

Rapid Emergency Response Survey Methodology

Questionnaire

The questionnaire covers modules on income, employment, schooling, market and food access, water and health. Many questions explore changes in these areas over the previous 1 to 12 months, to understand the impacts of the current food security crisis. The questionnaire also includes the Coping Strategies Index (CSI), which measures severity of food insecurity. This index has been used as a measure of household vulnerability, which is correlated against other variables to understand the profiles of households that are most vulnerable.

Indices

The CSI comprises of a list of coping strategies that households might use in response to a shortage of food.¹ Strategies are weighted per how drastic they are – thus more drastic strategies are assigned a greater weight. The comparative (reduced) form of the CSI is used to enable a standardized set of strategies across the four countries. For each strategy, the respondent reports how many days in the last week the strategy was employed. This gives a frequency score for each strategy. The frequency score is then multiplied by the weight for each strategy, and the sum of these is the CSI score. The higher the score, the worse the food insecurity.

Sample Methodology (Country-Specific)

Country	Sampling design	Implementation of sampling
Nigeria	Population targeted: Households with active phone connections and charged phones in North-East, North-Central and South-South zones. Of these, the North-East zone has states classified to be under 'Emergency' phase as per the IPC. ² Sample structure: 742 households, stratified by region.	742 households were drawn from the sample of the General Household Survey 2016, and contacted by phone through a call center set up with the National Bureau of Statistics.
Somalia	Population targeted: Households with active phone connections and charged phones in 13 (pre-war) regions classified to be under 'Emergency' phase as per the IPC. Sample structure: 2600 households, stratified by region. A random sample was drawn from each of the strata.	A bulk SMS was sent to all subscribers of major telecom operators in the 13 (pre war) regions, requesting participation in the survey. Of the subscribers who consented, 200 per region were randomly selected for interview.
South Sudan	Population targeted: Households with active phone connections and charged phones in 6 (pre-war) states classified to be under 'Emergency' phase as per the IPC.	Random numbers were generated using random digit dialing (RDD). Telecom operators confirmed which of these numbers existed. Those numbers were called, and the interview was conducted if

¹ The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual 2nd Edition, WFP (2008).

² Guidelines on Key Parameters for IPC Famine Classification, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (2016).

	<p>Sample structure: 1200 households, stratified by state. A random sample was drawn from each of the strata.</p>	<p>the respondent consented and was in an eligible state.</p>
<p>Yemen</p>	<p>Population targeted: Households with active phone connections and charged phones across all (21) governorates in the country and the capital City, Sana'a.</p> <p>Sample structure: 1800 households, stratified by governorate (the capital Sana'a is a separate strata in itself). A random sample was drawn from each governorate and the capital Sana'a, using random digit dialing.</p> <p>The sample size of these strata is low, and would yield large confidence intervals for the estimates. Thus, for analysis the strata can be grouped into 'analytical strata' as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governorates in emergency or worse as per the IPC. 2. Governorates not in emergency as per IPC. 3. Capital city of Sana'a. 	<p>Random numbers were generated using Random Digit Dialing. Telecom operators confirmed which of these numbers existed. Those numbers were called, and the interview was conducted if the respondent consented.</p>