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WFP/Venkat Dheeravath

Papua New Guinea

mVAM Food Security & Livelihoods Monitoring System

Report 4 | March 2018



Produced by WFP in support of National Disaster Centre, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, National Statistics Office and the Government of Papua New Guinea

Contacts and Information

This Papua New Guinea Food Security & Livelihoods Monitoring System Report is jointly produced by the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Disaster Centre, the National Statistics Office, and the United Nations World Food Programme. For further information please contact:

Department of Agriculture
and Livestock
Brown Konabe
Director, Food Security
Branch
Port Moresby, Papua New
Guinea
Email: bkonabe@gmail.com
Mobile: +675 71691483

National Disaster Centre
Martin Moses
Acting Director
Port Moresby, Papua New
Guinea
Email:
MMose@pngndc.gov.pg
Mobile: +675 76289180

National Statistics Office
Roko Koloma
National Statistician
National Statistics Office
Port Moresby, Papua New
Guinea
Email: rkoloma@nso.gov.pg
Mobile: +675 71782752

United Nations
World Food Programme
Siemon Hollema
Senior Programme Policy
Adviser
WFP Regional Bureau for Asia
& the Pacific
Email:
Siemon.hollema@wfp.org
Mobile: +66 845558991

Papua New Guinea Food Security & Livelihoods Monitoring System

FOREWORD



March 2018

On behalf of the Government of Papua New Guinea, we are pleased to present the findings from the latest round of the mobile food security and livelihoods monitoring system, conducted from 6 November to 26 December 2017.

Initiated by the World Food Programme (WFP) in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), the National Statistics Office and the National Disaster Centre (NDC), these assessments provide an indispensable window into the current food security situation of communities and households throughout the country.

This latest survey highlights that food insecurity remains a serious concern in Papua New Guinea. With the commitment of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2) of zero hunger, our Government and development partners must do everything possible to ensure the basic human right to food.

It is critical that we create policies, strategies and programmes that build community resilience within our villages.

It is our hope that this report will invigorate our efforts to further investigate the status and underlying causes of food insecurity, especially in potential “hot spot” areas, and to better prepare our communities for future shocks and strengthen their ability to cope when they do occur.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vele Pat Ila'ava
Secretary
Department of Agriculture and Livestock
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Roko Koloma
National Statistician
National Statistics Office
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Martin Moses
Acting Director
National Disaster Centre
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

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KEY MESSAGES



Between 6 November and 26 December 2017 the World Food Programme (WFP), in support of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), the National Statistics Office, and the National Disaster Centre (NDC), conducted the fourth nation-wide mobile survey. The survey was carried out in 326 LLGs (Local Level Government) and a total of 4,450 respondents were interviewed by phone from the Digicel call centre in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea (PNG).



Approximately 25 percent of households surveyed throughout the country were estimated to be severely food insecure according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), an official indicator used to track progress towards the SDG target of zero hunger. While not directly comparable to the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) used in the three previous surveys, a deterioration is evident across a range of indicators that the monitoring system has measured since January 2016. In the 22 LLGs deemed as “food insecurity hotspots”, an estimated 310,665 people (~ 62,133 households) are severely food insecure. Tribal conflict, the recent elections, and drought were among the common reported causes of food insecurity.



LLGs in Enga, Hela, Southern Highlands and Western Highlands provinces experienced substantially above-normal temperatures between August and October 2017. Survey respondents in these areas reported incidence of drought impacting their staple crops (mainly kaukau). As climate change continues apace, its increasing threat to subsistence farming beckons close monitoring and development of programmes and policies tailored to help rural farmers better adapt to these conditions.



While agricultural inputs remained steadily available, **there was a slight increase in the proportion of households reporting much less than normal production of food gardens in their communities;** particularly among respondents from Awi/Pori Rural LLG of Hela Province and Simbai Rural LLG of Madang Province. The main reason was attributed to erratic rain conditions, either flooding or drought. Many of these households also conveyed that many households in their village were suffering from hunger, further highlighting the vitality of home and community gardens in meeting the food needs of households, especially in rural parts of PNG.



The supply of main staple food commodities was mainly normal or slightly less than normal. However, of noteworthy, extreme shortage of staple supplies was reported in nearly half of the estimated “hunger hotspot” rural LLGs. The median reported price for a heap of kaukau remained stable over the past year at around 2PGK; the price of banana and cassava showed a gradual decrease, and conversely the price of a heap of yams doubled over the last year to 5PGK, resulting as the most expensive commodity. While the median reported price of rice has remained stable at around 5PGK per kilo.



Supply of drinking water remained relatively good, with only about 8 percent of survey respondents reporting an extreme shortage of (or no) drinking water in their community. Similarly, the rate of reported child illness amongst households with children continued to show a gradual decline. The proportion of surveyed households with children reporting that their children were suffering any kind of **illness fell by half to 12.5 percent** in the current survey compared to 24 percent in April-June 2017, 30 percent during the same time last year (Nov-Dec 2016), and 47 percent during the peak of El Nino (Jan-Feb 2016).



As observed in past surveys, households dependent on livestock-keeping and garden crops as their main source of income are more vulnerable to being severely food insecure than their peers. Considering the substantial dependency of much of PNG’s population on garden-crop agriculture (80 percent is semi-dependent on rainfed subsistence farming, and more than three quarters of the food consumed in the country is locally grown), this persistent trend continues to highlight that **a great proportion of PNG’s population have very little resilience to cope with adverse shocks,** be it climate-related or otherwise.

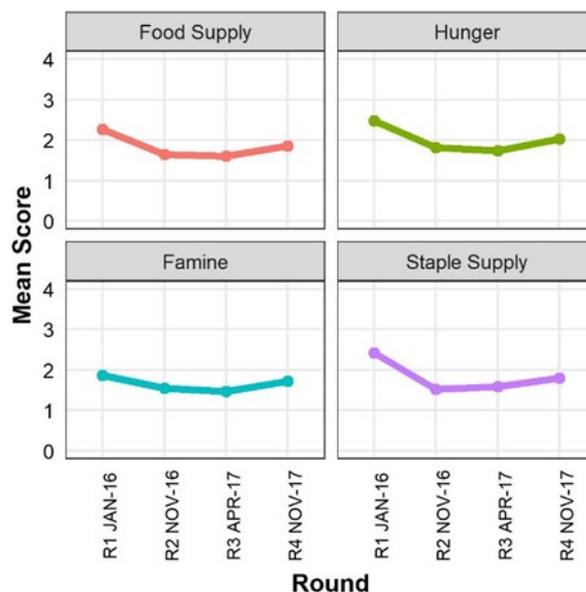
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FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

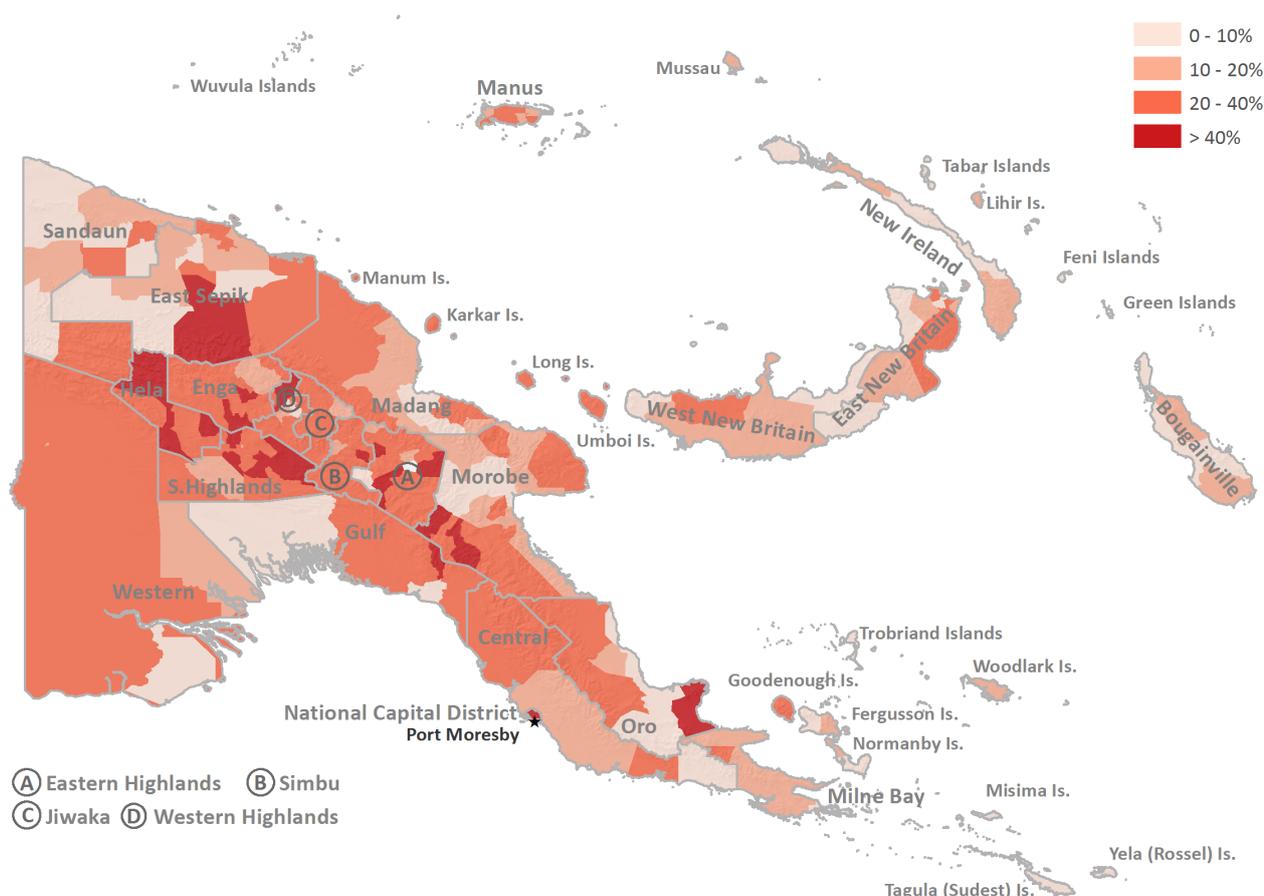
Map 1 presents the proportion of surveyed households estimated to be severely food insecure according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)¹. Across the country approximately 25 percent of surveyed households were estimated to be severely food insecure, which is equivalent to a household having gone an entire day without food due to lack of money or resources. This estimation cannot be directly compared to the reported food security status of the surveyed population in the three previous mVAM surveys, as in those surveys a different indicator was used—the Household Food Insecurity Experience Scale (HFIAS). Changes in household food security will be monitored in successive survey rounds using the FIES.

However, a deterioration in food security is evident across a range of food security indicators that the monitoring system has measured since January 2016 (see Figure 1). Fortunately, the current situation is in no way comparable to that observed in the aftermath of the El Nino-induced crisis of 2015.

Figure 1. Status of main food security indicators across 4 rounds of mVAM surveys (2016-17)



Map 1. Severe Food Insecurity - December 2017



¹ The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) was used as the measure of food insecurity in this round of the Food Security & Livelihoods Monitoring System to align with global standards. The FIES is recognized as the primary indicator for tracking a country's progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture." While not directly comparable to the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) used previously, the two measures are similar. A more comprehensive overview of the indicator and the underlying methodology can be found in the [FIES Technical Report](#).

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FOOD INSECURITY HOTSPOTS

Table 1 presents the LLGs identified as having the worst levels of food insecurity according to the FIES (those with 40% or higher prevalence of households considered to be severely food insecure). In the 22 LLGs deemed as “food insecurity hotspots”, about 310,665 people (~ 62,133 HH’s) are estimated to be severely food insecure based on the 2017 projected population estimates using 2011 Census population data. These findings are indicative and merit further on-site validation.

Table 1. Food Insecurity Hotspots - LLGs with highest reported levels of food insecurity according to the FIES

Province	District	LLG	Population (2017 projected)	Severe Food Insecurity (% of surveyed population)	Severe Food Insecurity (projected # of population)
Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	AWI/PORI RURAL	24,872	50.4	12,535
Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	POROMA RURAL	50,749	50.4	25,577
Morobe	Menyamy	KOME RURAL	34,959	48.9	17,095
Southern Highlands	Kagua-Erave	KAGUA RURAL	33,025	47.8	15,786
Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	WIRU RURAL	32,235	47.0	15,150
Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	KEWABI RURAL	17,275	46.9	8,102
Eastern Highlands	Unggai-Bena	UNGGAI RURAL	27,366	46.6	12,753
Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	NEMBI PLATEAU RURAL	30,462	46.6	14,195
Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	IALIBU URBAN	8,352	45.3	3,783
Chimbu	Chuave	ELIMBARI RURAL	15,773	45.3	7,145
Enga	Wabag	WABAG RURAL	63,494	44.6	28,318
Southern Highlands	Mendi-Munihu	LAI VALLEY RURAL	66,558	44.4	29,552
Enga	Kandep	KANDEP RURAL	49,504	44.0	21,782
Southern Highlands	Imbonggu	IMBONGGU RURAL	30,389	43.8	13,310
Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	EAST PANGIA RURAL	18,821	43.8	8,244
Hela	Komo-Magarima	KOMO RURAL	22,184	43.7	9,694
Southern Highlands	Mendi-Munihu	KARINTS RURAL	41,307	43.7	18,051
Western Highlands	Mul-Baiyer	BAIYER RURAL	38,705	43.3	16,759
Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	SOUTH KOROKA RURAL	24,567	42.2	10,367
Gulf	Kerema	KAINTIBA RURAL	16,018	41.9	6,712
Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	LAKE KOPIAGO RURAL	21,223	41.0	8,701
Hela	Komo-Magarima	UPPER WAGE	17,541	40.2	7,051
Total estimated severely insecure population					310,665

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Among the responses given for the situation in these “hot spot” areas, tribal conflict, the recent elections and drought were among the most common reasons given for the food insecurity (see Box 1).

Several correlations between certain underlying conditions at the LLG level (as captured in the survey) and severe food insecurity were found. Among the factors correlated with food insecurity include low education levels, high temperatures between August and October 2017, and dependency on *kaukau* as the main staple food.² The remainder of this report seeks to explore these and other underlying causes of food insecurity in Papua New Guinea to provide the important contact policy-makers need for addressing the situation.

Box 1. In the words of the respondents

“Due to election and tribal fight, there is shortage of food.” - Respondent from AWI/PORI RURAL, Hela Province

“We are experiencing a food shortage due to inconsistent weather conditions where [the] sun is too hot and if [it] continues we will have a real disaster.” - Respondent from KOMÉ RURAL, Morobe Province

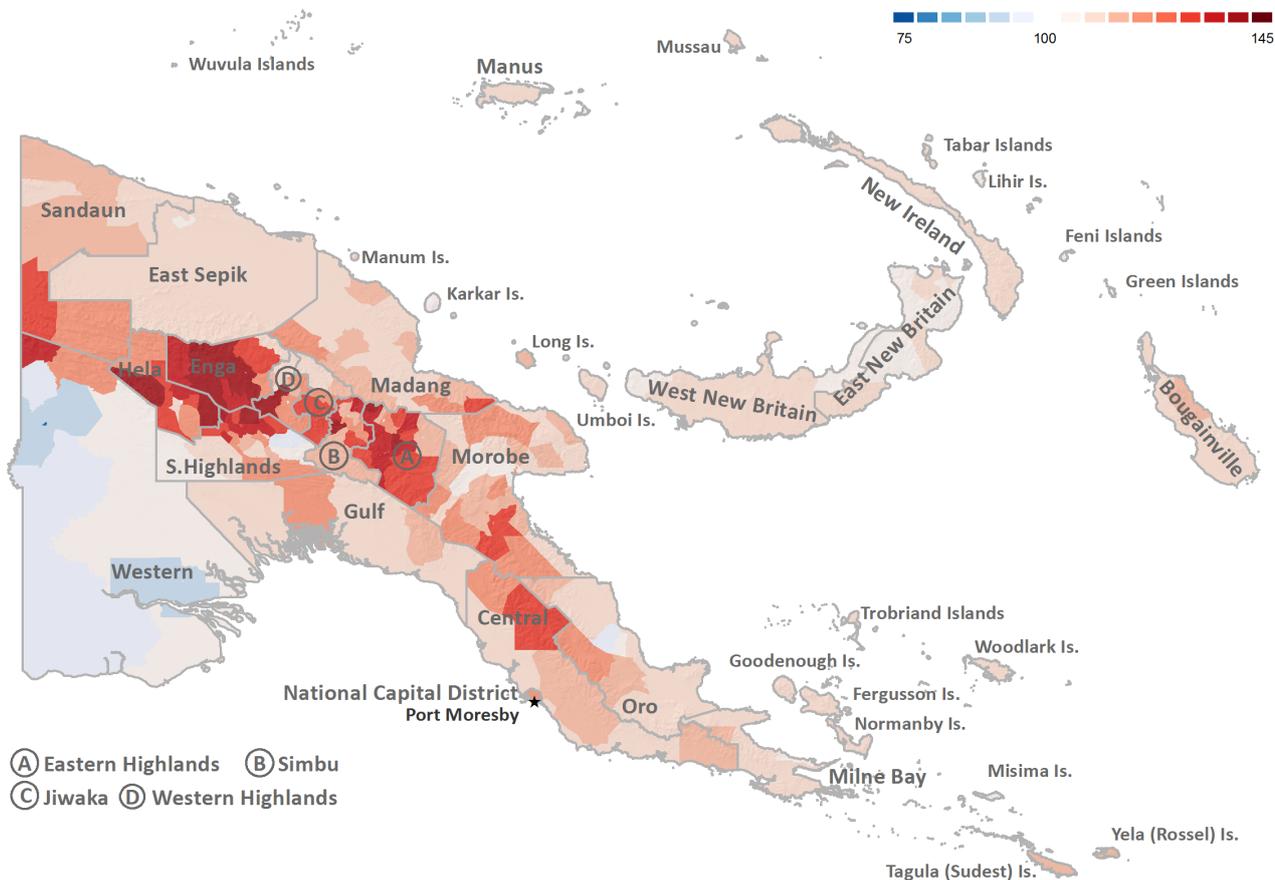
“There’s shortage of food due to drought and the soil is infertile due to the dry season.” Respondent from WIRU RURAL, Southern Highlands Province

CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Map 2 presents the anomaly between average temperatures in September 2017 throughout Papua New Guinea and the historical average.³ LLGs in Enga, Hela, Southern Highlands and Western Highlands provinces experienced substantially warmer temperatures in September (as well as October and August) than normal. These findings are consistent with respondent feedback in these areas which highlighted the incidence of drought having impacted their crops (mainly *kaukau* in this part of the country).

As climate change continues apace, its increasing threat to subsistence farming beckons close monitoring and development of programmes and policies tailored to help rural farmers better adapt to these conditions.

Map 2. Temperature anomaly in September 2017



² It is important to note here that correlation does not imply causation.

³ Data from CHIRPS.

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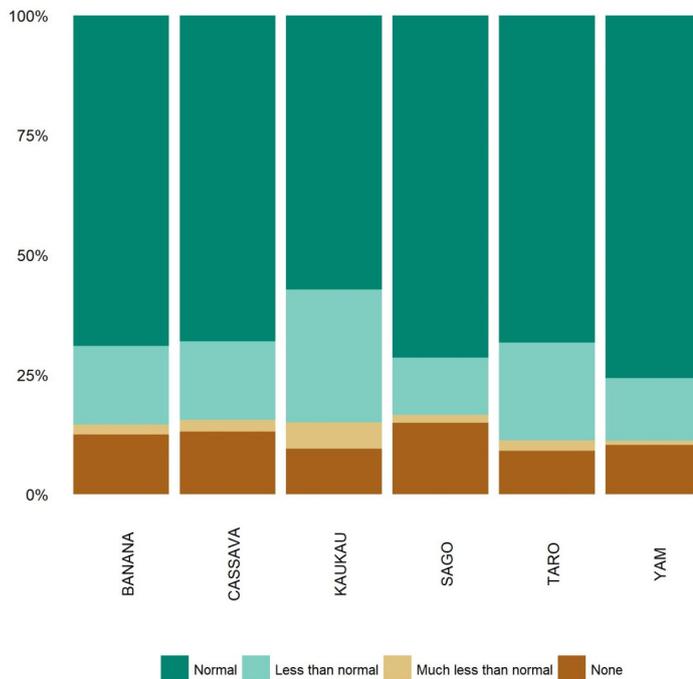


FOOD GARDENS AND PLANTING MATERIALS

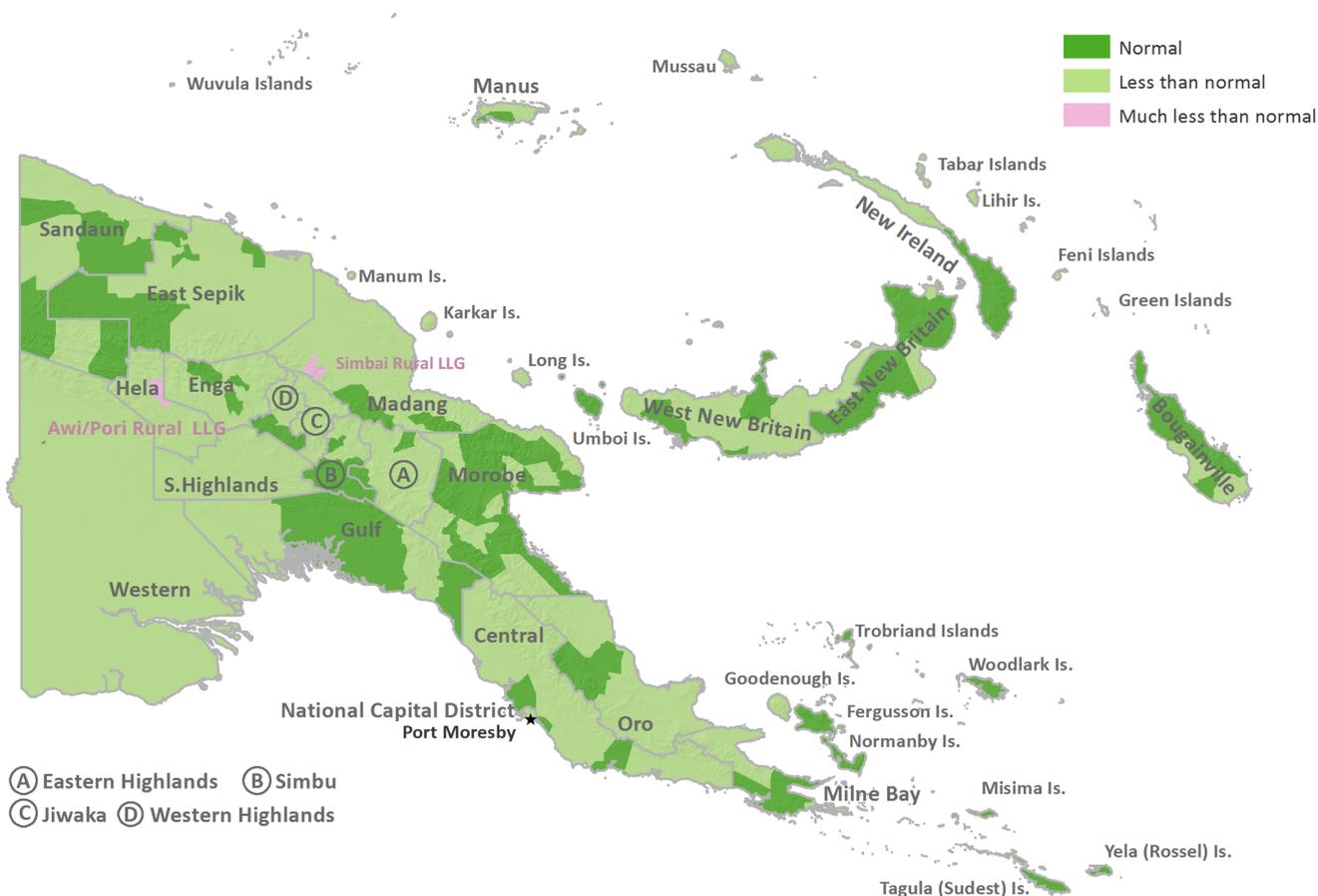
Figure 2 shows the reported availability of agricultural inputs (seeds, cuttings, etc.) at the community level by type of main staple. As observed in previous survey rounds, input supply continues to be mostly sufficiently available in markets and shops where they are normally sold.

There was a slight increase in the proportion of respondents reporting much less than normal production of food gardens in their communities from 6 percent in June to nearly 10 percent in December, particularly among respondents from Awi/Pori Rural LLG of Hela Province and Simbai Rural LLG of Madang Province (Map 3). The main reason was attributed to erratic rain conditions - either flooding or drought. Most of these respondents (75%) also noted that many households in their village were suffering from hunger. This further highlights the importance of home and community gardens in meeting the food needs of households, especially in rural parts of PNG.

Figure 2. Supply of planting materials for main staple- December



Map 3. Production level of food gardens compared to normal — December 2017



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MARKETS AND PRICES

Figure 3 shows that the median reported prices for the main staple food commodities (in PGK) at local markets have varied over time by commodity. The median reported price for a heap of kaukau, the most widely grown and consumed staple, remained stable over the past year at around 2PGK; while the price of banana and cassava showed a gradual decrease. In contrast, the price of a heap of yams doubled over the last year to 5PGK, resulting as the most expensive commodity. Meanwhile the price of Taro and Sago has shown wider variability, increasing and decreasing between survey over the past year. While the median reported price of rice has remained stable at around 5PGK per kilo (Figure 4).

The supply of staples was mainly normal or slightly less than normal throughout the country (Map 4).

However, extreme shortage of staple supplies was reported in eight of the estimated "hunger hotspot" rural LLGs: Awi/Pori Rural, Elimnari Rural, Kandep Rural, Karints Rural, Lai Valley Rural, Nembi Plateau Rural, Upper Wwage and Wiru Rural.

Figure 4. Price per kg (median) of rice by round

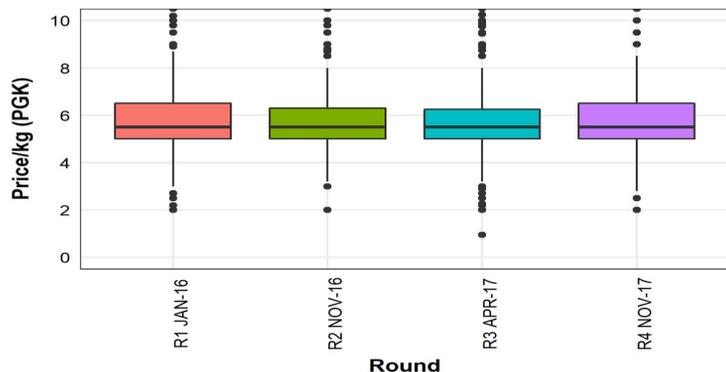
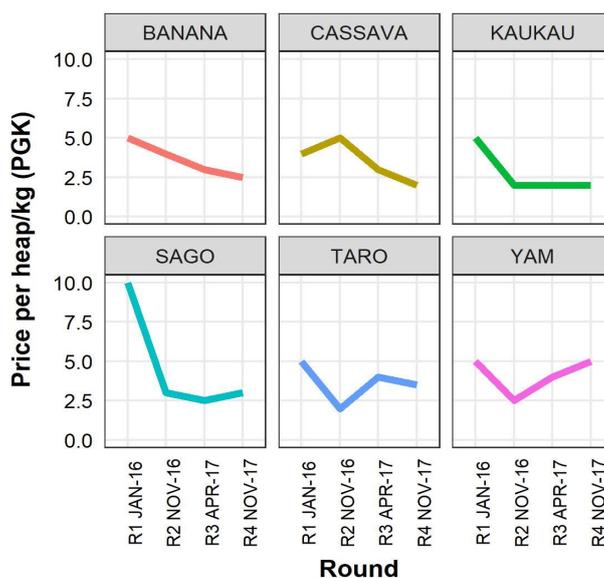
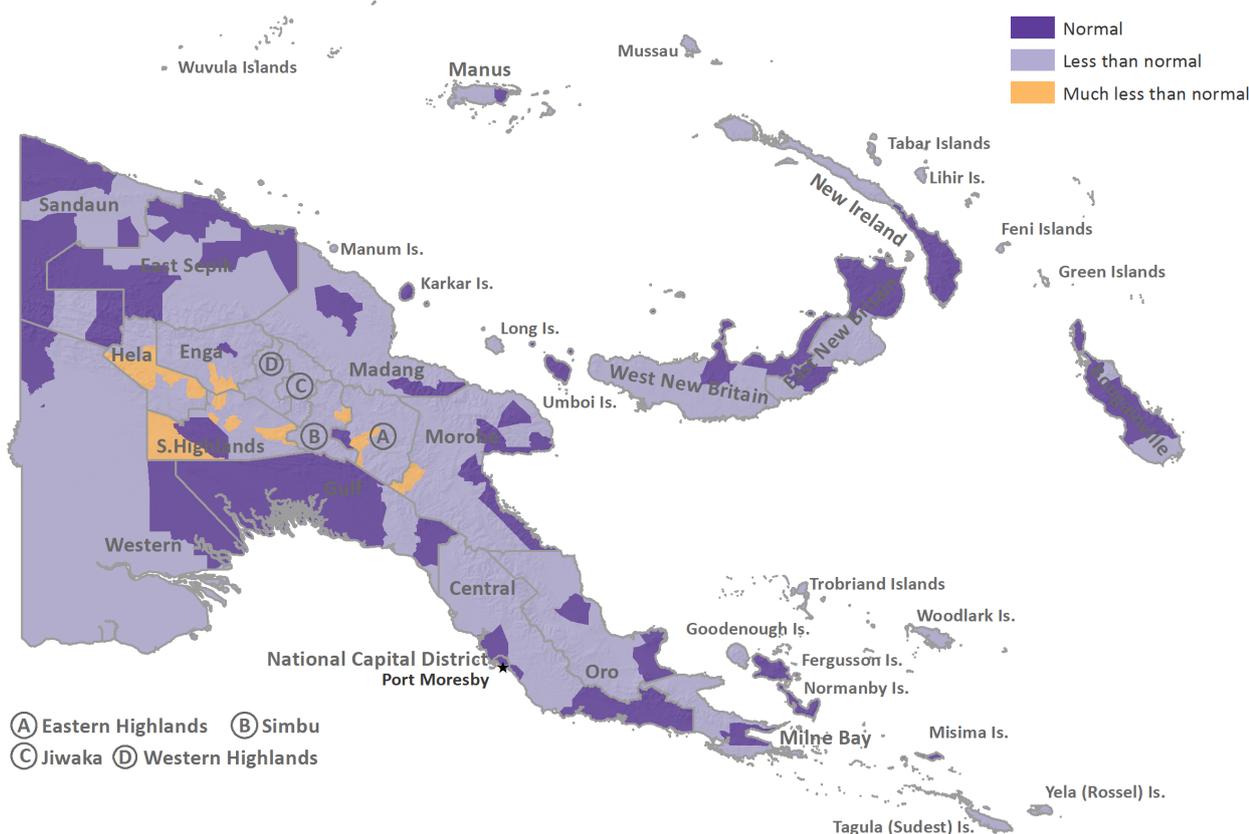


Figure 3. Price per heap/kg (median) of main staple by survey round



Map 4. Supply of main staple food commodities — December 2017



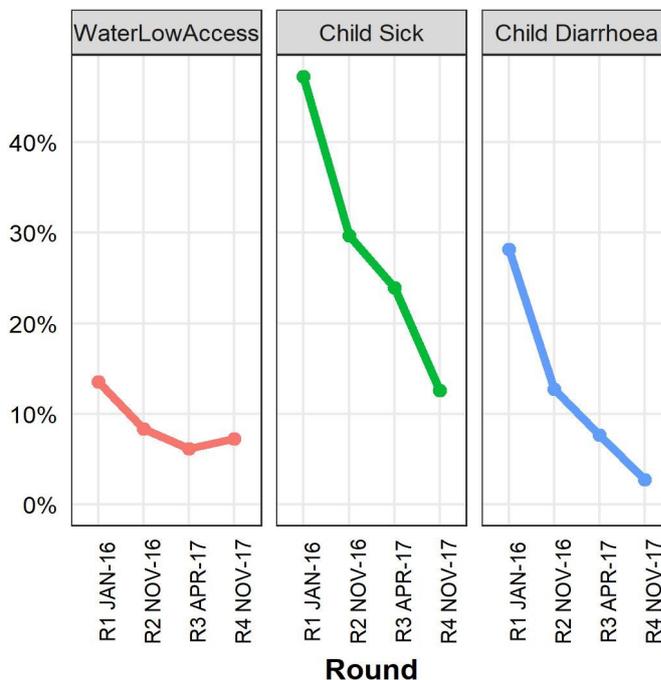
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WATER ACCESS AND HEALTH SITUATION

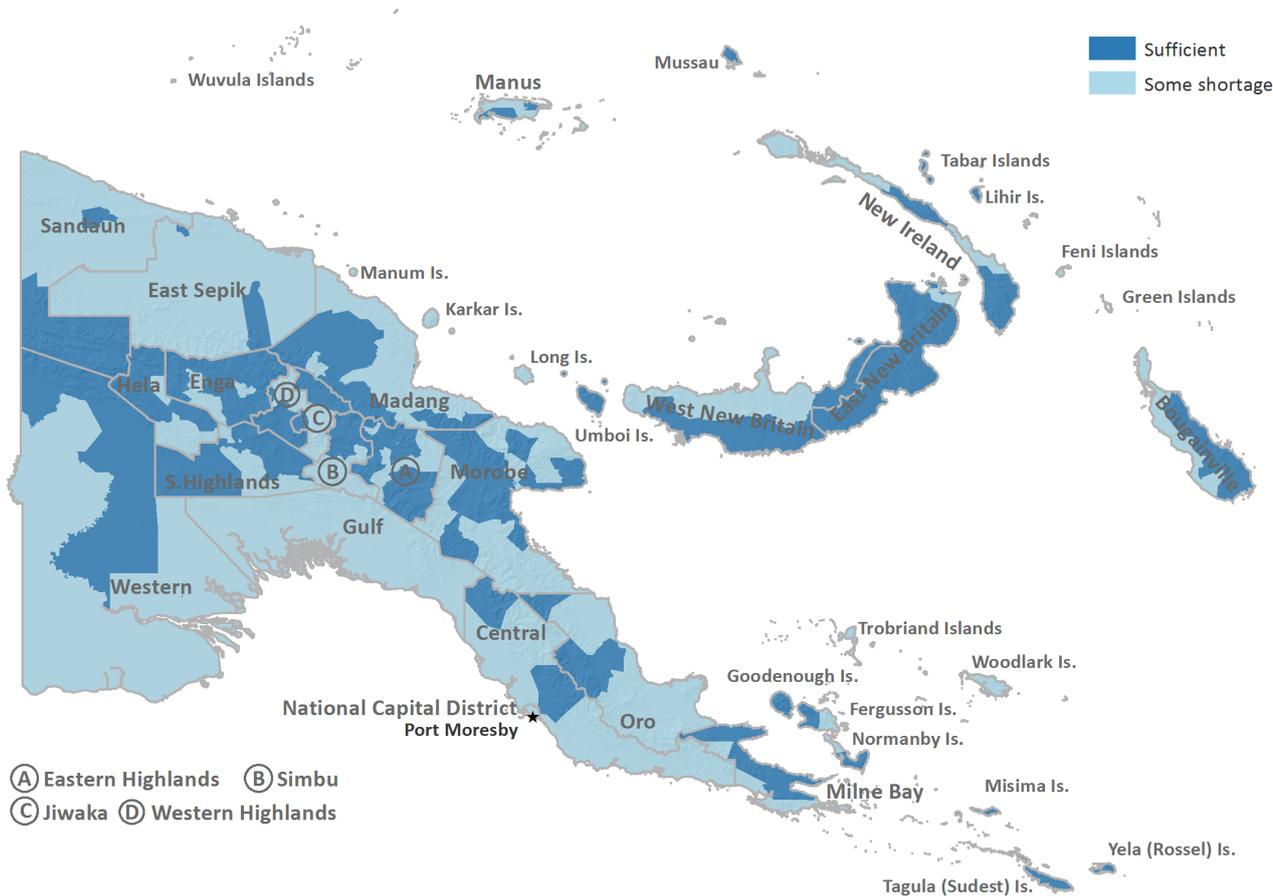
Supply of drinking water remained good, with about 8 percent of survey respondents reporting an extreme shortage of (or no) drinking water in their community (Figure 5). As a result, all LLGs were classified as having either sufficient or some shortage of drinking water based on respondents' reports for their community (Map 5).

Similarly, the rate of reported child illness amongst households with children continued to show a gradual decline, falling by half, to an all-time recorded low. In the current survey, 12.5 percent of surveyed households with children reported that their children were suffering any kind of illness, as compared to 24 percent in April-June 2017, 30 percent during the same time last year (Nov-Dec 2016), and 47 during the peak of El Nino (Jan-Feb 2016). As such, only 13 LLGs were classified as having a high concentration (>40%) of reported cases of child illness. Consequently, the prevalence of children suffering from Diarrhea, which has been previously correlated with water access, also decreased to an all-time low (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Prevalence of reported water supply, child illness and child diarrhoea by survey round

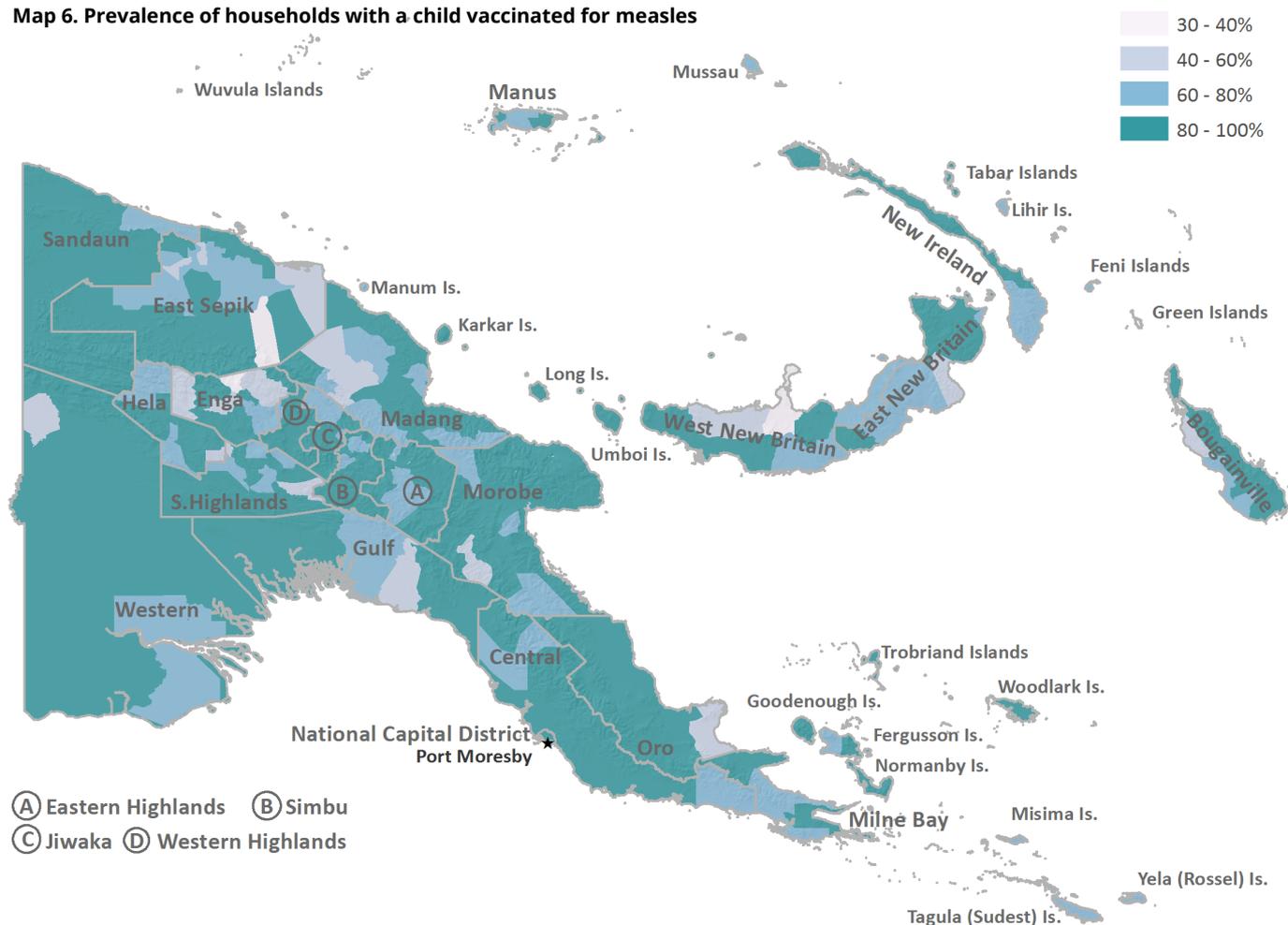


Map 5. Drinking water supply (reported) by LLG — December 2017



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Map 6. Prevalence of households with a child vaccinated for measles



Most surveyed households which children reported that their children received vaccination for Measles before they were 5 years old (Map 6).



GENDER & LIVELIHOODS

A slightly smaller proportion of female-headed households were found to be moderately and severely food insecure (Figure 6). This is a change from previous rounds, where female-headed households were more vulnerable. This is likely a reflection of the change in methodology used in Round 4; future data collection rounds will reveal if this difference is persistent.

Consistent with findings from previous rounds, respondents reporting livestock as the main income activity were more likely to be severely food insecure than their peers. Those depending on garden crops were similarly vulnerable, while salaried workers (civil servants and technical professionals) were the least affected by food insecurity concerns (Figure 7).

Considering the substantial dependency of much of PNG's population on garden-crop agriculture (80 percent is semi-dependent on rainfed subsistence farming, and more than three quarters of the food consumed in the country is locally grown), this persistent trend continues to highlight that a great proportion of PNG's population have very little resilience to cope with adverse shocks, be it climate-related or otherwise.

Figure 6. Severe food insecurity by gender of household

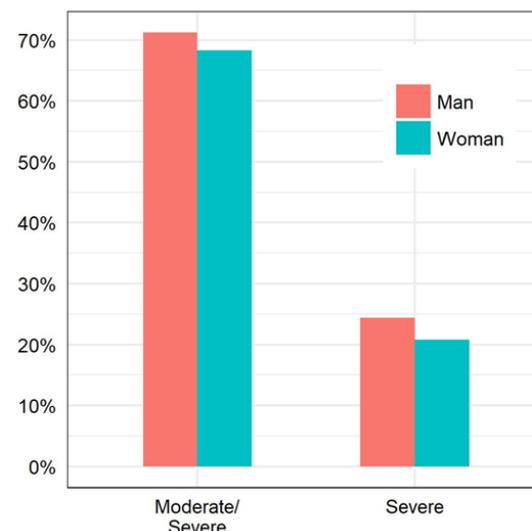
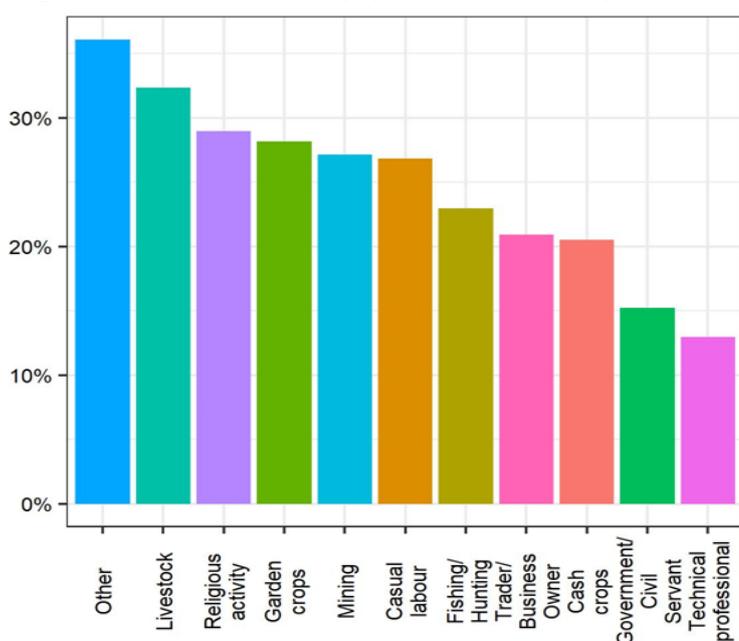


Figure 7. Severe food insecurity by main income activity



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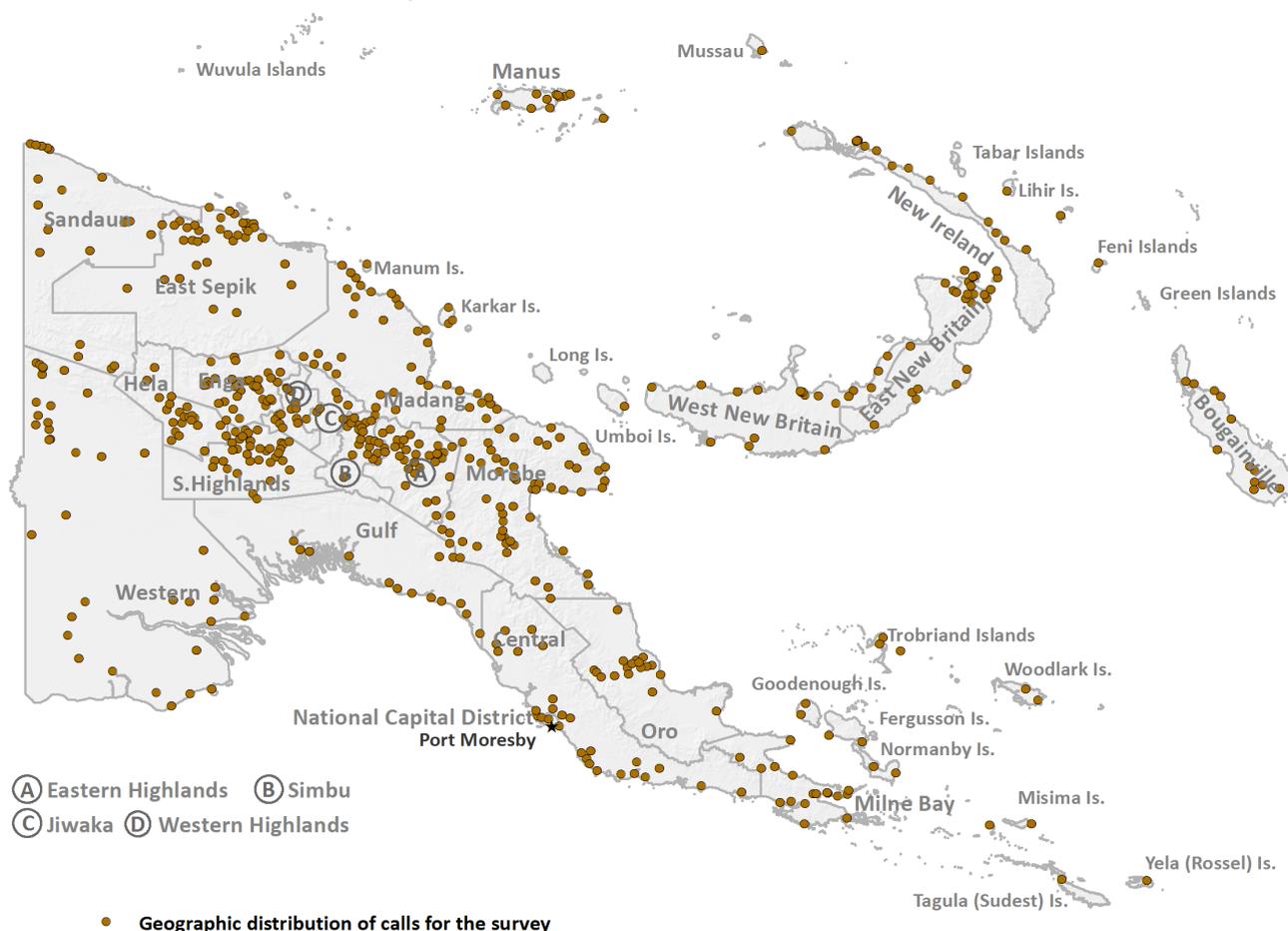


METHODOLOGY

WFP in partnership with National Disaster Center (NDC), Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) and the National Statics Office (NSO) has established a remote, mobile-based food security surveillance and analysis system in PNG. Three nation-wide mobile food security assessments have previously been completed (Jan-Feb 2016, Nov-Dec 2016, and May-June 2017); this fourth survey round was conducted in November-December 2017, the findings of which are presented in this report.

For the current survey, Digicel operators interviewed a total of 4,450 households across all 326 LLGs (Map 7) by phone between 6 November and 26 December 2017. Surveys were conducted in the two main languages spoken in Papua New Guinea: Tok Pisin and English.

Map 7. Geographic distribution of calls by survey



The sampling methodology initially prioritized households reached during the previous three surveys. Additional households were then randomly selected from Digicel's mobile subscriber database.

Within each LLG, the survey targeted 19 households for interview. However, due to the location of Digicel's mobile phone reception towers and the current location of the mobile phone subscribers, achieving this target was not always possible. Thus, some LLGs had far more than 19 interviews and some far fewer. Details on the number of households sampled per LLG are provided in Annex II. Any population figures used in this report represent projections from the 2011 Census using regional growth rates.

As per standard survey procedures, respondents' consent was obtained prior to the interviews. All respondents received a 2 kina airtime credit incentive after completing the survey. Annex I presents the full questionnaire used in the follow-up survey. A total of eleven operators conducted the interviews (seven female and four male).

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Limitations

Mobile phone survey results tend to be skewed by wealthier households and those living in urban areas as these populations are more likely to own or have access to mobile phones. Despite mobile service coverage of 80 percent as of early 2016, an estimated 65 percent of the population of over 7.7 million do not have access to a mobile phone – the country currently has just about 3 million unique subscribers. (Although it is also worth noting that while penetration is measured using subscription data, the percentage of actual usage may be higher as mobile access is communal in rural PNG societies. A handset is usually shared among groups and families).

In addition, women in PNG are much less likely than men to have access to a mobile phone, primarily due to cost, technical literacy, and cultural and infrastructure constraints. This may have led to bias in the sample due to the underrepresentation of women. Out of the 4,450 respondents in this survey, 1,035 were female (23 percent).

Due to the nature of mobile surveys, the questionnaire needed to be as short and simple as possible. As such, only a limited amount of information could be collected. Given these inherent biases in mobile surveys, it is important to note that the results of this survey should not be seen as precise estimates of food insecurity, but rather as a way of capturing patterns and relative levels of food insecurity between one area and another.



Households Surveyed: 4,550



Gender Respondents

Female: 23% | Male: 77%



Average Age of Respondents: 33

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ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

PNG mVAM Round 4 Survey: November 2017

Questionnaire Information

Name of Enumerator	
Respondent ID	
Site ID (tower)	
Date of the survey	(dd/mm/yy)

Introduction:

[Enumerator]: Hello, my name is *[Enumerator Name]* and I am calling on behalf of United Nations World Food Programme and National Disaster Center. We are conducting a survey to learn about the food security situation in your community and your household's food consumption. If you agree to participate, you will be providing valuable information to help your community. Your participation in this survey is voluntary, and all your answers will remain confidential. The survey will take maximum 12 minutes of your time. If you complete the survey, you'll receive an airtime credit of 2 Kina.

[Enumerator]: Are you interested in participating in this survey, now or another time?

YES, now → **SKIP TO QUESTION 0.1**

YES, later → When can I call you at another time? [Record when to call back - day/time]

NO → **END SURVEY**

Question 0.1: Age_Respondent

[Enumerator]: What is your age? [Record # of years] **If Age_Respondent is less than 16 → END SURVEY**

Section 1: Demographic and Geographic info

Question 1.1: Gender_respondent

[Enumerator]: The sex of respondent is man or a woman? [Record: Man or Woman]

Question 1.2: Gender_HoH

[Enumerator]: Is the head of your household a man or a woman? [Record: Man or Woman]

Question 1.3: ADM1_province

[Enumerator]: In which Province are you currently living? [Record: Name of Province]

Question 1.4: ADM2_district

[Enumerator]: In which District are you currently living? [Record: Name of District]

Question 1.5: ADM3_LLG

[Enumerator]: In which LLG are you currently living? [Record: Name of LLG]

If you cannot find LOCATION in the list, please identify: _____

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ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 2: Community food security section

[*Enumerator*]: I would like to ask you some questions about the food situation in your village.

Question 2.1: Food_supply

[*Enumerator*]: What is the current food supply situation in your village?

- SUFFICIENT SOME SHORTAGE EXTREME SHORTAGE NO FOOD AVAILABLE

Question 2.2: Water_supply

[*Enumerator*]: What is the current supply of drinking water in your village?

- SUFFICIENT SOME SHORTAGE EXTREME SHORTAGE NO WATER AVAILABLE

Question 2.3: Hunger

[*Enumerator*]: How many households in your village are currently suffering from hunger?

- NONE SOME MANY ALL

Question 2.4: Famine_foods

[*Enumerator*]: How many households in the village are currently **ONLY** consuming famine foods such as foods found in the forest? (for example: wild yam, wild berries, banana corm or green pawpaw)

- NONE SOME MANY ALL

Question 2.5: Food_availability_gender

[*Enumerator*]: In your village, who has the main responsibility to ensure there is enough food in the household?

- Men Women Both

Question 2.6: Garden_production

[*Enumerator*]: What is the current production of food gardens in the village, compared to normal?

- NORMAL LESS MUCH LESS NONE → if **Normal** skip to 2.8

Question 2.7: [*Enumerator*]: What has been the main reason for reduced production of food gardens?

- pests
 too little rain (drought)
 too much rain (flooding)
 landslides
 other (specify) _____

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ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Question 2.8: Main_staple

[*Enumerator*]: What is the MAIN STAPLE FOOD ITEM in your area?.....[Record only one response]

KAUKAU SAGO BANANA CASSAVA TARO YAM

Question 2.9: Main_staple_supply

[*Enumerator*]: What is the current supply of [MAIN STAPLE FOOD ITEM] in your nearest market/shop, compared to normal?

SUFFICIENT SOME SHORTAGE EXTREME SHORTAGE NONE MARKET DOES NOT NORMALLY SELL

Question 2.10: Main_staple_price

[*Enumerator*]: Currently, how much does 1 heap of [MAIN STAPLE FOOD ITEM] cost in your nearest market/shop?

[Record the amount paid for 1 heap in PGK. Record "A" if respondent does not know amount paid. Record "B" if item is not available in the market]

Question 2.11: Planting_materials_supply

[*Enumerator*]: Currently, what is the supply of planting materials for [MAIN STAPLE FOOD ITEM] in your nearest market shop, compared to normal? (for example: seeds, cuttings, fertilizer, pesticide, tools)

SUFFICIENT SOME SHORTAGE EXTREME SHORTAGE NONE MARKET DOES NOT NORMALLY SELL PLANTING MATERIAL

Question 2.12. Rice_price

[*Enumerator*]: Currently, how much does 1 kg of rice cost in your nearest market/shop? [Record the amount paid for 1 kg of rice in PGK. Record "A" if respondent does not know amount paid. Record "B" if item is not available in the market]

Section 3: Household Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Section

[*Enumerator*]: Now I would like to ask you some questions about food. During the last **MONTH (30 days)**, was there a time when.

Question 3.1: Food_worry

[*Enumerator*]: You or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.2: Food_normal

[*Enumerator*]: Still thinking about the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

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ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Question 3.3: Food_limited

[*Enumerator*]: Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.4: Food_not_preferred

[*Enumerator*]: Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.5: Food_smaller_meals

[*Enumerator*]: Still thinking about the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.6: Food_fewer_meals

[*Enumerator*]: Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.7: Food_no_food

[*Enumerator*]: Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.8: Food_bed_hungry

[*Enumerator*]: Was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?

YES NO Don't Know Refused

Question 3.9: Food_fortified_availability

[*Enumerator*]: DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS: Did anyone in the household consume the following items:

Package rice

YES NO

Packaged salt

YES NO

Packaged vegetable oil

YES NO

Packaged wheat flour or a food made from wheat flour such as noodles, bread, crackers, biscuits, scones, donuts

YES NO

Papua New Guinea Food Security & Livelihoods Monitoring System

ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Question 3.10: Main_livelihood

[*Enumerator*]: What is your household's main income activity?[Record only one response]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Garden crops | <input type="radio"/> Cash crops |
| <input type="radio"/> Livestock | <input type="radio"/> Fishing/Hunting |
| <input type="radio"/> Mining | <input type="radio"/> Casual labour |
| <input type="radio"/> Trader/business owner/seller | <input type="radio"/> Technical professional (mechanic, engineer, nurse, teacher, etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Government/public servant | <input type="radio"/> Religious activity |
| | <input type="radio"/> Other _____ |

Question 3.11: Income_change

[*Enumerator*]: Compared to this time last year, has your household income from [MAIN INCOME ACTIVITY] increased, decreased or stayed about the same?

- INCREASED DECREASED STAYED SAME / NO CHANGE

Question 3.12: Displaced

[*Enumerator*]: At any time in the past 6 months, have members of your household been displaced from your household's normal location?

- YES
 NO → **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.14**

Question 3.13: Displaced_reason

[*Enumerator*]: What was the main reason for this displacement?.....[Record only one response]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> No land or limited access to farmland | <input type="radio"/> Dispute-related |
| <input type="radio"/> Crop loss due to flood, drought, landslide, fire, etc. | <input type="radio"/> Too far away from markets to sell/buy food |
| <input type="radio"/> Loss of non-agriculture income source | <input type="radio"/> Other _____ |

Question 3.14: Children

[*Enumerator*]: How many children do you have in your household?

- YES (report # of children) NO CHILDREN → **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.16**

Question 3.15: Children profiling

[*Enumerator*]: I would like to ask you a few questions about your children. How many are male and how many are female?

- Male (report #) Female (report #)

Question 3.16: Child_sick

[*Enumerator*]: Are any of your children currently suffering from any sickness?

- YES NO → **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.18**

ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Question 3.17: Sick_type

[**Enumerator**]: IF YES: What are they suffering from?[Record all that apply]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DIARRHOEA / DYSENTERY / VOMITING / STOMACH PROBLEMS | <input type="checkbox"/> MALARIA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT LOSS / FAILURE TO GAIN WEIGHT | <input type="checkbox"/> DENGUE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RASH/SKIN PROBLEM / PEELING SKIN / BRITTLE HAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> ANAEMIA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERALIZED SWELLING / BELLY SWELLING | <input type="checkbox"/> FAINTING AND DIZZINESS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COUGHING / TB / RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ |

Question 3.18: Child Vaccination

[**Enumerator**]: Did your children received vaccination for **Measles** before they were 5 years old?

- YES NO -> **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.20**

Question 3.19: [**Enumerator**]: IF YES: How many of your children did receive a vaccination for Measles?:

Report #

Question 3.20: Child Education

[**Enumerator**]: Are your children going to school?

- YES NO → **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.22**

Question 3.21:

[**Enumerator**]: IF YES: please indicate male or female and which grade: (Male/female)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Elementary (PP-02) | <input type="radio"/> Secondary (9 - 12) |
| <input type="radio"/> Primary (3- 08) | <input type="radio"/> Don't Know |

Question 3.22: SES_wall_material

[**Enumerator**]: What is the major construction material used in the external walls of your house?.....[Record only one response]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Brick | <input type="radio"/> Wood |
| <input type="radio"/> Concrete | <input type="radio"/> Traditional bamboo / matting |
| <input type="radio"/> Fibro | <input type="radio"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Metal Sheets / tin | <input type="radio"/> Don't Know |

Question 3.23: SES_Solar Panel/Generator

[**Enumerator**]: Does your household own a Solar panel/ Generator?

- YES NO

ANNEX I: MOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Question 3.24: SES_HoH_edu_attain

[Enumerator]: What is the highest grade level [HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD] completed in school?.....[Record only one response]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> No grade completed | <input type="radio"/> Secondary (9 - 12) |
| <input type="radio"/> Elementary (P - 2) | <input type="radio"/> Tertiary (> 12) |
| <input type="radio"/> Primary (3 - 8) | <input type="radio"/> Don't Know |

Section 4: Open Question

Question 4.1: Open_ended

[Enumerator]: Has the food security situation in your community changed during the last 6 months and, if so, why?
..... [Free text]

If respondent does not want to respond to the open ended question, go to the conclusion.

Section 5: Conclusion

Question 5.1: Call_back

[Enumerator]: May we call you back in 6 months?

- YES
 NO

[Enumerator]: Thank you very much for your time! Your answers will aid to the understanding and response to needs in your community.

Section 6: Instructions for Enumerator

Question 6.1: Survey_status

Please end the survey ticking one of the box below:

- Survey completed Survey incomplete

Question 6.2: Respondent_knowledge

Please rate your perception of the respondent's knowledge of the food security situation and ability to provide good quality information:

- Knowledgeable Not very knowledgeable

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ANNEX II: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLED PER LLG

No.	Province	District	LLG	n	No.	Province	District	LLG	n
1	Bougainville	Central Bougainville	ARAWA	9	46	East New Britain	Gazelle	CENTRAL GAZELLE RURAL	10
2	Bougainville	Central Bougainville	WAKUNAI	8	47	East New Britain	Gazelle	INLAND BAINING RURAL	19
3	Bougainville	North Bougainville	ATTOLS	9	48	East New Britain	Gazelle	LASSUL BAINING RURAL	18
4	Bougainville	North Bougainville	BUKA	11	49	East New Britain	Gazelle	LIVUAN/REIMBER RURAL	9
5	Bougainville	North Bougainville	KUNUA	9	50	East New Britain	Gazelle	VUNADIDIR/TOMA RURAL	10
6	Bougainville	North Bougainville	NISSAN	9	51	East New Britain	Kokopo	BITAPAKA RURAL	22
7	Bougainville	North Bougainville	SELAU/SUIR	8	52	East New Britain	Kokopo	DUKE OF YORK RURAL	8
8	Bougainville	North Bougainville	TINPUTZ	9	53	East New Britain	Kokopo	KOKOPO/VUNAMAMI URBAN	8
9	Bougainville	South Bougainville	BANA	11	54	East New Britain	Kokopo	RALUANA RURAL	8
10	Bougainville	South Bougainville	BUIN	9	55	East New Britain	Pomio	CENTRAL/INLAND POMIO	18
11	Bougainville	South Bougainville	SIWAI	8	56	East New Britain	Pomio	EAST POMIO RURAL	8
12	Bougainville	South Bougainville	TOROKINA	8	57	East New Britain	Pomio	MELKOI RURAL	8
13	Central	Abau	AMAZON BAY RURAL	9	58	East New Britain	Pomio	SINIVIT RURAL	9
14	Central	Abau	AROMA RURAL	9	59	East New Britain	Pomio	WEST POMIO/MAMUSI	10
15	Central	Abau	CLOUDY BAY RURAL	18	60	East New Britain	Rabaul	BALANATAMAN RURAL	8
16	Central	Goilala	GUARI RURAL	20	61	East New Britain	Rabaul	KOMBIU RURAL	8
17	Central	Goilala	TAPINI RURAL	21	62	East New Britain	Rabaul	RABAUL URBAN	8
18	Central	Goilala	WOITAPE RURAL	19	63	East New Britain	Rabaul	WATOM ISLAND RURAL	8
19	Central	Kairuku–Hiri	HIRI RURAL	11	64	East Sepik	Ambunti-Dreikikir	AMBUNTI RURAL	19
20	Central	Kairuku–Hiri	KAIRUKU RURAL	10	65	East Sepik	Ambunti-Dreikikir	DREKIKIER RURAL	22
21	Central	Kairuku–Hiri	KOIARI RURAL	23	66	East Sepik	Ambunti-Dreikikir	GAWANGA RURAL	9
22	Central	Kairuku–Hiri	MEKEO KUNI RURAL	23	67	East Sepik	Ambunti-Dreikikir	TUNAP/HUSTEIN RURAL	8
23	Central	Rigo	RIGO CENTRAL RURAL	8	68	East Sepik	Angoram	ANGORAM/MIDDLE SEPIK	10
24	Central	Rigo	RIGO COASTAL RURAL	13	69	East Sepik	Angoram	KARAWARI RURAL	8
25	Central	Rigo	RIGO INLAND RURAL	11	70	East Sepik	Angoram	KERAM RURAL	8
26	Chimbu	Chuave	CHUAVE RURAL	19	71	East Sepik	Angoram	MARIENBERG RURAL	8
27	Chimbu	Chuave	ELIMBARI RURAL	10	72	East Sepik	Angoram	YUAT RURAL	9
28	Chimbu	Chuave	SIANE RURAL	10	73	East Sepik	Maprik	ALBIGES/MABLEP RURAL	8
29	Chimbu	Gumine	BOMAI/GUMAI RURAL	11	74	East Sepik	Maprik	BUMBITA/MUHIAN RURAL	8
30	Chimbu	Gumine	GUMINE RURAL	19	75	East Sepik	Maprik	MAPRIK/WORA RURAL	11
31	Chimbu	Gumine	MT DIGINE RURAL	22	76	East Sepik	Maprik	YAMIL/TAMAUI RURAL	9
32	Chimbu	Karimui-Nomane	KARIMUI RURAL	20	77	East Sepik	Wewak	BOIKIN/DAGUA RURAL	20
33	Chimbu	Karimui-Nomane	NOMANE RURAL	8	78	East Sepik	Wewak	TURUBU RURAL	21
34	Chimbu	Karimui-Nomane	SALT RURAL	19	79	East Sepik	Wewak	WEWAK ISLANDS	20
35	Chimbu	Kerowagi	GENA/WAUGLA RURAL	19	80	East Sepik	Wewak	WEWAK RURAL	20
36	Chimbu	Kerowagi	KEROWAGI RURAL	8	81	East Sepik	Wewak	WEWAK URBAN	15
37	Chimbu	Kerowagi	KUP RURAL	9	82	East Sepik	Wosera-Gawi	BURUI/ KUNAI RURAL	12
38	Chimbu	Kerowagi	Upper/Lower Koronigl	14	83	East Sepik	Wosera-Gawi	GAWI RURAL	8
39	Chimbu	Kundiawa-Gembogl	KUNDIAWA URBAN	10	84	East Sepik	Wosera-Gawi	NORTH WOSERA RURAL	10
40	Chimbu	Kundiawa-Gembogl	MITNANDE RURAL	21	85	East Sepik	Wosera-Gawi	SOUTH WOSERA	9
41	Chimbu	Kundiawa-Gembogl	NIGLKANDE RURAL	20	86	East Sepik	Yangoro-Saussia	EAST YANGORU RURAL	9
42	Chimbu	Kundiawa-Gembogl	WAIYE RURAL	24	87	East Sepik	Yangoro-Saussia	NUMBOR RURAL	10
43	Chimbu	Sina Sina-Yonggomugl	SUAI RURAL	19	88	East Sepik	Yangoro-Saussia	SAUSSO RURAL	9
44	Chimbu	Sina Sina-Yonggomugl	TABARE RURAL	20	89	East Sepik	Yangoro-Saussia	WEST YANGORU RURAL	9
45	Chimbu	Sina Sina-Yonggomugl	YONGOMUGL RURAL	12	90	Eastern Highlands	Daulo	Lower Asro Rural	10

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ANNEX II: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLED PER LLG

No.	Province	District	LLG	n	No.	Province	District	LLG	n
91	Eastern Highlands	Daulo	Upper Asro Rural	9	136	Gulf	Kikori	EAST KIKORI RURAL	8
92	Eastern Highlands	Daulo	WATABUNG RURAL	8	137	Gulf	Kikori	IHU RURAL	19
93	Eastern Highlands	Goroka	GOROKA RURAL	10	138	Gulf	Kikori	WEST KIKORI RURAL	9
94	Eastern Highlands	Goroka	GOROKA URBAN	8	139	Hela	Komo-Magarima	HULIA RURAL	19
95	Eastern Highlands	Goroka	Mimanalo Rural	9	140	Hela	Komo-Magarima	KOMO RURAL	22
96	Eastern Highlands	Henganofi	Dunantina Rural	8	141	Hela	Komo-Magarima	Lower Wage	13
97	Eastern Highlands	Henganofi	Fyantina Rural	7	142	Hela	Komo-Magarima	Upper Wage	23
98	Eastern Highlands	Henganofi	Kafentina Rural	8	143	Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	AWI/PORI RURAL	24
99	Eastern Highlands	Kainantu	Agarabi Rural	10	144	Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	LAKE KOPIAGO RURAL	23
100	Eastern Highlands	Kainantu	Gadsup/Tairora Rural	8	145	Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	NORTH KOROKA RURAL	22
101	Eastern Highlands	Kainantu	KAINANTU URBAN	8	146	Hela	Koroba-Kopiago	SOUTH KOROKA RURAL	12
102	Eastern Highlands	Kainantu	Kamano No. 1 Rural	8	147	Hela	Tari-Pori	HAYAPUGA RURAL	11
103	Eastern Highlands	Kainantu	Kamano No. 2 Rural	9	148	Hela	Tari-Pori	TAGALI RURAL	9
104	Eastern Highlands	Lufa	Mt. Michael Rural	8	149	Hela	Tari-Pori	TARI URBAN	9
105	Eastern Highlands	Lufa	Unavi Rural	8	150	Hela	Tari-Pori	TEBI RURAL	8
106	Eastern Highlands	Lufa	Yagaria Rural	9	151	Jiwaka	Anglimp-South Waghi	ANGLIMP RURAL	10
107	Eastern Highlands	Obura-Wonenara	LAMARI RURAL	10	152	Jiwaka	Anglimp-South Waghi	SOUTH WAGHI RURAL	14
108	Eastern Highlands	Obura-Wonenara	YELIA RURAL	19	153	Jiwaka	Jimi	JIMI RURAL	8
109	Eastern Highlands	Okapa	EAST OKAPA RURAL	19	154	Jiwaka	Jimi	KOL RURAL	10
110	Eastern Highlands	Okapa	WEST OKAPA RURAL	8	155	Jiwaka	North Waghi	Nondugl Rural	10
111	Eastern Highlands	Unggai-Bena	Lower Benna	21	156	Jiwaka	North Waghi	NORTH WAGHI RURAL	8
112	Eastern Highlands	Unggai-Bena	Unggai Rural	12	157	Madang	Bogia	ALMAMI RURAL	20
113	Eastern Highlands	Unggai-Bena	Upper Bena Rural	22	158	Madang	Bogia	IABU RURAL	9
114	Enga	Kandep	KANDEP RURAL	19	159	Madang	Bogia	YAWAR RURAL	22
115	Enga	Kandep	WAGE RURAL	21	160	Madang	Madang	AMBENOB RURAL	8
116	Enga	Kompiam-Ambum	AMBUM RURAL	11	161	Madang	Madang	MADANG URBAN	9
117	Enga	Kompiam-Ambum	KOMPIAM RURAL	19	162	Madang	Madang	TRANSGOGOL RURAL	9
118	Enga	Kompiam-Ambum	WAPI-YENGIS RURAL	8	163	Madang	Middle Ramu	ARABAKA RURAL	16
119	Enga	Lagaip-Porgera	LAGAIP RURAL	23	164	Madang	Middle Ramu	JOSEPHSTAAL RURAL	8
120	Enga	Lagaip-Porgera	MAIP MURITAKA RURAL	9	165	Madang	Middle Ramu	Kovon RURAL	11
121	Enga	Lagaip-Porgera	PAIELA/HEWA RURAL	20	166	Madang	Middle Ramu	Simbai Rural	8
122	Enga	Lagaip-Porgera	Pilikambi Rural	19	167	Madang	Rai Coast	ASTROLABE BAY RURAL	20
123	Enga	Lagaip-Porgera	PORGERA RURAL	20	168	Madang	Rai Coast	NAHO RAWA RURAL	8
124	Enga	Wabag	MARAMUNI RURAL	25	169	Madang	Rai Coast	Nayudo Rural	8
125	Enga	Wabag	WABAG RURAL	19	170	Madang	Rai Coast	RAI COAST RURAL	19
126	Enga	Wabag	WABAG URBAN	11	171	Madang	Sumkar	KARKAR RURAL	9
127	Enga	Wapenamanda	TSAK RURAL	11	172	Madang	Sumkar	SUMGILBAR RURAL	13
128	Enga	Wapenamanda	WAPENAMANDA RURAL	20	173	Madang	Usino-Bundi	BUNDI RURAL	25
129	Gulf	Kerema	CENTRAL KEREMA RURAL	8	174	Madang	Usino-Bundi	Gama Rural	9
130	Gulf	Kerema	EAST KEREMA RURAL	11	175	Madang	Usino-Bundi	USINO RURAL	12
131	Gulf	Kerema	KAINTIBA RURAL	10	176	Manus	Manus	AUA WUVULU	11
132	Gulf	Kerema	KEREMA URBAN	9	177	Manus	Manus	BALOPA	8
133	Gulf	Kerema	KOTIDANGA RURAL	20	178	Manus	Manus	BISIKANI / SOPARIBEU	8
134	Gulf	Kerema	LAKEKAMU-TAURI RURAL	8	179	Manus	Manus	LELEMADIH BUPICHUPE	21
135	Gulf	Kikori	BAIMURU RURAL	8	180	Manus	Manus	LORENGAU URBAN	13

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ANNEX II: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLED PER LLG

No.	Province	District	LLG	n	No.	Province	District	LLG	n
181	Manus	Manus	LOS NEGROS	10	226	Morobe	Markham	WANTOAT/LERON RURAL	21
182	Manus	Manus	NALI SOPAT/PENABU	9	227	Morobe	Menyamya	Kapo Rural	9
183	Manus	Manus	NIGOHERM	8	228	Morobe	Menyamya	KOME RURAL	19
184	Manus	Manus	POBUMA	8	229	Morobe	Menyamya	Nanima Kariba	19
185	Manus	Manus	POMUTU/KURTI/ANDRA	9	230	Morobe	Menyamya	WAPI RURAL	9
186	Manus	Manus	RAPATONA	8	231	Morobe	Nawae	LABUTA RURAL	20
187	Manus	Manus	TETEDU	9	232	Morobe	Nawae	NABAK RURAL	8
188	Milne Bay	Alotau	ALOTAU URBAN	9	233	Morobe	Nawae	WAIN-ERAP RURAL	9
189	Milne Bay	Alotau	DAGA RURAL	19	234	Morobe	Tewae-Siassi	SIALUM RURAL	12
190	Milne Bay	Alotau	HUHU RURAL	21	235	Morobe	Tewae-Siassi	SIASSI RURAL	9
191	Milne Bay	Alotau	MAKAMAKA RURAL	19	236	Morobe	Tewae-Siassi	WASU RURAL	10
192	Milne Bay	Alotau	MARAMATANA RURAL	14	237	National Capital	National Capital	NATIONAL CAPITAL	9
193	Milne Bay	Alotau	SUAU RURAL	16	238	New Ireland	Kavieng	KAVIENG URBAN	10
194	Milne Bay	Alotau	WERAURA RURAL	21	239	New Ireland	Kavieng	LOVONGAI RURAL	8
195	Milne Bay	Esa'ala	DOBU RURAL	11	240	New Ireland	Kavieng	MURAT RURAL	8
196	Milne Bay	Esa'ala	DUAU RURAL	12	241	New Ireland	Kavieng	TIKANA RURAL	8
197	Milne Bay	Esa'ala	WEST FERGUSON RURAL	11	242	New Ireland	Namatanai	CENTRAL NIU AILAN RURAL	8
198	Milne Bay	Kiriwina-Goodenough	GOODENOUGH ISLAND RURAL	19	243	New Ireland	Namatanai	KONOAGIL RURAL	8
199	Milne Bay	Kiriwina-Goodenough	KIRIWINA RURAL	19	244	New Ireland	Namatanai	NAMATANAI RURAL	10
200	Milne Bay	Samarai-Murua	BWANABWANA RURAL	23	245	New Ireland	Namatanai	NIMAMAR RURAL	11
201	Milne Bay	Samarai-Murua	LOUISIADE RURAL	19	246	New Ireland	Namatanai	TANIR RURAL	10
202	Milne Bay	Samarai-Murua	MURUA RURAL	16	247	Oro	Ijivitari	AFORE RURAL	8
203	Milne Bay	Samarai-Murua	YALEYEMBA RURAL	19	248	Oro	Ijivitari	ORO BAY RURAL	20
204	Morobe	Bulolo	Buang Rural	8	249	Oro	Ijivitari	POPONDETTA URBAN	8
205	Morobe	Bulolo	MUMENG RURAL	9	250	Oro	Ijivitari	Safia Rural	8
206	Morobe	Bulolo	WARIA RURAL	19	251	Oro	Ijivitari	Tufi Rural	8
207	Morobe	Bulolo	WATUT RURAL	20	252	Oro	Sohe	HIGATURU RURAL	20
208	Morobe	Bulolo	WAU RURAL	20	253	Oro	Sohe	KIRA RURAL	13
209	Morobe	Bulolo	WAU/BULOLO URBAN	16	254	Oro	Sohe	KOKODA RURAL	19
210	Morobe	Finschhafen	Burum Kwat	20	255	Oro	Sohe	TAMATA RURAL	8
211	Morobe	Finschhafen	Finschafen Urban	8	256	Sandaun	Aitape-Lumi	EAST AITAPE RURAL	9
212	Morobe	Finschhafen	HUBE RURAL	19	257	Sandaun	Aitape-Lumi	EAST WAPEI RURAL	9
213	Morobe	Finschhafen	KOTTE RURAL	10	258	Sandaun	Aitape-Lumi	WEST AITAPE RURAL	11
214	Morobe	Finschhafen	YABIM MAPE RURAL	19	259	Sandaun	Aitape-Lumi	WEST WAPEI RURAL	8
215	Morobe	Huon	MOROBE RURAL	9	260	Sandaun	Nuku	Maimai Wanwan	10
216	Morobe	Huon	SALAMAUA RURAL	8	261	Sandaun	Nuku	MAWASE RURAL	10
217	Morobe	Huon	WAMPAR RURAL	14	262	Sandaun	Nuku	PALMAI RURAL	8
218	Morobe	Kabwum	DEYAMOS RURAL	19	263	Sandaun	Nuku	YANGKOK RURAL	8
219	Morobe	Kabwum	Komba Rural	22	264	Sandaun	Telefomin	NAMEA RURAL	9
220	Morobe	Kabwum	Selepet Rural	11	265	Sandaun	Telefomin	OKSAPMIN RURAL	22
221	Morobe	Kabwum	YUS RURAL	19	266	Sandaun	Telefomin	TELEFOMIN RURAL	22
222	Morobe	Lae	AHI RURAL	8	267	Sandaun	Telefomin	YAPSIE RURAL	8
223	Morobe	Lae	LAE URBAN	9	268	Sandaun	Vanimo-Green River	AMANAB RURAL	12
224	Morobe	Markham	ONGA/WAFFA RURAL	19	269	Sandaun	Vanimo-Green River	BEWANI/WUTUNG ONEI	10
225	Morobe	Markham	UMI/ATZERA RURAL	15	270	Sandaun	Vanimo-Green River	GREEN RIVER RURAL	15

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ANNEX II: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLED PER LLG

No.	Province	District	LLG	n	No.	Province	District	LLG	n
271	Sandaun	Vanimo-Green River	VANIMO URBAN	12	316	Western	South Fly	MOREHEAD RURAL	20
272	Sandaun	Vanimo-Green River	WALSA RURAL	10	317	Western	South Fly	ORIOMO-BITURI RURAL	19
273	Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	EAST PANGIA RURAL	25	318	Western Highlands	Dei	DEI RURAL	11
274	Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	IALIBU URBAN	16	319	Western Highlands	Dei	Kotna Rural	11
275	Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	KEWABI RURAL	22	320	Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	MT HAGEN RURAL	15
276	Southern Highlands	Ialibu-Pangia	WIRU RURAL	21	321	Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	MT HAGEN URBAN	10
277	Southern Highlands	Imbonggu	IALIBU BASIN RURAL	18	322	Western Highlands	Mul-Baiyer	BAIYER RURAL	20
278	Southern Highlands	Imbonggu	IMBONGGU RURAL	19	323	Western Highlands	Mul-Baiyer	LUMUSA RURAL	12
279	Southern Highlands	Imbonggu	LOWER MENDI RURAL	20	324	Western Highlands	Mul-Baiyer	MUL RURAL	21
280	Southern Highlands	Kagua-Erave	Aiya Rural	9	325	Western Highlands	Tambul-Nebilyer	MT GILUWE RURAL	19
281	Southern Highlands	Kagua-Erave	ERAVE RURAL	8	326	Western Highlands	Tambul-Nebilyer	NEBILYER RURAL	21
282	Southern Highlands	Kagua-Erave	KAGUA RURAL	11					
283	Southern Highlands	Kagua-Erave	KUARE RURAL	13					
284	Southern Highlands	Mendi-Munihu	KARINTS RURAL	27					
285	Southern Highlands	Mendi-Munihu	LAI VALLEY RURAL	22					
286	Southern Highlands	Mendi-Munihu	MENDI URBAN	19					
287	Southern Highlands	Mendi-Munihu	UPPER MENDI RURAL	23					
288	Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	LAKE KUTUBU RURAL	20					
289	Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	MT BOSAVI RURAL	11					
290	Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	NEMBI PLATEAU	22					
291	Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	NIPA RURAL	21					
292	Southern Highlands	Nipa-Kutubu	POROMA RURAL	21					
293	West New Britain	Kandrian-Gloucest	GASMATA RURAL	9					
294	West New Britain	Kandrian-Gloucest	GLOUCESTER RURAL	10					
295	West New Britain	Kandrian-Gloucest	KANDRIAN COASTAL	23					
296	West New Britain	Kandrian-Gloucest	KANDRIAN INLAND	11					
297	West New Britain	Kandrian-Gloucest	KOVE / KALIAI RURAL	19					
298	West New Britain	Talasea	BALI/WITU RURAL	8					
299	West New Britain	Talasea	BIALLA RURAL	22					
300	West New Britain	Talasea	HOSKINS RURAL	10					
301	West New Britain	Talasea	KIMBE URBAN	16					
302	West New Britain	Talasea	MOSA RURAL	12					
303	West New Britain	Talasea	TALASEA RURAL	8					
304	Western	Middle Fly	BALIMO URBAN	19					
305	Western	Middle Fly	BAMU RURAL	19					
306	Western	Middle Fly	GOGODALA RURAL	19					
307	Western	Middle Fly	LAKE MURRAY RURAL	19					
308	Western	Middle Fly	NOMAD RURAL	20					
309	Western	North Fly	KIUNGA RURAL	19					
310	Western	North Fly	KIUNGA URBAN	19					
311	Western	North Fly	NINGERUM RURAL	20					
312	Western	North Fly	OLSOBIP RURAL	19					
313	Western	North Fly	STAR MOUNTAINS	19					
314	Western	South Fly	DARU URBAN	26					
315	Western	South Fly	KIWAI RURAL	19					