

2015 Sudan White Nile Refugee Food Security Assessment

Household Questionnaire

Below is a table of the ways in which this questionnaire allows for gender-sensitive data collection and analysis that is directly relevant to WFP programmes and interventions.

Sec.	Q.	Data	Why important
1.		Enumerator sex	While enumerator sex is not always substantial factor, in contexts with high gender disparities, data may be biased if it is collected by a male or female enumerator. For example, female respondents may respond differently when questions are asked by another woman, versus by a man, as may also be true for male interviewees. Collecting this data also allows analysts to test for such a bias and exclude it as a possibility more easily.
2	2.3/2.4	Sex and age of head of HH	The sex and age of the head of HH often have direct influence on the livelihoods, food security and vulnerability of a HH.
2.	2.6/2.7	If the respondent is not head of HH: What is the sex/age of respondent ?	It is important to collect information on the sex and age of the respondent, as well as HH head. In many cases, it is not the HH head responding to the questionnaire, and it may be relevant therefore that responses were collected from a non-head of HH woman or man. It may also be necessary to define who the respondent is in relation to the HH head.
2.	2.8	What is the marital status of head of HH ? (Single (never married) ; married ; divorced/separated ; widowed)	Often vulnerability of a HH is affected by the marital status of the head of HH. For example, a single female-headed HH may have fewer assets or less formal income than other types of HHs. This may be related to nutrition when a male-headed HH is widowed, or otherwise single and due to cultural norms, is not knowledgeable in how to prepare nutrition-rich meals from raw products.
2	2.9	HH demography, disaggregated by age group and sex	Composition of a HH can be equally important in understanding food vulnerability. A HH may be qualified as female-headed, but distort patterns of vulnerability levels of female-headed HHs because the composition includes one of more adolescent boys. Or rather, a HH of 1 adult and 8 young children is likely to suffer greater food security and nutrition challenges than a HH of 2 adults and 4 children 10-15 years old.
3	3.2	What are the main concerns about livelihood for the HH? →Add optional response : « Other »	This allows for other concerns to be discussed, for example protection concerns, without directly referencing them, which can be sensitive (i.e. GBV, violence going, at, or coming from markets)
3	3.3	Who makes decisions about how to use HH income and resources ? (Mostly a man, Mostly a woman, Mostly joint)	The understanding of who controls income and resources at the HH level can lead to better targeting of programmes and policies.
7	7.3-7.8	Information on emergency blanket supplementary feeding provided by WFP to children 6-59 months, and for children 6-23 months, disaggregated by age and sex	Nutritional needs for children change rapidly as they group, and as they get older, sex may become a more determining factor in the share they receive in a HH of food and their nutrition levels. From 6-23 months, this period is particularly critical

			because children are often shifted from nursing to requiring high nutritional inputs that HHs may not be able to accommodate. In such instances, sex of the child may become a key determinant where either girls or boys are valued less and subsequently, are less likely to receive the nutrients need to develop, leading to malnutrition, stunting, etc.
7	7.9	Who in the HH makes the final decision about nutrition and feeding of small children? (husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, joint)	This information makes it much easier for programmes to immediately target the HH members with the most control over child health. *It is often a false assumption that women exercise control over child health and feeding practices. This can lead to situations where men exercise the final decision-making power, but training programmes on children's health are targeted exclusively to mothers, and ultimately are less effective than training which includes fathers.
9	9.5-9.6	Who typically collects food assistance from the distribution site ? (Mostly a man, Mostly a woman, Mostly a child) Who in your HH makes decisions over the use of your WFP food assistance ? (Man, Woman, Both together)	It is important to know who is the target group for distribution in order to facilitate greater access (i.e. scheduling, location, etc.). It is also important to understand whether the entitlement holder has control over food assistance received once in the HH. Evidence has shown different spending patterns and assistance modality preferences among men and women in the same HH. For this reason, understanding not only who receives the assistance, but also who controls received assistance, improves targeting of programmes and policies.
9	9.15	Sex and age group of HH member(s) who experienced any problem either going to WFP programme sites, at WFP programme sites, or going back from WFP programme sites during the last 2 months.	In line with the « do no harm » approach taken by WFP, it is crucial to know that beneficiaries are not put at danger in order to gain access to food assistance. Designing responses to protection concerns are substantially strengthened when information supports group-specific targeting.

Final presentation findings

Below are extracted portions of the final presentation of the Sudan Assessment findings, which reflect analysis and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender statistics. The applied gender analysis (conducted by the CO team with technical gender support from VAM HQ) was made possible by the previous thorough and gender-sensitive data collection process.

1. Summary of findings

- Household and child food consumption was extremely poor in Alagaya and Um Sangoor
 - By comparison, not one of the 103 locations covered in the most recent round of the Darfur Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) had worse household food consumption.
- Female headed households were 5-17 percentage points more food insecure
- Female headed household accounted for a majority of the population
- Livelihoods

- Alagaya relied on sale of food assistance, especially female headed households
- Um Sangoor relied on transfers, especially female headed households
- No major protection problems were encountered

2. Demographics

- Sex disaggregation of households in each region assessed
- Gender analysis of:
 - o Type of water container used by a household, by sex of head of HH and region assessed
 - o Toilet facilities by a household, by sex of head of HH and region assessed

3. Livelihoods

- Gender differences: Livelihoods, disaggregated by sex of head of HH and region assessed
- Decision-making about income and HH resources (mostly a man; mostly a woman; mostly joint), disaggregated by head of HH and region assessed

4. Food consumption

- Gender differential: HH food consumption, disaggregated by sex of head of HH and region assessed

5. Household expenditure

- Gender differences: Purchasing power, disaggregated by sex of head of HH and region assessed

6. Food Security

- Gender differences: Food security, disaggregated by sex of head of HH and region assessed

7. Program indicators

- Who typically collects food assistance from the distribution site? (Mostly a man, Mostly a woman, Mostly a child) HHs disaggregated by region assessed
- HH decision-making over WFP food assistance? (Man, Woman, Both together) HHs disaggregated by region assessed