Orientation on Core Food Security Indicators

September, 2021

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World Food Programme

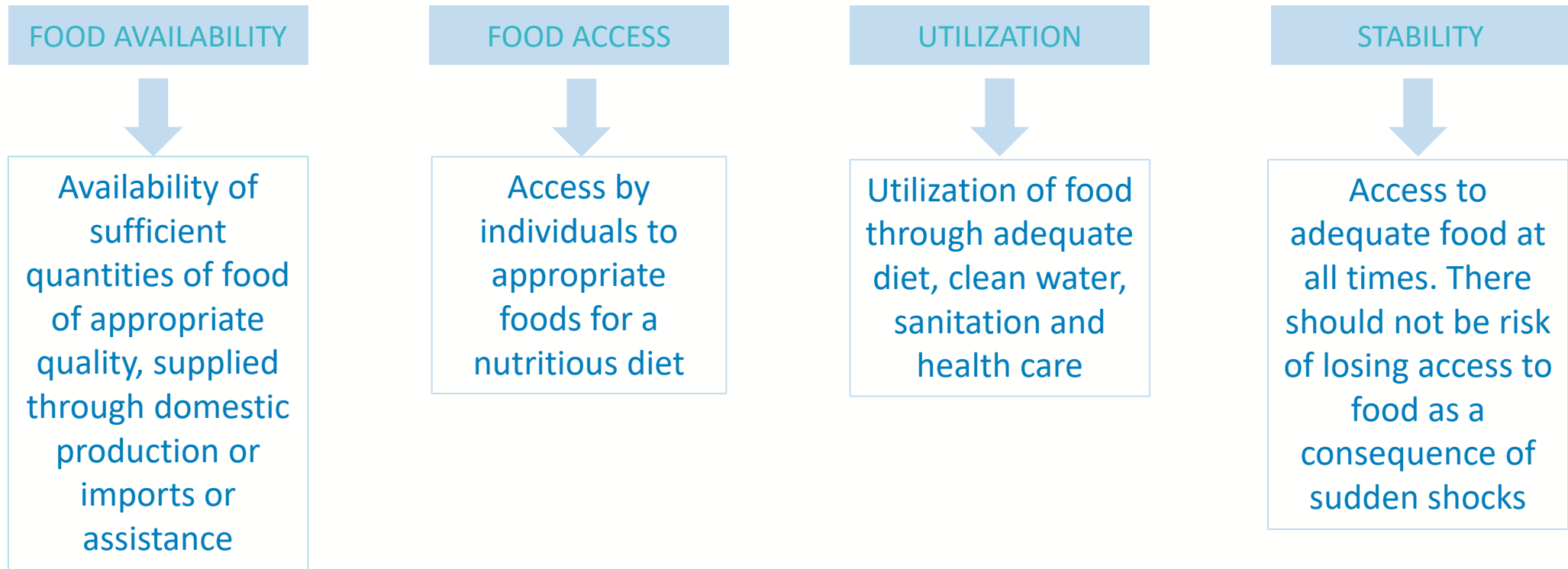SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Cox's Bazar

FOOD SECURITY

What is Food Security?

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".

(World Food Summit, 1996)

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Pillars of Food Security

FOOD AVAILABILITY	FOOD ACCESS	UTILIZATION	STABILITY
Availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports or assistance	Access by individuals to appropriate foods for a nutritious diet	Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care	Access to adequate food at all times. There should not be risk of losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks

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FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

WHY FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

- Identify the most **food insecure people** to ensure effective **targeting** of interventions;

- Measuring the outcome of food security interventions

- Identify the most appropriate **type and scale** of support or intervention;

- Ensure the most **efficient use of resources** by allocating funding according to needs.

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CORE FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

- Food Consumption Score (**FCS**)

- Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (**FCS-N**)

- Consumption-based strategy coping index (**rCSI**)

- Livelihoods Coping Strategy Indicator (**LCSI**)

FOOD SECURITY

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FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

- Food Consumption Score (**FCS**)

- Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (**FCS-N**)

- Consumption-based strategy coping index (**rCSI**)

- Livelihoods Coping Strategy Indicator (**LCSI**)

- Food Expenditure Share (**FES**)

EXPENDITURE

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FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

FCS | Definition

The FCS is a measure of **dietary diversity**, **food frequency** & the **relative nutritional importance** of the food consumed.

- **Dietary Diversity**: number of individual foods consumed over a reference period.

- **Food frequency**: number of days (in the past week) that a specific food item has been consumed.

- **Nutritional importance**: food groups are weighted to reflect their nutritional importance

RECALL PERIOD

1:WEEK

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FCS | INDICATOR STATEMENTS

To be written in logical framework as-

- Percentage of households with poor food consumption score

- Percentage of households with borderline food consumption score

- Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score

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FCS | FOOD GROUPS

Food Groups (definitive)	Food Items (examples)	Weight	Justification
Meat, Fish & Eggs	Beef, goat, poultry, pork, fish & eggs	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro nutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	Milk, yoghurt, cheese & other dairy products	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as condiment and therefore re-classification in such cases is needed.
Pulses	Legumes/nuts (e.g.: Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, soy, cowpea, peanuts, &other nuts)	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Staples	Cereals, grains, roots & tubers (eg: maize, maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread & other cereals), sweet potato, taro	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in larger quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER17 less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates).
Vegetables	Vegetables & leaves	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Fruits	Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Oil	Oil/fat/butter	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Sugar	Sugar and sugar products, honey, sweets	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Condiments	Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish powder, small amounts of milk for tea.	0	These foods are by definition eaten in very small quantities and not considered to have an important impact on overall diet.

FCS | CALCULATION THRESHOLDS

Poor food consumption: Households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy.

Borderline food consumption: Households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week.

Acceptable food consumption: Households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.

Category	Global Thresholds	Adjusted thresholds for Bangladesh	Food Security Status
Poor food consumption	0-21	0-28	Severely food insecure
Borderline food consumption	21-35	28.5-42	Moderately food insecure
Acceptable food consumption	>35	>42	Food secure

FCS | FOOD GROUPS

Food Groups (definitive)	Food Items (examples)	Weight	Example Days	FCS Calculation
Meat, Fish Eggs	Beef, goat, poultry, pork, fish & eggs	4	3	4×3= 12
Milk	Milk, yoghurt, cheese & other dairy products	4	1	4×1= 4
Pulses	Legumes/nuts (e.g.: Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, soy, cowpea, peanuts, &other nuts)	3	2	3×2= 6
Staples	Cereals, grains, roots & tubers (eg: maize, maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread & other cereals), sweet potato, taro	2	7	2×7= 14
Vegetables	Vegetables & leaves	1	4	1×4= 4
Fruits	Fruits	1	2	1×2= 2
Oil	Oil/fat/butter	0.5	7	0.5×7= 3.5
Sugar	Sugar and sugar products, honey, sweets	0.5	2	0.5×2= 1
Condiments	Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish powder, small amounts of milk for tea.	0	7	0×7= 0
			Total	46.5 (Acceptable score)

FCS | SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

SL	Question	Response	Skip Logic
14.2.FCSStap	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat starches, roots and tubers such as rice, maize, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.3.FCSPulse	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat pulses and nuts such as beans, lentils, cowpeas, soybean, pigeon peas and peanuts or other nuts? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.4.FCSDairy	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household consume fresh milk, sour milk, yogurt, cheese or other dairy products? [Excluding margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/ coffee] (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.5.FCSPr	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat meat [Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects, liver, heart and / or other organ meats], eggs or fish [Including fresh fish, canned fish, and / or other seafood] as a main dish, so not as a condiment? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.6.FCSVeg	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat vegetables or leaves such as carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, spinach, cassava leaf, okra, and/or other leaves/vegetables? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.7.FCSFruit	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat fruits such as banana, apple, mango, papaya, apricot, peach and/or other fruits]? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.8.FCSFat	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat oil/fat/butter such as Vegetable oil, palm oil, groundnut oil, margarine, other fats / oil? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7
14.9.FCSSugar	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household consume sugar, or sweet such as sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweets and sugary drinks? (Record Number of days 0-7 Days)	|__| days	Day value should remain between 0-7

FCS | Food Quantities

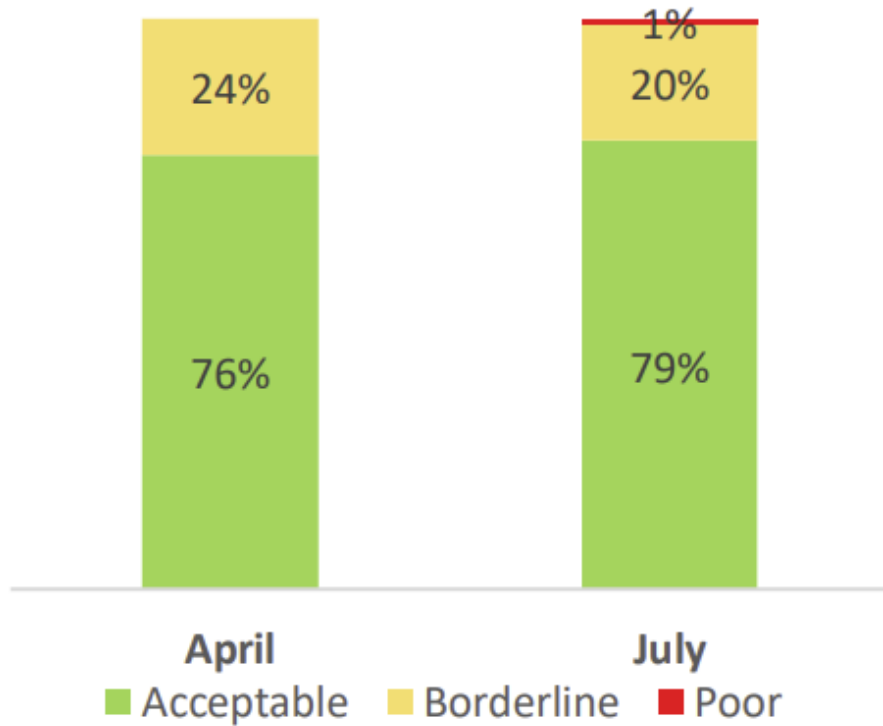**Do not consider** if a household is taking a small amount of food item in a day

Example: Cooking spinach with small prawn does not mean the household is consuming fish because the amount is very low

Food Group	Quantity Per Person	Piece Per Person(If Applicable)	Comment
Pulses/ Nuts	50g	-	
Milk and milk/dairy products	1 glass, 1 cup of Yogurt Per 2 persons	-	
Organ meat	100 g	1 match box sized piece=100 g	
Meat and poultry	100g	1 match box sized piece=100 g	
Fish and seafood	100g		
Dried fish	100g	-	Usually condiment
Eggs	-	1 piece for 3 person maximum	

FCS | Reporting

FCS for refugee households

- April: Acceptable 76%, Borderline 24%
- July: Acceptable 79%, Borderline 20%, Poor 1%

FCS for host community households

- April: Acceptable 42%, Borderline 50%, Poor 8%
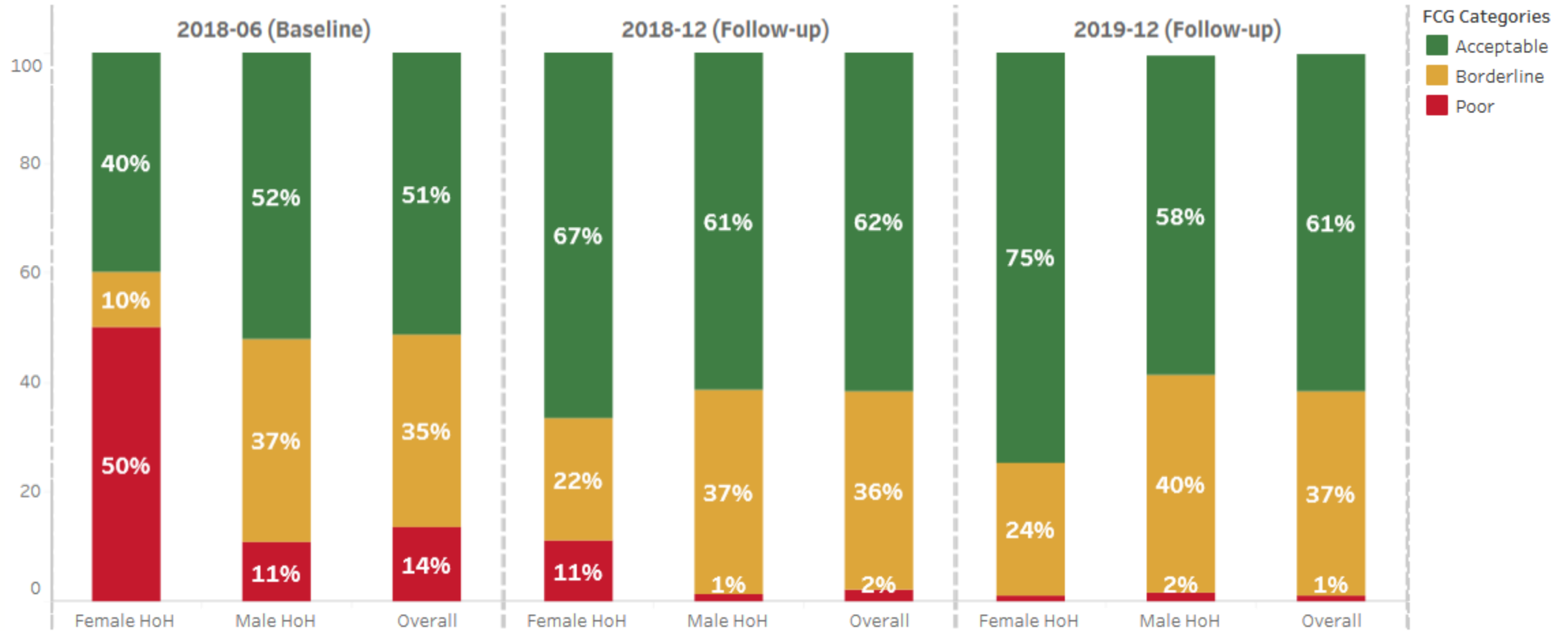- July: Acceptable 80%, Borderline 20%
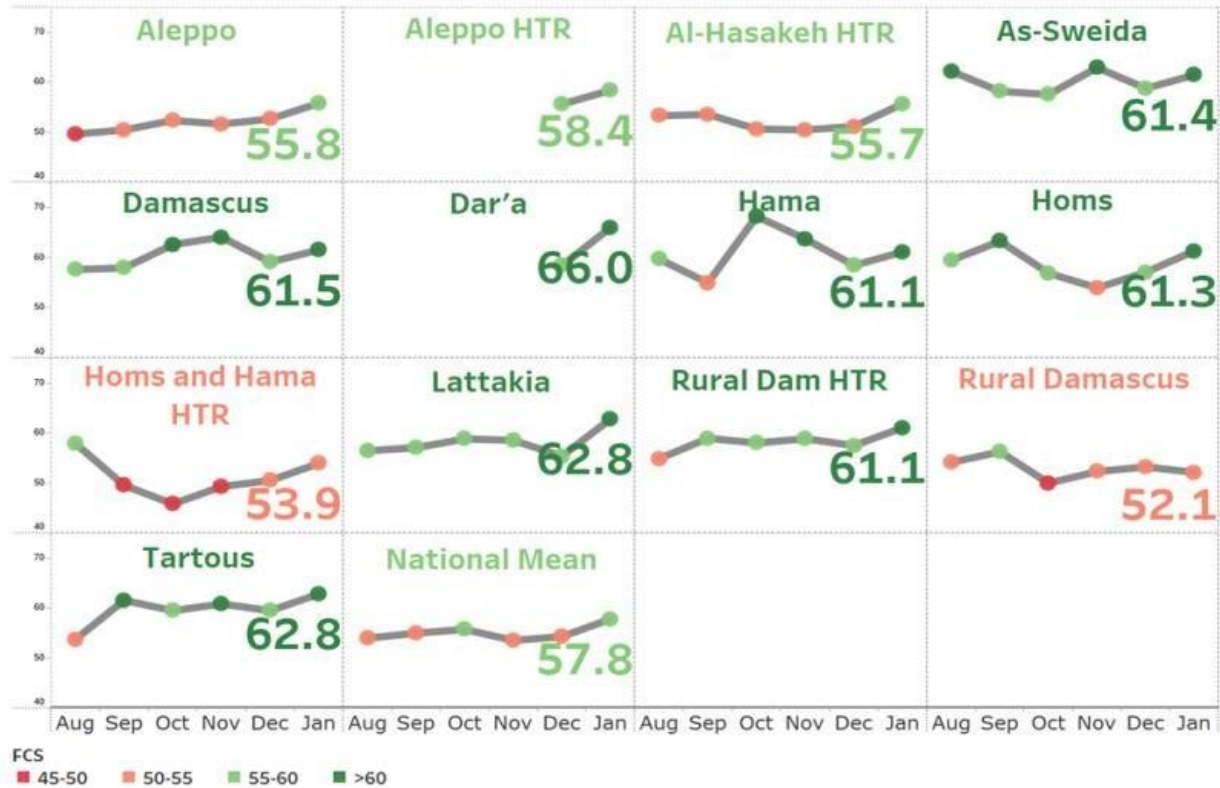
Legend: Acceptable, Borderline, Poor
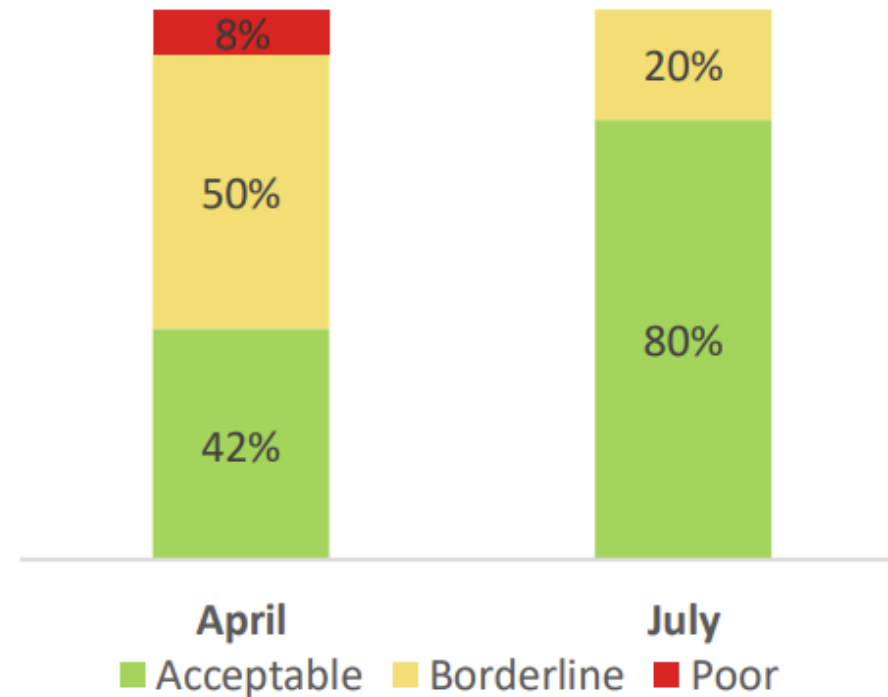
FCS | Reporting

FCG (Food Consumption Groups)

FCS | Reporting

Figure 2: Mean FCS by aggregated governorate, August 2017 to January 2018

% of HHs with Poor Food Consumption
Map 1: Mean FCS by aggregated governorate, January 2018
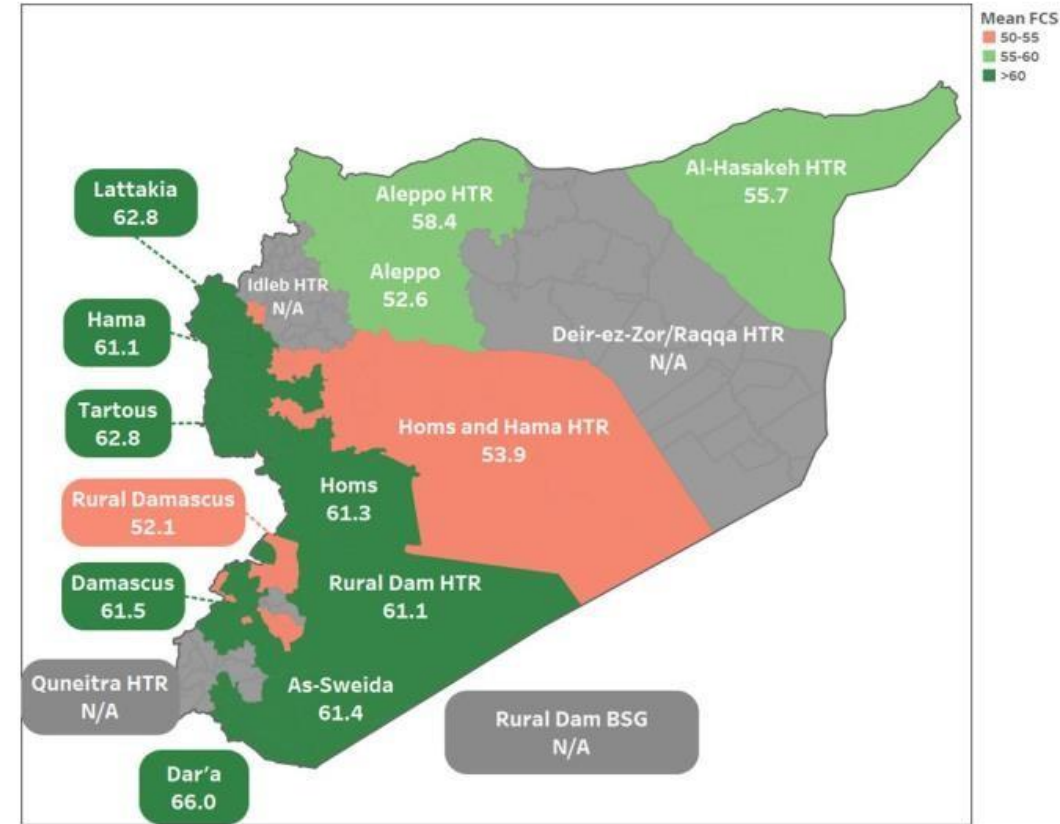
FCS | Quiz

Question: Can we use FCS in a conditional cash delivery project?

Question: What does the "BORDERLINE" means in FCS?

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE NUTRITION (FCS-N)

FCS-N | Definition

- FCS-N is a measure of household's adequacy of key **macro** and **micronutrients-rich** food groups.

- Indicates **nutrient inadequacies** at household level

- Can show trends in nutrient adequacy at household level

- Provides an analytical input into defining the most appropriate food transfer modality (food, cash, vouchers)

- Provides a useful indicator for monitoring nutrient-sensitive programme outcomes

FCS-N | Food Groups

Food Groups	Food Items (examples)	FCS-N Components		
		Protein	Vitamin A	Hem Iron
Cereals, Tubers & Staples	Cereals, grains, roots & tubers (e.g.: maize, porridge, rice, pasta, sorghum, millet, casava, bread, sweet potato, taro & other)			
Pulses	Legumes/nuts (e.g.: Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, soy, cowpea, peanuts, &other nuts)	✔		
Milk & Dairy	Milk, yoghurt, cheese & other dairy products	✔	✔	
Meat, Fish & Eggs	Beef, goat, poultry, pork, fish & eggs			
Flesh Meat	beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	✔		✔
Organ Meat	Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	✔	✔	✔
Fish	Fish & shellfish (e.g.: canned tuna, escargot, and/ or other seafood)	✔		✔
Eggs	Eggs	✔	✔	
Vegetables	All vegetables & leaves			
Orange Vegetables	Vegetables rich in Vitamin A, e.g.: carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes		✔	
Green Vegetables	Dark green leafy vegetables (e.g.: spinach, broccoli, amaranth and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves)		✔	
Fruits	Fruits			
Orange Fruits	Orange fruits (fruits rich in Vitamin A, e.g.: mango, papaya, apricot, peach.)		✔	
Oil & Fats	Vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter, ghee, margarine, other fats/oils			
Sugar	Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes, and other sweets/sugary drinks			
Condiments	Spices, tea, coffee, salt, garlic, yeast, tomato sauce, fish powder, other condiments including small amounts of milk for tea.			

FCS-N | Food Groups

Food Groups
Cereals, Tubers & Staples
Pulses
Milk & Dairy
Meat, Fish & Eggs
Flesh Meat
Organ Meat
Fish
Eggs
Vegetables
Orange Vegetables
Green Vegetables
Fruits
Orange Fruits
Oil & Fats
Sugar
Condiments

These food groups are common in FCS and FCS-N

FCS-N | Vitamin A Example

Food Groups	Food Items (examples)	FCS-N Component (Vitamin A)	Frequency
Milk & Dairy	Milk, yoghurt, cheese & other dairy products	✔	1
Organ Meat	Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	✔	0
Eggs	Eggs	✔	3
Orange Vegetables	Vegetables rich in Vitamin A, e.g.: carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes	✔	0
Green Vegetables	Dark green leafy vegetables (e.g.: spinach, broccoli, amaranth and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves)	✔	0
Orange Vegetables	Vegetables rich in Vitamin A, e.g.: carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes	✔	1
Total			**5**

(Sometimes)

🔴 **Never** (0 days)

🟡 **Sometimes** (1-6 days)

🟢 **At least daily** (7 and/or more days)

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FCS-N | Hem Iron Example

Food Groups	Food Items (examples)	FCS-N Component (Vitamin A)	Frequency
Flesh Meat	Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	✔	0
Organ Meat	Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	✔	0
Fish	Fish & shellfish (e.g.: canned tuna, escargot, and/ or other seafood)	✔	0
Total			**0**

(Never)

● **Never** (0 days)

● **Sometimes** (1-6 days)

● **At least daily** (7 and/or more days)

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FCS-N | Protein Example

Food Groups	Food Items (examples)	FCS-N Component (Protein)	Frequency
Pulses	Legumes/nuts (e.g.: Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, soy, cowpea, peanuts, &other nuts)	✔	1
Milk & Dairy	Milk, yoghurt, cheese & other dairy products	✔	2
Flesh Meat	Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	✔	3
Organ Meat	Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	✔	0
Fish	Fish & shellfish (e.g.: canned tuna, escargot, and/ or other seafood)	✔	2
Eggs	Eggs	✔	1
Total			**9**

(At least daily)

🔴 **Never** (0 days)

🟡 **Sometimes** (1-6 days)

🟢 **At least daily** (7 and/or more days)

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FCS-N | Protein Example

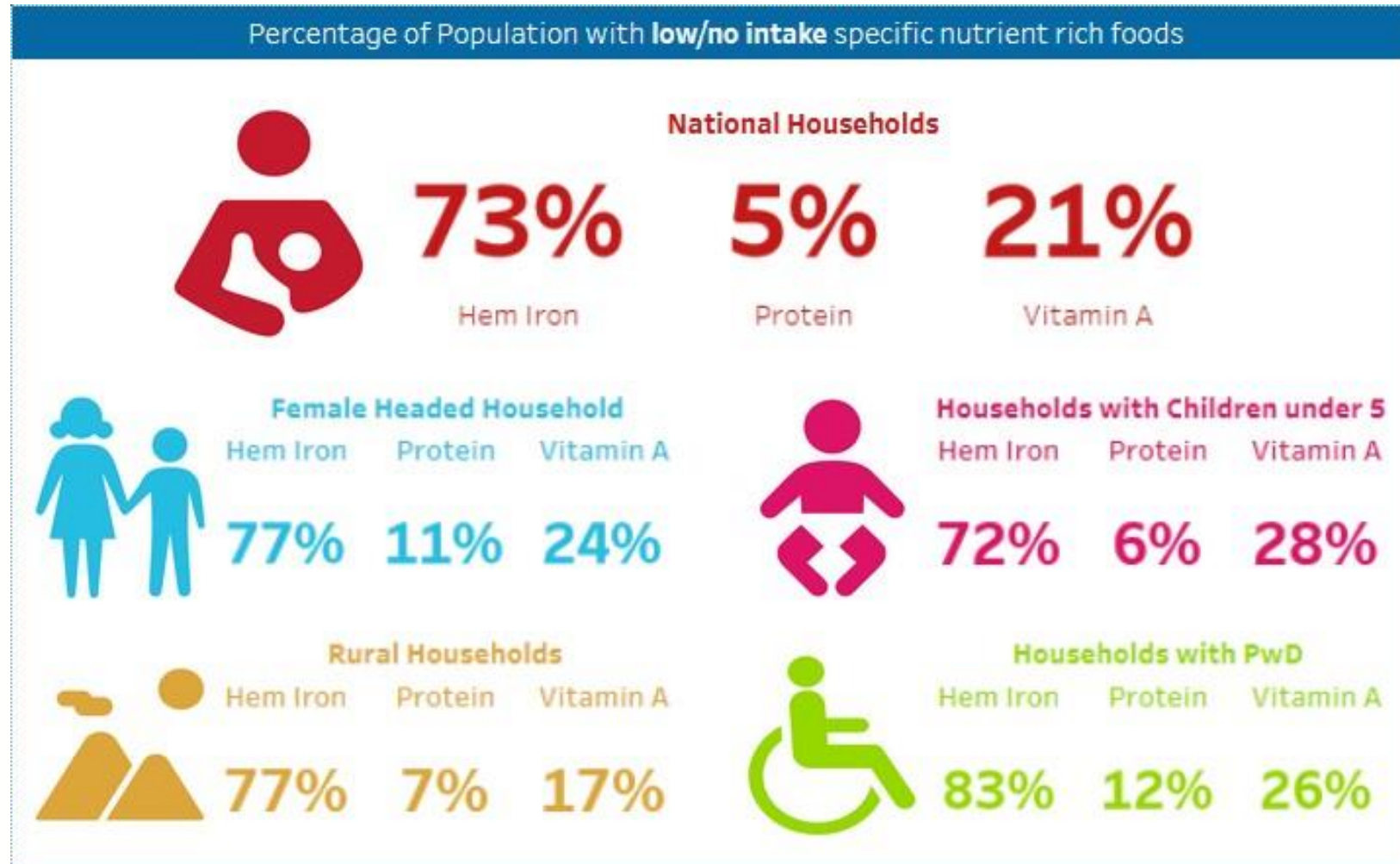| Food Groups	Food Items (examples)	FCS-N Component (Protein)	Frequency
Pulses	Legumes/nuts (e.g.: Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, soy, cowpea, peanuts, &other nuts)	✔	0
Milk & Dairy	Milk, yoghurt, cheese & other dairy products	✔	0
Flesh Meat	Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	✔	3
Organ Meat	Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	✔	0
Fish	Fish & shellfish (e.g.: canned tuna, escargot, and/ or other seafood)	✔	1
Eggs	Eggs	✔	1
Total			**5**

QUIZ!

Based on the meal frequency, identify the category from Never to At Least Daily?

🔴 **Never** (0 days)

🟡 **Sometimes** (1-6 days)

🟢 **At least daily** (7 and/or more days)

FCS-N | Reporting

Vitamin A

	Yes (PwD)	No
Daily	95%	95%
Sometimes	5%	5%

Protein

	Yes (PwD)	No
Daily	82%	85%
Sometimes	18%	15%

Hem Iron

	Yes (PwD)	No
Daily	15%	21%
Sometimes	84%	77%

Legend: ■ Daily ■ Sometimes ■ Never

FCS-N | Reporting

Percentage of Population with **low/no intake** specific nutrient rich foods

National Households

73% Hem Iron
5% Protein
21% Vitamin A

Female Headed Household
Hem Iron Protein Vitamin A
77% 11% 24%

Households with Children under 5
Hem Iron Protein Vitamin A
72% 6% 28%

Rural Households
Hem Iron Protein Vitamin A
77% 7% 17%

Households with PwD
Hem Iron Protein Vitamin A
83% 12% 26%

REDUCED COPING STRATEGY (rCSI)

rCSI | Definition

- The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), also called CSI food, is used to assess **the level of stress** faced by a household due to a food shortage.

- It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of the food consumption based strategies households are engaging in.

- It is calculated using the five standard strategies using a 7-day recall period.

- rCSI measures **behavioural strategies** that people apply when they cannot access enough food or when they foresee a decrease in food security. With the provision of assistance, it is expected that the rCSI will reduce.

RECALL PERIOD

1 : W E E K

rCSI | Weights and Variables

Strategy	Description	Weight
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Household makes changes to types of foods consumed in order to manage the shortfall of food. This question is concerned with the **types** of foods rather than the **quantities** consumed.	**1**
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	A **rationing** strategy in which most household members consume fewer meals in the day to manage the shortfall of food.	**1**
Limit portion size of meals at meals time	A **rationing** strategy in which the amount of food eaten at meals is reduced in order to manage the shortfall of food.	**1**
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Household increases the **short-term food availability** by relying on help from friends or relatives in the form of food or money to buy food.	**2**
Restrict consumption by adults for small children to eat	A **rationing** strategy in which the food consumption of adults is restricted so that small children will have enough to eat. In households without children, the answer should be zero.	**3**

rCSI | Sample Questionnaire

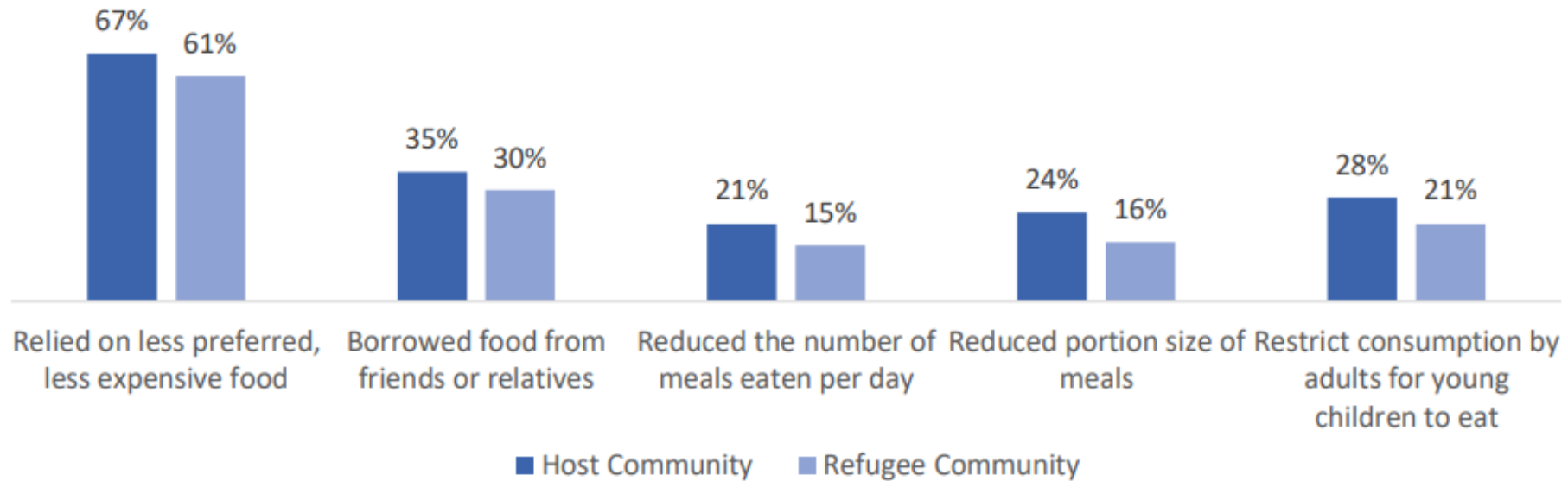| Question: How many days during the last 7 days, when you did not have enough food or money to buy food for the family members, did your household have to adopt following behaviours? (Response options 0 to 7 days) (গত ৭ দিনে, অপর্যাপ্ত খাবারের জন্য অথবা খাবার কেনার অর্থের অভাবের জন্য আপনার খানাকে নিম্নের কোন পন্থা অবলম্বন করতে হলে তা কত দিন নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	No. Of Days (0-7)
7A. Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (কমদামি বা স্বল্প পছন্দনিয় খাবার খেয়ে থেকেছেন)	
7B. Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s) (খাবার ধার করে বা বন্ধু বা আত্মীয়ের সাহায্যের উপর নির্ভর করেছেন)	
7C. Limit portion size at meals (খাবারের পরিমান সীমিত করেছেন বা কমিয়ে দিয়েছেন)	
7D. Restrict consumption by adults for small children to eat (বড়রা খাবার গ্রহনের বার/পরিমান কমিয়ে দিয়েছেন; যাতে করে ছোট শিশু রাখেতে পারে)	
7E. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day (দৈনিক খাবার গ্রহনের বার/পরিমান কমিয়ে দিয়েছেন)	

rCSI | Calculation Example

Figure 5: An Actual Example—Calculating a Reduced Household CSI Score
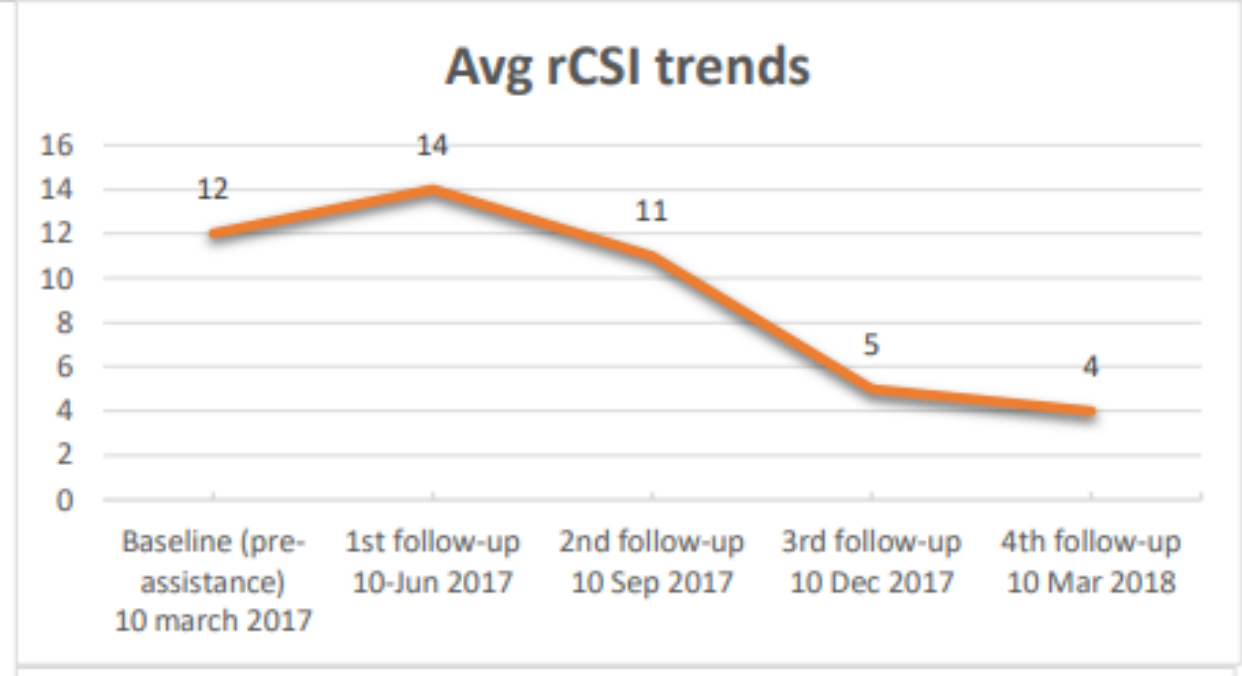
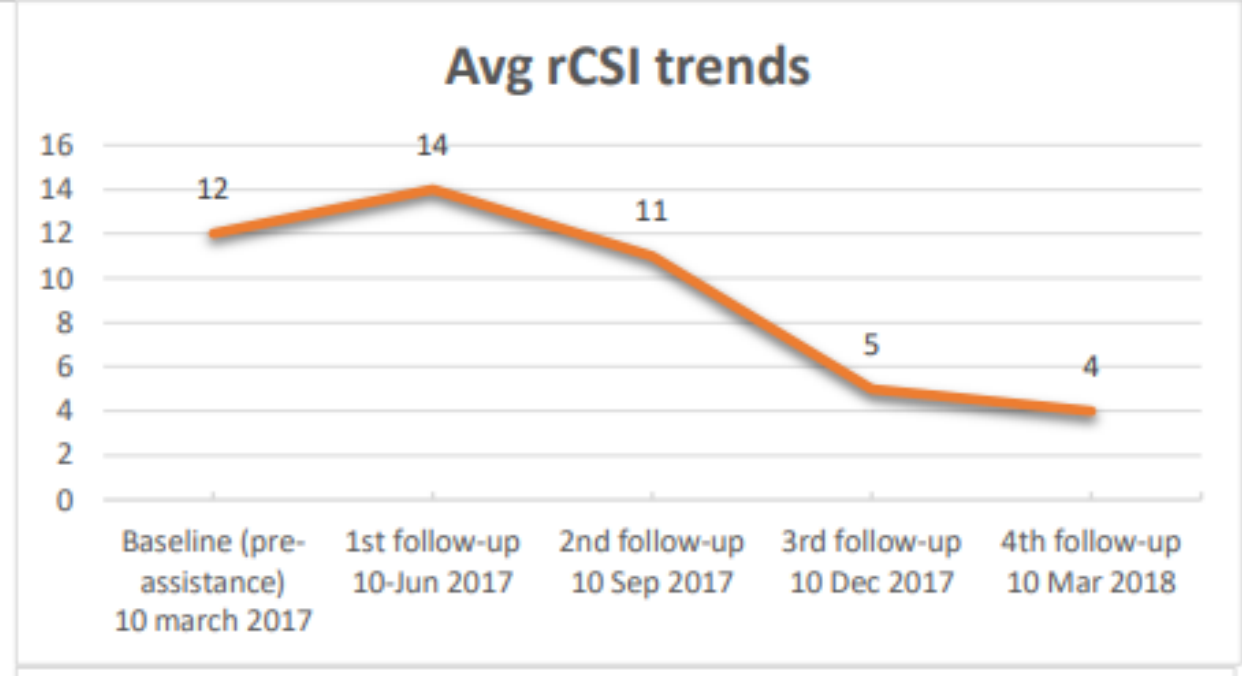| In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	Raw Score	Universal Severity Weight	Weighted Score = Frequency X weight
Relative Frequency Score			
a. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?	5	1	5
b. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?	2	2	4
c. Limit portion size at mealtimes?	7	1	7
d. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?	2	3	6
e. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	5	1	5
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SCORE—Reduced CSI	Sum down the totals for each individual strategy		**28**

rCSI | Reporting

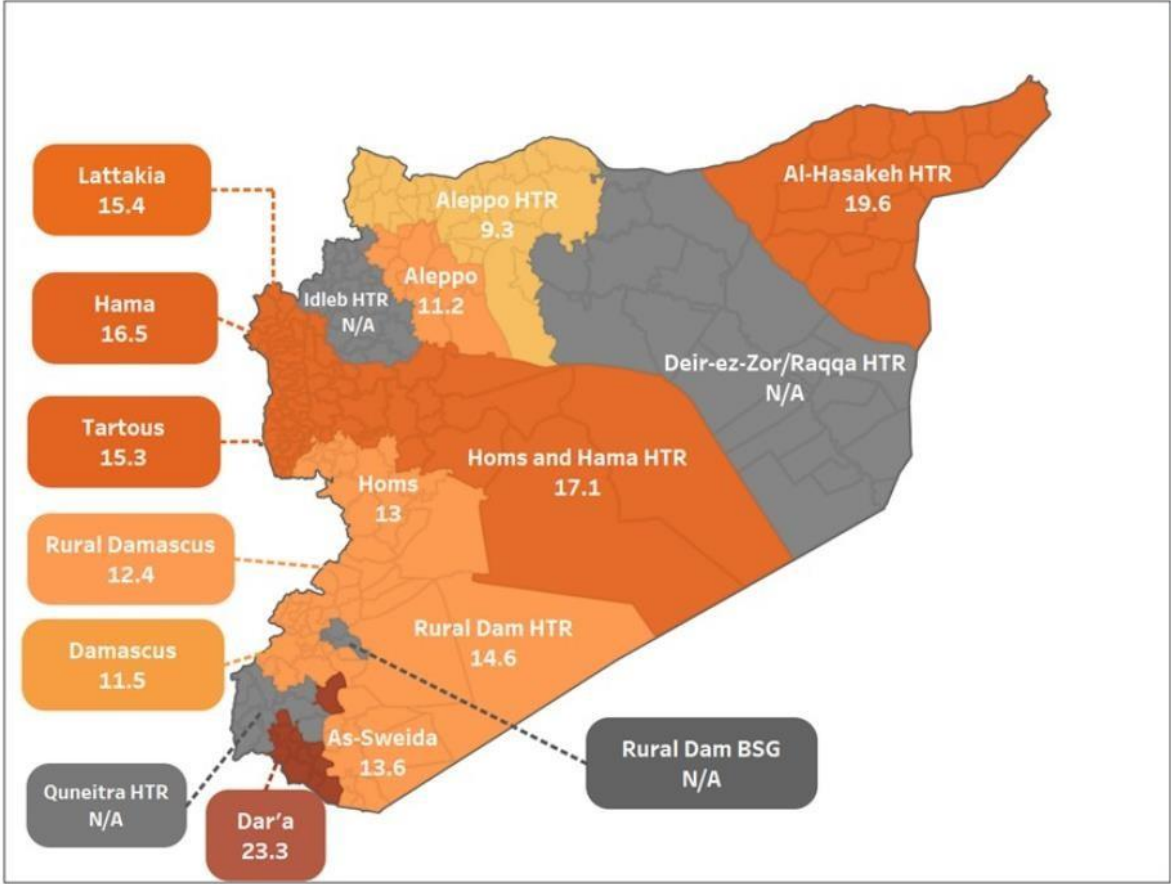Reduced coping strategies adopted by households

rCSI | Reporting

Avg rCSI trends

	Baseline (pre-assistance) 10 March 2017	1st follow-up 10-Jun 2017	2nd follow-up 10 Sep 2017	3rd follow-up 10 Dec 2017	4th follow-up 10 Mar 2018
Avg rCSI	12	14	11	5	4

rCSI | Reporting

Avg rCSI trends

Baseline (pre-assistance) 10 march 2017	1st follow-up 10-Jun 2017	2nd follow-up 10 Sep 2017	3rd follow-up 10 Dec 2017	4th follow-up 10 Mar 2018
12	14	11	5	4

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rCSI | Reporting

Map 2: Mean rCSI by aggregated governorate, December 2017

LIVELOHOOD COPING STRATEGY (LCSI)

LCSI | Definition

- The livelihoods-based coping strategies module is used to better understand **longer-term coping capacity** of households.

- For each country, the module **must be adapted** to suit each country's context and poor people's living conditions.

- This requires the selection of relevant coping strategies from the coping strategies master list. Each strategy is associated with a level of severity (**none, stress, crisis or emergency**), which is country or context-specific.

- The module must include **four stress strategies, three crisis strategies and three emergency strategies** (ten strategies in total).

RECALL PERIOD

30 Days

LCSI | Definition

- **Stress strategies** indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

- **Crisis strategies** are often associated with the direct reduction of future productivity.

- **Emergency strategies** also affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies.

LCSI | Stress Coping Strategies

ID	Strategy	Category[1]	Rationale/discussion
1	Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc.)	Stress	Selling off household assets is equivalent to spending down savings – a sign of stress, or mild food insecurity
2	Spent savings	Stress	Incurring more debt to meet food needs or spending down savings are signs of stress, or mild food insecurity.
3	Sold more animals (non-productive) than usual	Stress	Items indicating reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to current reduction in resources or increase in debts
4	Sent household members to eat elsewhere	Stress	Incurring more debt to meet food needs or spending down savings are signs of stress, or mild food insecurity.
5	Purchased food on credit or borrowed food	Stress	Incurring more debt to meet food needs or spending down savings are signs of stress, or mild food insecurity.
6	Borrowed money	Stress	Incurring more debt to meet food needs or spending down savings are signs of stress, or mild food insecurity.
7	Move children to less expensive school	Stress	Used in Malawi, Gambia and other countries as a sign of stress.

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LCSI | Crisis Coping Strategies

ID	Strategy	Category[1]	Rationale/discussion
8	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.)	Crisis	Selling off productive assets is a crisis strategy, or moderate food insecurity.
9	Withdrew children from school	Crisis	This decreases human capital, a productive asset, so is considered a crisis strategy, or moderate food insecurity.
10	Reduced expenses on health (including drugs) and education	Crisis	This decreases human capital, a productive asset, so is considered a crisis strategy, or moderate food insecurity.
11	Harvested immature crops (e.g. green maize)	Crisis	
12	Consumed seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season	Crisis	This action decreases productive assets, affecting next year's harvest, which is a crisis strategy.
13	Decreased expenditures on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care, etc.	Crisis	Items that directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation

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LCSI | Emergency Coping Strategies

ID	Strategy	Category[1]	Rationale/discussion
14	Sold house or land	Emergency	Items that affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse, or more dramatic in nature
15	Begged	Emergency	Items that affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse, or more dramatic in nature, includes loss of human dignity
16	Engaged in illegal income activities (theft, prostitution)	Emergency	Items that affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse, or more dramatic in nature, includes loss of human dignity
17	Sold last female animals	Emergency	Specific to livestock producers; Items that affect future productivity, and are more difficult to reverse
18	Entire household migrated	Emergency	Items that affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse, or more dramatic in nature

LCSI | Questionnaire

8. Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)	
During the last 30 days, did your household have to engage in any of the following behaviours due to lack of food or lack of money to buy food or to access other needs i.e. education, health, shelter or other basic needs? If No, clarify response in next column	1 = No, because it wasn't necessary 2 = No, because I already sold those assets or did this activity within the last 12 months and I cannot continue to do it 3 = Not applicable
8A. Purchased food on credit or borrowed money to buy food– – – Stress	
8B. Selling household goods (radio, furniture, mobile, solar panel, television, clothes, kitchen items, etc.) -– Stress	
8C. Spent savings---Stress	
8D. Borrowed money----Stress	
8E. Selling productive assets (e.g.: sewing machine, car, motorcycle, farming tools, wheelbarrow, livestock, etc.)-Crisis	
8F. Sent children (under the age of 18) to work in order to generate additional income/resources-- Crisis	
8G. Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as health medicine, education, clothing, dignity items, etc.)------------- Crisis	
8H. Begging-----Emergancy	
8I. Entire household migrated----- Emergency	
8J. Engaged in illegal income activities, ---Emergency	
Reason for Livelihood Based Coping Strategies	
8.1 What are the main reason(s) you or other members in your household adopted these coping strategies?	1= To Access Food 2= To Access Health Services/Medicines 3= To Pay House Rent/build shelter 4= To Access Non-Food Item 5= To access water and sanitation facilities 6= To access education 7= Others
8.1.1	If others, Please specify

LCSI | Reporting

IMPACTS OF ADOPTION OF NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

The LCS for essential needs is designed to assess the extent to which households engage in various negative coping behaviours in order to meet their essential needs. It also considers the impact of these coping strategies on households' livelihoods: as certain behaviours can affect long-term productive capacity, households engaging in these strategies may be less able to cope when faced with future hardships.

The LCS is categorized into the following:
- Stress strategies, such as spending savings, reduce the household's ability to deal with future shocks;
- Crisis strategies, such as the sale of a productive asset, directly reduce future productivity (including human capital); and
- Emergency strategies, such as selling one's land, also affect future productivity but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

Stress	Crisis	Emergency
• Spent Savings	• Selling Productive Assets	• Sold House/Land
• Borrowing Money	• Withdrew Children from School	• Begging
• Sold Household Assets	• Reduced Expenses on Health and Education	• Sold Last Female Animal

National

■ **None** ■ **Stress** ■ **Crisis** ■ **Emergency**

| 11% | 26% | 57% |

Nationally, 43% of households engaged in various negative coping behaviours in order to meet their essential needs. Ongoing assessments are expected to identify the compounded impacts on households continuing to deplete assets, damaging future productivity to meet immediate needs. 6% of households nationally engaged in emergency levels of adoption strategies, pointing to long term impacts in their ability to meet essential needs. 11% resorted to crisis strategies, which affect productivity and overall ability to cope with future shocks.

Regional

Northern Gilberts | 8% | 14% | 30% | 49%
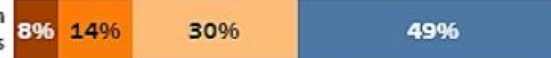
Southern Gilberts showed the highest levels of households engaging in various negative coping behaviours in order to meet their essential needs at 51%. This difference is significant when compared to Southern Gilberts (30%), Central Gilberts (22%), and Line + Phoenix (16%).

In Northern Gilberts, 8% of households engaged in emergency levels of adoption strategies, 14% at crisis levels, and 30% at stress levels.

Female-headed Households

Female | 7% | 13% | 32% | 48%

Female-headed households had the highest levels of adoption of negative their male counterparts, who fared significantly better at 39%.

PwD

Yes (PwD) | 11% | 11% | 24% | 53%

Households with person(s) with a disability had the second highest levels of adoption of negative coping strategies at 47%. Compared to their no PwD counterparts, who fared better at 39%, PwDs did experience the highest levels of emergency coping strategies of all groups. This points to the disproportionate impact on the long-term sustainability of PwD households in meeting their immediate and essential needs.
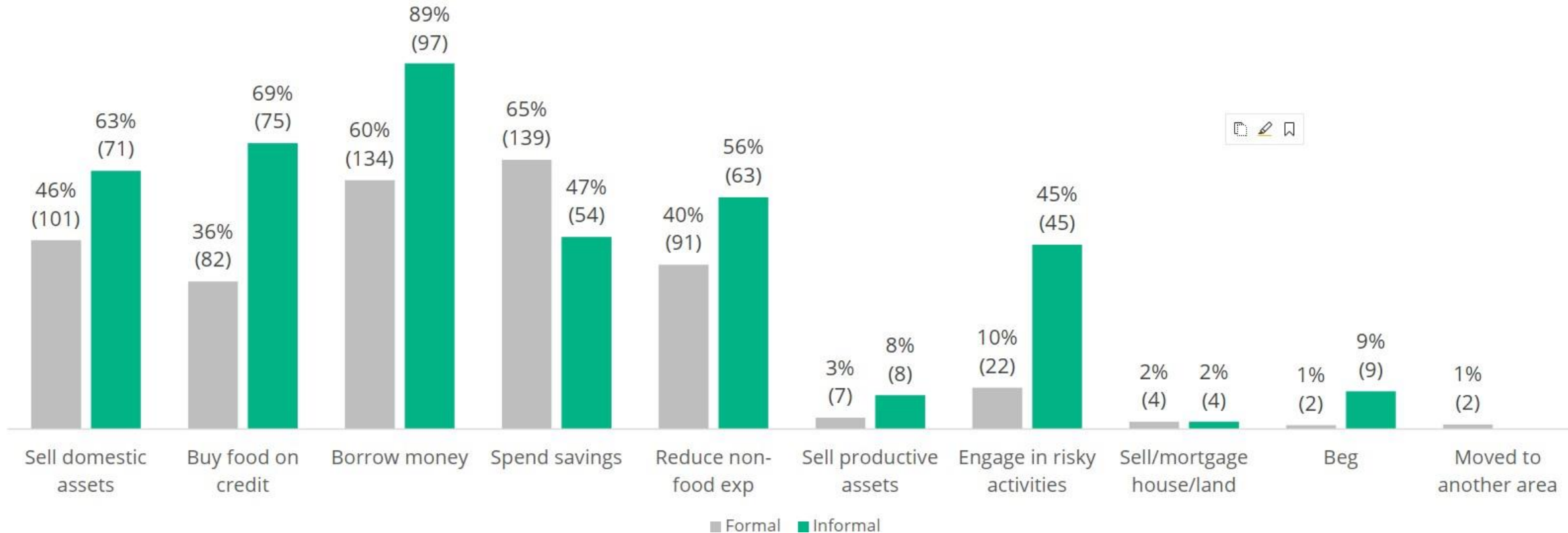
Rural

Rural | 8% | 12% | 28% | 52%

Rural households were more likely than urban households to engage in negative coping strategies, at 48% compared to 39% for urban households.

LCSI | Reporting

Figure 7. Individual Livelihood Coping Strategies, by Settlement Type

Legend: Formal, Informal

FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE (FES)

FES | Definition

- Food Expenditure Share (FES) measures the proportion of each household's available budget (estimated through an expenditure module) **spent on food**.

- It is important that the overall budget/expenses does not only consider cash expenses but also purchases made on credit, items produced by the household (e.g. own production) and assistance received.

- FES is a **proxy** indicator for the **economic vulnerability** of a household. In general, the higher the expenses are on food in relation to other consumed items/services, the more economically vulnerable the household.

RECALL PERIOD
30 Days

WFP
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FES | Calculation

The 'food expenditure share' indicator is essentially constructed by dividing the total food expenditures by the total household expenditures. Both "cash" and "on credit" expenditures are considered. The value of own production and food assistance must be imputed for the calculation of FES.

The steps to calculate the food expenditure share are listed below:

1. For each household, sum together the total food expenditures (cash and credit) for the 30 day recall period. Add this total to the summed total value of non-purchased food items which were consumed in past 30 days. Together, these amounts comprise the household's total 'food basket value' for the past 30 days. You now have the variable 'food_monthly'.

2. Sum together short-term (30 day) non-food expenses (Section 6.3, module column 3.05). You now have the variable 'nonfood1_monthly'.

3. Sum together longer-term (6 months) non-food expenses, excluding 'savings' (column 3.07); divide this by 6. You now have the variable 'nonfood2_monthly'.

4. Divide 'food_monthly' by the summed total of 'food_monthly', 'nonfood1_monthly' and 'nonfood2_monthly'. The result generated is the 'food expenditure share' indicator.

$$\text{food expenditure share} = \frac{\text{food\_monthly}}{\text{food monthly} + \text{non food monthly 1} + \text{non food monthly 2}}$$

5. Recode into new variable (0 = below 65%, 1 = equal or above 65%)

Table 4: IFPRI guidance for interpreting percentage of expenditures on food

Percentage of expenditures on food	Guideline for interpretation
75+	Very high (very economically vulnerable)
65-75	High
50-65	Medium
<50	Low

FES | Questionnaire

Sl	Question: How much did you spend in the following during last month?	Response	Skip logic
1	Food	|__| BDT	
2	House rent/construction/fencing/repairing	|__| BDT	
3	Purchase cloth	|__| BDT	
4	Education	|__| BDT	
5	Fuel (LPG/kerosine/firewood/Charcoal)	|__| BDT	
6	Medicine and treatment	|__| BDT	
7	Utility Expenditure (Electricity, water etc.)	|__| BDT	
8	Transport, Mobile and internet	|__| BDT	
9	Others	|__| BDT	

Non Food Expenditure

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FES | Reporting

FES (Food Expenditure Share)
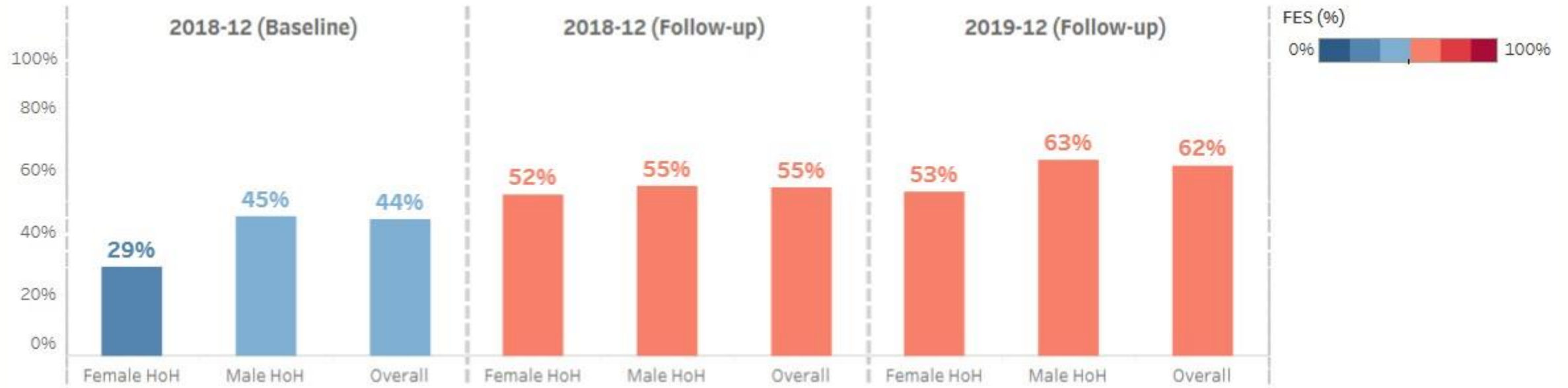
CONGRATULATIONS!!

NOW YOU ARE THE MASTER OF FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS