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Earthquake Recovery Assessment Report October 2018



United Nations
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
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Produced by WFP in support of the National Disaster Centre, the Office of the Emergency Controller, and the United Nations

Acknowledgements

This Papua New Guinea Earthquake Recovery Assessment Report is produced by the United Nations World Food Programme in support of the National Disaster Centre, the Office of the Emergency Controller, and the United Nations.

Special thanks is extended to the people of Papua New Guinea, particularly the 1,806 men and women who participated in this study.



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Key Messages



On 26 February 2018, a 7.5 magnitude earthquake struck the Highlands region in Papua New Guinea (PNG). With the PNG Food Security and Livelihoods Monitoring System already in place, mobile surveys were activated for an emergency assessment in April and recovery assessment from June to September, providing affected populations with an opportunity to voice how their basic needs had been affected. This report covers the results of the June-September recovery assessment. A total of 1,806 households were surveyed in earthquake affected areas, including 35 Local Level Governments (LLGs) in Hela, Southern Highlands and Western Provinces.



Access to clean drinking water was the most reported humanitarian need. Although reports of extreme water shortages have decreased since April, 54 percent of respondents still report facing some shortage of clean water, and pockets of extreme water shortage remain in nearly all LLGs. Poor access to clean water is correlated with diarrhoea and typhoid, two illnesses commonly cited since the earthquake. Sustained support is required to continue improving the quality and supply of, and community access to clean drinking water.



Results suggest that the overall food security situation has improved significantly since post-earthquake levels in April, based on reports of increased food supply and decreased levels of hunger across all LLGs. However, affected communities are still recovering, and they continue to face hunger and lower food supply than before the earthquake.



All surveyed communities reported receiving humanitarian assistance from April to September. Food, medical supplies, water and shelter were the most commonly reported humanitarian relief items received, although agricultural inputs, infant supplies, hygiene packs, counselling support and support from the police were also noted. The majority of respondents who received assistance stated that it was sufficient and that it was provided when they needed it most.



Most surveyed communities confirmed that the productivity of food gardens, the main food source, remains below pre-earthquake levels. Many have switched to alternative staple foods. Communities facing limited food supply and hunger also reported a shortage of planting materials. As such, recovery efforts should continue to focus on improving access to planting materials to restore subsistence garden production and improve food security.

However, recovery is still ongoing as segments of affected communities continue to face more limited food and water supplies, and a higher prevalence of hunger since before the earthquake despite assistance received. Sustained recovery monitoring and support efforts are therefore recommended.



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BACKGROUND

Methodology



The PNG Food Security and Livelihoods Monitoring System was used to carry out a recovery assessment of affected areas in Hela, Southern Highlands and Western Provinces.

The aim of the survey was to monitor the recovery of earthquake-affected communities since April. Most of the survey questionnaire (Annex 1) asked respondents to report at community/village level, rather than household level. Findings may help humanitarian partners to interpret where there are outstanding needs.

Digicel operators interviewed a total of 1,806 households across 35 earthquake-affected Local Level Governments (LLGs, Map 1) by phone between 28 June and 14 September 2018. Surveys were conducted in the two main languages spoken in Papua New Guinea: Tok Pisin and English.

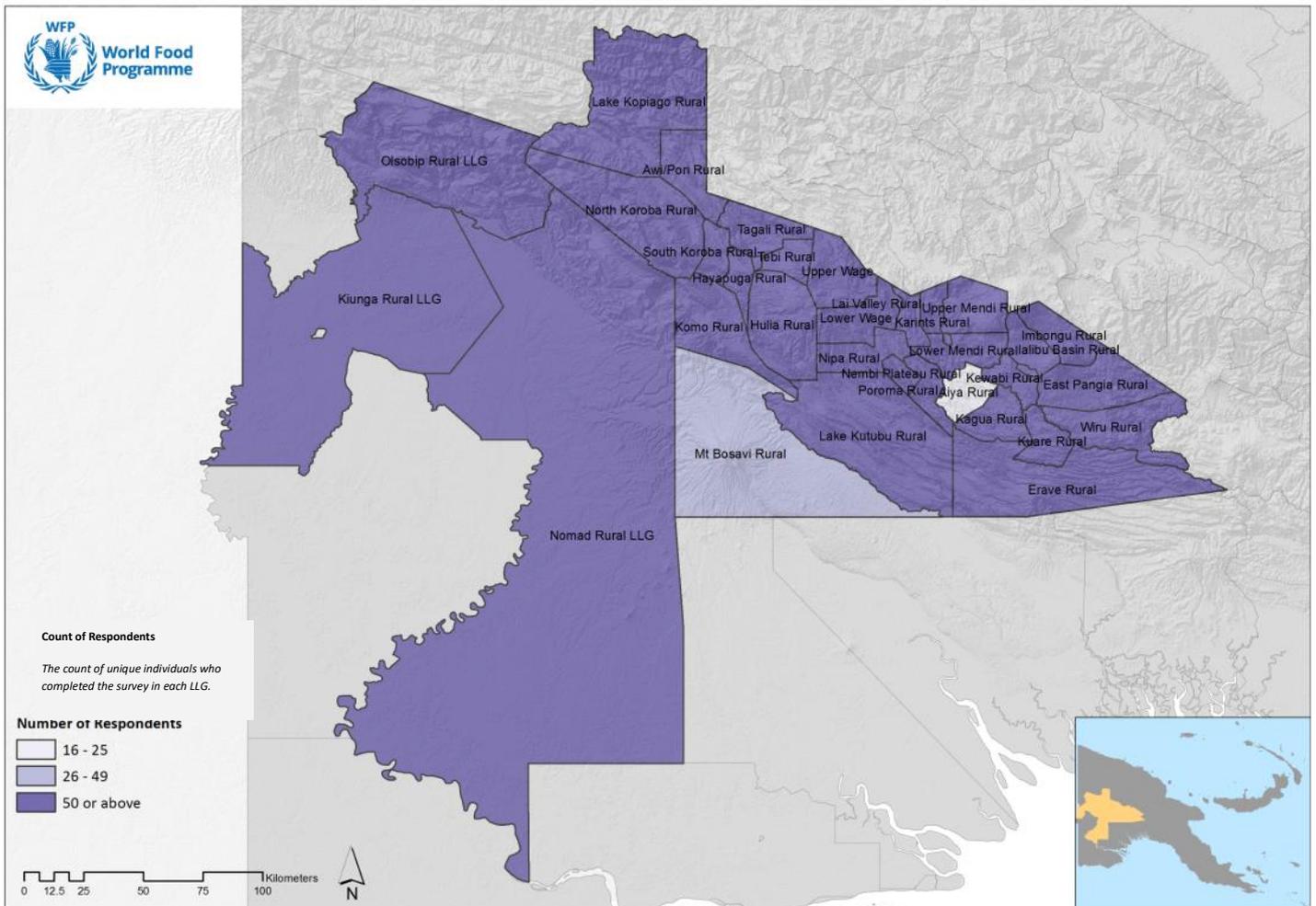
Potential respondents were selected randomly from Digicel's database of registered mobile subscribers who had been active within a 10 day period prior to the survey. An SMS

message was sent to each respondent's phone approximately three hours prior to each call.

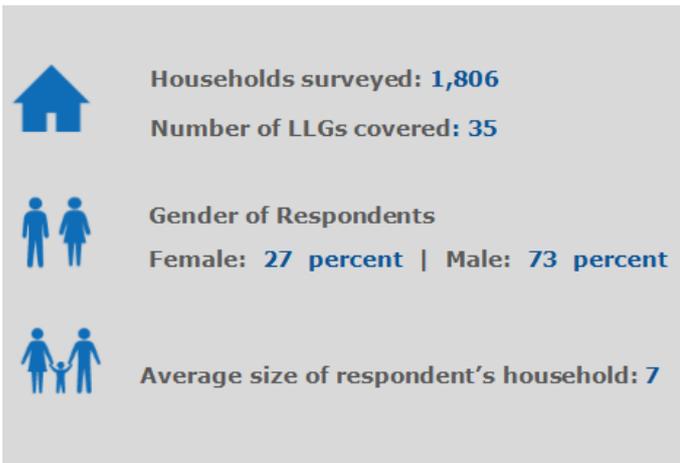
Within each target LLG, the survey aimed to reach 50 households for interviews. This goal was achieved for nearly all LLGs (33/35). This is a particularly high sampling achievement compared to previous rounds and especially considering that many of these areas were remote. In Mt. Sisa Rural LLG, Western Province, WFP anticipated that the coverage would be less than in other areas, and therefore focus group discussion surveys were completed in June to supplement the mVAM survey. Details on the number of households sampled per LLG are provided in Annex II.

As per standard survey procedures, respondents' consent was obtained prior to the interviews. All respondents received 2 PGK airtime credit after completing the survey. A total of 18 phone operators conducted the interviews.

MAP A: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS



Survey Sampling and Limitations



Therefore, data is aggregated, analysed and presented at the LLG level.

In general, mobile phone survey results tend to be skewed to wealthier households and those living in urban areas because these populations are more likely to own or have access to mobile phones. In addition, women in Papua New Guinea are much less likely than men to have access to mobile phones, primarily due to cost, variations in technical literacy, and cultural and infrastructural constraints. This may have led to a gender bias in the sample population due to the under-representation of women (27 percent of survey respondents).

The mobile survey questionnaire (Annex 1) needed to be as short and simple as possible to increase the likelihood that respondents would complete the entire survey. As a result, the amount of information that could be collected was somewhat limited. In addition, many questions in the questionnaire included free response or 'other' options in the list of possible answers to minimize choice bias.

Lastly, many of the communities surveyed are likely more familiar with the humanitarian system now that surveys and humanitarian assistance have reached most of these LLGs. It is possible that respondents may have distorted their answers purposefully to affect the flow of humanitarian assistance.

Statistical improvement is a continuous process, and this survey has improved on the sample sizes compared to the April survey. The target of 50 surveys per LLG was determined to be achievable given the survey constraints, including limited time and resources. In this context, the results should not be seen as precise set of findings, but rather as an 'informational snapshot' of the situation within earthquake-affected communities that can be used to complement and triangulate data from other field assessments.

The precision of targeting was limited by cellphone tower range, which varies depending on terrain and other circumstances. As such, while village location was manually captured from respondents, the survey could not target specific villages and wards affected by the earthquake.



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RESULTS



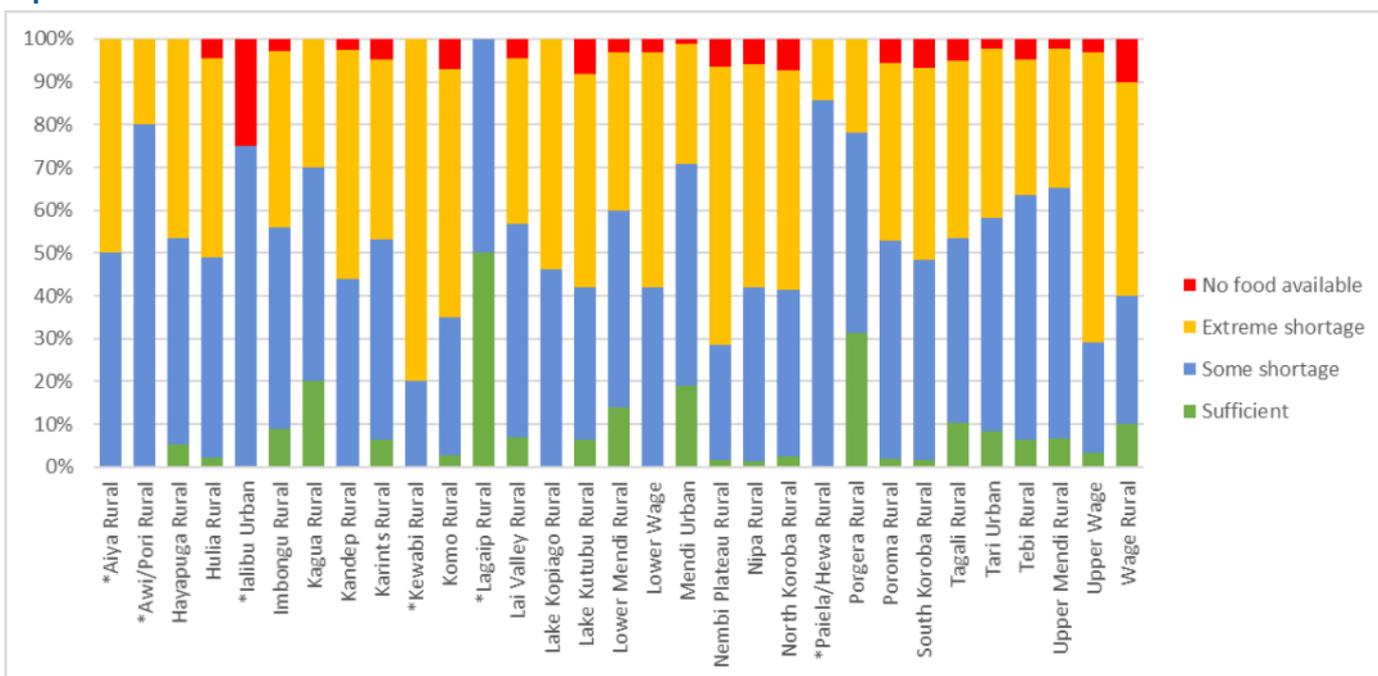
1. Food Supply

1.1 SOME SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLY PERSISTS IN MOST LLGS

Overall food supply has improved since post-earthquake levels reported in April (Figures 1A and 1B) — by October, the proportion of households reporting sufficient food supply increased and reports of extreme food shortages declined across most Local Level Governments (LLGs).

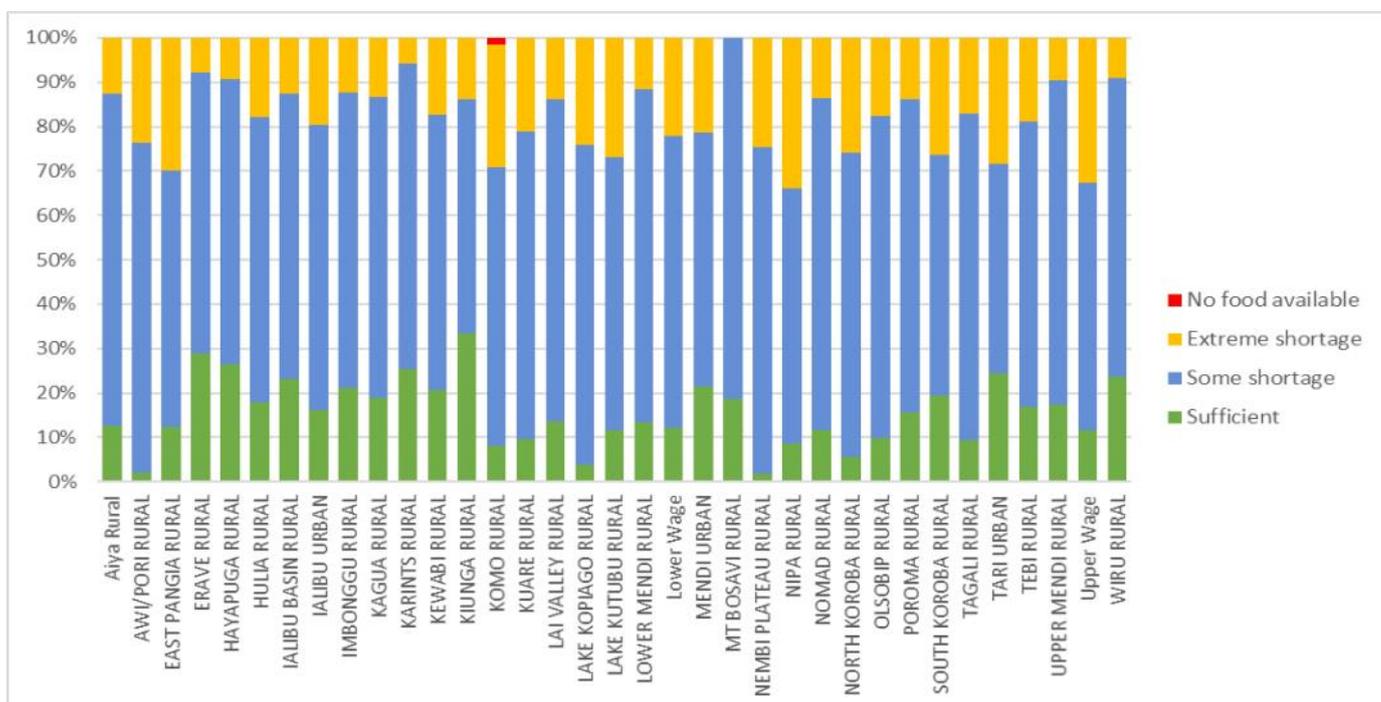
However, most respondents reported that their communities still faced at least some food shortage (Map 1; Figure 1B). This result is significant considering that surveys were completed as late as September, by when most food staples should have been ready for harvest and consumption.

Figure 1A. Reported level of community food supply (% respondents per LLG) April 2018

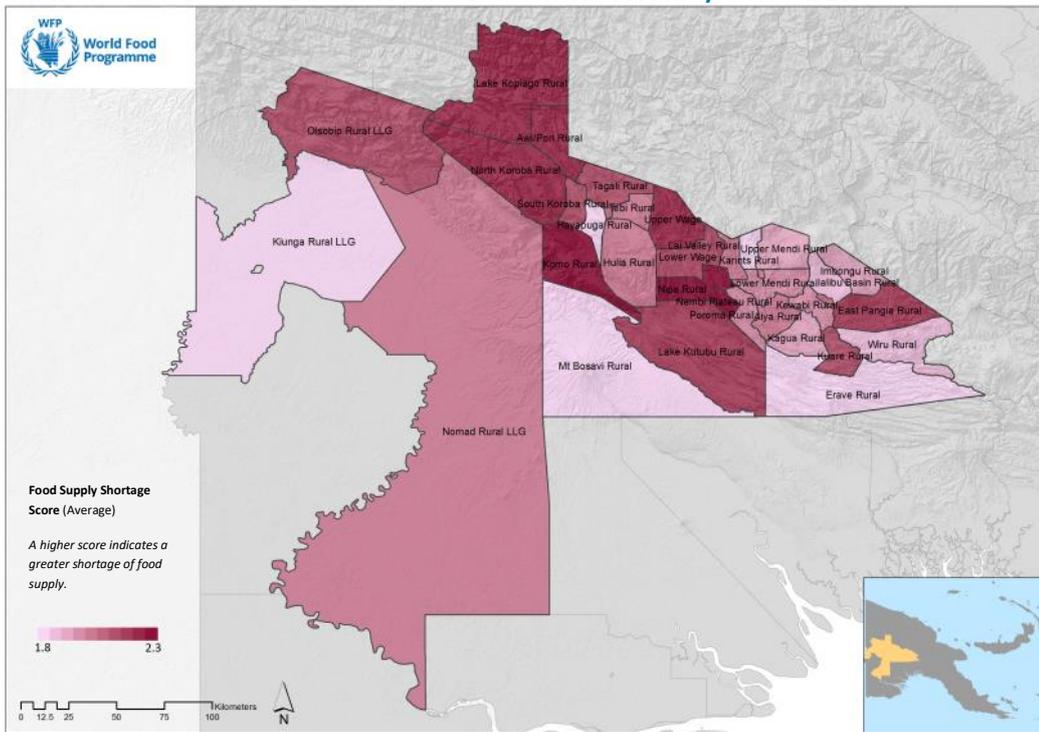


*Asterisk over LLG name indicates where less than 10 respondents were reached.

Figure 1B. Reported level of community food supply (% respondents per LLG) October 2018



MAP 1: FOOD SUPPLY STATUS OF COMMUNITIES, OCTOBER



1.2 FOOD GARDENS ARE STILL THE MAIN SOURCE OF FOOD

Most communities confirmed that subsistence gardening has and will continue to be their main food source in the next few months. Many also expected to diversify food sources in the next few months, increasing reliance on food from the market and bush (Figure 2). Most respondents also expected to receive more food assistance, which may be attributed to ongoing relief efforts throughout the survey period.

1.3 FOOD PRODUCTION DECLINED AFTER EARTHQUAKE

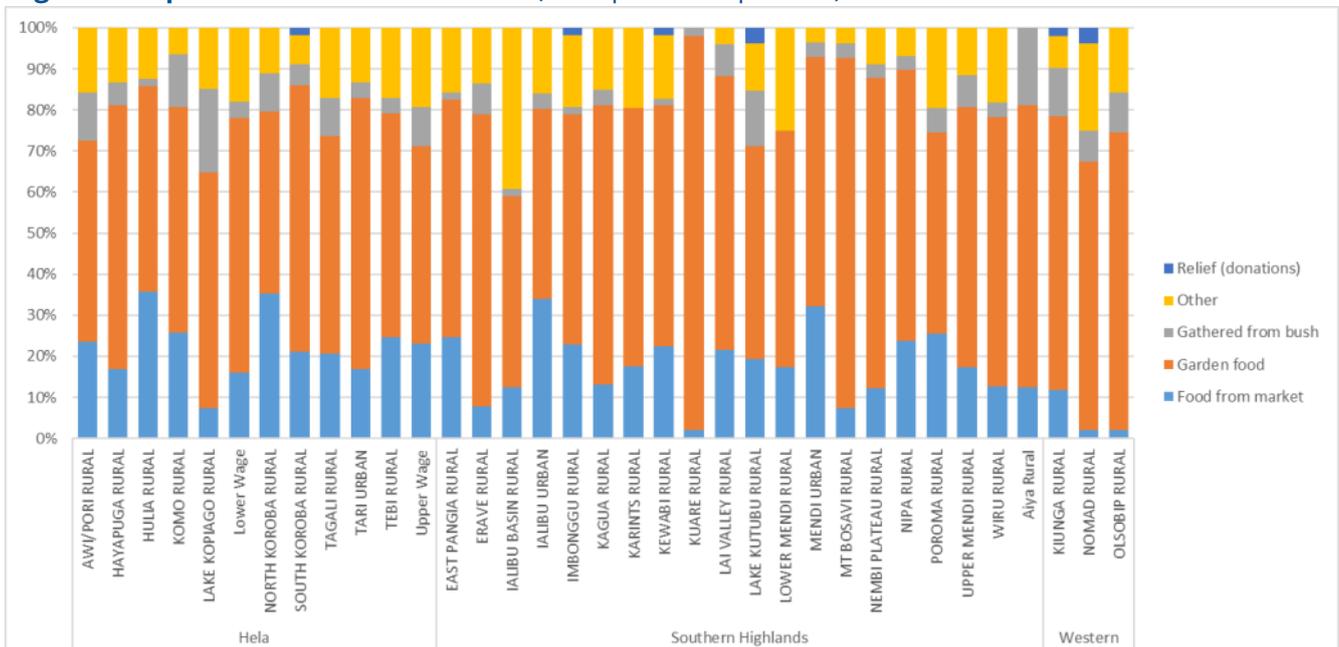
Most respondents reported that the current production of

food gardens in their villages was ‘much less’ than normal. Recovery efforts should facilitate re-establishment of food gardens in order to minimize potentially detrimental effects on productivity and food security.

1.4 THE MAIN STAPLE FOOD HAS CHANGED SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE

Most communities noted that their main staple food changed since the earthquake, for example from *kaukau* to rice, sago to wild greens, etc. These results support the narrative that the earthquake exacerbated an already precarious food security situation — communities changed their main staple foods as food supplies became scarcer and hunger became more prevalent.

Figure 2. Reported main source of food (% respondents per LLG)





2. Prevalence of Hunger

2.1 SOME HOUSEHOLDS IN COMMUNITIES CONTINUE TO EXPERIENCE HUNGER

The results of the recovery survey indicate an overall decrease in the prevalence of hunger; fewer households were reported to be experiencing hunger in most earthquake-affected LLGs compared to the April emergency survey (Figures 3A and 3B). However, there are pockets of communities across all LLGs that continue to report hunger, with most respondents reporting that at least some households in their community continue to experience hunger (Map 2).



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MAP 2: PREVALENCE OF HUNGER IN COMMUNITIES (BY LLG)

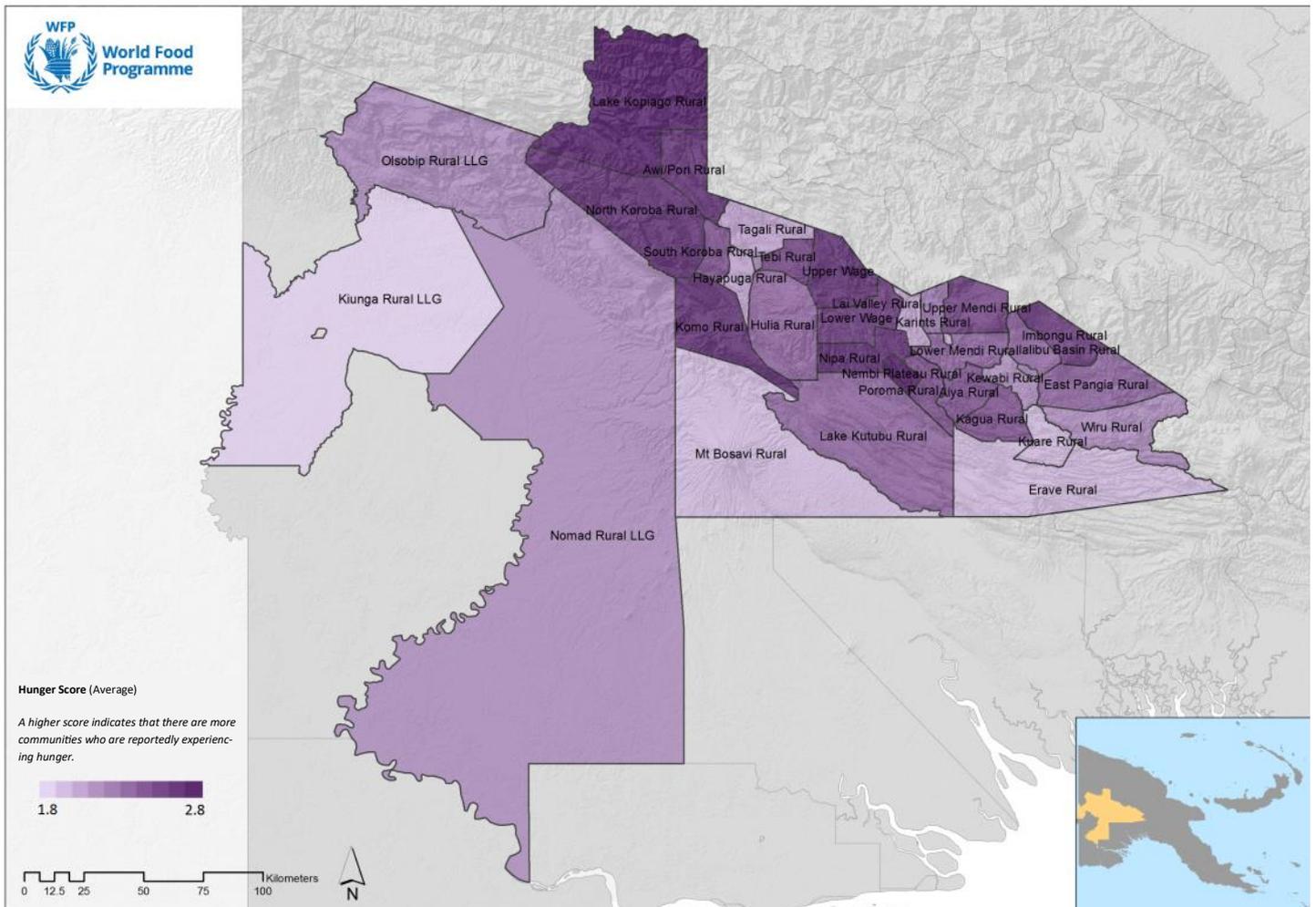
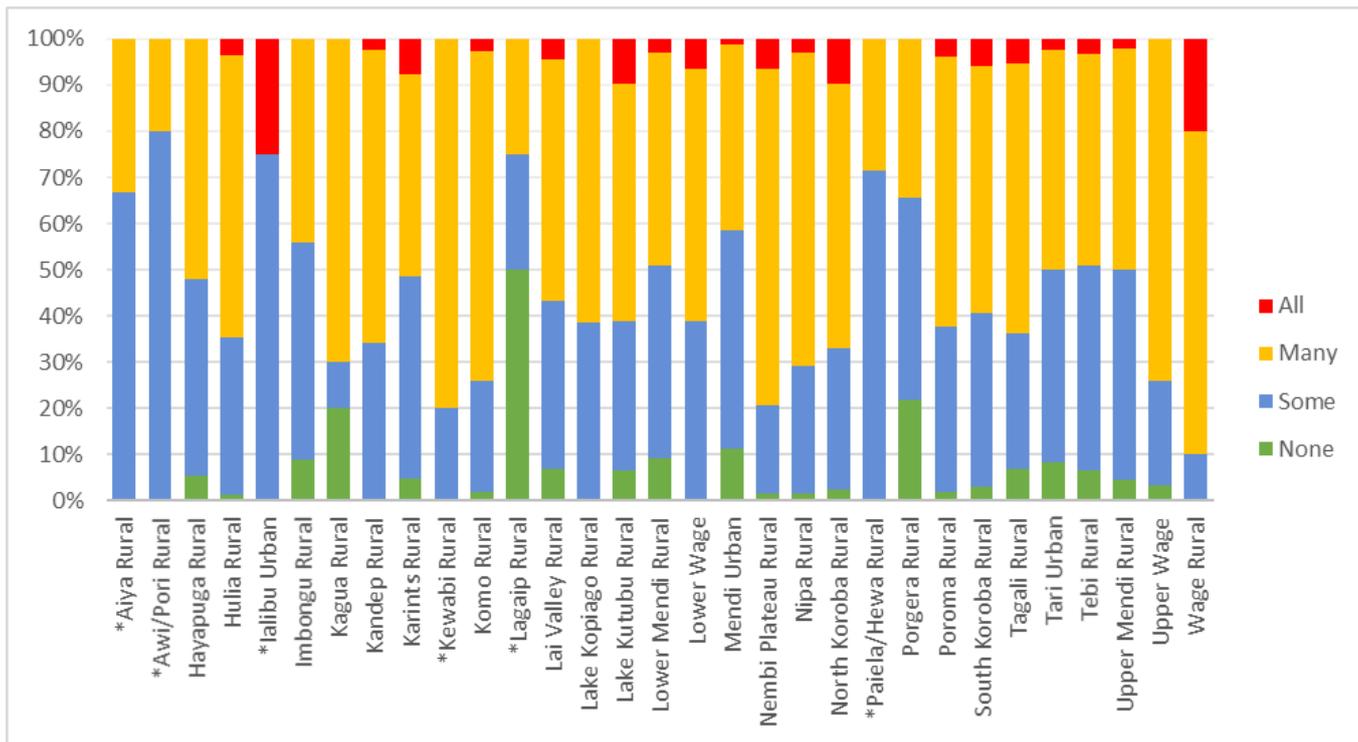
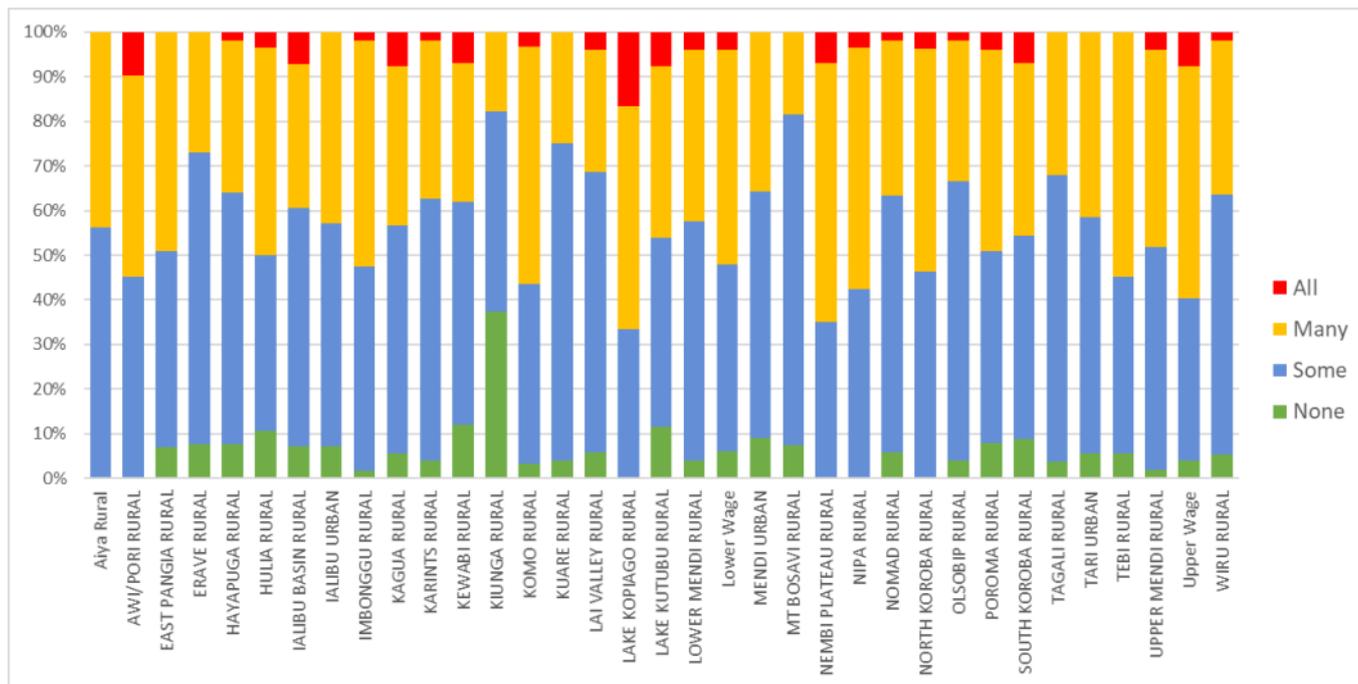


Figure 3A. Reported prevalence of households experiencing hunger (% respondents per LLG) April 2018



*Asterisk over LLG name indicates where less than 10 respondents were reached.

Figure 3B. Reported prevalence of households experiencing hunger (% respondents per LLG) October 2018





3. Planting

3.1 THERE IS SOME SHORTAGE OF PLANTING MATERIALS FOR MAIN STAPLE FOOD

Most respondents noted that there was some shortage in planting materials for the main staple food (Map 3; Figure 4). In general, communities who reported some hunger

and food shortage also reported a shortage of planting materials. Therefore, it is recommended that the humanitarian community focus on improving access to planting materials to restore subsistence garden production and to improve food security.

MAP 3: SUPPLY OF PLANTING MATERIAL FOR MAIN STAPLE FOOD (BY LLG)

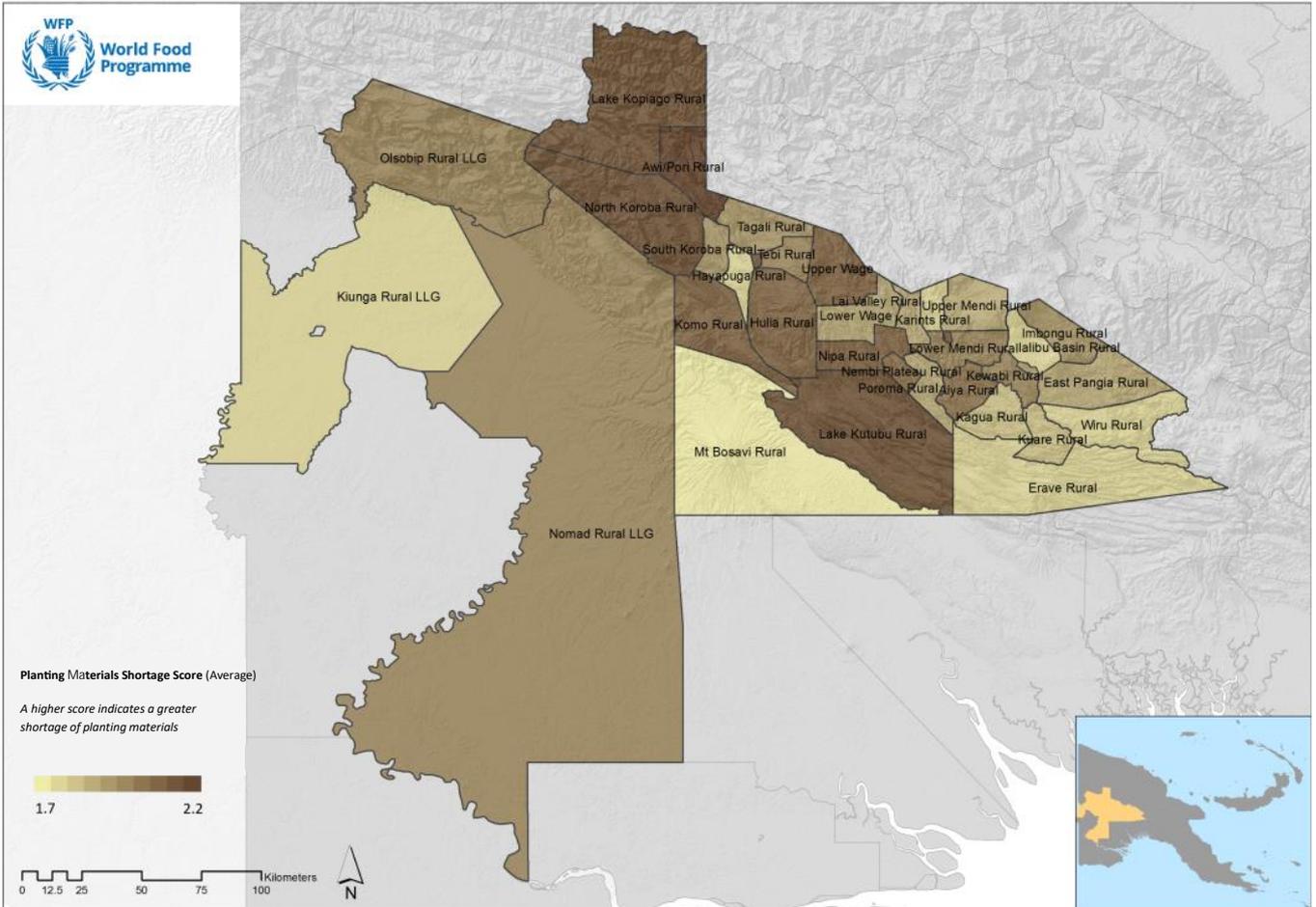
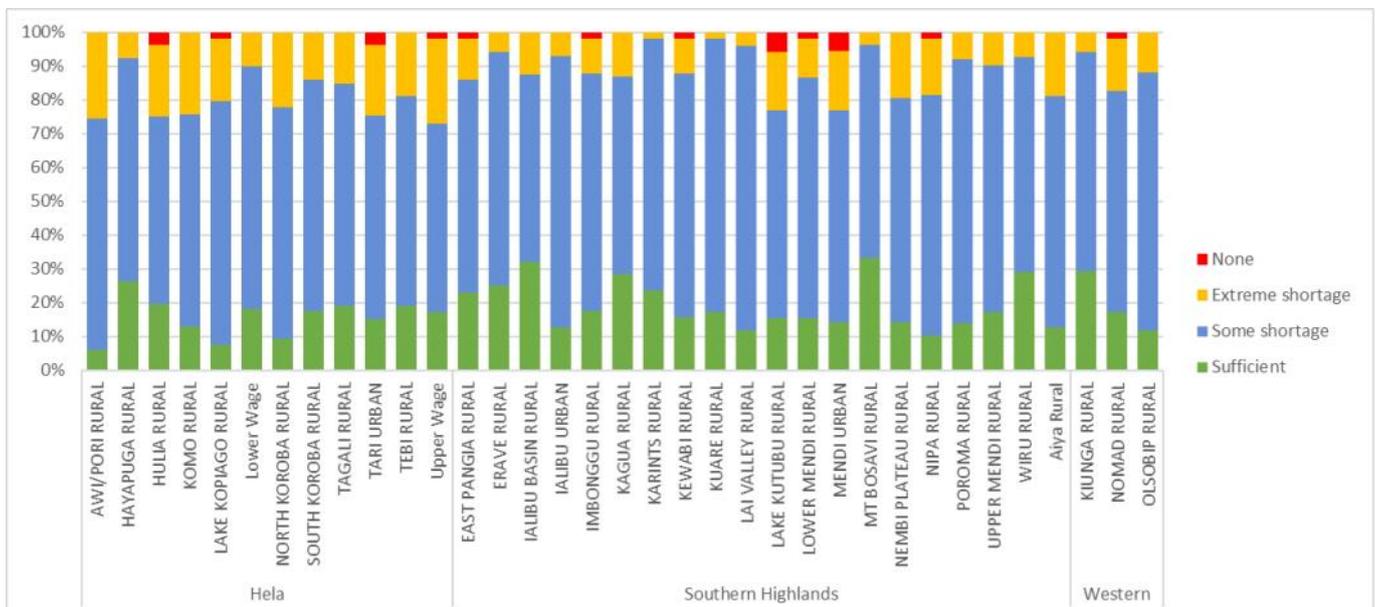


Figure 4. Reported supply of planting materials for main staple food items in communities (% respondents per LLG)



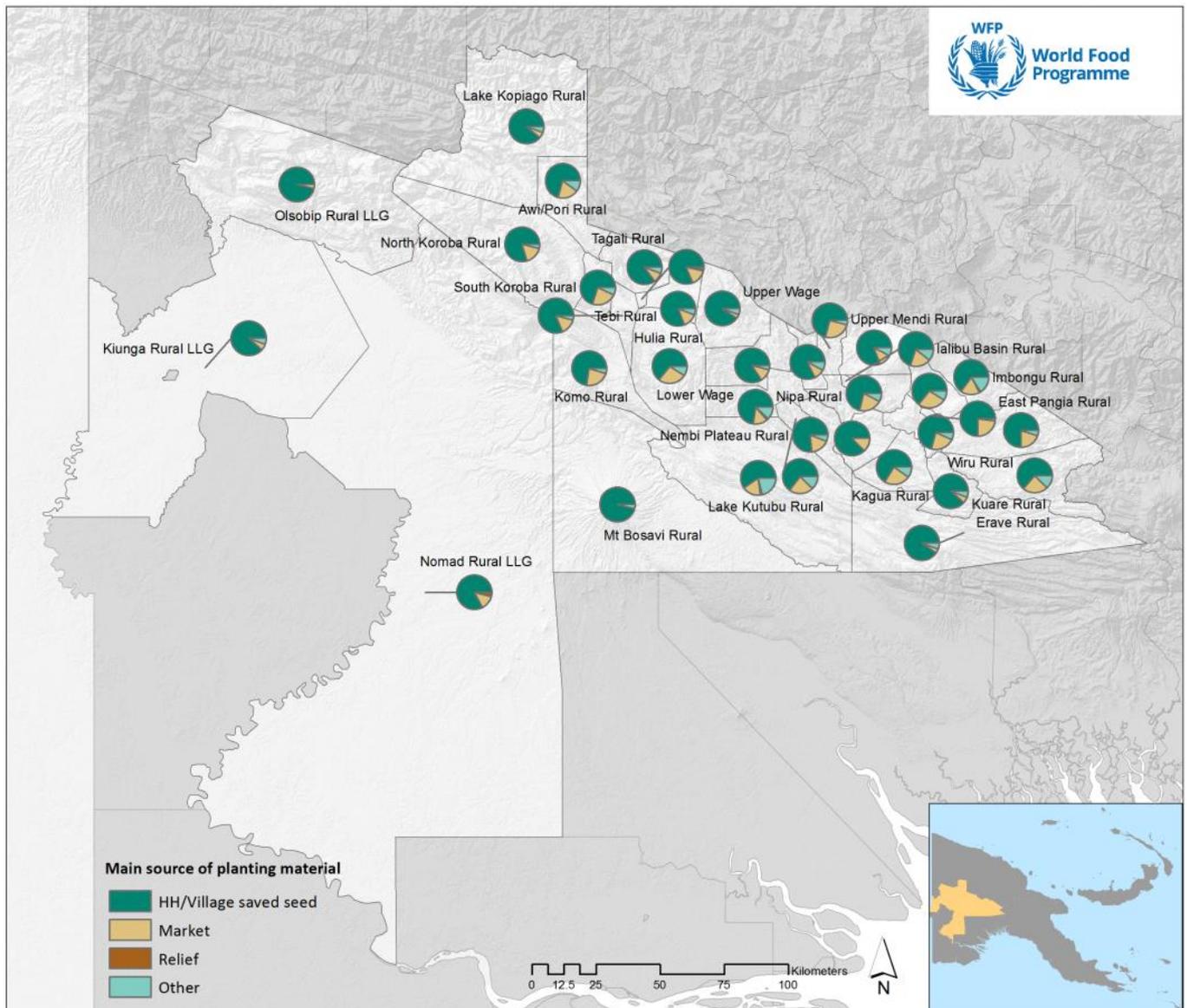
3.2 PLANTING MATERIALS ARE MOSTLY HOMEMADE

Most surveyed communities (77 percent) reported that their planting materials are mainly homemade (Map 4). This is consistent with findings from the face-to-face surveys in Mt. Bosavi Rural LLG, which found that households typically fashion planting tools from natural products that are gathered from the bush.

Markets were the second most common source (16 percent), as market access is limited for most remote villages in the earthquake affected area — it is typical for individuals to walk several hours or days to reach markets.

A small number of communities reported that humanitarian partners had provided their planting tools (0.3 percent).

MAP 4: SOURCE OF PLANTING MATERIAL (BY LLG)

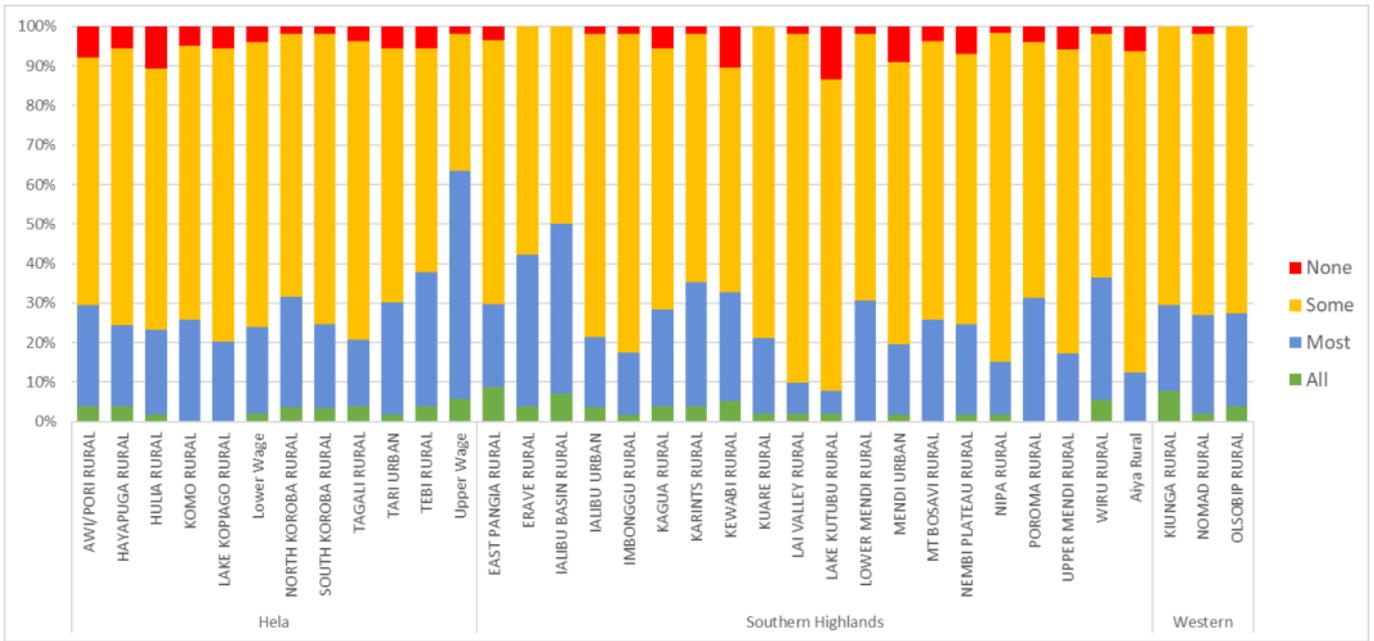


3.3 AT LEAST SOME FOOD GARDENS HAVE BEEN PLANTED

Nearly all communities (96 percent) reported that at least some of their food gardens had been planted (Figure 5). It is worth noting that the provision of agricultural tools and seeds by humanitarian partners following the earthquake likely contributed to the high planting rate.

The results of the April earthquake emergency assessment showed that many food gardens had been destroyed following the earthquake, and this finding was reaffirmed in this survey. It is predicted that as more food gardens are rehabilitated and planted, the prevalence of hunger and food supply shortage will further subside.

Figure 5. Reported prevalence of food gardens that are planted or are currently able to be planted (% respondents per LLG)



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4. Markets and Food Prices

4.1 THERE IS SOME SHORTAGE OF MAIN STAPLE FOOD IN MARKETS

Most respondents noted that there was some shortage in the current supply of the main staple food items (kaukau, sago and taro). Communities in Lake Kapiago, Nembi Plateau Rural, Noman Rural, Olsobip Rural and Lake Kutubu Rural reported facing relatively more extreme shortage of staples (Map 5, Figure 6).

MAP 5: SUPPLY OF FOOD STAPLE IN MARKETS (BY LLG)

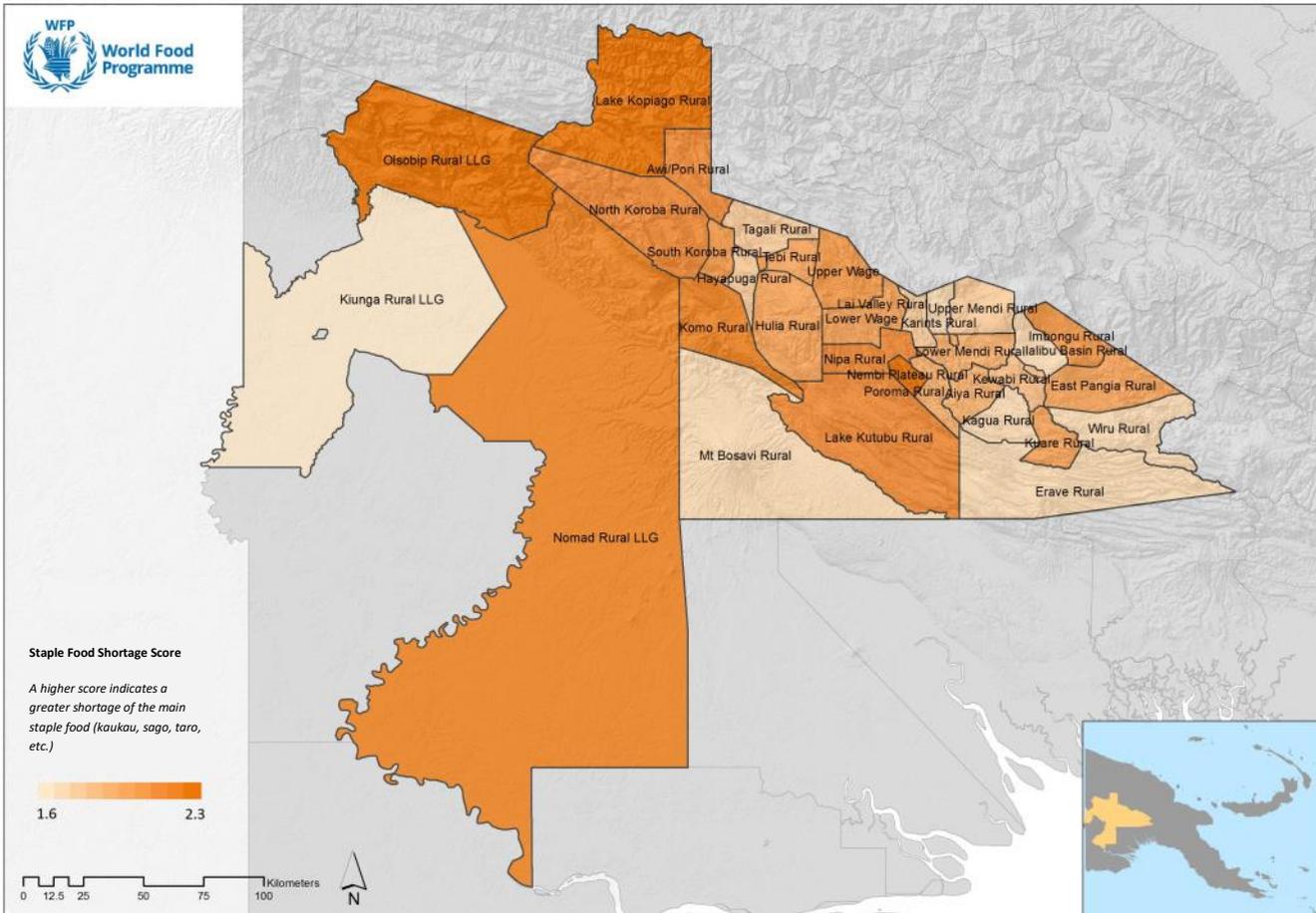
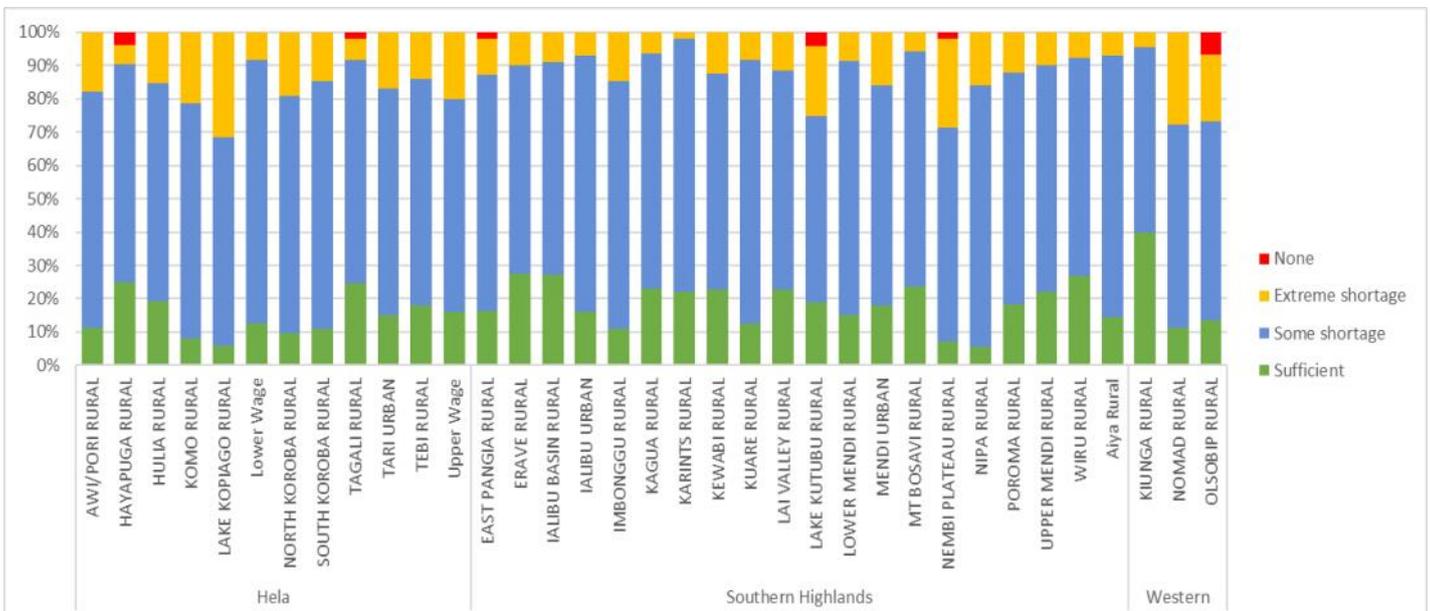


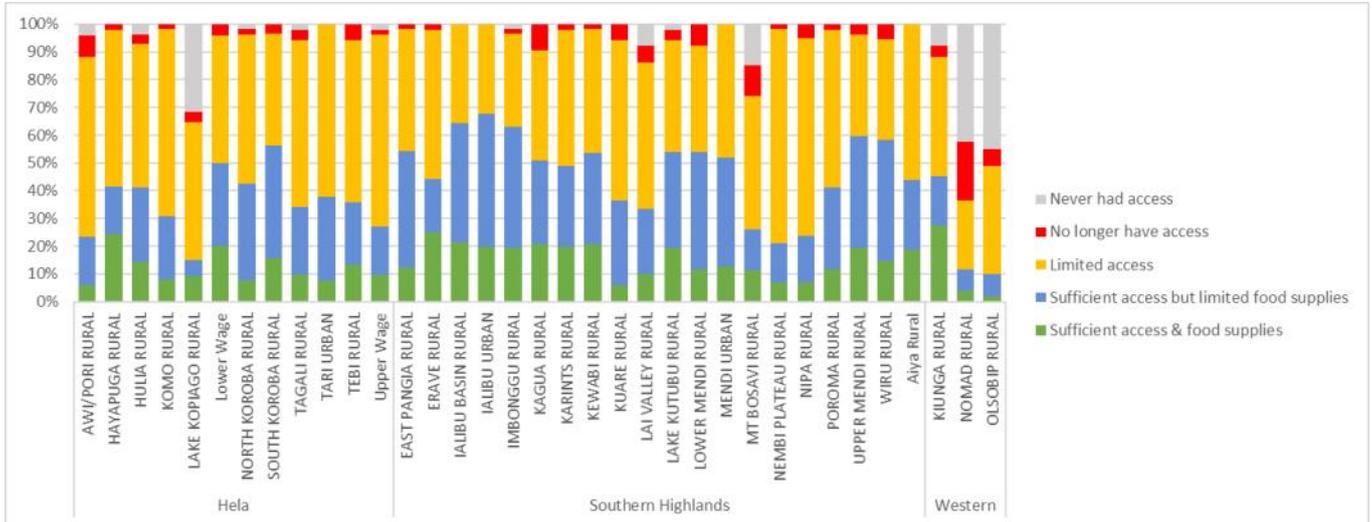
Figure 6. Reported supply of main staple food item (kaukau, sago, targo) in nearest market (% respondents per LLG)



4.2 MARKET ACCESS REMAINS LIMITED

Only 14 percent of surveyed communities reported having sufficient access to markets and food supplies at the time of the survey; while 50 percent reported limited market access (Figure 7). However, even in some areas where access to markets was reportedly sufficient, markets were described as having limited food supplies (28 percent of responses).

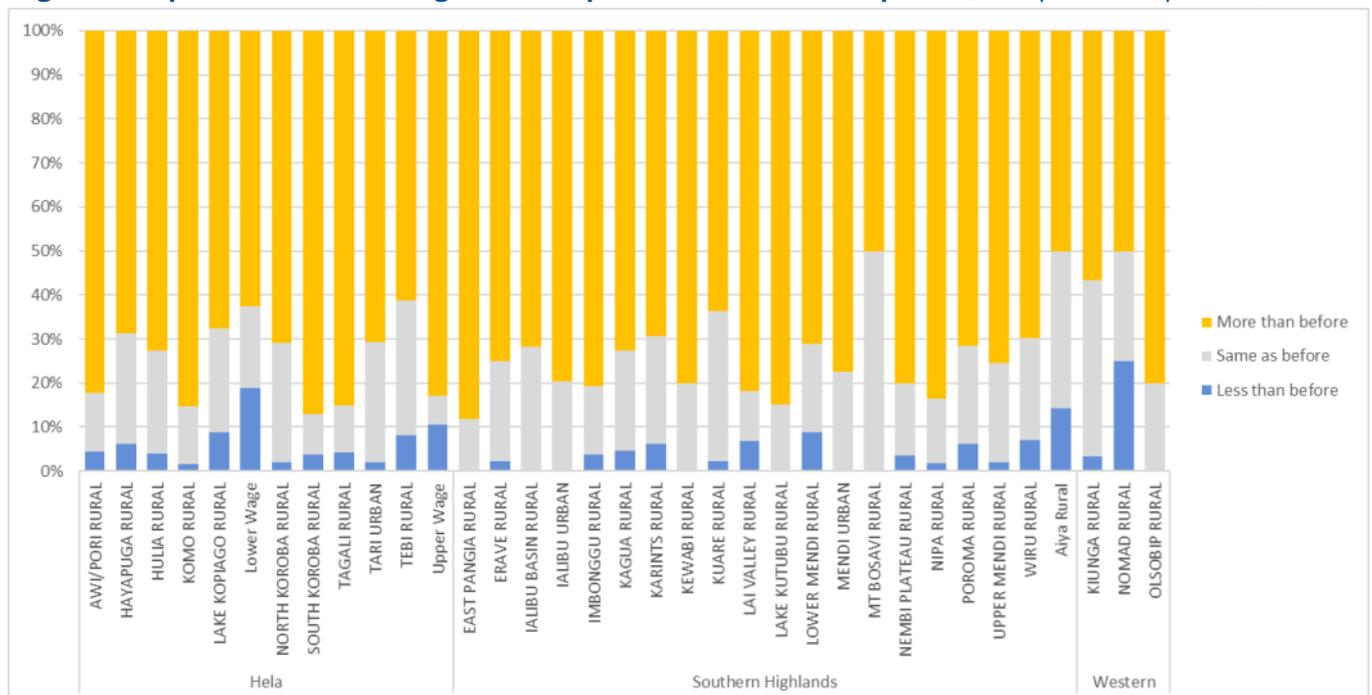
Figure 7. Reported community access to markets (% respondents per LLG)



4.3 FOOD PRICES REMAIN ELEVATED AFTER EARTHQUAKE

Most respondents (75 percent) noted that the current market price of the main staple food was higher at the time of the survey than before the earthquake (Figure 8). However, results also suggest that market prices may have already been on the rise before the earthquake.

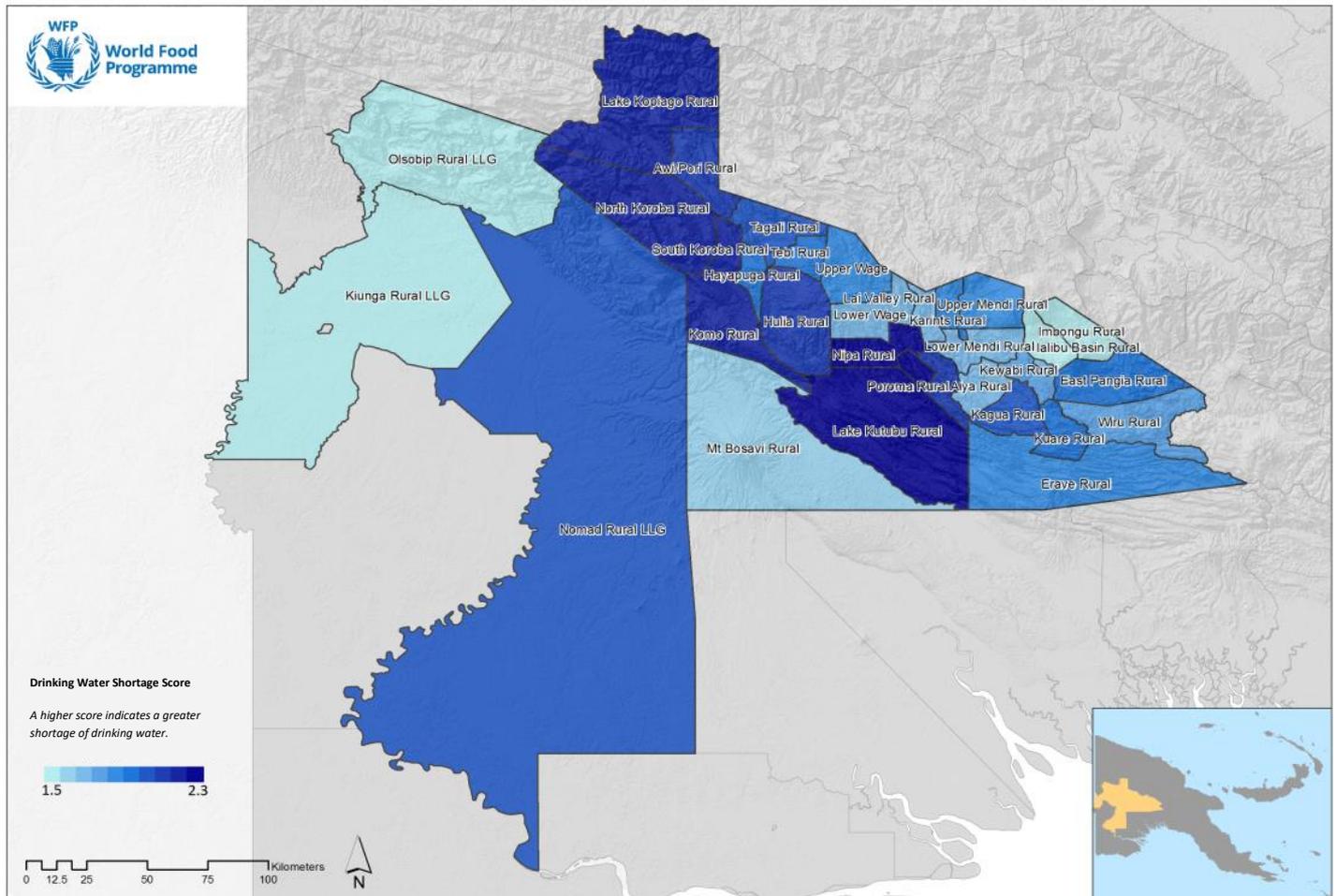
Figure 8. Reported level of changes in food prices after the earthquake (% respondents per LLG)





5. Water Access

MAP 6: COMMUNITY SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER (BY LLG)



5.1 SOME SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER

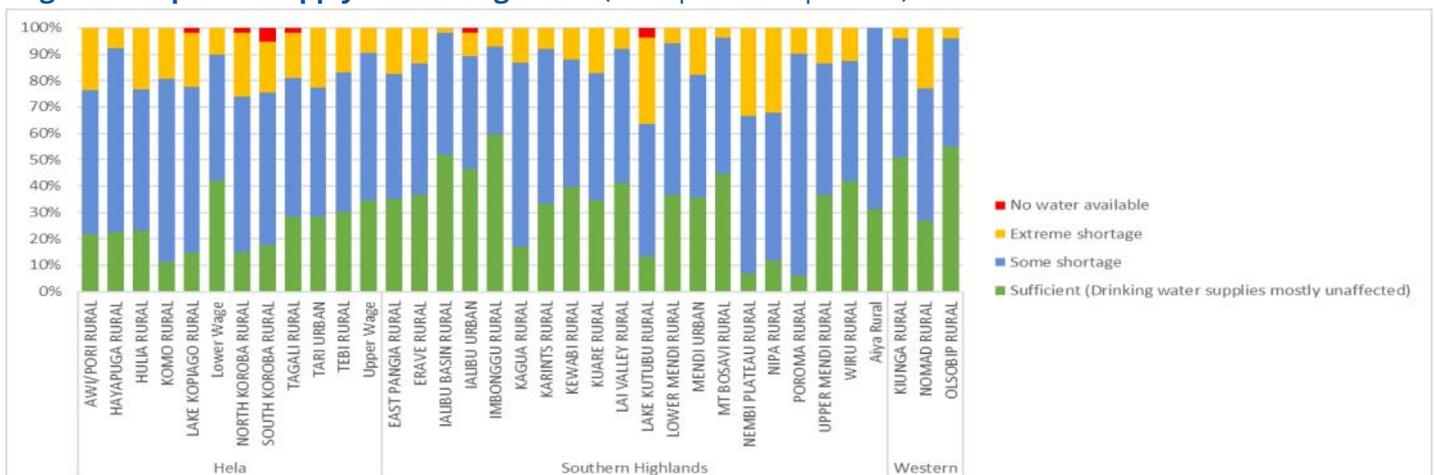
Many earthquake affected communities noted some shortage of drinking water (54 percent of respondents) or extreme shortage (15 percent), and a few (0.5 percent) reported no water supply available (Map 6; Fig. 9).

When compared to the April 2018 results, there were noticeable decreases in the number of persons reporting extreme shortage or no water available in their communities; and an increase in individuals describing their water supply

as sufficient. This could reflect increased targeting of water supply by the Government as well as the provision of clean water by humanitarian partners.

Commonly reported issues with the water supply included: bad taste, muddy water, long distances for access, lack of storage, and irregular rain. Sustained support is required to continue improving the supply, access, and quality of clean drinking water, which could also help reduce incidence of diarrhoea and typhoid, two illnesses commonly cited since the earthquake (see Section 7).

Figure 9. Reported supply of drinking water (% respondents per LLG)





6. Livelihoods and Income

6.1 SUBSISTENCE FARMING AND GROWING CASH CROPS ARE THE TOP SOURCES OF INCOME

Subsistence farming (39 percent) and growing cash crops for sale in markets (30 percent) were the main reported sources of income in surveyed communities (Figure 10). Technical professions and activities related to small businesses (trading, owner, seller) were also listed to a lesser extent.

Main income activities varied across provinces, with more

individuals in Western Province reporting casual labour for work than in Hela and Southern Highlands Provinces.

6.2 MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME CHANGED AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

Most respondents (76 percent) reported that their main source of household income changed after the earthquake (Figure 11). It is suspected that many of these respondents may have switched from casual labour to subsistence farming or growing cash crops in order to feed their families.

Figure 10. Main household income activity (% respondents per LLG)

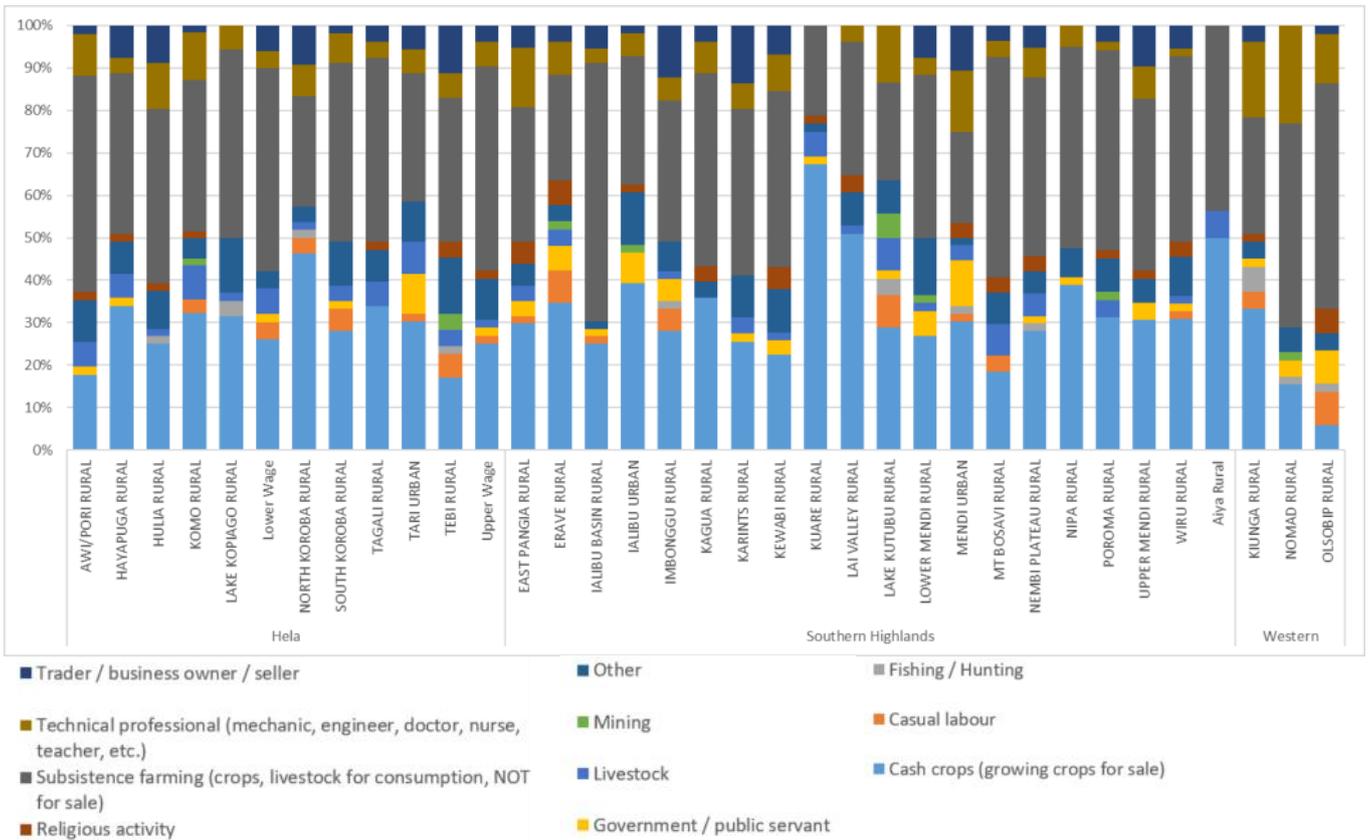
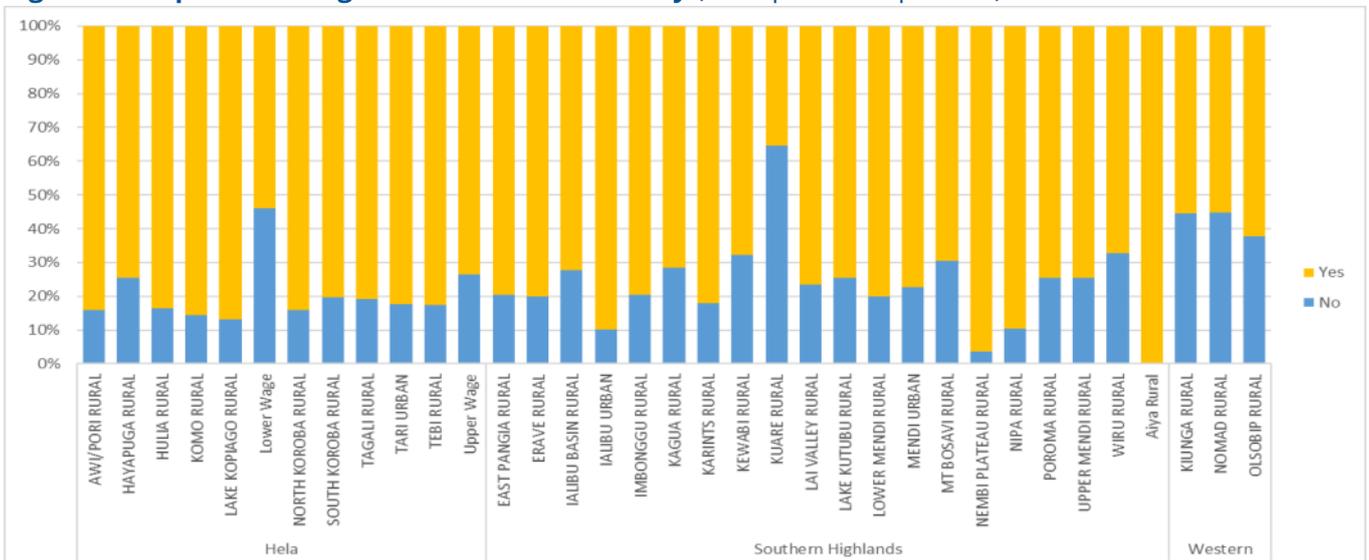


Figure 11. Reported change in main income activity (% respondents per LLG)





7. Health Situation

7.1 FEVER, COUGHING AND DIARRHOEA ARE THE TOP REPORTED SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS

All surveyed communities reported incidence of sicknesses among men, women and children in their communities (Maps 7-8; Figures 11-13). The common types of illness across all age and sex groups were fever, respiratory issues, and diarrhoea (Figures 12-14).

While the maps suggest higher incidence of disease among men than women and children, it is important to note the potential for gender bias since 73 percent of respondents were men, which meant that for most of the responses, men were reporting on women and children's sicknesses.

MAP 7: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING CHILDREN WITH SICKNESS

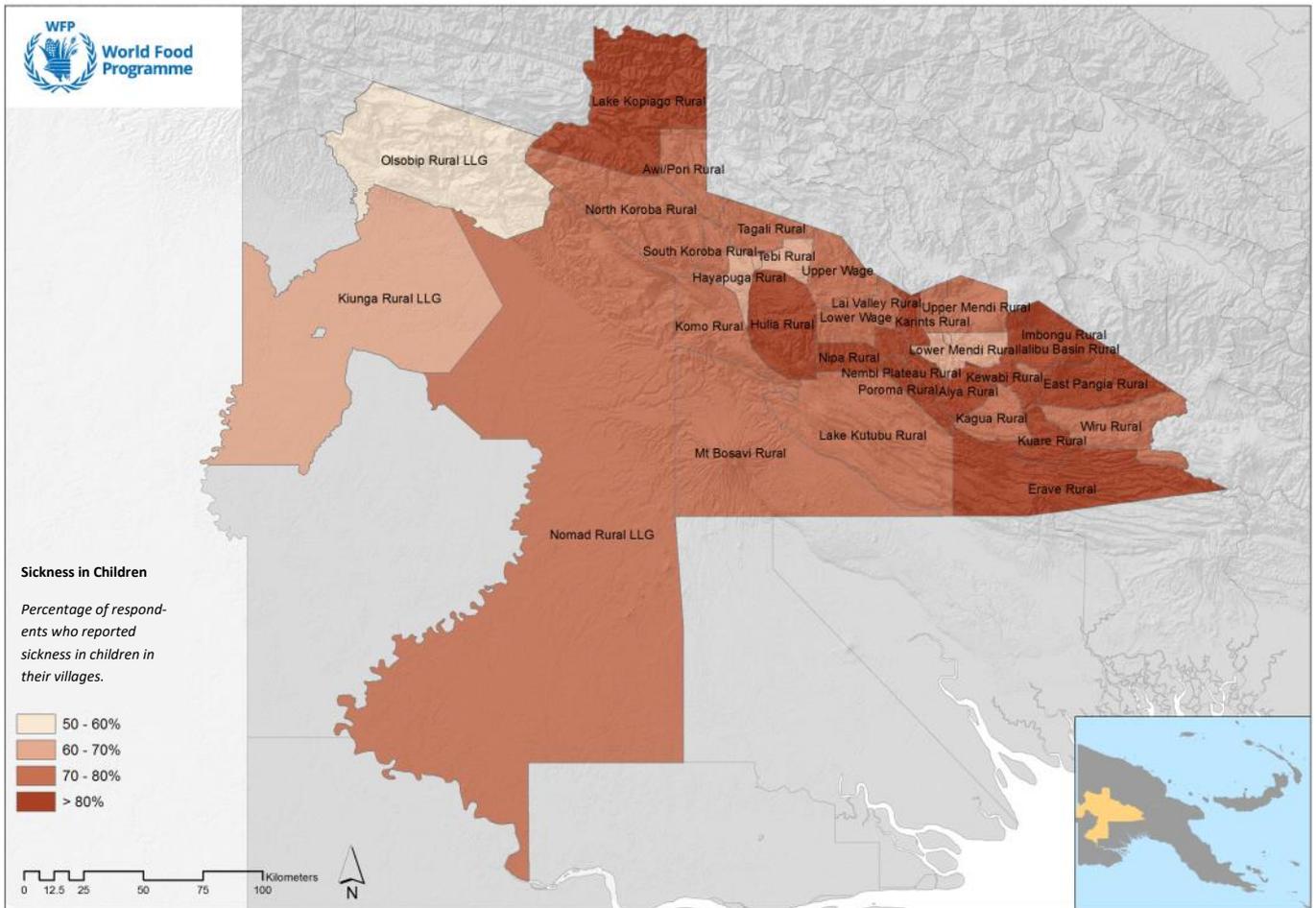
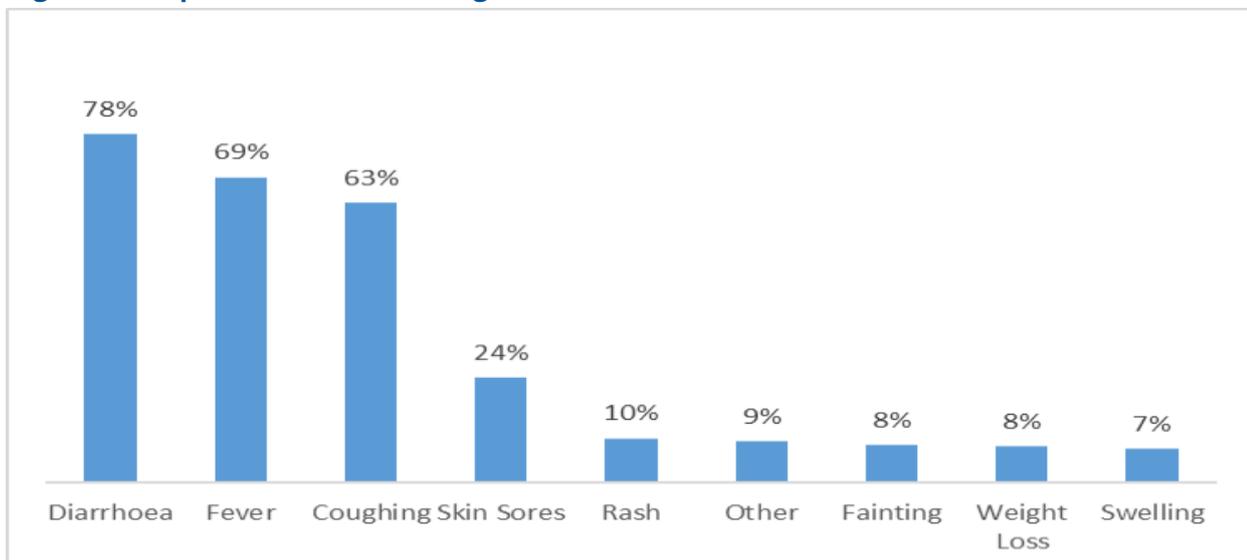


Figure 12. Reported Sickness among Children



MAP 8: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING WOMEN WITH SICKNESS

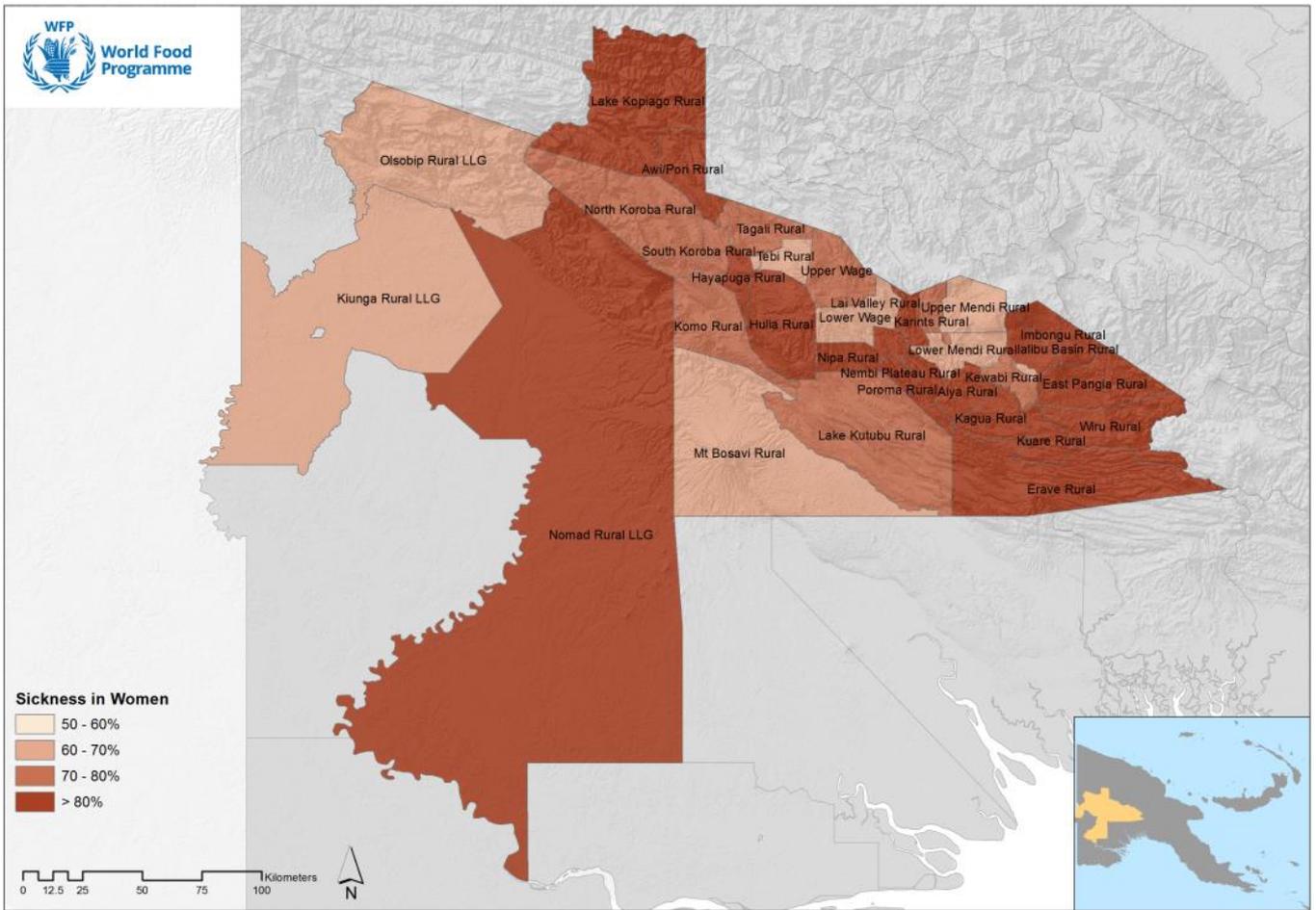
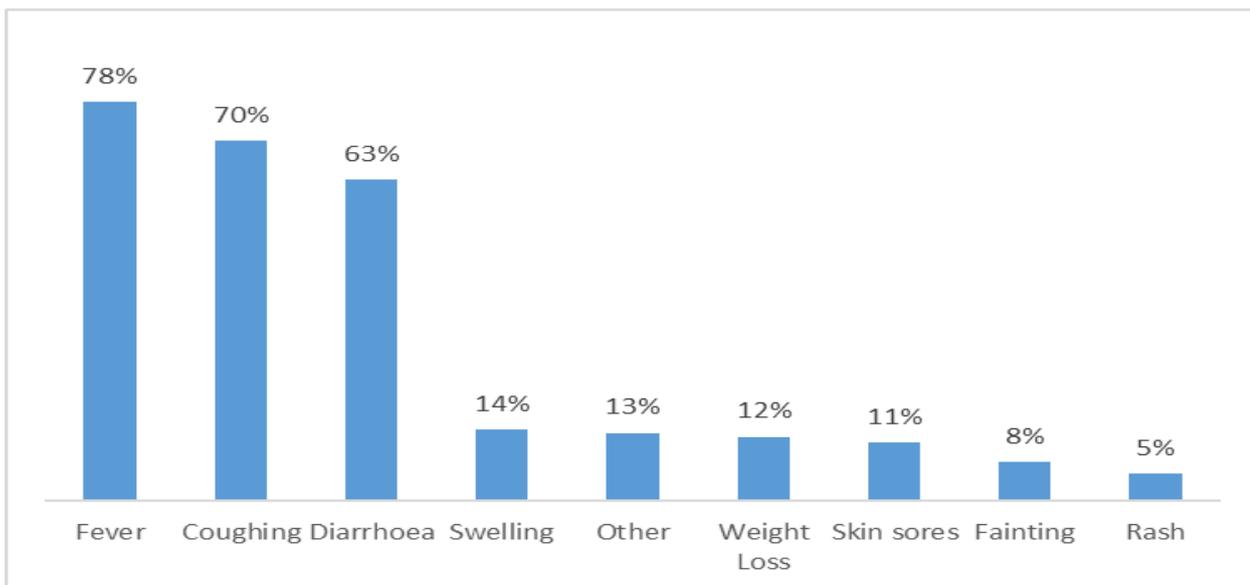


Figure 13. Reported Sickness among Women



MAP 9: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING MEN WITH SICKNESS

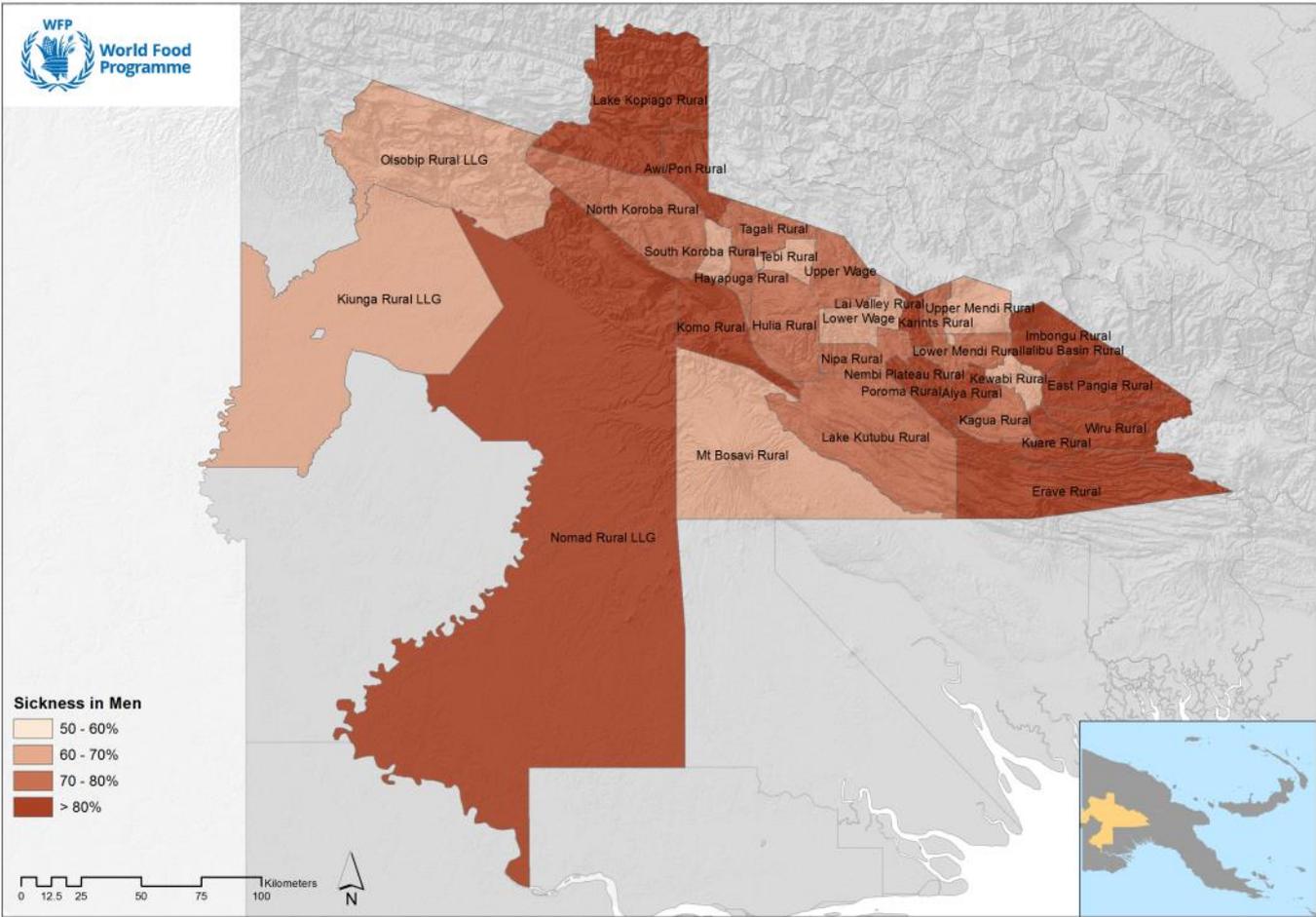
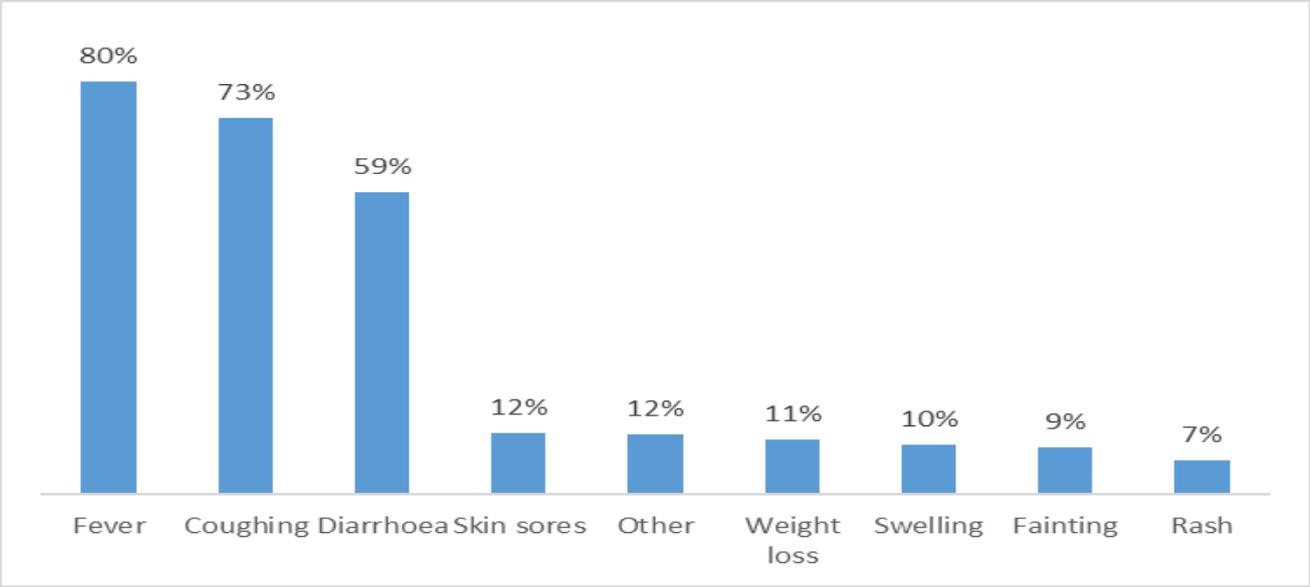


Figure 14. Reported Sickness among Men



8. Assistance Received

8.1 ALL EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED LLGS RECEIVED ASSISTANCE, BUT TO VARYING DEGREES

Humanitarian assistance was received by 19 percent of respondents, nearly all of whom recognized that the assistance was provided for earthquake relief. More assistance was received in LLGs such as Nomad Rural, Mt. Bosavi Rural, etc (Map 10), which were close to the epicentre of the earthquake but also accessible. This is generally consistent with OCHA 3W reports on which LLGs had more humanitarian activities.

8.2 MOST COMMON TYPES OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

Food, water, and medical supplies were the most commonly reported items received. Other types of assistance included shelter, agricultural inputs, clothes, infant supplies, hygiene packs, counselling, hygiene packs and support from the police (Figure 15).

8.3 MOST COMMON SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Most assistance came from the Government of PNG,

United Nations and NGO partners, or the Oil Search Foundation and Exxonmobil PNG (Figure 16).

Nearly all respondents noted that the assistance was received when it was most needed and that it was sufficient to meet their needs in their communities.

8.4 CONTINUED RECOVERY SUPPORT IS NEEDED

Findings from this survey indicate that Nembi Plateau Rural and Upper Wage LLGs have received relatively less assistance, and they have limited food supply and higher prevalence of hunger. A more in depth assessment of these areas should be completed to verify the situation.

Lake Kutubu Rural and Nipa Rural LLGs continue to show higher prevalence of hunger and more limited water access despite relatively higher reports of assistance received.

Data from Komo Rural LLG supports the trend of chronically lower food supply and higher prevalence of hunger observed since before the earthquake.

MAP 10: ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY LLG

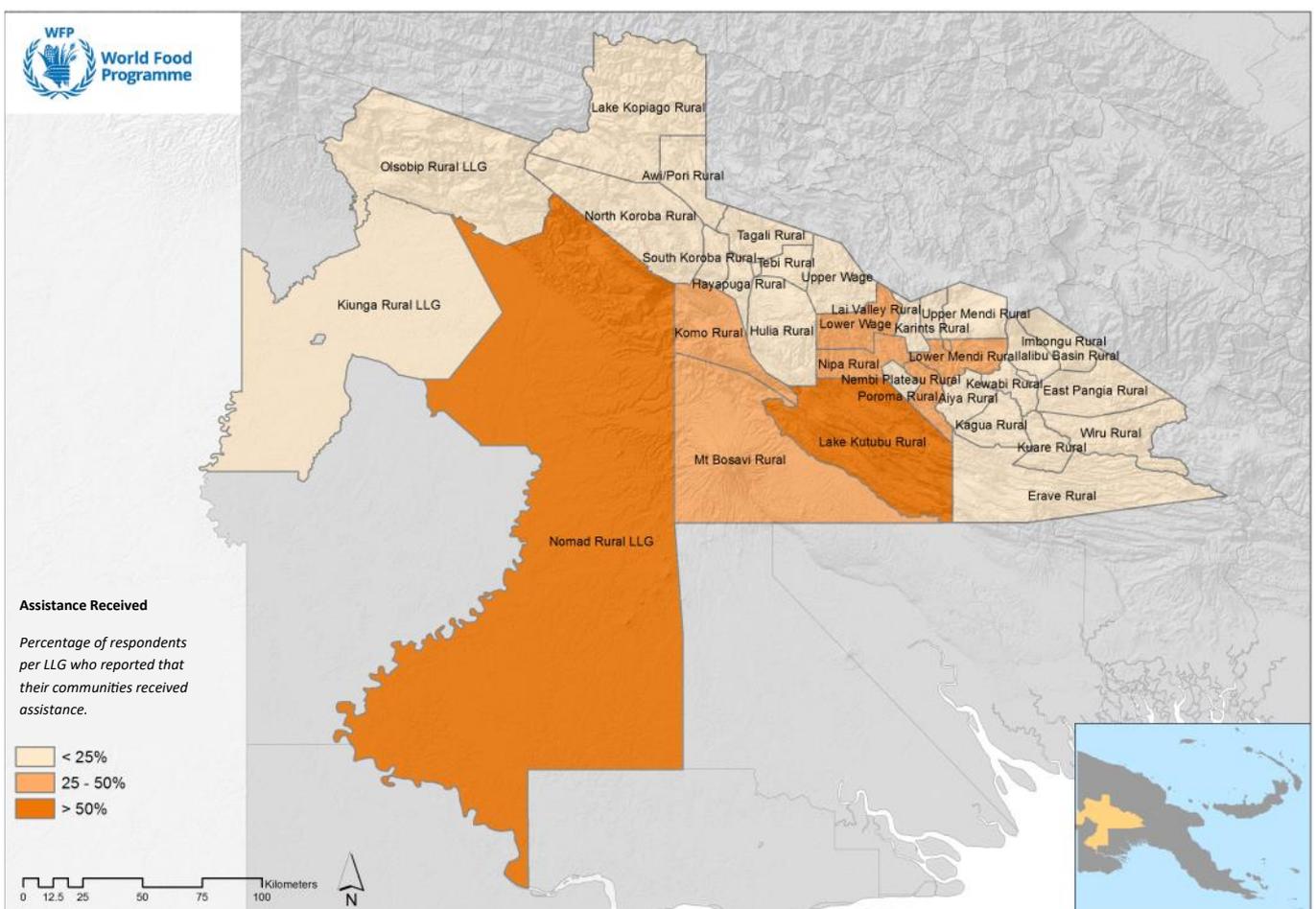


Figure 15. Type of Assistance Received By Earthquake Affected Communities

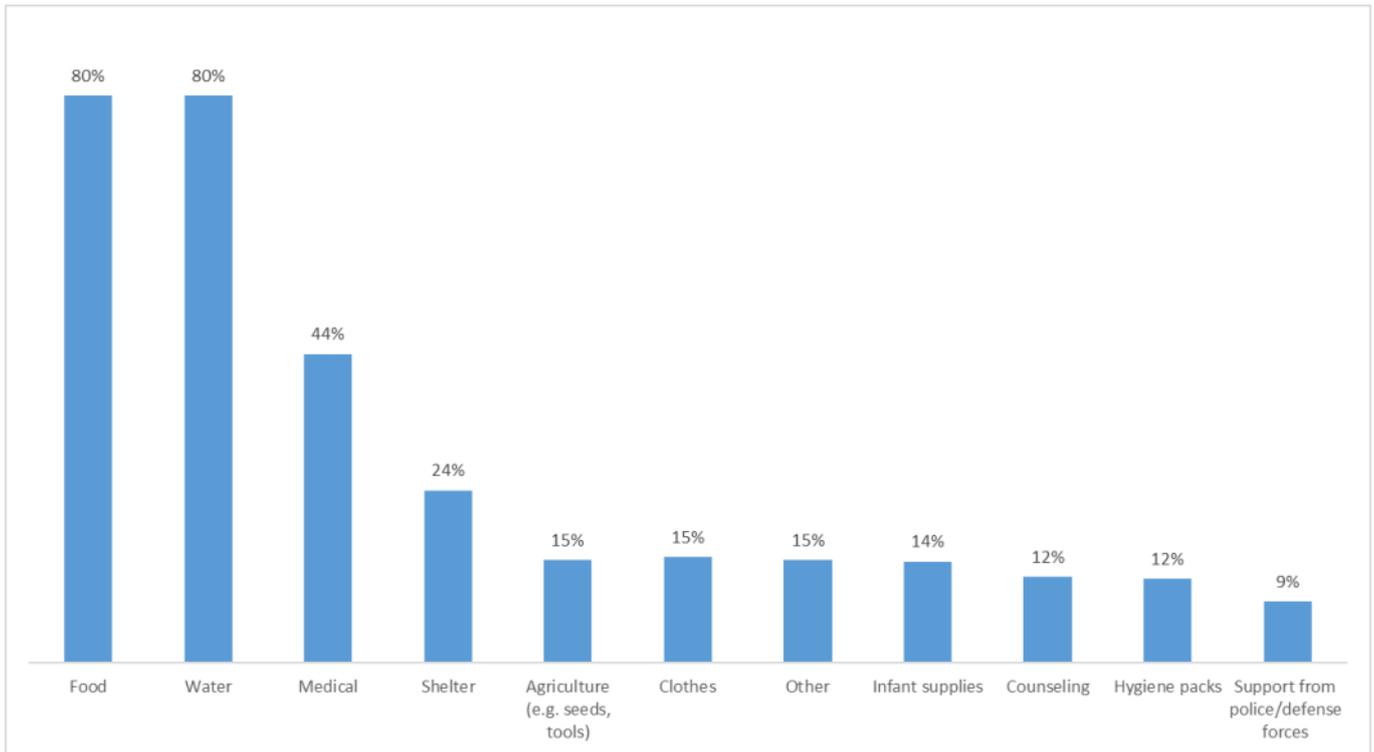
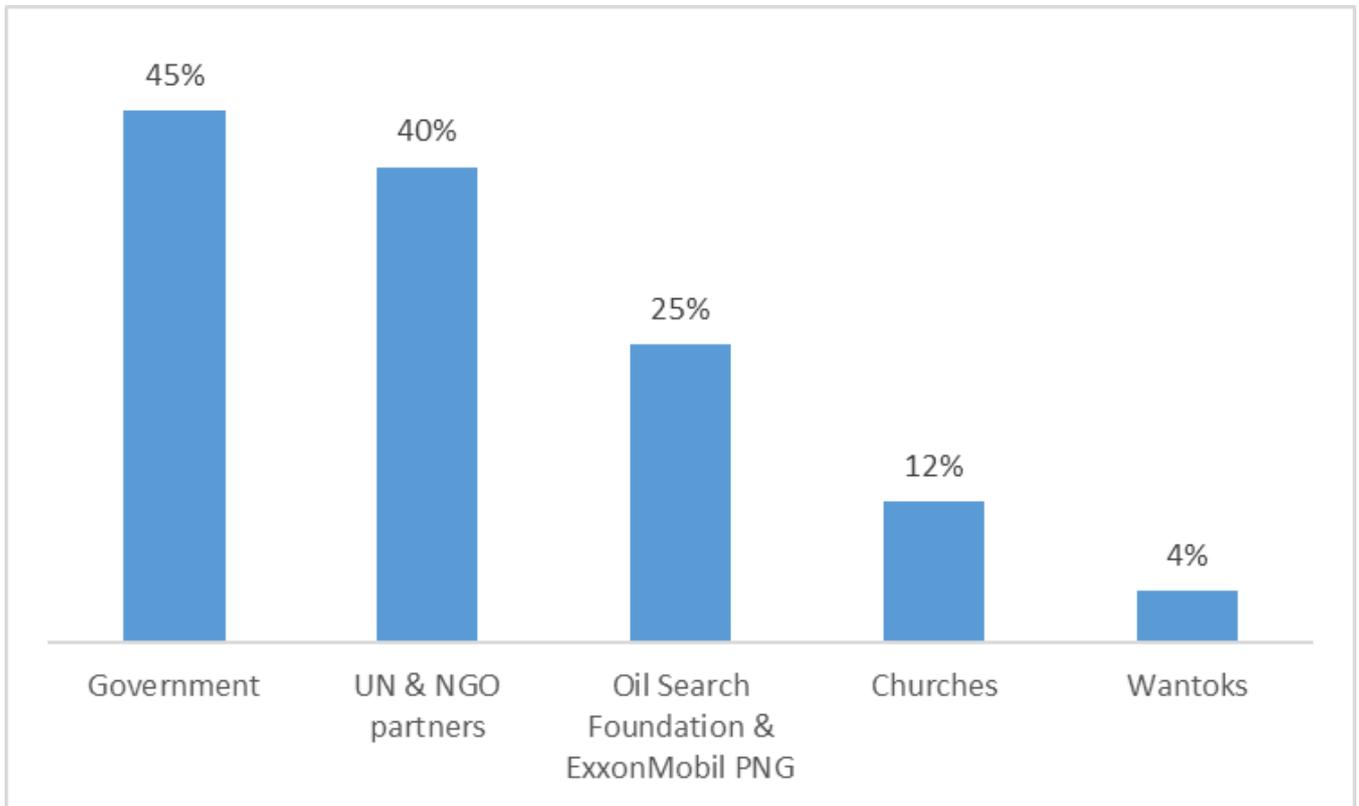


Figure 16. Source of Assistance Received By Earthquake Affected Communities



Annex 1. Mobile Questionnaire

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 situation in your community. 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 a maximum of 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 → Ask to speak to another HH member older than 16**

Section 1: Demographic and Geographic info

Question 1.1: Gender_respondent

[Enumerator]: Is the respondent a 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: HH size

[Enumerator]: How many people are part of your household - meaning sharing basic resources, living and eating together?
..... [Record: # of HH members]

Question 1.4: ADM1_province

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

Question 1.5: ADM2_district

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

Question 1.6: ADM3_LLGL

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

Question 1.7: ADM4_Village

[**Enumerator**]: In which Ward (Census unit, Village) are you currently living? [Record: Name of Village]

Question 1.8: Earthquake_affected

[**Enumerator**]: Was your village directly affected by the recent earthquake(s)?

Section 2: Community food security section

[**Enumerator**]: Now I would like to ask you some questions about the 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: Food_source

[**Enumerator**]: What is the main source of food in your village?

GARDEN FOOD FOOD FROM MARKET GATHERED FROM BUSH
 RELIEF (DIONATIONS) OTHER (SPECIFY____)

Question 2.3: Food_source_next 3 months

[**Enumerator**]: What do you expect to be your main source of food in the next three (3) months?

GARDEN FOOD FOOD FROM MARKET GATHERED FROM BUSH
 RELIEF (DIONATIONS) OTHER (SPECIFY____)

Question 2.4: Water_supply

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

SUFFICIENT (Drinking water supplies mostly unaffected) SOME SHORTAGE
 EXTREME SHORTAGE NO WATER AVAILABLE

Question 2.5: Water_supply_change

[**Enumerator**]: Are any of these CURRENTLY affecting the water supply to the village? (Record all that apply)

NONE OF THESE WATER SOURCE BROKEN DISTANCE TO WATER POINTS
 PHYSICAL ACCESS IS DIFFICULT NOT ENOUGH STORAGE BAD TASTE/SMELLO IRREGULAR/NO RAIN
 OTHER (SPECIFY____)

Question 2.6: Hunger

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

NONE (0-5%) SOME (5-25%) MANY (25-75%) ALL (75-100%)

Question 2.7: Gardens_planted

[**Enumerator**]: How many food gardens in your village are CURRENTLY planted or able to be planted?

NONE SOME MOST ALL

Question 2.8: Garden_production

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

- NONE MUCH LESSO NORMAL MORE

Question 2.9: Market_access

[Enumerator]: What is the current access of your village to any food market?

- NEVER HAD ACCESS NO LONGER HAVE ACCESS (**NO ACCESS → SKIP TO QUESTION 2.11**)
 LIMITED ACCESS SUFFICIENT ACCESS BUT LIMITED FOOD SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT ACCESS & FOOD SUPPLIES

Question 2.10: Main_staple_supply

[Enumerator]: What is the current supply of the main staple food item (Kaukau, Sago, Taro) in your nearest market/shop, compared to normal?

- SUFFICIENTO SOME SHORTAGE EXTREME SHORTAGE NONE MARKET DOES NOT NORMALLY SELL

Question 2.11: Main_staple_type

[Enumerator]: Has the main staple food item in your village changed since the earthquake?

- YES NO

Question 2.12: Main_staple_price

[Enumerator]: How does the current price of the main staple food compare to before the earthquake?

- LESS THAN BEFORE SAME AS BEFORE MORE THAN BEFORE

Question 2.13: Planting_materials_supply

[Enumerator]: Currently, what is the supply of planting materials for [MAIN STAPLE FOOD ITEM] in your village? (for example: seeds, cuttings, fertilizer, pesticide, tools)

- SUFFICIENT SOME SHORTAGE EXTREME SHORTAGE NONE

Question 2.14: Planting_materials_source

[Enumerator]: What is the main source of planting material for [MAIN STAPLE FOOD ITEM] in your village? (for example: seeds, cuttings)

- MARKET HOUSEHOLD/VILLAGE SAVED SEED RELIEF OTHER (SPECIFY_____)

Section 3: Household & Children section

Question 3.1: Main_livelihood

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

<input type="radio"/> Subsistence farming (crops, livestock for consumption, NOT for sale)	<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 3.2: Livelihood_change

[Enumerator]: Has your main income activity changed because of the earthquake?

- YES NO

Question 3.3: Child_sick

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

YES

NO NO CHILDREN -> **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.5**

Question 3.4: 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/DENGUE/FEVER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT LOSS / FAILURE TO GAIN WEIGHT | <input type="checkbox"/> FAINTING AND DIZZINESS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RASH/SKIN PROBLEM / PEELING SKIN / BRITTLE HAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> SKIN SORES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERALIZED SWELLING / BELLY SWELLING | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COUGHING / TB / RESPIRATORY/BREATHING PROBLEMS | |

Question 3.5: Women_sick

[**Enumerator**]: Are any women in your household currently suffering from any sickness?

YES

NO -> **SKIP TO QUESTION 3.7**

Question 3.6: 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/DENGUE/FEVER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT LOSS / FAILURE TO GAIN WEIGHT | <input type="checkbox"/> FAINTING AND DIZZINESS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RASH/SKIN PROBLEM / PEELING SKIN / BRITTLE HAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> SKIN SORES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERALIZED SWELLING / BELLY SWELLING | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COUGHING / TB / RESPIRATORY/BREATHING PROBLEMS | |

Question 3.7: Men_sick

[**Enumerator**]: Are any men in your household currently suffering from any sickness?

YES

NO -> **SKIP TO SECTION 4**

Question 3.8: 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/DENGUE/FEVER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT LOSS / FAILURE TO GAIN WEIGHT | <input type="checkbox"/> FAINTING AND DIZZINESS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RASH/SKIN PROBLEM / PEELING SKIN / BRITTLE HAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> SKIN SORES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERALIZED SWELLING / BELLY SWELLING | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COUGHING / TB / RESPIRATORY/BREATHING PROBLEMS | |

Section 4: Aid Assistance Section

Question 4.1: Assistance_received

[**Enumerator**]: At any point in the last 4 months has your village received assistance (cash, food, agricultural inputs, building supplies, etc.) to help your household cope with any hardship?

Question 4.2: Assistance_earthquake

[Enumerator]: Was the assistance received because you were affected by the earthquake?

- O YES O NO

Question 4.3: Assistance_type

[Enumerator]: If yes, what kind of assistance has been provided? [Record all that apply]

- Food
- Water
- Infant supplies
- Hygiene packs
- Shelter/rebuilding materials
- Clothes
- Medical supplies/treatment
- Counselling support (earthquake counselling, stress management, fears)
- Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer, etc.)
- Support from the Police or PNG Defence Forces
- Other

Question 4.4: Assistance_source

[Enumerator]: IF YES: From whom did you receive the assistance?.....[Record all that apply]

- Wantok UN World Food Programme International donors Government
- Churches Oil Search Exxon Other_____ I don't know

Question 4.5: Assistance_timeliness

[Enumerator]: Was the assistance provided when you needed it most?

- O YES O NO

Question 4.6: Assistance_sufficient

[Enumerator]: Was the assistance received sufficient to improve the situation in your village?

- O YES O NO

Section 5: Open Question

Question 5.1: Open_ended

[Enumerator]: What are the most urgent needs in your community at the moment?

..... [Free text]

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

Section 6: Conclusion

Question 6.1: Call_back

[Enumerator]: May we call you back in case we do a follow up survey in the future?

- O YES O NO

Section 7: Instructions for Enumerator

Question 7.1: Survey_status

Please end the survey ticking one of the box below:

Survey completed Survey incomplete

Question 8.2: 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 Not applicable (survey incomplete)

Annex 2. Number of Completed Surveys per LLG

LLG	# Surveys
AIYA RURAL	16
AWI/PORI RURAL	51
EAST PANGIA RURAL	57
ERAVE RURAL	52
HAYAPUGA RURAL	53
HULIA RURAL	56
IALIBU BASIN RURAL	56
IALIBU URBAN	56
IMBONGGU RURAL	57
KAGUA RURAL	53
KARINTS RURAL	51
KEWABI RURAL	58
KIUNGA RURAL	51
KOMO RURAL	62
KUARE RURAL	52
LAI VALLEY RURAL	51
LAKE KOPIAGO RURAL	54
LAKE KUTUBU RURAL	52
LOWER MENDI RURAL	52
LOWER WAGE	50
MENDI URBAN	56
MT BOSAVI RURAL	27
NEMBI PLATEAU RURAL	57
NIPA RURAL	59
NOMAD RURAL	52
NORTH KOROBA RURAL	54
OLSOBIP RURAL	51
POROMA RURAL	51
SOUTH KOROBA RURAL	57
TAGALI RURAL	53
TARI URBAN	53
TEBI RURAL	53
UPPER MENDI RURAL	52
UPPER WAGE	52
WIRU RURAL	55

