lean season when work opportunities are less. About 16% of them rely on livestock for a living (sale of livestock and of livestock products) which is the highest percentage compared to other food security groups. Compared to the severely food insecure households they still own a couple of goods. However their conditions could deteriorate quickly as the number assets and animal they own diminishes. They experience a high level of stress. About 13% of them had to resort to the sale of female animals in the last year (twice more than food secure households). They receive less aid and gifts than the other households and have a higher level of expenses.

Food secure households have less difficulties than the other groups. However they also live in a relative poverty (low expenditure level, expenses mainly dedicated to buying food, few assets). Their acceptable food consumption level is due to the fact that they consume milk thanks to their own production. More than half of them have two income sources. Their income sources are generally more stable and generate a higher income (salaries and daily labor). Nevertheless a non-negligible proportion of them (almost 18%) rely on aid (food aid and gifts from family and relatives) as their main income source. They resort to coping strategies less than other groups.

What are the response options ?

The vast majority of households (88%) received food aid during the year. Without the aid, the situation could be much worse. However food aid alone cannot ensure their food security as households live in critical conditions with few productive assets and income sources. Food aid can only provide the minimum they need to survive.

The humanitarian community with the government must prioritize the implementation of long term solutions to chronic food insecurity, focusing in particular on access to water, an essential condition to livestock survival and the preservation of rural livelihoods.

About 67,000 food insecure people are in need of assistance.⁵

Response options are the following:⁶

- 1. Continue to provide unconditional food aid to severely food insecure households** during at least the next twelve months.
- 2. Continue to provide unconditional food aid during the lean season** (May to September) **to moderately food insecure households** pour improve their access to nutritious food and diminish the risk of households selling or losing their most productive assets such as their livestock.
- 3. Continue to provide conditional food aid** (food for work /food for assets) **to moderately food insecure households** from after the 2012 lean season and until the start of the following leans season (period October to April) to reduce stocks' vulnerability and encourage job diversity.

⁵ The figure corresponds to the higher range. The lower range is of 54,000 people, the average of 61,000 people.

⁶ See the last section Conclusions and Recommendations for the full list of recommendations.

4. **Continue the supplementary feeding programme** for children below five and pregnant and lactating women to avoid a deterioration of the nutritional situation.
5. **Implement information campaigns** targeted to women to encourage breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices for infants.
6. **Conduct an in-depth nutrition survey** to understand the exact nutritional situation.
7. **Improve water access through projects** to improve water quality and increase the numbers of water sources.
8. **Provide support to pastoralists** to protect their livestock and the food ration (for example through the provision of animal feed)

1. Context, objectives and methodology

1.1 Context

1.1.1 Country presentation

Djibouti is a less developed, low income and food deficit country. It ranks 165 out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index.⁷ Its population experienced food security problems in the last years further to 2008 the high food prices crisis and recurring droughts which affect the entire Horn of Africa.

With limited natural resources, a weak manufacturing sector, geological and climatic conditions which are not favorable to agriculture, Djibouti has traditionally relied on rents from foreign military bases, foreign aid and port revenues which contribute to 70% of its GDP. In recent years, Djibouti focused on developing its harbor strategically located one of the world's busiest shipping lane and often the unique access to the sea of its landlocked neighboring countries, with a view to creating a trading hub for the Horn of Africa. In 2012, growth is expected to rise further to around 5% thanks to the expansion of port activities and a considerable increase in Foreign Direct Investment.⁸ Growth was of 4.4% in 2011 and 3,5% in 2010.

This economic growth has not translated into poverty reduction and an improvement of the employment situation. Unemployment remains high, with youth unemployment estimated to be as high as 75 percent.⁹ In the absence of recent data on poverty, observation of living conditions in the slums of Djibouti-Ville and in rural areas reveals that large segments of the population continue to live in difficult conditions of poverty and marginalization.¹⁰ The last EDIM survey (2006) confirmed the structural widespread nature of poverty in Djibouti.¹¹

In addition, progress is still needed to improve social indicators. It is unlikely that Djibouti will be able to meet its Millennium Development Goals (MDG), except possibly for universal primary school enrollment, gender equality and child mortality.

About 70,6% of the population live in urban areas.¹² The remaining 29,4% are mainly nomadic pastoralists who are increasingly semi-sedentary around water points and villages. Further to the last six years recurring droughts and the land inability to sustain livestock, families have either migrated to urban areas or turned to non-sustainable livelihood strategies and income earning activities.

A food deficit country, Djibouti depends on imports to satisfy the food needs of its 818,159 people.¹³ The country is therefore extremely vulnerable to external shocks and fluctuating international food prices.

⁷ 2011 Human Development Report, UNDP.

⁸ World Bank, Country Brief, 2011

⁹ Idem

¹⁰ FMI, Djibouti: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—Annual Progress Report, June 2012

¹¹ World Bank, Country Brief, 2011.

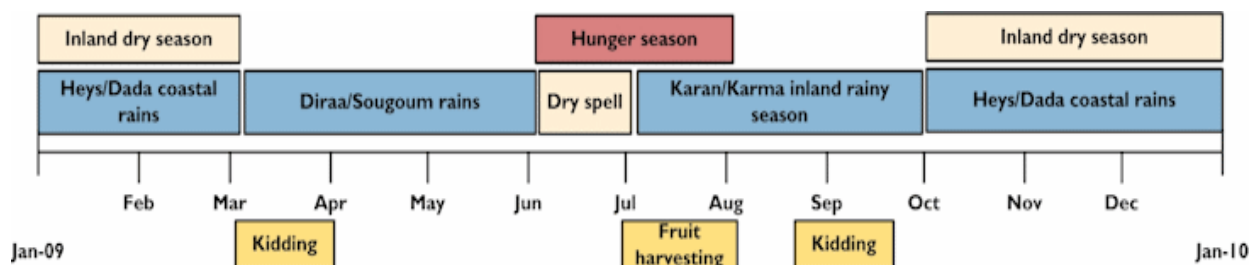
¹² Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Démographiques (DISED), Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (RGPH), 2009.

¹³ Idem

Djibouti experiences significant food security problems in the last year further to:

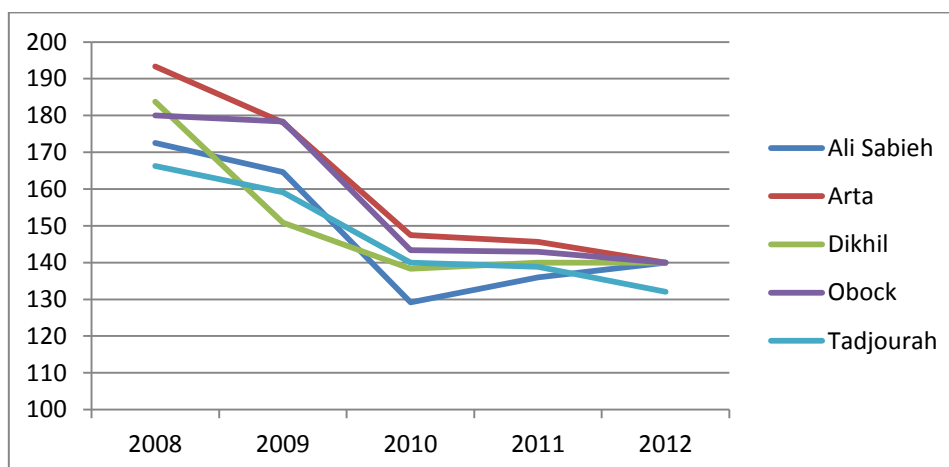
- **Recurring droughts for the last six years.** It led to important losses of livestock and seriously damaged pastoralist livelihoods. Rainfall from the first half of the year is far from sufficient and is half of the average of the last 11 years.¹⁴ This rainfall deficit comes on top of the one of 2011. Last year, the rains from July to September (Karan /Karma) were largely insufficient in the Northwest and South East.¹⁵ The rain (hey / dada) from October 2011 to March 2012 have also been insufficient.¹⁶

Figure 1: FEWS NET Seasonal calendar (2009)



- **The significant increase of food prices of the last years** which reduces the purchasing power of rural population and of the majority of the urban population both heavily depend on markets to get food. Although prices have decreased since 2008 and have been relatively stable since the end of 2011, they haven't returned to their pre-crisis levels, prior to the 2008 high food prices crisis. Inflation, which stood at 4 percent in 2010, increased to roughly 5 percent in 2011, driven by the rebound in international food and commodity prices.¹⁷

Figure 2: Price of one kg of rice on regional markets 2008-2012 (Djiboutian francs)



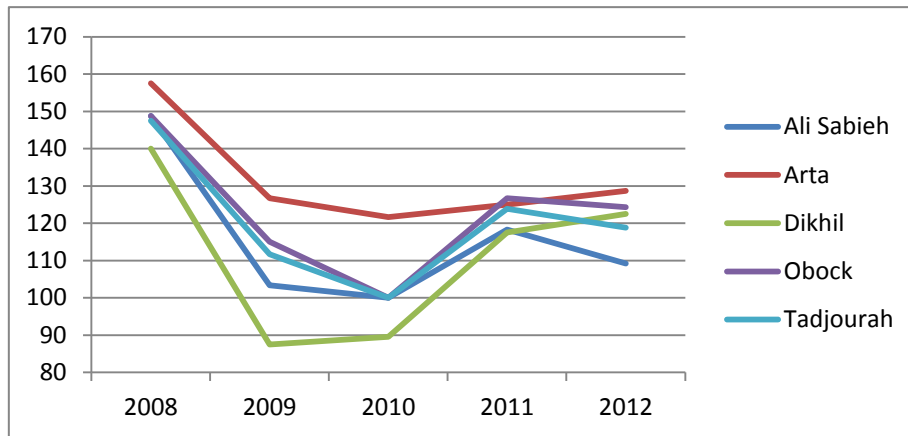
¹⁴ NOAA-CPC (US National Ocean and Atmospheric Agency – Climate Prediction Centre)

¹⁵ FEWS Net, Djibouti Food Security Outlook Update, November 2011.

¹⁶ GIEWS Country Brief, Djibouti, 20 Mars 2012.

¹⁷ FMI, Djibouti, Note sur le programme, Juin 2012.

Figure 3: Price of one kg of wheat on regional markets 2008-2012 (Djiboutian francs)



In 2010 and 2011, the food security situation in rural areas was critical. Last year, 42% of the rural population (about 36,000 people) were food insecure and 27% (about 25,000 people) were moderately food insecure.¹⁸

1.1.2 Livelihood zones¹⁹

Last December, the IPC team agreed on a simplified livelihood zone map based on the 2004 FEWS NET classification and the 2008 WFP Rapid Emergency Assessment.²⁰

In the three rural zones, livelihoods are mainly based on pastoral activities but nowhere these activities alone are sufficient to ensure households' survival.

The Northwest pastoral zone: it includes parts of the regions of Tadjourah and Dikhil. In 2004 FEWSNET described this livelihood zone as the most isolated and disadvantaged zone in Djibouti. Its economy is mainly with Ethiopia.

The Central pastoral zone: it is the biggest livelihood zone in terms of geographical coverage and rural population (approx. 50,000). The majority of settlements, villages or towns are either found along the coast or in the mountains. Starting from Lac Assal going southwest the zone is very sparsely populated. This zone is also isolated from the main Djiboutian markets in comparison to the Southeast zone. The two main markets are found in the district capitals Tadjourah and Obock.

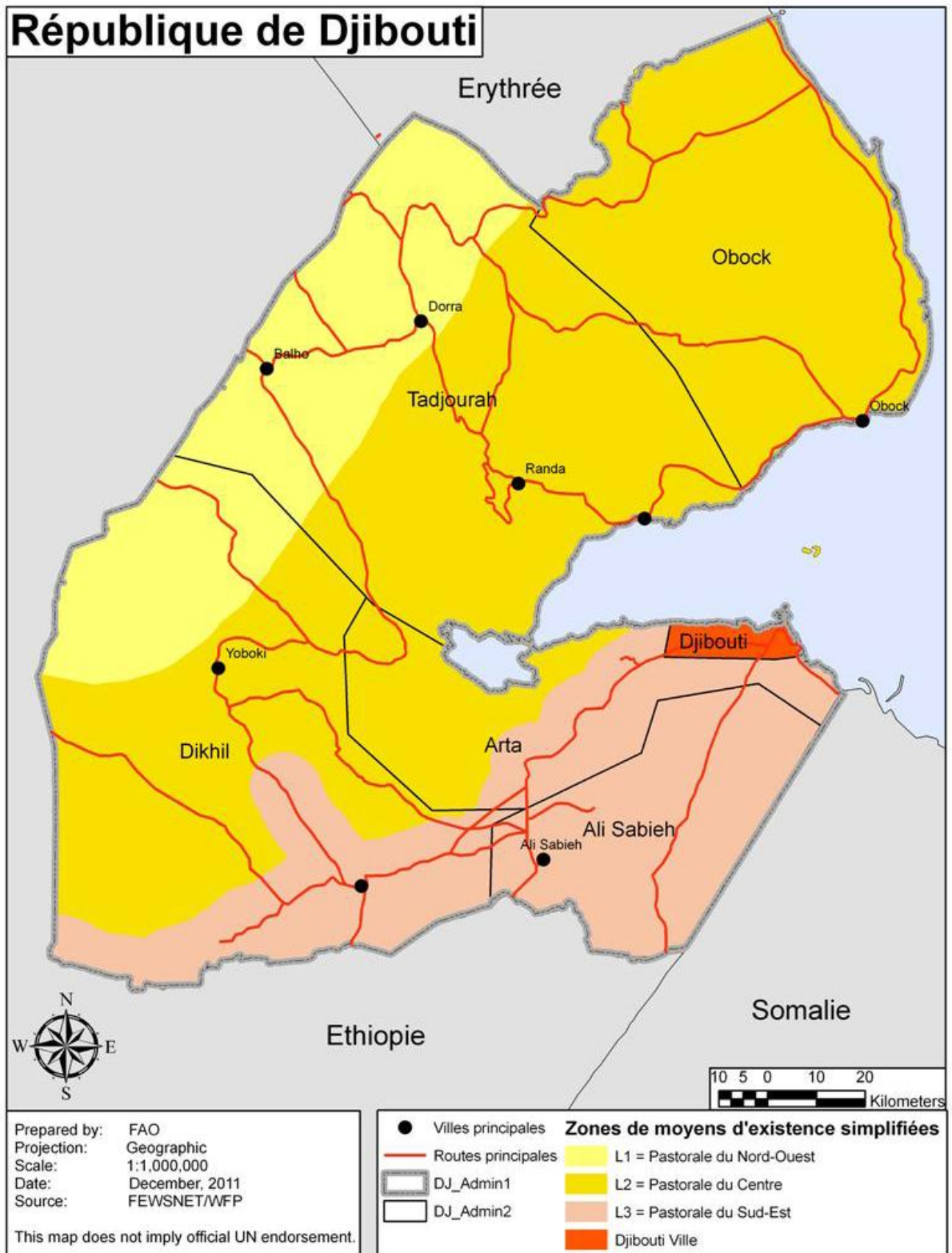
Southeast Pastoral zone: It includes the district of Ali Sabieh, half of Arta and the southern part of Dikhil. Approximately 33,000 people live in this zone. Djibouti and Ethiopia are linked by the main-road and the railway, which both run through this zone. Overall the Southeast livelihood zone is the most developed zone due to its good connection to the Djibouti urban centers.

¹⁸ ESASU, PAM, Juillet 2011

¹⁹ Informations are from the 2008 WFP Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment

²⁰ Atelier d'analyse IPC Djibouti, IPC version 2.0, Djibouti 13-15 Décembre 2011.

Map: Simplified Livelihoods Zones



1.2 Objectifs

Since 2009, WFP has led an emergency food security assessment in rural areas of the country at the same period every year. The same indicators have been used every year to enable a comparison of the situations and develop a precise analysis of the evolution from year to year.

The main objectives of the survey were to assess the situation of food insecurity in the rural areas of the country and its evolution from 2011.

More specifically objectives were to :

- Identify areas and population suffering from food insecurity;
- Estimate the number of food insecure people and food insecurity prevalence;
- Understand food insecurity's immediate and structural causes;
- Analyze changes from the situation in 2011 as described in the previous EFSA
- Analyze the nutritional status of children aged between 6 and 59 months and women;
- Identify appropriate response options to address emergency and chronic food insecurity.

1.3 Methodology

The assessment is based on an analysis of secondary (see reference list) and primary data. It covers the rural areas of the country.

The approach used for the assessment is based on the Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework.²¹ The conceptual framework is based on the three dimensions of food security: aggregate food availability, household food access, and individual food utilization, which includes care practices, health and hygiene conditions. These three pillars reflect the fact that the food security status of any household or individual is typically determined by the interaction of a broad range of agro-environmental, socioeconomic, political, institutional and biological factors.

1.3.1 Secondary sources analysis

An analysis of recent documents on the food, nutrition, economic and social situation of the country has been conducted prior and during the survey. It informed the survey design and contributed to an in-depth understanding of the context (see the reference list).

1.3.2 Primary sources analysis

- Sampling

The assessment team collected data in the five regions of the country (covering the three livelihoods zones) from key informants and households. It visited 74 villages and interviewed 861 households. In addition, it collected nutritional data on children aged from 6 to 59 months and women from households interviewed. Children and women's MUAC was measured.

The sample was defined using a two stage sampling procedure, so that data could be aggregated and compared across districts and livelihood zones with a specific degree of statistical confidence. In each

²¹WFP, EFSA Handbook, January 2009.

strata, 13 villages and 12 households in each village were selected randomly. Villages were selected using the “probability proportion to size” method. The objective was to have at least 150 households per strata. In some regions, the number of villages visited and households interviewed was slightly higher to ensure that results were representative of livelihoods zones.

- Survey oversight and data collection

A steering committee oversaw the design and implementation of the survey.

Data collection was carried out by six teams (one per region except in the Tadjourah region where two teams operated). Each team was composed by four or five enumerators, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, two representatives of local authorities, two members of the steering committee and a WFP Food Aid Monitor.

Before the survey, a training workshop was organized from the 30th of April to the 4th of May to ensure that people involved in the data collection understood the objectives of the assessment and get used to the questionnaires. The questionnaires were tested during the workshop.

Data collection lasted ten days from the 4th to the 15th of May 2012.

- Data collection tools

Data was collected using two questionnaires developed in collaboration with the steering committee.

The household questionnaire was designed to provide quantitative data in the following areas of interest: (a) food security profiles and socio-economic characteristics; (b) household expenditures; (c) household food consumption patterns; (d) access to food, health, water, sanitation and education services; (e) household exposure and response to risk, including coping strategies; (f) ownership of assets and livestock and livelihoods; (g) normal and abnormal migration patterns; (h) coping strategies; (i) health and nutrition status of children and mothers; (j) assistance received.

The questionnaire was changed as little as possible from the 2011 survey to allow for comparison between assessments.

The key informant questionnaire administered to focus groups of elected leaders, administrators, religious representatives, health workers, school principals and teachers. It was designed to collect data in the following areas: (a) infrastructures; (b) adults and children’s health; (c) transhumance; (d) pasture, water sources and rainfalls; (e) poor households; (f) markets, volumes traded, prices and credit; (g) population’s priority needs.

- Data entry and analysis

Data entry and the analysis were conducted by WFP. Data entry was done with Adobe Reader-pro / PDF. It lasted eight days and took place after the data collection in May.

1.4 Limitations of the analysis

While rigorous standards were applied to the analytical process, the following limitations which are common to all quantitative assessments must be acknowledged:

Threat to external validity: Limitations in the ability to generalize the results from the sample to the general population must be acknowledged. In addition, the survey data represent only the situation at a given point in time.

Threat to internal validity: Incorrect recall and quantitative estimates may affect the validity of the results. The enumerators were trained to facilitate recall and quantitative estimates. In some cases social desirability, lack of freedom of speech and expectations may have affected the responses. However, survey anonymity hopefully helped mitigate this bias.

Threat to reliability: Threat to the reliability or repeatability of the results was minimized through careful questionnaire design and enumerator training.²² Training in the household questionnaire was carried out to reduce the degree of variation in individual enumerator interpretations of the questions. The questionnaire was designed in French and translated into Somali and Afar, the two main local language. In the majority of cases, the interview was conducted in the local dialect.

The following limitations may have also affected the survey results:

Difficulties to interview households : in some areas, households refused to participate. In others, it has been difficult to reach them as they were away or too distant. In one case, the village chosen had to be changed due to the lack of households present. In the Obock region, only 147 households were interviewed instead of 168 as the team could not access some villages.

2. Food security situation

2.1 Prevalence of food insecurity

The food security situation is critical. About 42,600 people are food insecure representing 49% of households and 24,300 people are moderately food insecure representing 28% of households.²³

Only 23% of households are food secure.

Table 1: Number of food insecure people

Food Security groups	Mean percentage	Estimated population affected	Number of affected people	
			Lower range	Higher range
Severe food insecurity	49%	38,800	34,920	42,680
Moderate food insecurity	28%	22,100	19,890	24,310
Food Security	23%	18,200	16,380	20,020
Total	100%	79,100	71,190	87,010

²²Kalton et al, 1996, Handling missing data in survey research, *Stat Methods Med Res.*1996; 5: 215- 238.

²³ These estimates are based on the 2009 census data. The highest rate have been used to taken nomadic populations into account.

2.2 Classification and definition of food security groups

2.2.1 Methodology for food security group classification

The classification of the food security groups was done using the following six variables:

- The food consumption score (see Annex 1)
- The reduced Coping strategy index (see Annex 2)
- Monthly expenses per capita
- Access to water (liter per capita per day)
- Household assets
- Tropical livestock units

Table 2: Variables and average values used to classify food security groups

	Food Consumption Score	Reduced CSI	Per capita monthly expenses	Tropical Livestock Unit	Number of household assets	Water consumption per capita per day
Severe Food Insecurity	25	20	1735	2	3	18
Moderate Food Insecurity	35	19	5777	4	4	29
Food Security	50	10	4048	4	6	40
Total	34	17	3398	3	4	26

The household's classification had been done using a similar method to the ones of 2009, 2010 and 2011. However, this year the groups are slightly different as it has not been possible to use the same variables to create coherent food security groups. Last year's analysis led to the identification of a moderately food secure group whose main characteristic was its capacity to produce for its own consumption (mainly milk and meat). This year, the group that depends on its own production has largely decreased. The households whose own production is relevant are mainly food secure households and the difference between moderate food secure households and food secure households is not clear cut anymore. It has therefore been decided to create one food secure group and one "moderate group", that is food insecure. The data shows an evident difference between the moderately food insecure group and the food secure group. (See the final household classification in the conclusions).

2.2.2 Preliminary description of food security groups

This preliminary description is based on the six variables used to classify households into food security groups. Each profile has then been refined throughout the analysis. The full description is available in the conclusion section.

Severely food insecure households: they have a poor food consumption. They use coping strategies to face a lack of money or food. Their monthly expenses per capita are very low (about 1,700

Djiboutian francs, i.e. less than 10 dollars). They own few livestock (2 TLU in average) and goods. They consume only 18 liters of water per capita per day.²⁴

Moderately food insecure households: they have a borderline food consumption. They use coping strategies to face a lack of food or money. They own more livestock (in average 4 TLUs) and more assets and consume more water (29 liters per capita per day) than the severely food insecure. They have the highest monthly expenses (about 5,800 Djiboutian francs, i.e. 33 dollars). They rely more on markets to access food than food secure households who rely more on they own production.

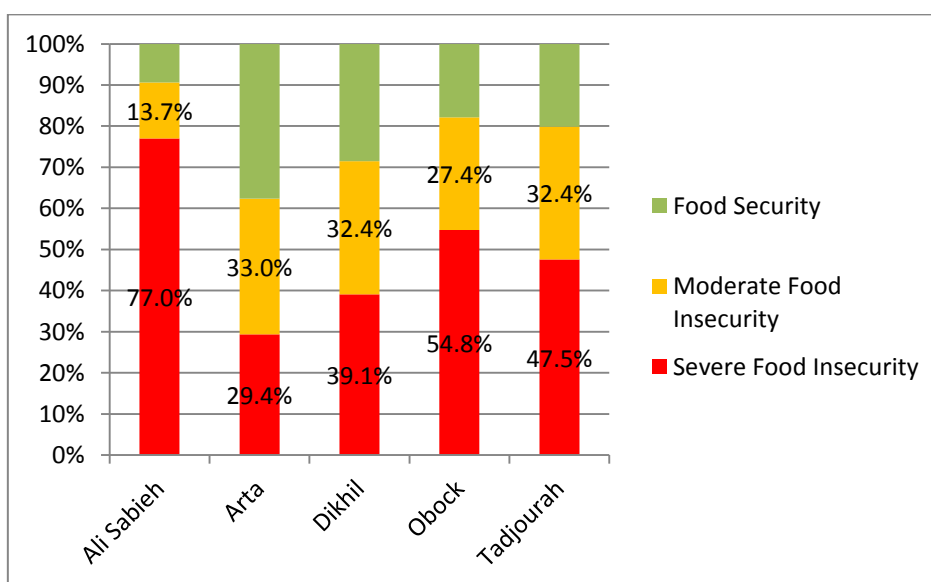
Food Secure households: they have an acceptable food consumption. Their monthly expenses per capita are about 4,000 Djiboutian francs (i.e. 23 dollars). They own 4TLU on average and own more assets than households from the other food security groups. They consume 40 liters of water per person per day.

2.3 Geographic repartition of food insecurity

The region with the highest rate of severe food insecurity is Ali Sabieh (77%) followed by the region of Obock (55%).

The regions of Tadjourah, Dikhil and Arta have also high prevalences of severely food insecure households. The rates are respectively of 47,5%, 39,1% et 29,4%. In addition, more than one third of households are moderately food insecure.

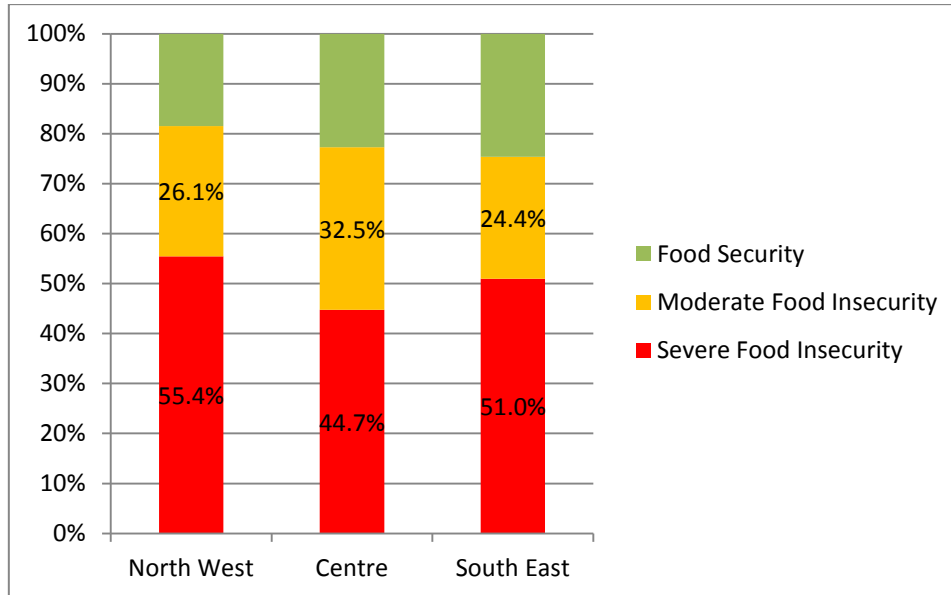
Figure 4: Food insecurity prevalence per region



The livelihood zone with the highest proportion of severely food insecure households is the North West zone (55,4%) followed by the South East (51%) and the Centre (44,7%). The level of moderate food insecurity varies between 24,4% and 32,5%.

²⁴ According to humanitarian standards, the minimum is 15 liters. See the Sphere Project <http://www.sphereproject.org>

Figure 5: Food insecurity prevalence per livelihood zone



3. Food consumption situation

3.1 Prevalence of food consumption groups

Almost three quarter of households have an unsatisfactory food consumption

At the time of the survey, 73% of households had a unsatisfactory food consumption. About 55% of households had a poor food consumption and 18% had a borderline food consumption.

Only 27 % of households had an acceptable consumption.²⁵

3.2 Diet composition

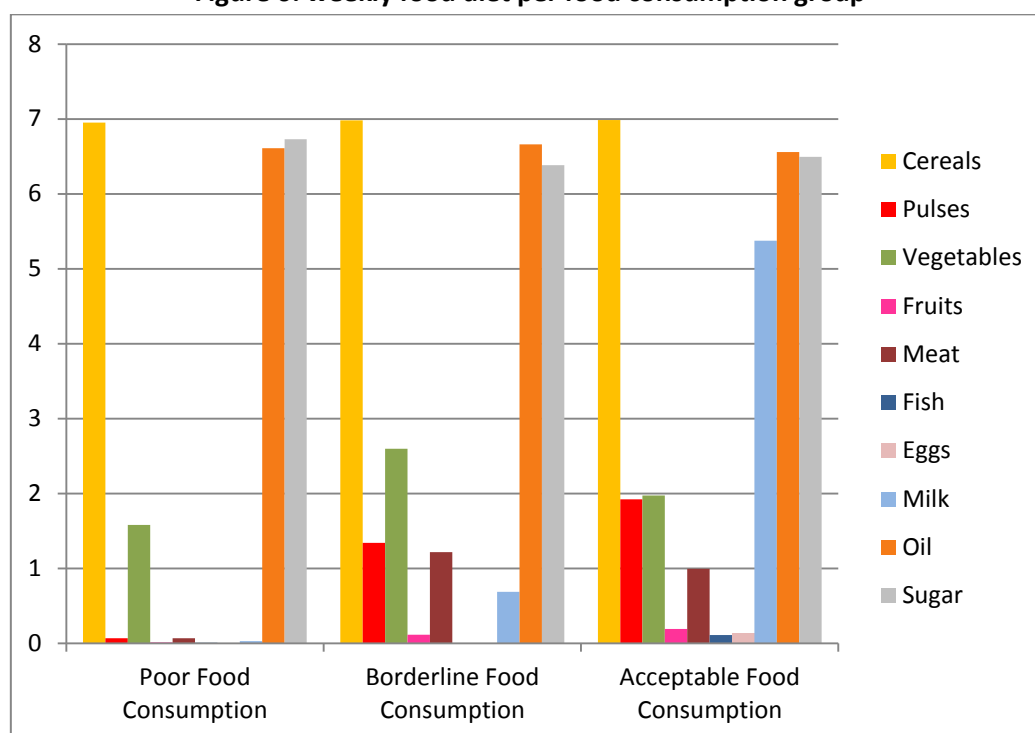
A poor diet mainly based on cereals, oil and sugar

Households with a poor food consumption profile consume rice or another cereal, sugar and oil every day of the week. They consume vegetables only once or twice a week and pulses less than one a week. Fruits, milk and proteins are barely consumed.

Households with a borderline food consumption have a very similar diet. However they consume vegetables and pulses a bit more often. They consume milk and meat about once a week.

²⁵ The households' food consumption was measured using the Food Consumption Score (FCS). The FCS reflects the diet diversity (number of food groups consumed and weighted according to their nutritional density) and the consumption frequency of the food groups during the seven days prior to the survey. See Annex 1 for more information on the FCS.

Figure 6: weekly food diet per food consumption group



The diet of food secure households is also based on cereals, oil and sugar. However, they consume milk more frequently (more than five days per week).

Protecting livestock

Severely food insecure households consume few of the pulses of the food ration they receive. About 94% of severely food insecure households have consumed no pulses during the week prior to the survey. Discussions with beneficiaries led to understand that household use the pulses to feed their animals when they have no other alternatives.

3.3 Evolution since 2011

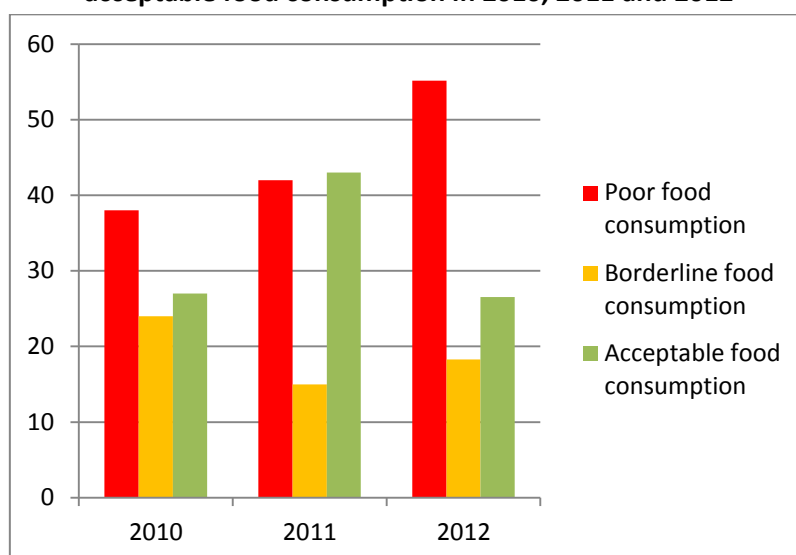
Deterioration compared to 2011

The food consumption situation deteriorated significantly compared to 2011. This year only 27% of households have an acceptable food consumption compared to 43% last year.

This trend is the result of:

- A significant increase of the number of households with a poor food consumption. The proportion went from 42% to 55% of households.
- A slight increase of the prevalence of households with a borderline food consumption which went from 15% to 18%.

Figure 7: Percentages of households with a poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption in 2010, 2011 and 2012



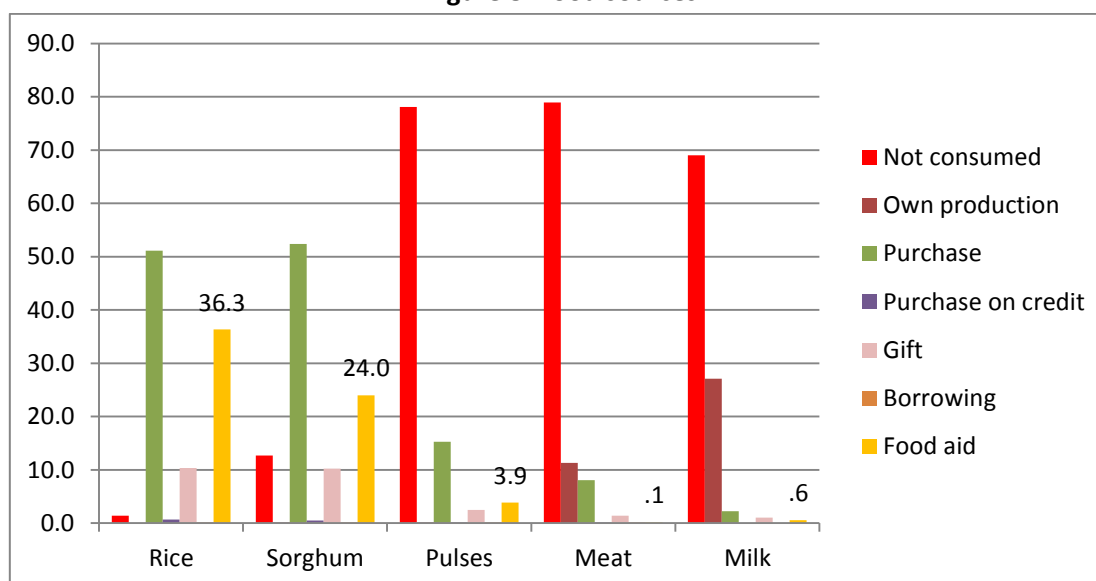
3.4 Food sources

In Djibouti, agriculture is very limited.²⁶ The country depends on food imports to satisfy the needs of its population. Households depend on markets to access food.

Importance of gifts and food aid

About 40% of households have food aid and gift as their main food sources. For all households, more than 46% of the rice and 34% of the sorghum they consume come from food aid and gifts.

Figure 8: Food sources



²⁶ The primary sector (use of natural resources i.e. agriculture, fisheries, fishing, mining, and extraction of oil and gas represents only 3% of GDP. Agricultural production is limited to the production of fruits and vegetables and covers only 10% of national needs (2004-2005). IMF, *Djibouti: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—Annual Progress Report, June 2012.*

In 2011, the group of moderately food insecure households was characterized by a high dependence on self-production, *with 30% of their food - namely milk, meat, and to a lesser extent pulses- from their own production*²⁷.

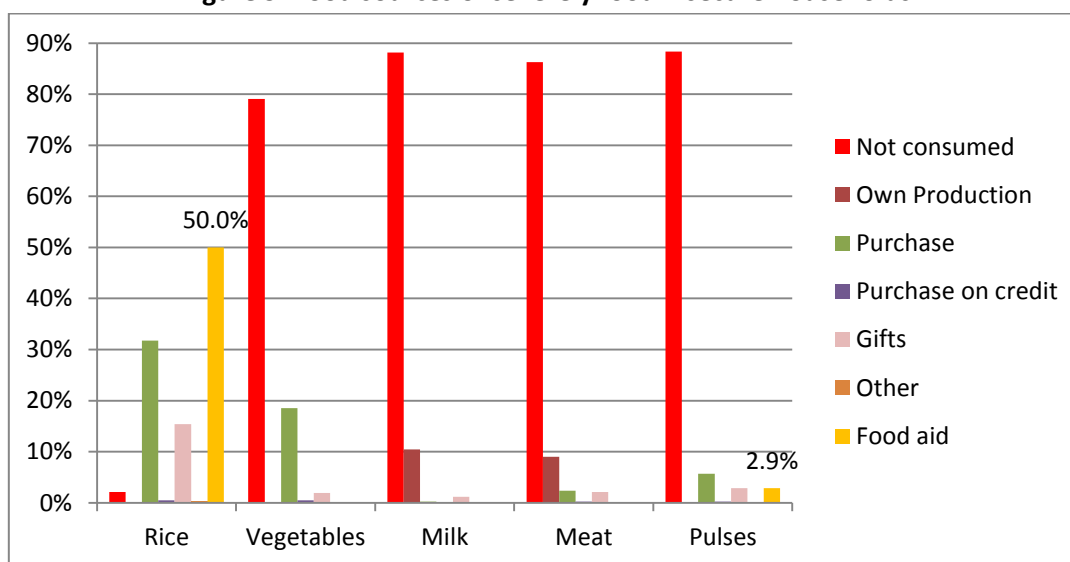
This year the average percentage of food that comes from own production is 16% (mainly milk and meat) and there is not anymore a group that is strongly characterized by the consumption of own production. Nevertheless the data show that households with access to milk and meat have better food consumption and consequently a better food security profile.

Agricultural production, or more correctly, food coming from agricultural production is very low, it is 0.1% for pulses and 0.4% for vegetables.

In average, agricultural production accounts for 0.7% of food, this value is consistent with data from last year and confirms the national average (agriculture covers 3% of needs).

Severely food insecure households rely on aid. About 50% of the rice they consume come from aid and 15,4% from gifts. The rest which mainly consists of a bit of vegetables is bought on the markets.

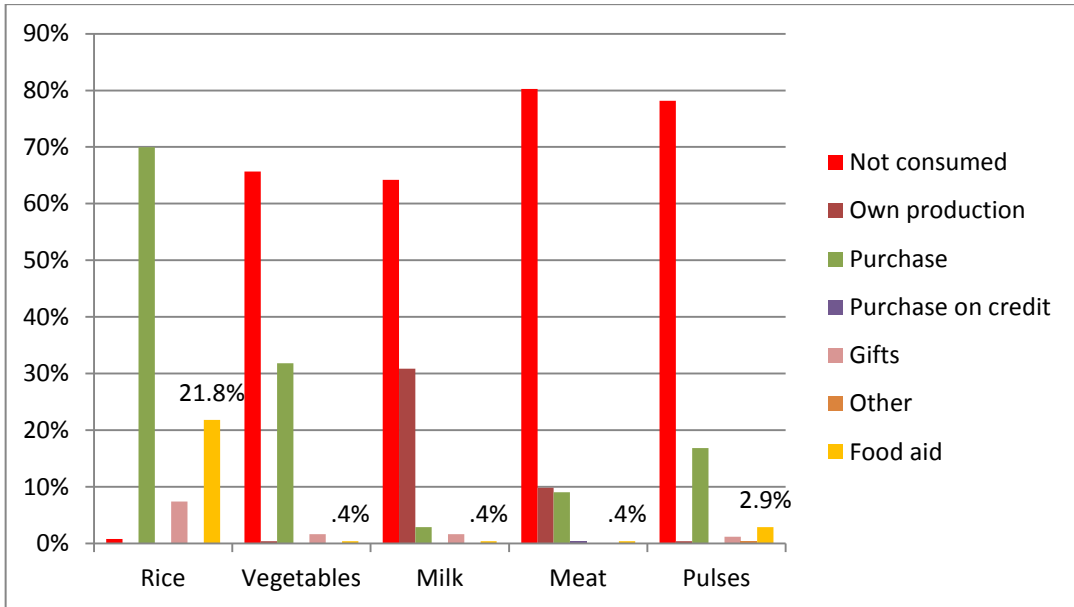
Figure 9: Food sources of severely food insecure households



Moderately food insecure households also depend on aid but to a lesser extend. About 22% of the rice they consume come from food aid and 7,4% come from gifts. The remaining 70% are bought. They also buy some vegetables and pulses.

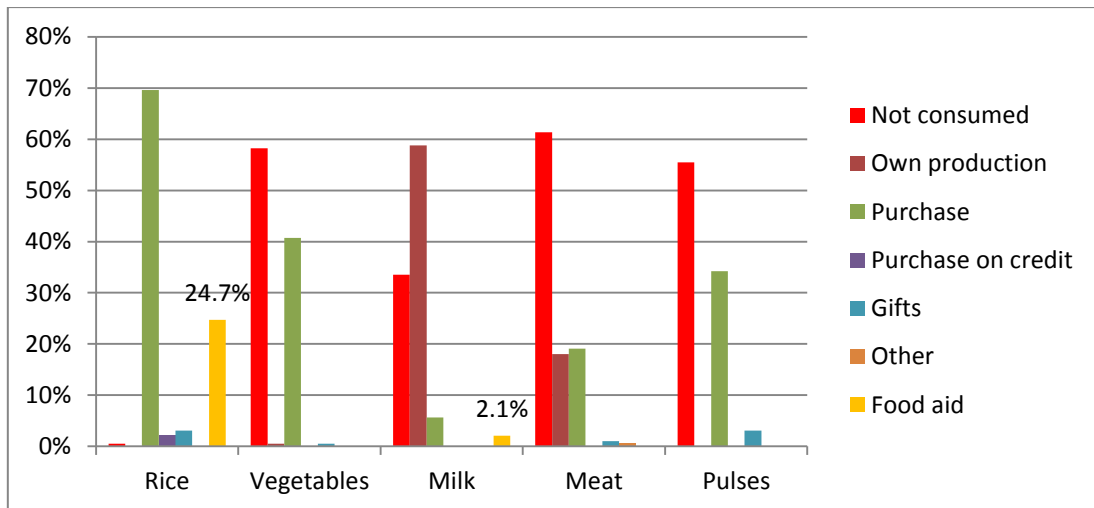
²⁷ EFSA, rural areas of Djibouti, 2011

Figure 10: Food sources of moderately food insecure households



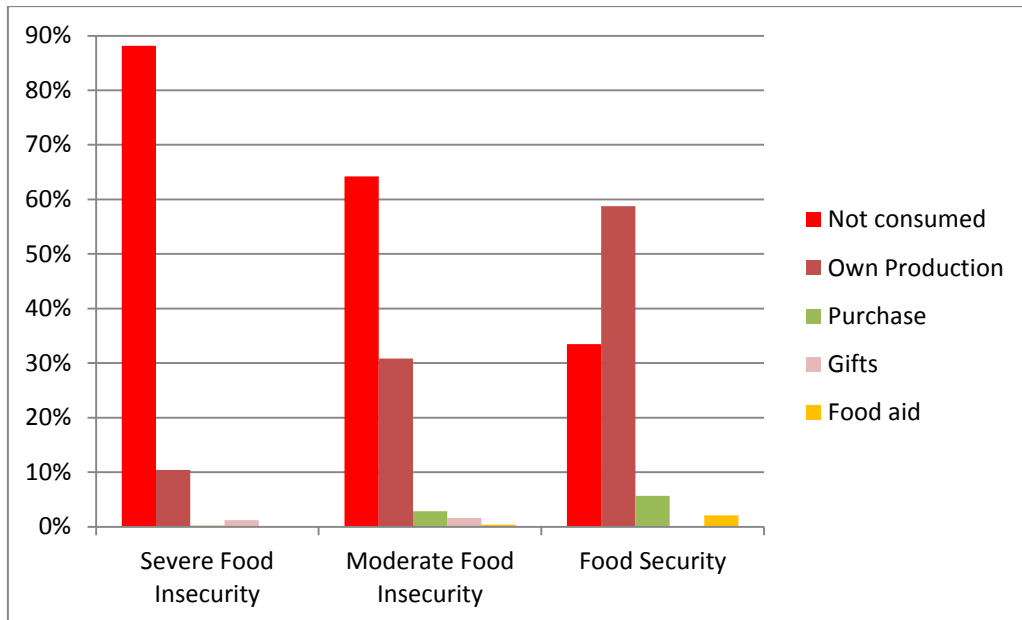
Food secure households rely on food aid as well. About 25% of the rice they consume comes from it.

Figure 11: Food sources of food secure households



Food secure households have the ability to produce and consume their own milk.

Figure 12: Sources of milk consumed per food security group



4. Coping strategies

All households use strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food. However food insecure households (severely or moderately) use coping strategies more than food secure households. (See annex 2 for information on the Coping Strategy Index).

During the week prior to the survey, 60% of households had times when they did not have enough money to buy food. The percentage is high (40%) even amongst food secure households.

Threat to the future of livelihoods

To cope, households sell productive assets which endanger the future of their livelihoods.

- About 23% of households had to resort to unusual sales of livestock in the last 12 months. About 78% of them did it to buy food. About 47% are severely food insecure, 30% of moderately food insecure and 22,5% are food secure.
- About 20% of severely food insecure households sold reproductive animals (females) during the seven days prior to the survey.
- About 25% of severely food insecure households, 22% of moderately food insecure households and 26,8% of food secure households sold productive assets and/or animals during the seven days prior to the survey.

A significant proportion of food secure households resort to these strategies which threaten their livelihoods. This behavior can be explained by a deterioration of their situation.

Resorting to food coping strategies

Households resort to coping strategies linked to food consumption to face a lack of money or food.

Strategies most frequently used are (from the most frequent to the less frequent):

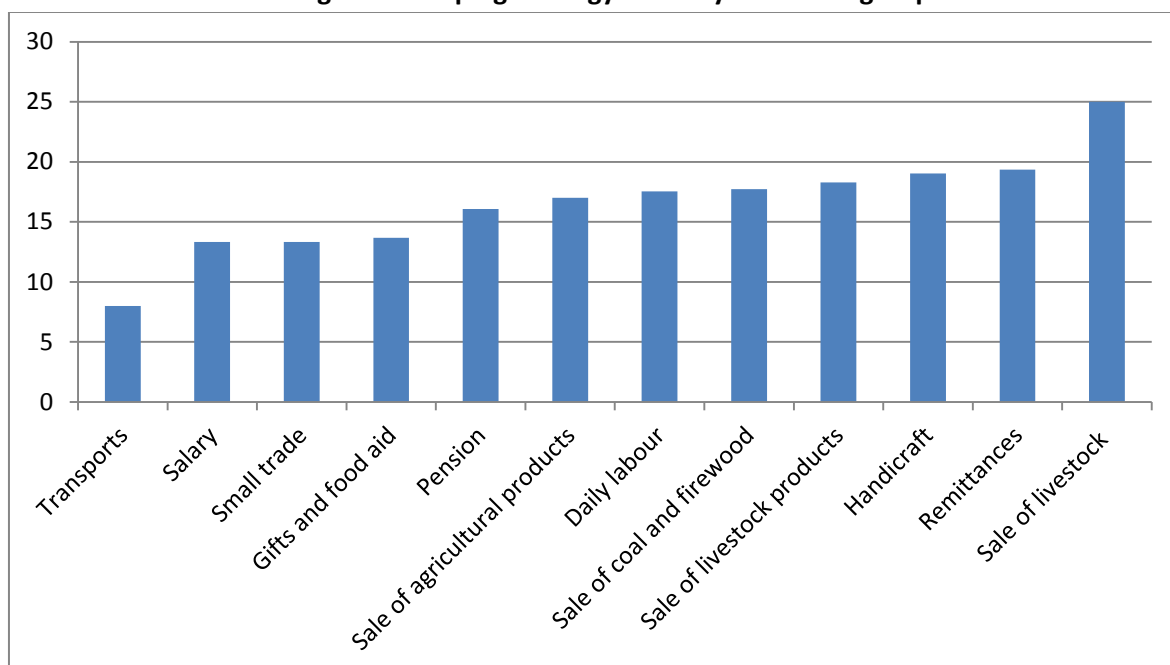
- Purchase cheaper but less preferred food (37,4% of severely food insecure households, 40,3% of moderately food insecure households and 32% of food secure households).
- Limit portion sizes (35,8% of severely food insecure households, 34% of moderately food insecure households and 22,7% of food secure households).
- Borrow food or rely on help from family or relatives (19% of severely food insecure households, 16% of moderately food insecure households and 10% of food secure households).
- Reduce the number of meals per day (28% of severely food insecure households, 16,5% of moderately food insecure households).
- Reduce adults' portion so that children can eat (21% of severely food insecure households, 15% of moderately food insecure households).

Households living in the Obock region or the Central livelihood zone resort more to coping strategies than household other regions.

Coping strategies and livelihoods

The Coping Strategy Index is higher for the following livelihood groups: sale of livestock and of livestock products, remittances and sale of coal and firewood.

Figure 13: Coping Strategy Index by livelihood group

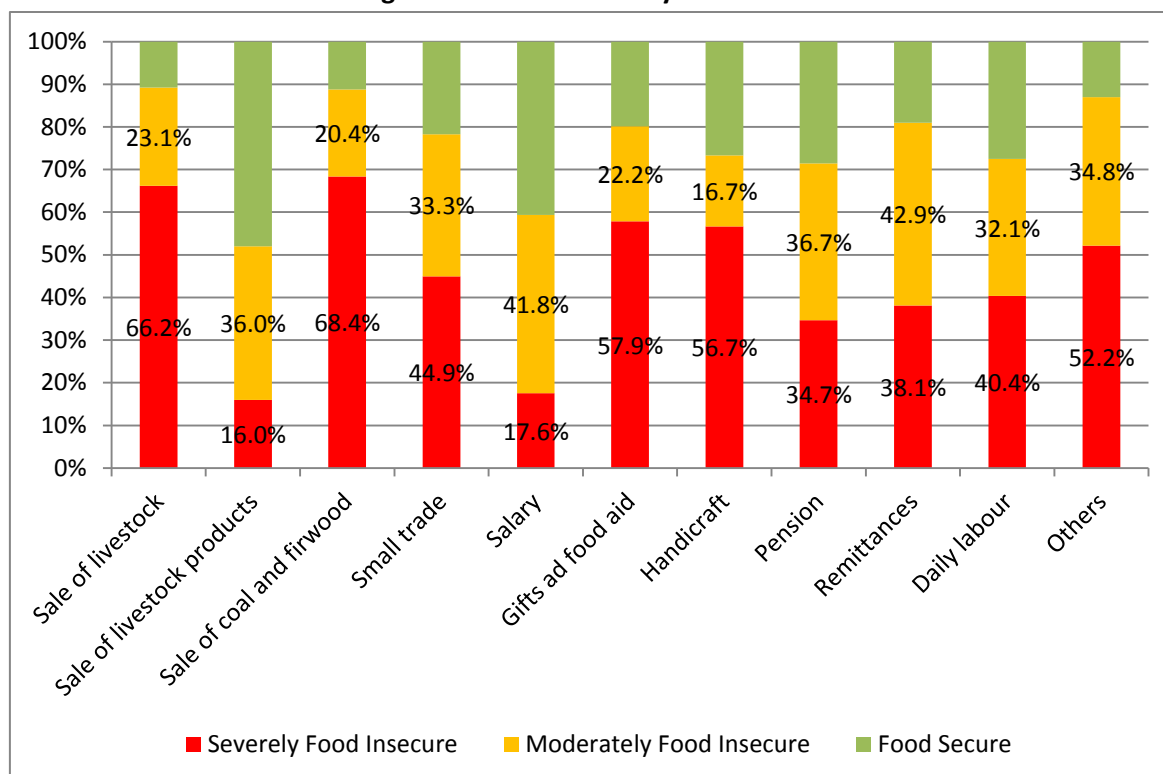


5. Profile of food insecure households

5.1 Livelihoods

Households relying on the sale of coal and firewood, the sale of livestock and on food aid, gifts and remittances are more likely to be food insecure.

Figure 14: Food insecurity and livelihoods



5.2 Income sources

Increase of households with two income sources

The majority of household (54,5%) has only one income source. About 40% of households have two incomes sources. In 2011, only 24% of households has two income sources. This increase could indicate that households experience more difficulties this year and seek to increase their income and diversify their sources.

Importance of gifts and aid(see figure 15 on next page)

Gifts and aid are a critical source of income for a significant proportion of the population independently of their food security situation and their livelihood. Without food aid and their family or community support, an important part of the population would have no way of eating and surviving.

- Gifts and food aid is the first source of income of 20% of households.²⁸ They have no income generating activities and live from family and food aid. With about 5% of household relying on remittance, a total of 25% of households depend on external support for their first income source.
- This dependence on gifts and food aid increased compared to 2011 and 2010. Last year and the previous year, respectively 11% and 16% of households relied on gifts and aid.
- When households' first income source is different from gifts or aid, gift or aid remain the second income source for an important proportion of households. For example, 44% of households whose main income source is daily labour have gifts as a second source. It is also the case for 61% of households who rely on the sale of livestock products, 55% of those who rely on the sale of coal or firewood, 31% of those who live on handicraft, 31% of those who have a salary, 25% of those who live from livestock sales and 20% of small traders.
- For 24% of severely food insecure households, 16,5% of moderately food insecure households and 17,6% of food secure households, gifts and aid are the first income source.

Important proportion of unsustainable income sources

About 36% of households' income come from unsustainable sources (aid, sale of coal and remittances).

The first source of income for about 18% of households come from livestock and livestock products sales, which is low for a pastoral population.

Income sources and food security groups (see figure 16 on next page)

About 24% of severely food insecure households depend mainly on food aid and gift, 21,7% depend on the sale of livestock and its products and 16,1% on the sale of wood.

About 16% of moderately food insecure household have the sale of livestock and its products as their first source of income, 15,6% rely on food aid and gifts, 15,4% have a salary and 14,4% have daily labour as their main source of income.

About 19,2% of food secure households have a salary as first source of income, 17,6% have food aid and gifts and 15,5% have a daily labour.

²⁸ The first income source provides more than half of the income, in general between 70 and 80% of the income. The second source complements the first and provides between 20 to 30%.

Figure 15: Households' main income sources

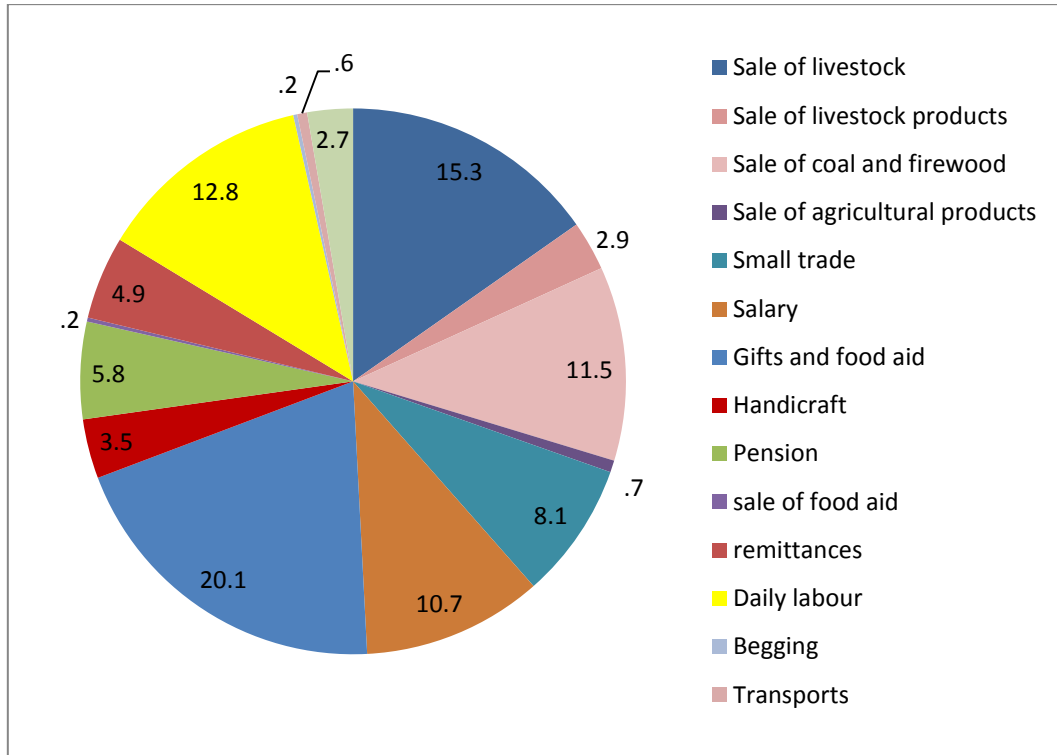
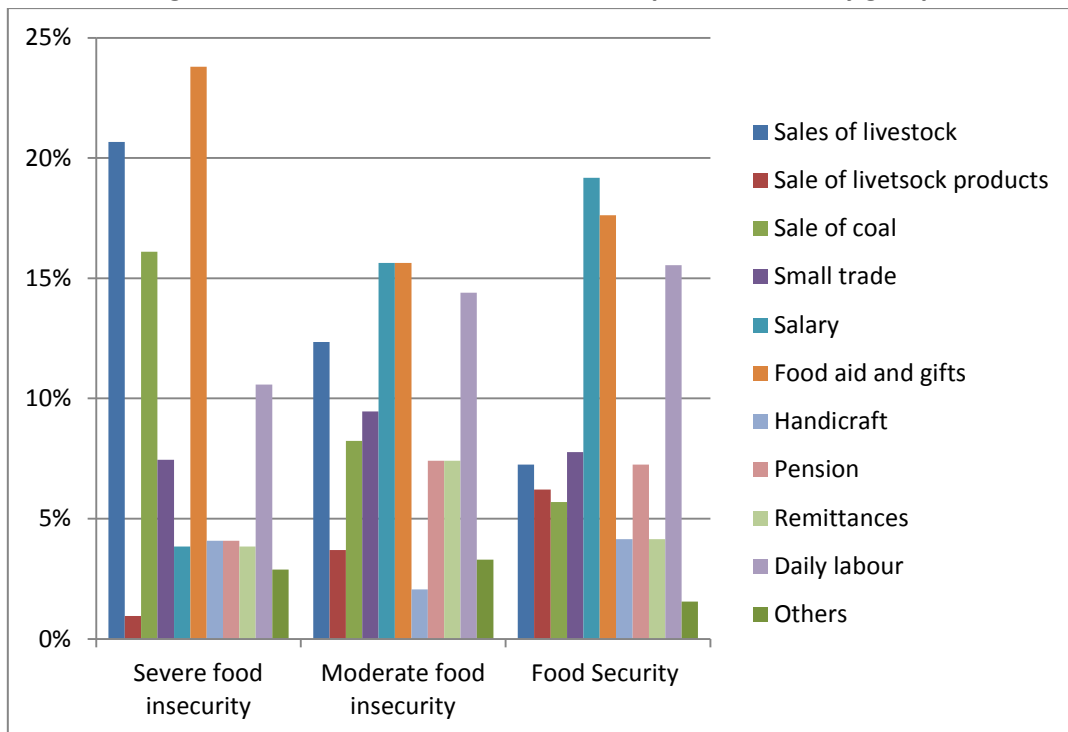


Figure 16: Household first income source per food security group



5.3 Assets and livestock ownership

5.3.1 Livestock ownership

About 90% of households own some livestock. All households who own some livestock own at least a camel. Apart from a camel, households own mainly goats.

Households who own the highest number of livestock are the ones in moderate food insecurity. Food secure households generally depend less on livestock.

Table 3: Livestock ownership per food security group (number of livestock)

	Donkeys	Camels	Cows	Goats	Sheeps	Chicken	TLU
Severe Food Insecurity	,52	,65	,13	10,07	1,13	,03	2,1270
Moderate Food Insecurity	,66	2,29	,64	16,04	2,79	,01	4,2865
Food Security	,62	1,51	,81	13,67	1,71	,03	3,9294
Rural areas	,58	1,31	,43	12,58	1,73	,02	3,1437

According to a BritishRed Cross survey, three TLUs per person are needed to ensure food security to a household. Therefore 15TLUs, the equivalent of a herd of about 150 goats or sheep, are needed for a household of five people.²⁹

5.3.2 Asset ownership

Generally households own very few assets (four in average). About 42% of households own a mat, 83% own a blanket, 67% own a lamp, 93% own a jerry can. Only 14% own a bed, 34% own a mosquito net. About 12% have a phone.

Food secure households generally have other assets in addition to these very basic ones. About 36% of them have a bed, 44% have a radio , 32% have a phone and 35% have a bicycle rack.

5.4 Expenses and purchasing power

Low level of expenses

The level of households' expenses is very low. Half of the households spend less than 86 Djiboutian francs (about 0,5 dollar) per day per person. In average, households spend 119 francs (0,66 dollar) per person and per day. Severely food insecure household spend about 58 Djiboutian francs (0,32 dollar) per person and per day.

Moderately food insecure households have the highest level of expenses. They spend more than food secure households: 192 francs (one dollar) against 162 francs (0,92 dollar) per person and per day. This higher level of expenses is due to the fact that they spend more to buy food and non-food items than other households. They receive less aid and gift than other households. In addition, food secure households rely more on their own production and spend less on food.

²⁹ The average size of a household is 5 people to the survey data. A goat or a sheep are equivalent to 0,1 TLU.

Table 4: Households' monthly expenses and gifts
(Djiboutian francs)

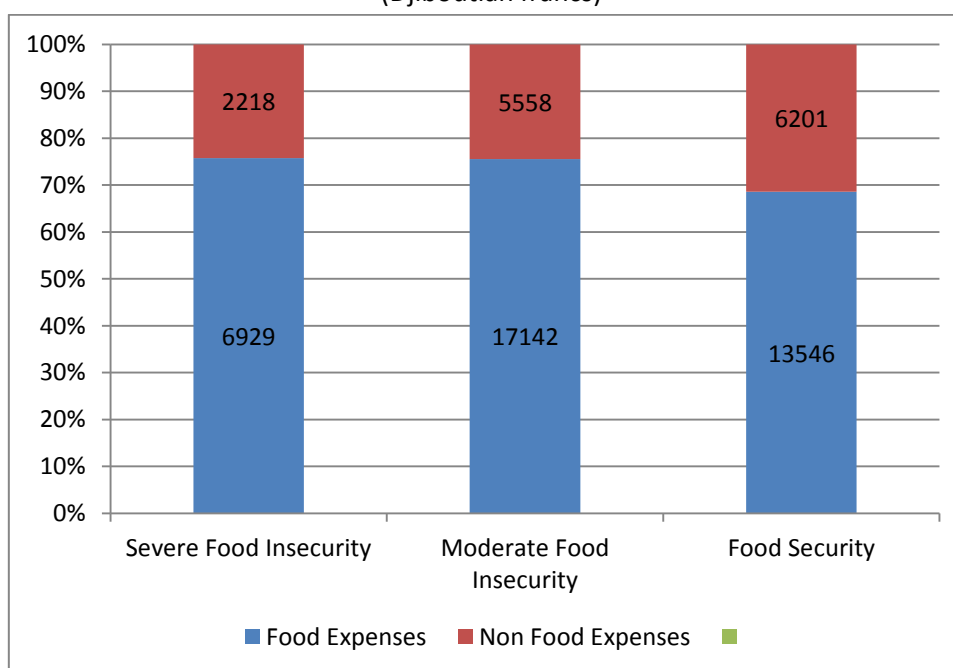
	Monthly Food Expenses	Monthly non-food expenses	Monthly Gift
Severe Food Insecurity	6930	2218	2982
Moderate Food Insecurity	17143	5558	2305
Food Security	13547	6202	5273
Total	11312	13978	3308

Almost three quarters of expenses spent on food

A high proportion (73,6%) of households' expenses are spent on food. The remaining 26,4% are for non- food items.

The more difficult the situation of households is, the higher the proportion of the food expenses in their budget is. Food insecure households (severely and moderately) spend about 75,5% of their expenses on food. The proportion is lower but still remain high for food secure households (68,6%).

Figure 17: Monthly households' food and non-food expenses / food security group
(Djiboutian francs)



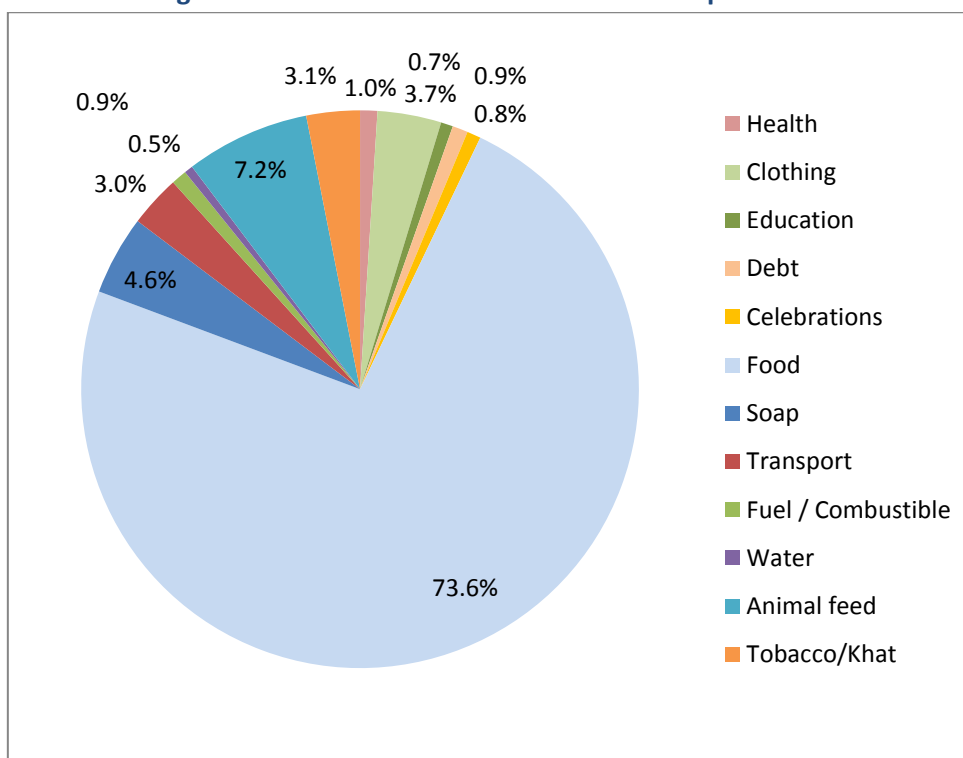
Food expenses : mainly for cereals, oil and sugar

Whatever the household's food security status, households' food expenses are mainly dedicated to the purchase of cereals, oil and sugar. The purchase of coffee and tea represents a non-negligible expenditure.³⁰

³⁰ See Annex 3 for expenses per food security group.

The highest non-food expenses are animal feed (7,2% of total expenses), soap (4,6%), clothing (3,7%), tobacco and khat (3,1%) and transport (3%). Education and health expenses are less than 1% each of the total households' budget.

Figure 18: Households' Food and non-food expenses



Weak use of credit

Only 22% of households buy on credit. It is likely that few households have access to credit and that households rely more on gift due to the lack of microcredit institutions in rural areas.

5.6 Water access

Limited access to water

The vast majority of households have a very limited access to water.

- 15% of households have less than 7,5 liters of water per person and per day.
- 46% of households have less than 15 liters of water per person and per day.

Humanitarian standards set the limit at 15 liters per day.

Severely food insecure households have less access to water than other households. Indeed, 60% of them have less than 15 liters (23% have less than 7 liters), against 33% of moderately food insecure households.

Table 5: Water consumption per food security group (per person and per day)

	from 1 to 7.5 liters	from 7.5 to 15 liters	from 15 to 21 liters	More than 21 liters
Severe food insecurity	23,2%	37,4%	13,9%	25,4%
Moderate food insecurity	8,0%	24,9%	18,5%	48,6%
Food security	8,5%	27,6%	12,6%	51,3%
Rural areas	15,4%	31,5%	14,9%	38,2%

Extremely limited access to an improved water source

Only 84,6% of households don't have access to an improved water source. Amongst them, 40% use a surface well.

Long distance to water sources

Households' water source is generally relatively far from home: 40% of households have to walk at least half an hour to reach their water source, almost 25% of households have to walk between half an hour and an hour. More than 11 % have more than 3 hours.

Food insecure households (severely and moderately) have to walk more than food secure households to access a water source. In comparison with other households, a higher percentage of severely food insecure households have to walk more than 3 hours (15% of households).

Table 6: Time to reach the nearest water source / food security group

	Water source on site	Less than half an hour	Between half an hour and one hour	Between one hour and three hours	More than three hours
Severe food insecurity	6,7%	38,5%	25,4%	14,6%	14,8%
Moderate food insecurity	9,9%	39,3%	22,7%	16,5%	11,6%
Food Security	9,8%	45,9%	25,8%	13,9%	4,6%
Rural areas	8,3%	40,4%	24,7%	15,0%	11,6%

Water access is more difficult in the Tadjourah region where the percentage of households who have to walk for long to reach a water source is higher.

Table 7: Time to reach nearest water source in each region

	Water source on site	Less than half an hour	Between half an hour and one hour	Between one hour and three hours	More than three hours
Ali Sabieh	9,4%	56,8%	26,6%	7,2%	
Arta	12,0%	55,6%	25,0%	5,6%	1,9%
Dikhil	12,3%	39,6%	22,5%	17,2%	8,4%
Obock	3,7%	30,5%	31,7%	19,5%	14,6%
Tadjourah	4,9%	25,9%	20,6%	22,2%	26,3%
Rural areas	8,9%	39,7%	23,8%	15,8%	11,9%

5.7 Education and health

Among the population with children under school age (6-11 years), 65% of boys and 60% of girls were enrolled at the time of the survey (against 60% and 52% in 2011.). Food insecure households have less children attending school compared to food secure. (FI: 54% girls and 57% boys against FS: 74% of girls and 83% boys),

Although there are more children going to school compared to 2011 the difference between food insecure and food secure households is similar to the previous year.

The major reasons given for not attending school were similar to those of 2009, 2010 and 2011 but this year many more households reported that they need children to work at home or to keep livestock. The reasons are, in order of importance: 1) the school is too far, 2) children should take care of livestock, 3) children must stay at home to help, especially girls, 4) registration fees and school supplies are too expensive.

Only 16 out of 73 villages visited had a health center, while for additional 18 the nearest health center was at less than half an hour walking.

According to key informants, health care is free of charge and that all these centers were operational on a regular basis. As well, according to key informants, children diseases were related to respiratory infections (mentioned in 95% of the villages), diarrhea (62%) and malnutrition (95%), while adults diseases were mainly related to respiratory infections (93%). In addition to that, in 84% of communities, key informants indicated that adults also suffer from malnutrition (not reported so frequently in 2011).

6. Causes of food insecurity

The main cause of food insecurity is the households' chronic poverty which is exacerbated by the lack of work opportunities and several recurrent shocks.

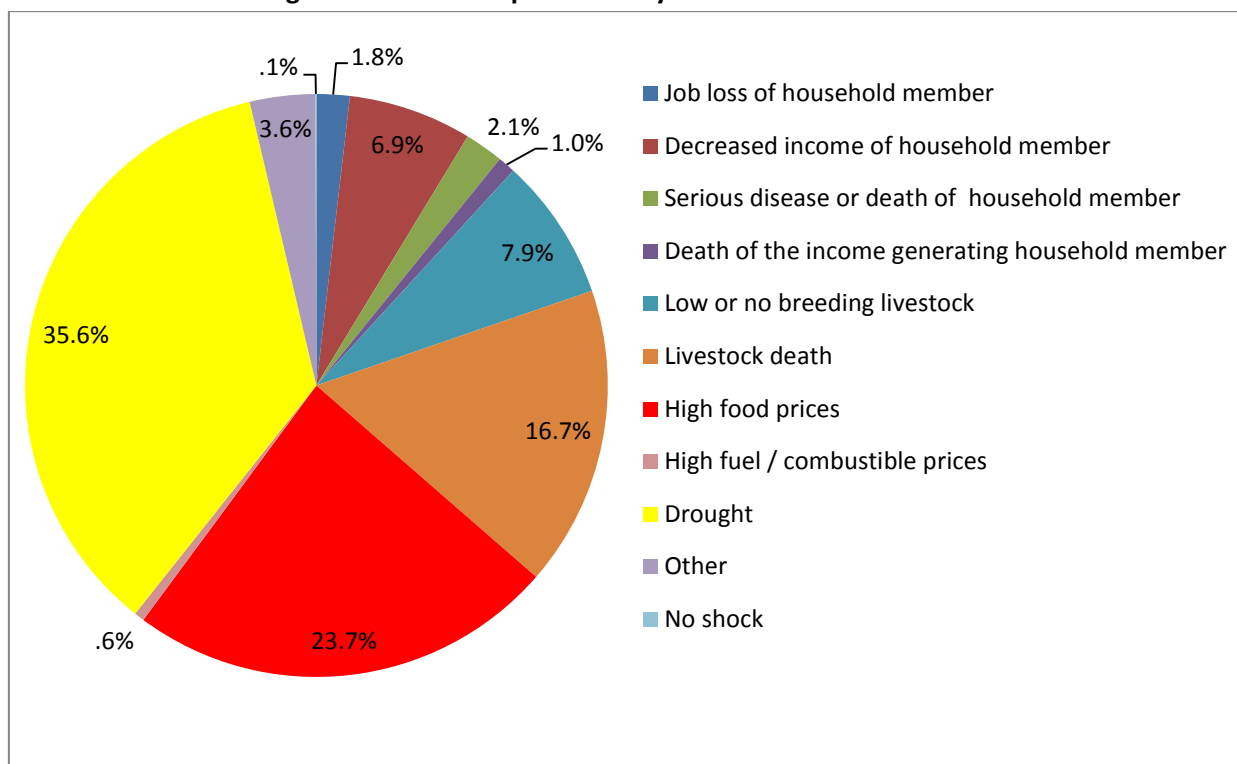
Households reported the following shocks that affected them in the 12 months prior to the survey:

- Drought (35,6% of households)

- High food prices (23,7% of households)
- Livestock death linked to drought conditions (16,7% of households)
- The weak livestock reproduction (8% of households)

According to the surveys carried since 2009, households have been affected by the same shocks year after year: the drought and its related shocks (livestock death, weak reproduction) and high food prices.

Figure 19: Shocks experienced by households in last 12 months



About 91% of households reported that the shock has led to a decrease of their income and 91% that it reduced their capacity to buy food.

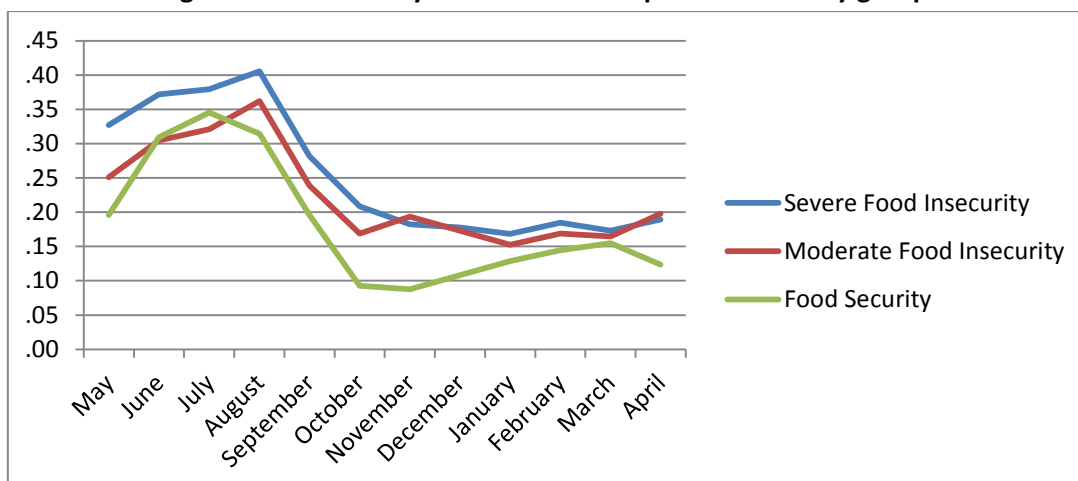
In addition, 58% of households estimated that their income was lower compared to the one of last year. Amongst food insecure people, the percentage is of 64%.

7. Seasonality

Period of main difficulties: from May to September

Households have the hardest time getting enough food to feed their families in the summer, from May to September, with a peak in August at the end of the lean season.

Figure 20: Seasonality of access to food per food security groups

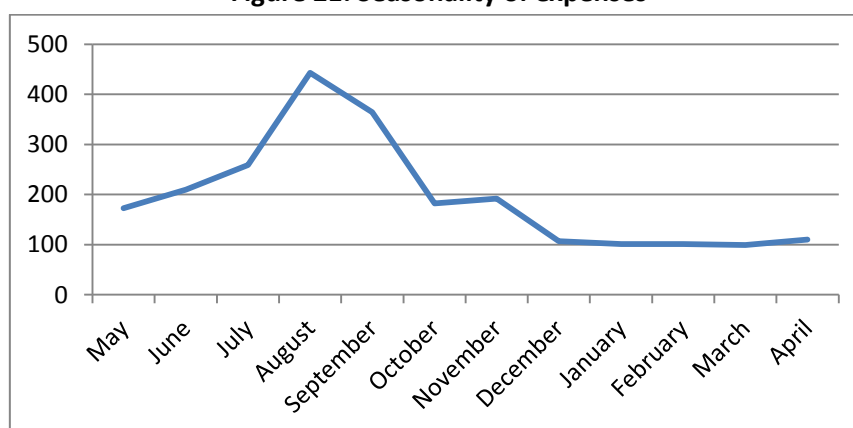


Households reported the following reasons :

- This is the dry season (39,2% of households)
- They have less work and less income (27% des ménages)
- Food prices are the highest (24,6% des ménages)

Households have a higher level of expenses in July, August and September. During these months, households have more difficulties accessing food and prices are higher.

Figure 21: Seasonality of expenses



8. Food insecurity and aid

Food aid alone is not sufficient to ensure food security

About 88% of households received some food aid in the 12 months prior to the survey. However half of the households are severely food insecure and 26,5% are moderately food insecure.

Several factors and behaviors can explain the situation:

- Household share their food ration with other members of their community.
- Households sell part of the ration to acquire other goods.
- The general living conditions of households have deteriorated (asset depletion and difficulties to earn an income).

Globally, households are facing such a critical situation (with very few assets and income sources) that food aid is not sufficient to ensure their food security.³¹

9. Nutrition situation

MUAC measurements on women indicate a malnutrition problem. Indeed, 9% of women are severely wasted which is a relatively high rate and 5,3% are moderately wasted. In total, 14,3% of women are wasted which indicates a serious situation according to WHO standards.

Table 8: Wasting rates for women (15-49 years old)

Percentage of malnourished women (15-49)	%
Severe wasting (MUAC < 21.4*)	9,0
Moderate wasting (MUAC >=21.4 & <=22.1*)	5,3
Severe and moderate malnutrition (MUAC < 22.2*)	14,3

* Cut-offs WHO 2005

In comparison only 1% of children (aged between 6 and 59 months) are severely wasted. The rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 7,1%.³² This relatively better situation regarding children can be explained by the fact that they are protected within families and that they are given priority over food. About 20% of severely food insecure households reported that they restrict adults' portion so that children can eat every day of the week. All food insecure households reduce adults' portion in favor of children at least twice a week.

Table 9: Acute malnutrition rates for children

Percentage of children (6-59 months) with acute malnutrition	%
Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (MUAC < 11.5**)	1,0
Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (MUAC >=11.5 & <12.5**)	6,1
Global acute malnutrition (GAM) (MUAC < 12.5**) (SAM + MAM)	7,1
**Revised cut-offs IASC Nutrition cluster 2008	

However the situation of acute malnutrition depends on children's age. The situation of children between 6 and 11 months is critical with a GAM rate of 24,2% and the one of children between 12 and 23 months is serious with a GAM rate of 12,7%.³³

³¹ Food security is intended in its official definition that goes beyond mere food consumption.

³² For the rates adjusted by age, see annex 4.

³³ According to WHO thresholds.

Table 10: Percentage of acute malnutrition among children (6-59 months) by age group

Children age group	Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (MUAC < 11.5**)	Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (MUAC >=11.5 & <12.5**)	Global acute malnutrition (GAM) (MUAC < 12.5**) (SAM + MAM)
	%	%	%
6 - 11 months	7,7	16,5	24,2
12 - 23 months	0	12,7	12,7
24 - 35 months	0	3,8	3,8
36 - 47 months	0	4,7	4,7
48 - 59 months	0	1,3	1,3

**Revised cut-offs IASC Nutrition cluster 2008

Only 61% of children who are less than 6 months old are still breastfed. The low level of that rate indicated that many mothers cannot breastfeed their child even when the child is very young.³⁴

About half of the children were sick during the two weeks prior to the survey. Reported symptoms are fever (72%) and cough (58%).³⁵

Methodology:the analysis of the nutrition situation is based on MUAC data measured on women and children of interviewed households. In total, MUAC was measured on 589 women aged between 15 and 49 years and 590 children aged between 6 and 59 months. Due to the sample size, results are not representative at regional level. MUAC is a proxy indicator of malnutrition and gives only a general indication of the situation and trends. Height and weight measurement and age data are needed to accurately define the exact level of malnutrition. MUAC nonetheless allows the detection of a problem. In the case of Djibouti an in-depth nutritional survey in rural areas is needed.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

A critical food security situation

About 42,600 people are food insecure representing 49% of households. About 24 300 people are moderately food insecure representing 28% of households. Only 23% of households are food secure.

³⁴ See annex 4

³⁵ See annex 4.

Number of food insecure people

Food Security groups	Mean percentage	Estimated population affected	Number of affected people	
			Lower range	Higher range
Severe food insecurity	49%	38,800	34,920	42,680
Moderate food insecurity	28%	22,100	19,890	24,310
Food Security	23%	18,200	16,380	20,020
Total	100	79,100	71,190	87,010

In addition, the situation of malnutrition is serious for women (aged between 15 and 49 years) with 14,3% of them wasted. The situation is also serious for children aged between 12 and 23 months with a GAM rate of 12,7% and the situation is critical for children aged between 6 and 11 months with a GAM rate of 24,2%.

During the week prior to the survey, 60% of households experienced times when they did not have enough money to buy food. The percentage is high even amongst food secure households (almost 40%).

To cope with the lack of food and money, households resort to strategies that endanger their livelihoods. Indeed, 25% of households sold productive assets/ animals during the seven days prior to the survey. About 20% of severely food insecure households and 13% of moderately food insecure households sold female livestock during the year.

Households live in chronic poverty. They have few income sources and 35% of the sources are not sustainable (aid, sale of coal and firewood, remittances). Their expenses are very low with an average of 119 Djiboutian francs (0,66 dollar) per person and per day; three quarters of those being devoted to food purchases. They have few assets (between 3 and 5). Almost half of the population has not access to 15 liters of water per person and per day, a necessary minimum set by humanitarian standards. Herds – amounting in average to three tropical livestock units (TLU) per households – cannot ensure a relative food security. Fifteen TLUs per households would be needed.

High aid dependency

Aid (food aid and gift from family and relatives) are an essential income source for a significant proportion of households independently of their food security status or their activities. Without aid, an important part of the population would have no means to feed itself and survive.

A deterioration of the situation compared to 2011

Households' food consumption significantly deteriorated. This year, only 27% of households had an acceptable food consumption compared to 43% last year. The percentage of households with a poor food consumption went from 42% to 55%.

The percentage of households who depend on aid (food aid and family and relative's gift) increased from 11% in 2011 to 20% in 2012. In addition, an important proportion of households (24%) abnormally sold livestock in 2012 (compared to 10,5% last year). In 78% of cases they did it to buy food.

Causes: chronic poverty, high food prices and recurring drought

Households live in chronic poverty which is exacerbated by the lack of work opportunities, high food prices which never returned to their levels prior to the 2008 crisis and a recurring drought which prevents the renewal of pasture and decimates herds.

Households' food security profiles

Severely food insecure households are affected by a chronic food insecurity and have serious difficulties to access food all year round, but even though more during the lean season from May to September. This group has a very low income and largely depends on aid and gifts. They have the following characteristics:

- A poor food consumption which consist mainly in cereals, oil and sugar.
- 65% of them have only one income source, in 25% of cases the source is aid and gift.
- They also rely on livestock for a living, however their herds have been decimated. They have the lowest number of animals per households and own very few assets.
- Their purchasing power is very low. They spend about 57 Djiboutian francs per person and per day.
- In total, 76% of their expenses are on food.
- They don't have access to sufficient water. Half of the group consumes less than 12 liters per person and per day.

Moderately food insecure households face difficulties to satisfy their food needs all year round and particularly during the lean season when work opportunities are less. Compared to the severely food insecure households they still own a couple of goods. However their conditions could deteriorate quickly as the number assets and animal they own diminishes. They have the following characteristics:

- A borderline food consumption which consists mainly in cereals, oil and sugar complemented by pulses, vegetables, meat and milk once or twice a week.
- About 16% of them rely on livestock for a living (sale of livestock and of livestock products). They own the highest number of animals. They also rely on the sale of coal or firewood or temporary work for a living. Some have asalary.
- They have the highest expense level of the three groups (192 Djiboutian francs per person / per day). It is probably linked to the fact that they receive lass aid and gift from family and relatives.
- They experience a high level of stress. About 13% of them had to resort to the sale of female animals in the last year (twice more than food secure households).

Food secure households have the following characteristics :

- An acceptable food consumption whose patterns are similar to the diet of the moderately food insecure households. The main difference is that they have a substantial intake of milk, coming mainly form their own production.

- The livestock isn't their main income source but they own the same number of animals as the moderately food insecure households. Their livestock is an important source of the food they consume. They consume milk and meat significantly more than the other groups.
- About 58% of them have two income sources which contribute to their better food security status. They are more likely to have a salary as employee or daily laborer as their main source of income.
- However an important part of these households (almost 18%) have gifts and aid as their main source of income
- Their level of expenses is less than the one of moderately food insecure. They spend relatively less on food. They rely more on their own production and receive more aid and gifts.
- They resort less to coping strategies than the other groups.

Recommendations

The vast majority of households (88%) had received food aid during the year. Without the aid, the situation could be much worse. However food aid alone cannot ensure their food security as households live in critical conditions with few productive assets and income sources. Food aid can only provide the minimum they need to survive.

The humanitarian community with the government must prioritize the implementation of long term solutions to chronic food insecurity, focusing in particular on access to water, an essential condition to livestock survival and the preservation of rural livelihoods.

Several of last year's recommendations are still valid. New ones however have been added. It is estimated that about 67,000 people would need to be assisted (higher range).³⁶

1. **Continue to provide unconditional food aid to severely food insecure** households during at least the next twelve months.
2. **Continue to provide unconditional food aid during the lean season** (May to September) to **moderately food insecure** households to improve their access to nutritious food and diminish the risk of households selling or losing their most productive assets such as their livestock.
3. **Continue to provide conditional food aid** (food for work /food for assets) to moderately food insecure households from after the 2012 lean season and until the start of the following lean season (period October to April) to reduce stocks' vulnerability and encourage job diversity.
4. **Continue the supplementary feeding programme** for children below five and pregnant and lactating women to avoid a deterioration of the nutritional situation.
5. **Implement information campaigns** targeted to women to encourage breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices for infants.
6. **Conduct an in-depth nutrition survey** to understand the exact nutritional situation

³⁶ The lower range is of 54,000 people, the average of 61,000 people.

7. **Improve water access through projects** to improve water quality and increase the numbers of water sources.
8. **Provide support to pastoralists** to protect their livestock and protect the food ration (for example through providing animal feed)
9. Ensure that long term activities in the Country Development Programme compliment the operation by supporting education, technical adult training and nutrition intervention.
10. **Encourage the targeting of relief aid to the most food insecure** in each community based on the targeting criteria stated in this and prior EFSA's.

Households priority needs

According to the key informants interviewed, the priority needs are in the following three areas: water (23,3%), health (22,3%) and food (20,5%), followed by education (8,8%) and agriculture and fisheries (8,8%).

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12. Annexes

Annex 1 – Food Consumption Indicator

On the basis of their food consumption score (FCS), households have been classified in three different food consumption groups. The FCS is based on dietary diversity (number of food groups consumed by a household during the seven days prior to the survey), food frequency (number of day on which each food group is consumed during the seven days prior to the survey) and the relative nutritional importance of each food group.

A weight was attributed to each food group according to its nutrient density.

Table 11:Weights used to calculate dietary diversity

Food groups	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in larger quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates). ³⁷
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Meat and fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro-nutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as condiment and therefore re-classification in such cases is needed.
Sugar	0,5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0,5	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Condiments	0	These foods are by definition eaten in very small quantities and not considered to have an important impact on overall diet.

The food consumption score is calculated by multiplying each food group frequency (maximum seven if a food group was consumed every day) by each food group weight and then summing these scores into a one score. The FCS can have a maximum value of 112, implying that each food was consumed every day for the last seven days.

Households are then classified on the basis of their FCS and standard thresholds (see table below). In this case, cut off points have been set a higher ranges as recommended by the WP Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook when oil and sugar are consumed extremely frequently amongst all households surveyed.³⁸

³⁷PER Protein Efficiency Ratio, a measure of protein quality of food proteins.

³⁸ See the EFSA Handbook, page 63.

Table 12: Food consumption groups' thresholds

FCS	Food Consumption Group
0 - 28	poor
28,5 - 42	bordeline
> 42	acceptable

Annex 2 – Coping Strategy Index

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator for food security. It indicates the frequency with which households use strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food during the week preceding the survey. The higher the score, the more a household used coping strategies. A weight is usually assigned to each coping strategy depending on its severity.

In the current survey, households were asked how often they used the following coping strategies during the seven days preceding the survey :

- Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods,
- Borrow food or rely on help from a friend or a relative,
- Limit portion size at meal times,
- Restrict consumption by adults so that children can eat,
- Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day,
- Purchase food on credit or beg,
- Migrate to find work
- Withdraw children from school
- Send women or daughters to work
- Sell productive assets or animals
- Sell reproductive livestock.

The reduced coping strategy index (reduced CSI) is composed of five standard coping strategies and allows comparison across situations (it measures the same behaviors and uses the same weights). The behaviors measured are:³⁹

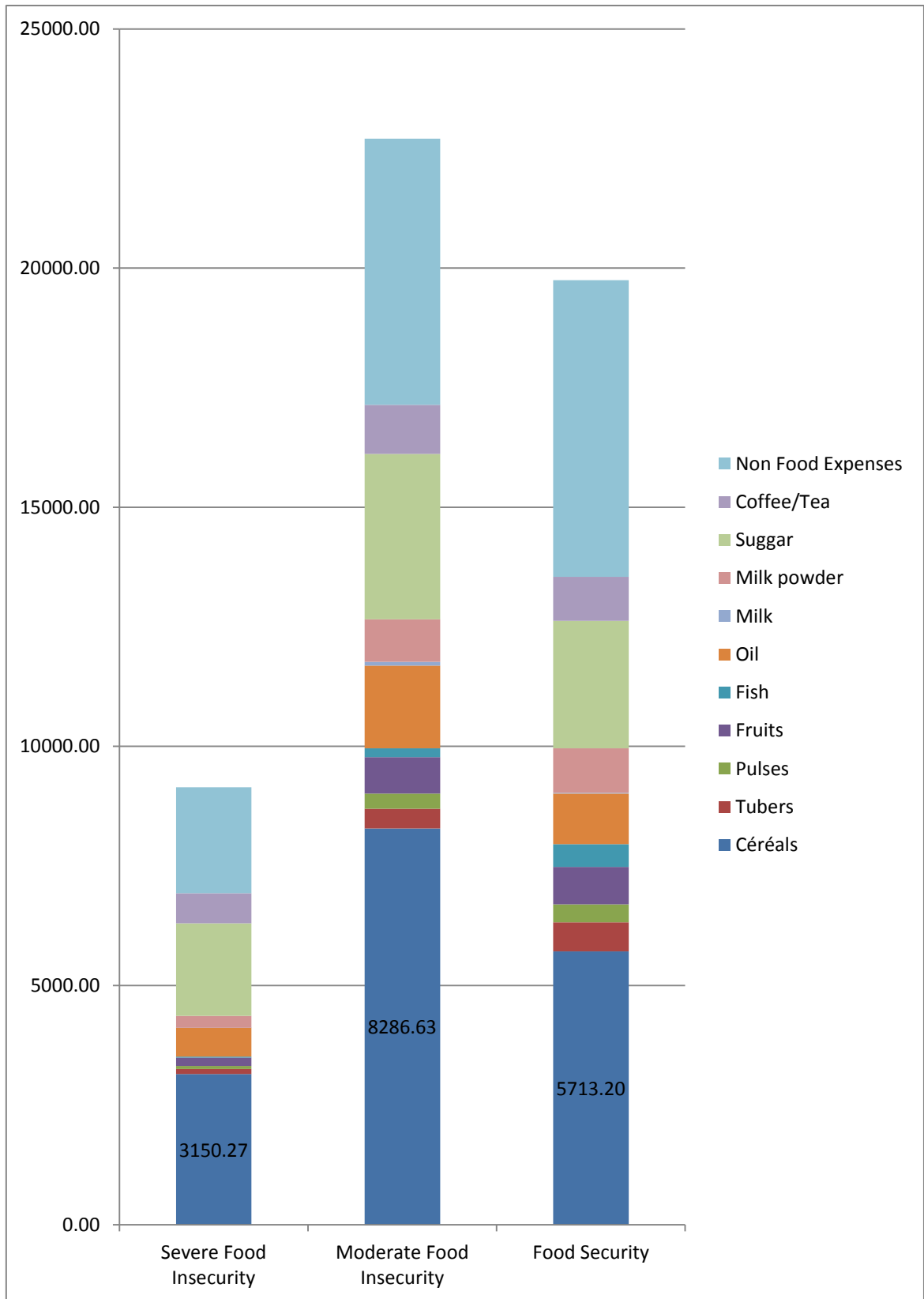
- Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods,
- Borrow food or rely on help from a friend or a relative,
- Limit portion size at meal times,
- Restrict consumption by adults so that children can eat,
- Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day.

The reduced CSI maximum value is 27. It is the sum of the weighted score of each strategy. The score of each strategy = frequency of the strategy × its weight.

³⁹ A universal weight is attributed to each strategy according to its severity.

Annex 3 – Households' food expenses

Figure 22: Food expenses per food security group (Djiboutian francs)



Annex 4- Main Indicators by region

Table 13 Food consumption groups by region

		Food Consumption groups		
		Poor food consumption	Borderline food consumption	Adequate food consumption
Code region	Ali Sabieh	83.5%	8.6%	7.9%
	Arta	50.0%	23.1%	26.9%
	Dikhil	45.8%	14.1%	40.1%
	Obock	33.7%	37.3%	28.9%
	Tadjourah	50.8%	19.3%	29.9%
Total		52.7%	18.1%	29.3%

Table 14 Food security groups by region

	Food insecurity	Moderate Food Insecurity	Food security
Ali Sabieh	77.0%	13.7%	9.4%
Arta	29.4%	33.0%	37.6%
Dikhil	39.1%	32.4%	28.5%
Obock	54.8%	27.4%	17.9%
Tadjourah	47.5%	32.4%	20.1%

Table 15 Water per ccapita (lt)

Average water per capita (lt)	
Code region	Litres of water per capita
Ali Sabieh	18.0240
Arta	45.0638
Dikhil	20.2356
Obock	28.9235
Tadjourah	20.3926
Total	23.8472

Table 16 Average number of livestock

Livestock							
Code region	Donkeys	Camels	Cows	Goats	Sheeps	Poultry	Tropical Livestock Unit
Ali Sabieh	.47	.32	0.00	8.74	.94	0.00	1.3177
Arta	.40	.91	.02	9.69	1.96	.10	2.0460
Dikhil	.49	1.46	.08	12.48	2.79	.03	2.8181
Obock	1.34	2.26	.18	13.04	2.53	.01	4.6113
Tadjourah	.36	1.43	1.31	16.12	.85	0.00	4.1298
Total	.52	1.30	.45	12.80	1.79	.02	3.0943

Table 17 Average number of assets and per capita expenditure

Code region	Number of assets per HH	Average expenditure MONTHLY per capita
Ali Sabieh	3.6993	2460.4342
Arta	4.9161	5362.5873
Dikhil	4.1564	3272.2393
Obock	3.1806	3521.4229
Tadjourah	3.8246	3421.2745
Total	3.9893	3471.0548

Table 6 Reduced coping strategy index (CSI)

Code region	Reduced CSI
Ali Sabieh	12.7843
Arta	18.3935
Dikhil	9.0279
Obock	26.1389
Tadjourah	21.1404
Total	15.9168

Annex5– Nutrition data

Table 18: Percentage of children (6-59 months) with acute malnutrition (adjusted by age*)**

	%
Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (MUACZ < -3***)	3,1
Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (MUACZ >=-3 &< -2***)	9,2
Global acute malnutrition (GAM) (MUACZ < -2***) (SAM + MAM)	12,3
*** Adjusted by age in Anthro V3.2.2 (WHO)	

The MUAC by age cut-off points are still on debate at the international nutrition community, so this should be taken as a reference only.

Table 19: Percentage of children sickness

		< 6 months	6 - 11 months	12 - 23 months	24 - 35 months	36 - 47 months	48 - 59 months	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ILLNESS	Yes	48,0	57,50	57,9	47,1	47,10	40,1	49,0
	No	52,0	42,50	42,1	52,9	52,90	59,9	51,0
FEVER	Yes	62,9	76,70	71,2	77,5	72,10	68,8	72,7
	No	37,1	23,30	28,8	22,5	27,90	31,2	27,3
COUGH	Yes	57,3	64,70	60,7	53,1	59,70	54,0	58,1
	No	42,7	35,30	39,3	46,9	40,30	46,0	41,9
DIARRHEA	Yes	30,2	38,00	30,2	21,2	20,00	7,2	22,9
	No	69,8	62,00	69,8	78,8	80,00	92,8	77,1

Table 20: Percentage of breastfed children

		< 6 months	6 - 11 months	12 - 23 months	24 - 35 months	36 - 47 months	48 - 59 months	Total
Was the child ever breastfed?	Yes	79,7	94,2	60,2	62,7	57,2	51,5	64,9
	No	20,3	5,8	39,8	37,3	42,8	48,5	35,1
Is the child still breastfed?	Yes	61,0	90,2	48,2	11,3	4,7	1,2	32,9
	No	39,0	9,8	51,8	88,7	95,3	98,8	67,1
Has the child receive any solid, semi-solid, liquid food yesterday?	Yes	48,9	51,3	73,1	85,3	84,1	88,4	77,0
	No	51,1	48,7	26,9	14,7	15,9	11,6	23,0

PARTIE A – INFRASTRUCTURES						
		Y a-t-il dans le village ? 0=Non (sauter a troisième question) 1=Oui	Le centre/école/marché fonctionne-t-il régulièrement 0=Non 1=Oui	A combien de temps se trouve le plus proche? (entrer code)		
A1	un centre de santé	_	_	_	1 moins d'une demi-heure	
A2	Ecole (de quel que soit le type)	_	_	_	2 Entre demi-heure et deux heures	
A3	marché	_	_	_	3 deux heures a demie journée 4 Une demi-journée a une journée 5 Plus d'une journée	
A4	A combien de KM est le village de la route asphalte?		_ _ _ km			
PARTIE B-SANTE						
B1	Payez-vous des frais de consultation aux personnels de santé? (encercler la réponse)				1	Gratuit
					2	Payant
B2	Quelles sont les principales maladies courantes chez les adultes (hommes et femmes uniquement) dans le village? Écrivez 1 pour Oui 0 pour Non					
	_	1. Diarrhée	_	5. Maladies de la peau		
	_	2. Infections respiratoires	_	6. Maladies des yeux		
	_	3. VIH/SIDA	_	7. Complications pré et post natales		
	_	4. Autres maladies sexuellement transmissibles	_	8. Malnutrition		
B3	Quelles sont les principales maladies courantes chez les enfants dans le village? Écrivez 1 pour Oui 0 pour Non					
	_	1. Diarrhée	_	5. Maladies des yeux		
	_	2. Infections respiratoires	_	6. Malnutrition		
	_	3. VIH/SIDA	_	7. Autres _____		
	_	4. Maladies de la peau	_			

PARTIE C – Transhumance													
Dans la question suivante indiquer par une croix les mouvements saisonniers normales de l'année pour l'eau et le pâturage du village ?													
		Mai	Juin	Juil	Août	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	Apri
C1	Mouvement Normal avec le bétail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2	Dans votre communauté y a t-il eu une transhumance hors norme durant les 12 derniers mois? (Non=0; Oui=1)									_ Si non allez directement à la Partie D			

C3: Quelles sont les raisons majeures de ces mouvements de transhumance hors normes? (Cocher les réponses données)	
1	Toutes les sources d'eau normales se sont asséchées <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Pâturage normal asséchée <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Conflit / Attaques/ Insécurité <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Pertes excessives du bétail <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Mauvaise récolte / Perte <input type="checkbox"/>
6	A la recherche d'autre source de revenue <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Autres (spécifier)

PARTIE D – PATURAGE, PLUIES ET SOURCES D’EAU														
D1	Est-ce que les dernières pluies ont été très bonnes pour cette saison ? 0 = Non 1 = Oui __													
D2	Est-ce que cela a permis le renouvellement du pâturage? 0 = Non 1 = Oui __													
D3	Est-ce que cela a permis l’amélioration de l’état du cheptel en qualité et quantité ? 0 = Non 1 = Oui __													
D4	Est-ce que les réserves d’eau et de pâturage suffiront jusqu’à la prochaine saison de pluies ? 0 = No 1 = oui __													
Cette partie a pour but de trouver les principales sources d’eau pour la communauté et combien de temps la source est disponible. De plus, voire s’il y a une différence entre les sources d’eau pour le bétail ou pour les personnes?														
	D5: Type source d’eau codes ci dessous	D6: Utilisé par: 1 = bétail uniquement 2 = Personnes uniquement 3 = Les deux ensembles (Humains et bétail)	D7 Indiquer (avec une croix) quand cette source d’eau est disponible durant les saisons.											
			Mai	Ju	Juil	Ao	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fe	Ma	Av
A. Principale source d’eau	__	__	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. 2 ^{ème} source d’eau	__	__	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. 3 rd source d’eau	__	__	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Codes de source d’eau:														
1. Puits de surface 2. Puits avec Pompes manuelles et solaires 3. Forages 4. Eau de source – protégée/Puits protégé 5. Eau de source non protégée / guelta (XAXAQO) / eau de source thermique									6. Eau du robinet 7. Retenue d’Eau- mare (ounda dora) 8. Camion-citerne/ Citernes 9. Barrage 10. Autres					

PARTIE E: QUI SONT LES MENAGES PAUVRES ?

Cette partie est destinée aux anciens de la communauté pour décrire ce que c'est qu'un ménage pauvre. Néanmoins la liste est incomplète, nous voulons décrire les plus importantes caractéristiques d'un ménage pauvre.

E1	Pour un ménage pauvre combien de ces animaux/bétail possède t-il probablement <i>Rappelez- vous, ceci est un ménage type pauvre (représentatif de tous les autres de la même catégorie dans le village), ne pensez pas à un ménage en particulier</i> **Note Ceci est spécifique à ce campement/ village non pour toute la république de Djibouti**	Animaux	Typiquement combien ?				
		a. Moutons	__				
		b. Chèvre	__				
		c. Vache/Bœuf	__				
		d. Dromadaire	__				
		e. Ânes	__				
E2	Donnez la proportion des ménages qui sont dans cette catégorie de ménage pauvre dans le village? <i>Donner un pourcentage (utiliser les 10 cailloux)</i>		__ __ __ %				
E3	Combien de repas ces ménages mangent ils par jour ? <i>Donner un nombre</i>		__				
E4	Comment font les ménages pauvres pour générer des ressources de revenus ? En donnant trois exemples, décrivez comment un ménage pauvre génère des revenus dans votre campement. Utiliser les codes ci-dessous.						
	1	__					
	2	__					
	3	__					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> Activité génératrice des revenus <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1. Production et vente produits agricoles 2. Production et vente des produits dérivés d'animaux (lait, viande, peau...) 3. Vente du bétail 4. Vente de Fourrage </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> 5. Vente d'eau 6. Vente de matériel de construction 7. Vente des fruits sauvages 8. Vente de khat 9. Vente de fagot et de charbon </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> 10. Travail non qualifié 11. Travail qualifié (artisan) 12. Petit commerce (boutique avec un stock) 13. Production artisanale </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> 14. Pêche 15. Transport 16. Transfert d'argent 17. Vente de l'aide alimentaire 18. Mendicité 19. Autre </td> </tr> </table>				Activité génératrice des revenus <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1. Production et vente produits agricoles 2. Production et vente des produits dérivés d'animaux (lait, viande, peau...) 3. Vente du bétail 4. Vente de Fourrage	5. Vente d'eau 6. Vente de matériel de construction 7. Vente des fruits sauvages 8. Vente de khat 9. Vente de fagot et de charbon	10. Travail non qualifié 11. Travail qualifié (artisan) 12. Petit commerce (boutique avec un stock) 13. Production artisanale	14. Pêche 15. Transport 16. Transfert d'argent 17. Vente de l'aide alimentaire 18. Mendicité 19. Autre
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F - Information du Marche- Communauté ou marchants si présent		
F1	Combien de marchants vendent de la nourriture ?	__ __
F2	Si vos grossistes habituel commencent à augmenter les prix, avez-vous la possibilité d'utiliser des grossistes différents 0 = No 1 = Oui	__
F3	Quel est le volume de vente à comparer a l'année dernière même période 1 = plus petit, 2 = le même 3 plus grand	__ (if 2 allez à G5)
F4	Si plus petit ou plus grand que l'année passée, expliquer pourquoi?	

F6	Y-a-t'il des changements dans la façon dont les villageois achète/utilise le marché en comparaison de l'année passée? 0 = Non 1 = Oui		__ (si NO allez à 5.15)									
F7 Quels sont les changements principaux ? Encerclé les changements mentionnes par la communauté/marchants	A	Les ménages achètent de la nourriture moins chère										
	B	Les ménages achètent des quantités plus petites										
	C	Les ménages achètent de la nourriture plus chère ou des plus grandes quantités										
	D	Autre - Spécifiez										
F8	A comparer a l'année dernière même période, y a t'il une différence dans le nombre de gens demandant du crédit aux marchants? 1 = Plus 2 = Moins 3 = Similaire		__									
F9	Durant quel mois les ménages demandent le plus de crédit?											
	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)					
	Mai	Juin	Juil.	Août	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	April
	Pourquoi?											
F10	Durant quel mois il est le plus difficulté pour les marchants de donner du crédit ?											
	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)					
	Mai	Juin	Juil.	Août	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	April
	Pourquoi?											

PARTIE I – BESOINS PRIORITAIRES

I1. Quels sont les trois principales priorités de la communauté que vous voulez voir adressés dans votre district /village /campement? listez par ordre d'importance

1. |_|_|_|

2. |_|_|_|

3. |_|_|_|

1. Eau

- a. Améliorer la qualité d'eau,
- b. Améliorer l'accès et la quantité d'eau
- c. Réhabiliter les sources d'eau existantes

2. Infrastructure

- a. Réparer les routes rurales
- b. Construction des nouvelles routes dans la région rurale
- c. Améliorer les habitations
- d. Améliorer les transports des biens et des personnes

3. Santé

- a. Réhabiliter les infrastructures sanitaires
- b. Construction des centres de santé
- c. Augmenter le nombre des agents de santé
- d. Améliorer l'accès aux soins/traitements de base
- e. Améliorer l'équipement médical
- f. Améliorer l'accès à la couverture vaccinale des enfants
- g. Fournir services adéquats aux Centres de santé pour Mère et Enfants
- h. Mettre en place un programme de récupération nutritionnelle des enfants
- i. Mettre en place un programme de prévention du paludisme

4. Bétail

- a. Améliorer les soins/services vétérinaires
- b. Améliorer les vaccinations
- c. Range management
- d. Faciliter le marché du bétail
- e. Restockage du cheptel

5. Emploi

- a. Projet de Micro financement (micro crédit)
- b. Projet générateur de revenu

6.Éducation

- a. Éducation Gratuite
- b. Réhabilitation les infrastructures scolaires
- c. Construction les infrastructures scolaires
- d. Augmenter le nombre des enseignants
- e. Augmenter l'accès aux fournitures scolaires
- f. Alphabétisation
- g. Formation professionnelle adaptée
- h. Cantine scolaire pour tous
- 1. Augmenter les programme d'encouragement /ou ration d'incitation pour l'assiduité des filles

7.Gouvernance

- a. Gestion et protection de l'Environnement
- b. Sécurité Intérieure
- c. Adresser les sources de conflit

8.Agriculture/Pêche

- a. Améliorer la productivité de la pêche et faciliter le marché
- b. Améliorer/Fournir les intrants agricoles

9.Nourriture

- a. Aide alimentaire
- b. Argent pour acheter de la nourriture

10.Autres secteurs

- a. Sports pour les écoles / Support pour les activités sportives
- b. Autres

A10	Quel type de toilette votre ménage utilise?	__	1.Système d'évacuation avec chasse d'eau/fosse septique 2.Latrine avec chasse d'eau (sceau d'eau) 3.Latrine améliorée (voie d'aération) 4.Latrine traditionnelle/trou ouvert 5.Dans la brousse/au champ/rien 6.Autre (spécifier) _____
A11	Quelle est la source principale d'eau pour boire pour les membres de votre ménage?	__	1. Puits de surface 2.Puits avec Pompes manuelles 3. Forages 4. Eau de source - protégée/Puits protégé 5.Eau de source non protégée / guelta (XAXAQO) / eau de source thermique 6. Eau du robinet 7. Retenue d'Eau- mare (ounda dora) 8. Camion-citerne/ Citernes 9. Barrage 10. Autre (spécifier) _____
A12	Combien de temps en marchant, vous faites jusqu'au point d'eau (d'allé seulement) ?	__	1.La source d'eau est sur place 2.Moins d'une demi-heure 3.Demi-heure a 1 heure 4.1 heure a 3 heures 5. Plus que 3 heures
A13	Est que vous jugez que vous avez accès a une quantité d'eau suffisante ?	1 =Oui	0 = Non
A14	Combien des récipients d'eau vous utilisez par jour pour les besoins du ménage ? (avoir comme référence une jerricane de 25 Lt)	__ __	
Notes sur la consommation d'eau :			

Section B: MIGRATION ET TRANSFERTS DE FONDS			
B1	Est-ce que vous ou un membre du ménage a migré durant ces derniers douze mois? __	1 = Oui (Aller à B1.1)	0 = Non (Aller à C1)
B1.1	Si oui, combien de membres sont partis ?	Hommes : __ __ Femmes : __ __ Garçons: __ __ Filles : __ __	
B2	Pourquoi les membres du ménage migrent? __		1. Bétail 2. Education 3. travail 4. Autres
B3	Est-ce que cette migration est normale durant cette période de l'année? __	1 = Oui	0 = Non
B4	Où vivent ces membres du ménage quand ils sont en dehors du foyer? __	1 = Djibouti Ville / autre ville (zone urbaine) 3 = En dehors du pays	2 = Autre région (zone rurale) 4 = A l'intérieur de la région
B5	Est-ce que cette personne vous envoie de l'argent?	1 = Oui (aller a B6)	0 = Non (aller a C1)

B6	Combien de fois cette personne vous a envoyé de l'argent pendant les douze derniers mois ?	_	1)Chaque semaine 2)Chaque mois 3)Chaque trois mois 4)Chaque six mois 5)Un seul envoi pendant sa migration 6)Autre
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Section C - PATRIMOINE DU MENAGE ET BETAIL

Possédez-vous ou un membre de votre ménage les biens suivants? (1 = Oui, 0 = Non)						
C1	1. Lit	_	7. Télévision	_	13. Porte-bagages Animaux	_
	2. Matelas	_	8. Téléphone portable/rurale	_	14. Torche	_
	3. Couvertures	_	9. Vélo	_	15. Glacières	_
	4. Moustiquaires	_	10. Charrette	_	16. Frigo	_
	5. Lampe à kérosène	_	11. Moto	_	17. Machine à coudre	_
	6. Radio	_	12. Réservoirs d'eau (jerrican, Outre)	_	18. Ventilateur	_
Combien d'animaux possédez-vous ? (mettre 0 si aucun)						
C2	a. Anes	b. Chameaux	c. Vaches	d. Chèvres	e. Moutons	f. Volaille
	_	_	_	_	_	_

Section D – DEPENSES

Avez-vous dépensé de l'argent sur les articles suivants au cours DU MOIS DERNIER pour la consommation familiale ? <i>Si Non, écrivez 0 et passez à l'article suivant</i>		Dépense calculée au cours du mois dernière en FDJ (Cash/Crédit/Troc)	Quantités reçues de la famille en ville en kg	Avez-vous dépensé de l'argent sur les articles suivants au cours DU MOIS DERNIER pour la consommation familiale? <i>Si Non, écrivez 0 et passez à l'article suivant</i>		Dépense calculée durant le mois dernier en FDJ	Aide reçu de la famille en ville en FDJ
D1	Céréales (maïs, riz, sorgho, blé, pain, pâtes, moudre)			D10	Cafe/Thé		
D2	Racines, tubercules (Pomme de terre)			D11	Savons & articles ménagers		
D3	Légumineuses (haricots, petits pois, arachides, lentils)			D12	Transport (bien, humain)		
D4	Fruits & légumes			D13	Combustibles (bois, pétrole, carburant, etc.)		
D5	Poisson/viande/oeufs/v olaille			D14	Eau (consommation humaine)		
D6	Huile, graisse, beurre Soubac/Suban			D15	Eau (consommation pour le bétail)		
D7	Lait, bour-Ad/moutouk, yoghourt			D16	Aliments du betails		
D8	Lait en poudres			D17	Doma&Tabac&Qua t		
D9	Sucre						
Durant les 12 DERNIERS MOIS, combien avez-vous dépensé sur chacun des articles ou services suivants? Utilisez le tableau suivant, écrire 0 s'il n'y a aucune dépense.							
		Estimations des dépenses en DFJ				Estimations des dépenses en DFJ	
D18	Frais des soins médicaux			D21	Remboursement de dettes		
D19	Vêtements, chaussures			D22	Fêtes, événements sociaux		
D20	Education, frais scolaires, etc.			D23	Coûts des produits vétérinaires		

D2 4	Dans les 12 derniers mois , quels mois/saisons vous avez les plus larges dépenses?	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)					
		Mai	Juin	Juil.	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fev	Mars	April
D2 5	Dans les 12 derniers mois , avez-vous acheté à crédit?	_						1 = Oui			0 = Non (allez a la E1)		
D2 6	Quels sont les mois ou vous avez achetée crédit?	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)					
		Mai	Juin	Juil.	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fev	Mars	April

Section E: CONSOMMATION ALIMENTAIRE

E1	Combien de repas les enfants de + de 12 ans ainsi que les personnes adultes ont-ils mangées hier dans ce ménage ?	_ Nombre de repas
E2	Combien de repas les enfants âgés de 2 à 12 ans ont-ils mangées hier dans ce ménage ? Si il n'y a aucun enfant dans le ménage, écrivez 98 pour N/A	_ _ Nombre de repas
E3 Au cours des 7 DERNIERS JOURS , combien de jours avez-vous consommé les aliments suivants ? QUELLE ETAIT LA PRINCIPALE SOURCE D'APPROVISION D'ALIMENTS? METTRE 0 SI PAS CONSOMME		
	Nombre de jours (0 à 7)	Source Principale
1. Riz	_	_
2. Sorgho (ceci inclus les galettes de sorgho)	_	_
3. Autres céréales (maïs, blé, pain, pâtes etc.)	_	_
4. Pomme de terre	_	_
5. Légumineuses (Haricots, petits pois)	_	_
6. Légumes (y compris les feuilles vertes)	_	_
7. Fruits	_	_
8. Viande (chèvre, boeuf, poulet)	_	_
9. Poisson	_	_
10. Œufs	_	_
11. Lait/Bour-Ad/Soubac/Moutouk/autres produits laitiers	_	_
12. Lait en poudre	_	_
13. Huiles/grasses	_	_
15. Sucre ou produits sucriers (miel, confiture)	_	_
16. Condiments (Sel, épices, petit poisson et autres ingrédients additionnés)	_	_
Source codes:	1 = Propre Production/jardin	2 = Achat
	3 = Crédit	4 = Dons reçu /cadeau (famille, amis)
	5= Chasse/cueillette/pêche	6 = Empruntée
	7 = Aide Alimentaire (zakat, gov. ONG, UN)	

E4	Comment vous considérez l'état nutritionnel du ménage ?	_	1) Bon 2) Acceptable 3) Mauvais
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Section F: SOURCES DE REVENU

F1 Depuis les 12 derniers mois, combien de sources de revenu différentes avez-vous ?	_ _
---	-----

F2 Quelles sont les deux sources de revenu principales? (utilisez les codes d'activité)	F3 En utilisant la méthode de pile proportionnelle, veuillez calculer la contribution relative au revenu total de chaque source (%) Total devant faire = 100%
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A _ _	A _ _ _ %
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B _ _	B _ _ _ %
---------------	-------------------

C _ _	C _ _ _ %
---------------	-------------------

Codes des sources de revenus 1 = Vente de bétail 2 = Production et vente des produits dérivés des animaux (lait, viande, peau...) 3 = Vente de charbon/bois de chauffe 4 = Vente de produits agricoles	5 = Petit commerce 6 = Salaire 7 = Pêche 8 = Dons/cadeaux (Solidarité) 9 = Produits artisanaux 10 = Pension, Indemnités	11 = Vente de l'aide alimentaire 12 = Transfert 13 = Travail journalier 14 = Mendicité 15 = Transports (camion/animal) 16 = Autre
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F4	Pendant quels mois vous avez NORMALEMENT plus des difficultés à avoir des revenus ?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Hagaa (été)</th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Jillaal (Hiver)</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Mai</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Juin</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Juil.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">août</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Sep</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Oct</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Nov</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Dec</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Jan.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Fev</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">April</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)						Mai	Juin	Juil.	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	April													
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		Mai	Juin	Juil.	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	April																																					
_ Mettre 0 dans la case si le ménage n'a pas eu des problèmes																																																		

F5	Vos revenus ont-ils changé, comparé à la même époque l'année dernière ? 1= Pas de changement 2=Augmente 3=Diminue	_
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F6	Combien de membre du ménage entre 18- 59 ans ont reçu/gagnéun revenu dans les 12 derniers mois?	_ _
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F7	Combien de membre du ménage de moins de 18 ans (enfants) ont reçu/gagnéun revenu dans les 12 derniers mois?	_ _
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Section G : STRATEGIES DE SURVIE

G1 Il y a-t-il des mois où vous avez des difficultés à vous procurer suffisamment de nourriture pour votre ménage? (Non aller à G4)												1 = Oui	0 = Non
G2 Si oui quels sont les mois où vous avez des difficultés à vous procurer suffisamment de nourriture?	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)						
	Mai	Juin	Juil	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fev	Mars	April	
G3 : Quelle est la raison ?							1) Pas de travail/source des revenus pendant ces mois 2) augmentation des prix pendant ces mois 3) Pas des biens sur les marchés 4) Sécheresse 5) Autre						
G4 : Durant le sept dernier jours , avez-vous eu des moments où vous n'avez pas eu assez d'argent pour acheter de la nourriture ou faire face aux dépenses essentielles (santé, combustible, écoles, etc.)?	1 = Oui						0 = Non						

G5. : Combien de jours dans les 7 derniers jours est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre ménage a du faire une des choses suivantes?		Nombre de jours (0 à 7)	
G5.1	Vous résoudre à acheter les aliments les moins préférés et les moins chers		
G5.2	Emprunter les aliments ou compter sur l'aide des amis ou des parents		
G5.3	Limiter la quantité/portion de nourriture aux repas		
G5.4	Réduire la consommation pour adultes dans le but de permettre aux petits enfants de manger		
G5.5	Réduire le nombre de repas par jour		
G5.6	Acheter des éléments à crédit/Mendicité		
G5.7	Migration anormale pour trouver du travail	1 = Oui	0 = Non
G5.8	Retirer les enfants de l'école	1 = Oui	0 = Non
G5.9	Envoyer les femmes/filles travailler	1 = Oui	0 = Non
G5.10	Vente des biens productifs, animaux ou autre	1 = Oui	0 = Non
G5.11	Vente des animaux reproducteurs (femelles)	1 = Oui	0 = Non
G6	Avez-vous mis en vente un de vos biens ces 12 derniers mois?		1 = Oui 0 = Non (sauter à G9)
G7	Si oui, est ce que cette/ces ventes sont?		1 = Habituelle/normal (aller à G9) 2 = inhabituelle/anormal
G8	Si inhabituelle/anormal, dites-nous la raison principale de cette/ces ventes?	 Raison principale	1 = achat de nourriture 2 = payer des frais médicaux 3 = payer les frais de scolarité 4 = payer pour éclairage/combustion 5 = un événement social (mariage, funérailles) ou festivité 6 = pour rembourser des dettes 7 = pas utile à la famille 8 = remplacement pour un animal 9 = autre : _____
G9	Avez-vous vendu ou échangé certains de vos animaux ces 12 derniers mois?		1 = Oui 0 = Non (sauter à H)
G10	Si oui, est ce que cette/ces ventes sont?		1 = Habituelle/normal (aller à H) 2 = inhabituelle/anormal

G11	Si inhabituelle/anormal, dites-nous la raison principale de cette/ces ventes?	1 = achat de nourriture 2= payer des frais médicaux 3 = payer les frais de scolarité 4= payer pour éclairage/combustion 5 = un événement social (mariage, funérailles) ou festivité
	Raison principale _	6= pour rembourser des dettes 7 = pas utile a la famille 8= remplacement pour un autre animal 9 =autre : _____

SECTION H: CHOCS (Dans les 12 derniers mois)

H1 - Quel ont été les Chocs (=Problèmes) importants durant les 12 derniers mois (voir les codes ci-dessous)	H1.1 _ _ _	1. Perte d'emploi d'un membre du ménage 2. Diminution du revenu d'un membre du ménage 3. Maladie grave ou accident d'un membre du ménage 4. Décès du générateur des sources de revenu du ménage 5. Faible/Peu de reproduction du bétail 6. Mort du bétail 7. Flambée des prix des denrées alimentaires 8. Flambée des prix des combustibles /du transport 9. Vol d'un bien productif 10. Sécheresse/pluies irrégulières, période de sécheresse prolongée 11. Insécurité/violences 12. Autre _____ 13. Pas de chocs (aller à I1)											
	H1.2 _ _ _												
	H1.3 _ _ _												
H2 - Le Choc a-t-il diminué vos revenus ou provoqué une perte de biens (bétail, animal de bât, etc.)?	_	1 = Oui	0 = Non										
H3 - Le Choc a-t-il diminué votre CAPACITE à avoir assez de nourriture pour manger ?	_	1 = Oui	0 = Non										
H4 - Le ménage a-t-il récupéré les pertes induites par ce choc ?	_	0 = Non (allez à H5) 1 = Oui (allez à H6) 2 = En partie (allez à H5) 98 =NA											
H5 - Si la réponse de H4 est 0 ou 2 , Pendant combien de temps allez-vous devoir continuer à compenser ce choc? (nombre de mois)	_ _ _	Ne sais pas = 98											
H6	En quels mois est ce que le premier choc a eu lieu?	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)					
		Mai	Juin	Juil.	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	April

H7	En quels mois est ce que le deuxième choc a eu lieu?	Hagaa (été)						Jillaal (Hiver)					
		Mai	Juin	Juil.	août	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Fev	Mars	April

SECTION I – ASSISTANCE	
I1	Est-ce que votre ménage a reçu de l'aide durant les 12 derniers Moisde la famille, zakat, ONG, collègues, etc ? __ 1 = Oui, 0 = Non (Aller à I8)
I2	Si oui, De qui avez-vous reçu de l'aide ? Première source d'aide __ Deuxième source d'aide __ 1. Famille/collègues/amis 2. Zakat 3. Gouvernement 4. ONG 5. Nations Unis 6. Autre : _____
I3	Si oui, qu'avez-vous reçu ? Entourez tout ce qui est vrai 1. Argent 2. Vivres 3. Aide Médicale 4. Vêtements 5. Bétail 6. Eau 7. Intrants de Pêche / Agricoles 8. Bon d'échange 9. Autre (précisez): _____
I4	En comparaison avec l'année dernière cette aide a-t-elle changée? __ 1= pas de changement 2= Augmentation 3=Diminution
I5	Si VIVRE, quel type de programmes? Entourez tout ce qui est vrai 1. Distribution générale de nourriture 2. Vivre pour le travail/formation 3. Assistance nutritionnel dans un centre de sante 4. Vivre a l'école 5. autre : _____
I6	Si ARGENT, quel type de programmes? Entourez tout ce qui est vrai 1. Distribution générale d'argent 2. Argent pour le travail/formation 3. Autre : _____
I7	Si ARGENT, combien avez-vous reçus dans les 12 derniers mois ? __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ FD
I8	Avez-vous donné de l'aide en nature ou en espèce pendant les 12 derniers mois ? __ 1 = Oui, 0 = Non(Aller à J1)
I9	Quelle est la valeur de l'aide que vous avez donnée ? (Estimez en FD) __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ , __ FD

Section J – Santé et Nutrition des Enfants

POSEZ CES QUESTIONS UNIQUEMENT S'IL Y A DES ENFANTS 6 a 59 MOIS DANS LE MENAGE OU LES FEMMES 15 a 49 ANS. Lisez: Maintenant j'aimerais vous poser quelques questions sur vos enfants (*Continuez l'entretien avec la maman*)

J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12
Prénom de l'enfant	Code de maman	PB Mères	Si la date de naissance est disponible sur le livret médical, entrez les données (si la date est disponible aller à J7) Utilisez le format Jour/mois /année	Mois de naissance (Jan =01 Dec = 12)	Année de naissance 2007-20012	Age de l'enfant en mois (06-59)	Sexe de l'enfant 1 Masculin 2 Féminin	Etes-vous la mère de [nom de l'enfant] 1 = Oui 2 = Non → J14	Avez-vous allaité? Si non →J14 1 = Oui 2 = Non	L'allaitiez-vous encore ? Si non →J14 1 = Oui 2 = Non	A-t-il été uniquement nourri au sein hier ? 1 = Oui 2 = Non
1	__	___.__ cm	__/__/__	__	_____	__	__	__	__	__	__
2	__	___.__ cm	__/__/__	__	_____	__	__	__	__	__	__
3	__	___.__ cm	__/__/__	__	_____	__	__	__	__	__	__
4	__	___.__ cm	__/__/__	__	_____	__	__	__	__	__	__

J13	J14	J15	J16	J17	J18	J19	J20	J21	J22	
Nombre de l'enfant (même ordre que dans J1)	Combien de fois l'avez-vous allaité hier pendant la journée et pendant la nuit ?	Lui a-t-on donné hier de la nourriture solide, semi-solide ou liquide ? non →J16 1 = Oui 2 = Non 9 = Ne sait pas	Combien de fois hier l'avez-vous nourri avec des aliments solides, semi solides ou liquides ?	A-t-il été malade au cours des deux dernières semaines? 1 = Oui 2 = Non → J20 3 = Ne sait pas → J20	L'enfant a eu de la fièvre au cours des deux dernières semaines? 1 = Oui 2 = Non 3 = Ne sait pas	L'enfant a eu de la toux au cours des deux dernières semaines? 1 = Oui 2 = Non 3 = Ne sait pas	L'enfant a eu de la diarrhée au cours des deux dernières semaines 1 = Oui 2 = Non 3 = Ne sait pas	L'enfant a-t-il reçu des médicaments de déparasitages au cours des six derniers mois? 1 = Oui 2 = Non 3 = Ne sait pas	PB Enfant	L'enfant est-il inscrit dans un programme nutritionnel? 1 Oui 2 Non →Fin de l'entretien
1	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	___.__ cm	__
2	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	___.__ cm	__
3	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	___.__ cm	__
4	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	___.__ cm	__