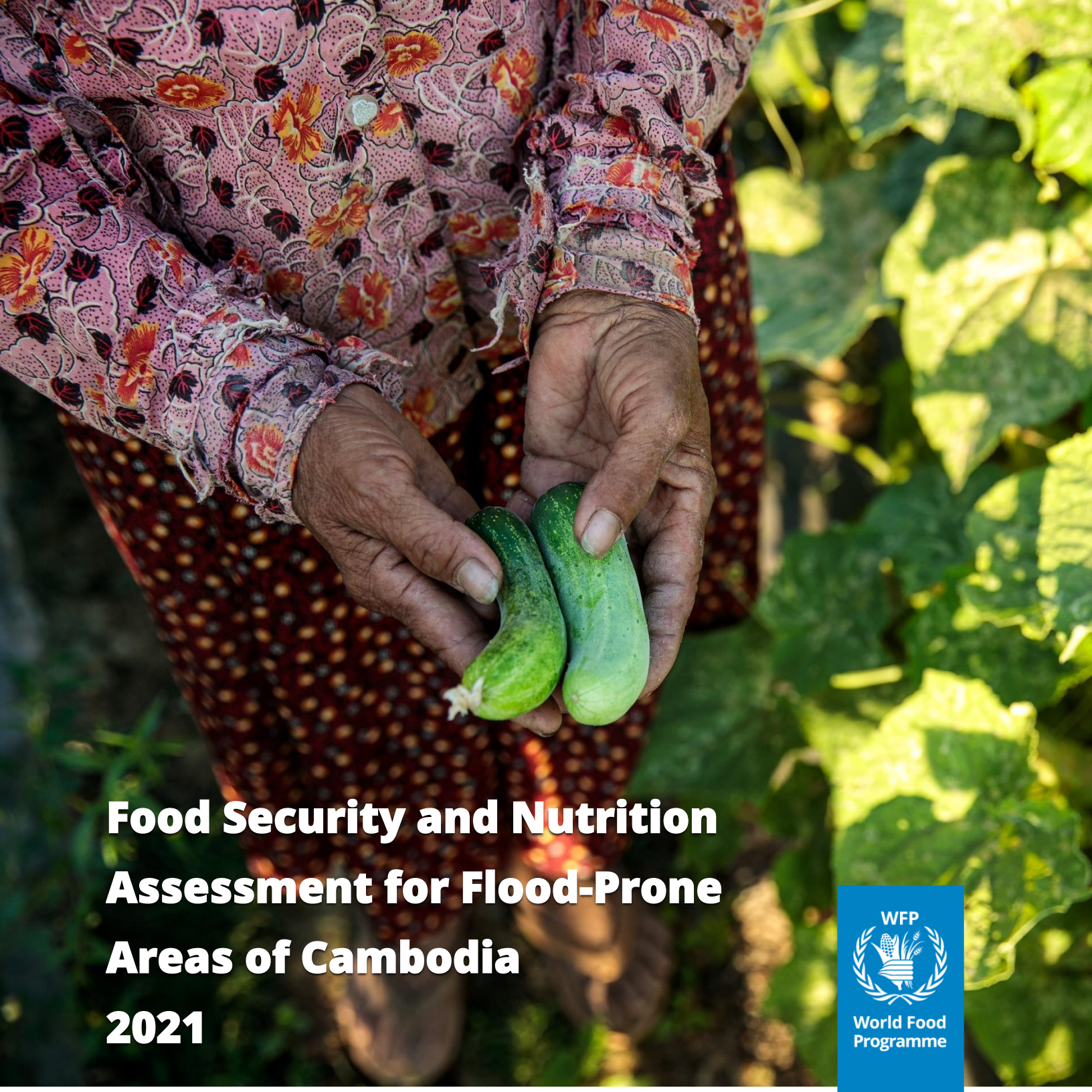

Food Security and Nutrition Assessment for Flood-Prone Areas of Cambodia 2021

Baseline Report

From the People of Japan

USAID
ជំនួយពីពលរដ្ឋអាមេរិក

WFP
World Food Programme
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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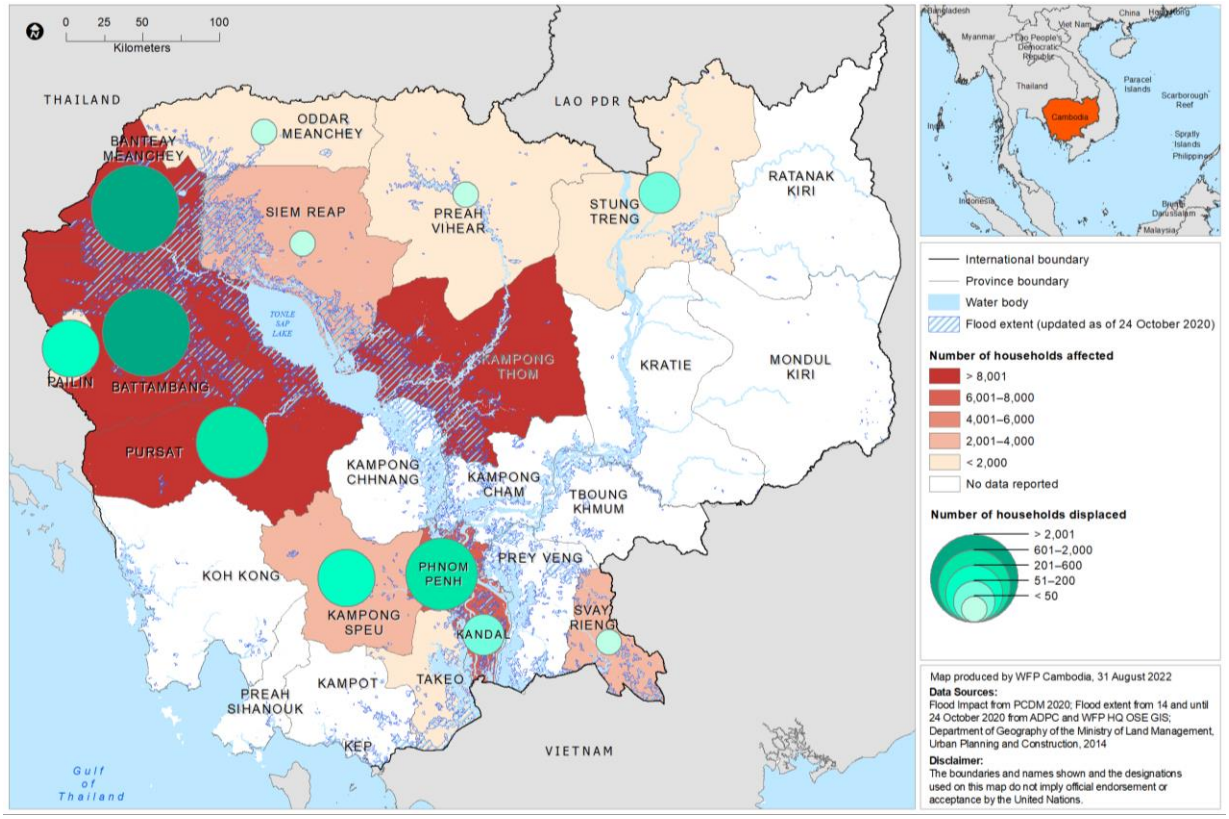
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Cambodia is ranked sixteenth on the 2020 World Risk Index. Over the past 10 years, the country has been affected by floods on three separate occasions: in 2011, 2013 and 2018. Such events are likely to increase in frequency and intensity in the future owing to the effects of climate change and variability and the related degradation of natural ecosystems. Their impacts disproportionally affect some of the most impoverished and vulnerable communities in the country.

In October 2020, following a series of tropical storms, Cambodia experienced its worst flooding in over a decade (figure 1). More than 176,000 households (800,000 people) in 14 provinces[1] were directly affected by flash floods. Houses, roads, schools, health centres and agricultural land were inundated and severely damaged. The Cambodia Flood Response Plan 2020 (developed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Humanitarian Response Forum) noted that USD 9.4 million was required to provide assistance (immediate humanitarian needs and early recovery activities) to the people and communities most affected over a six-month period. Updated information on the status of the affected households is required to understand the programmatic and policy response options required for rebuilding livelihoods and maintaining adequate food security and nutrition for vulnerable households and communities. To that end, WFP is conducting a series of food security and nutrition surveys in flood-prone regions of the country.

Figure 1. Overview of flood extent and impact in Cambodia in 2020



[1] *Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Phnom Penh, Kandal, Svay Rieng, Kampong Speu, Pailin, Stung Treng, Takeo, Siemreap, Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey.*

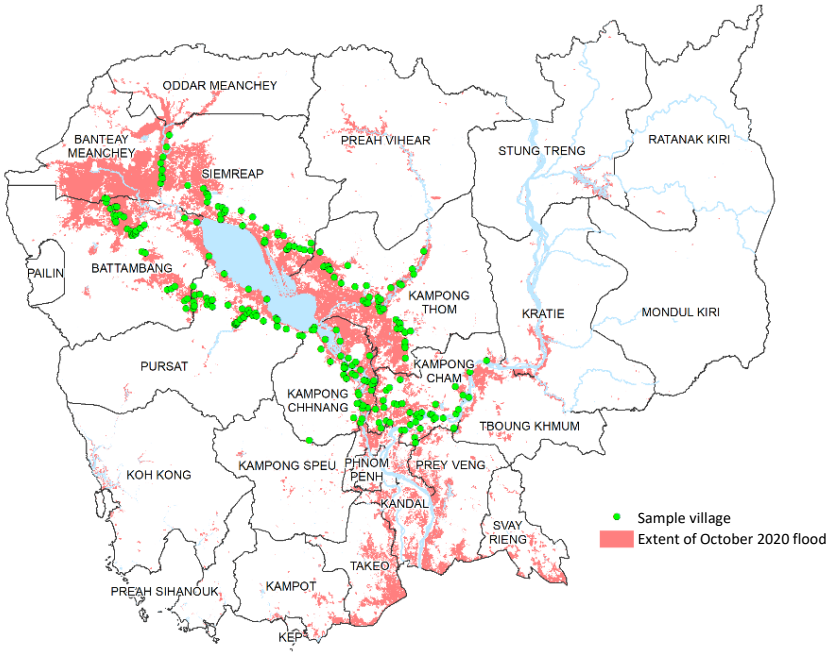
The objectives of the current assessment were to:

- understand the programmatic and policy response options required for rebuilding livelihoods and maintaining adequate food security and nutrition of vulnerable households and communities affected by the 2020 flood;
- provide comprehensive baseline information on the temporal nature of vulnerability and resilience in Cambodia in the face of flooding allowing for a robust impact assessment of future flood events; and
- generate food security, nutrition and essential needs data for vulnerable households that can enhance the capacity of the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) to monitor hazards and refine the information products for relevant disaster risk management stakeholders (including early warning triggers and thresholds).

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

The food security and nutrition baseline survey was designed to provide representative household data for six flood-prone provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake and along the Mekong River, including Battambang (BAT), Pursat (PUR), Kampong Chhnang (KCH), Siem Reap (SRP), Kampong Thom (KPT) and Kampong Cham (KPC) (figure 2).

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of sampled villages



The survey employed a multi-stage cluster design to select primary sampling units (or villages) and the number of households to interview. In each province, 40 villages and, in each village, 15 households were systematically selected. Thus, the total sample for the six province was 240 villages (with 3,600 households) (i.e. 600 households per province). For the purposes of disaggregation, in addition to being grouped by province, households were categorized as male-headed (MHH) or female-headed (FHH), with a member living with disability (DHH) or without a member living with disability (NDHH), and poor (PHH) or non-poor (NPHH).

The survey tool included modules on:

- Housing (shelter)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- Health
- Household income and expenditures
- Household food security and coping mechanisms
- Women and children nutrition
- Household agricultural activities

- Household indebtedness
- Migration and remittances
- Shocks

The survey team was trained on the survey tool and household selection method prior to field data collection. Data collection was carried out in August and September 2021 through face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire used in the interviews can be found in the annex to this report.

Limitations of the survey

Based on the food consumption score (FCS), it seems that almost all households are food secure; however, there is a limitation associated with the interpretation of FCS, as it is likely biased by a computation of some food groups. For example, a question on the frequency of consumption of a combined protein food group (including organ meat, flesh meat, fish and eggs) was not asked before asking about the consumption of individual food items in the group. Therefore, for the purposes of FCS calculation, total consumption for the combined protein food group must be calculated. To do so, the frequency of consumption for the individual food items in the group need to be summed up. Likewise, a question on the frequency of consumption of the combined vegetables food group (orange, green leafy and other vegetables) was also not assessed before asking about the consumption of each individual vegetable group. Therefore, the consumption frequency for the individual vegetable groups was summed to arrive at the total consumption for the combined vegetable group and calculate the FCS.

CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS

1. Food security and nutrition

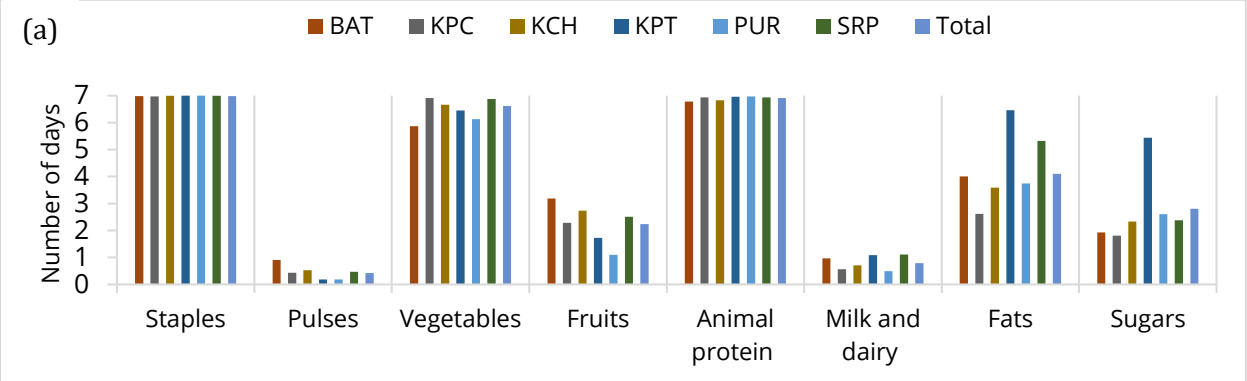
1.1. Household food consumption

1.1.1. Food consumption frequency

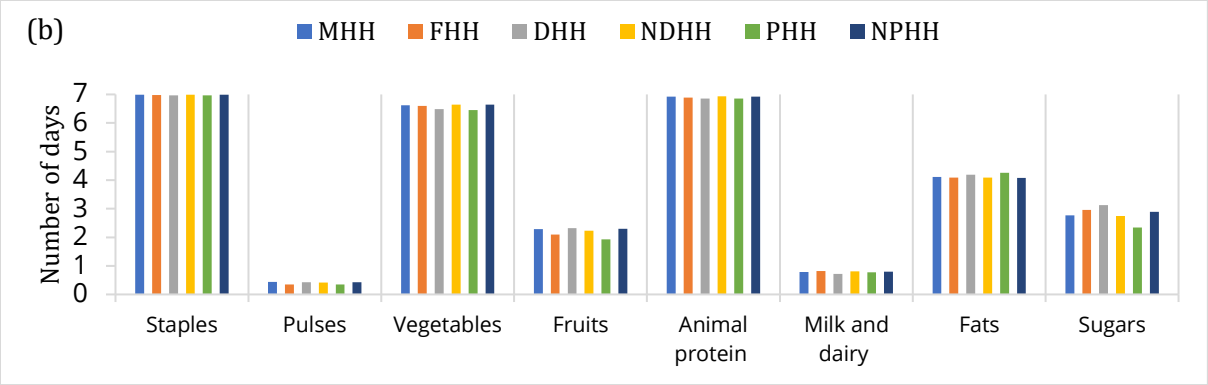
Households were asked to determine how many days they consumed various foods from a comprehensive list of food items to understand household food tendency and frequency. Food items are grouped into eight key food groups including staples (cereals and tubers), pulses, vegetables, fruit, protein from animal source (meat, fish and eggs), milk/diary, fats/oils and sugar. The frequency or number of days of consumption of each food group is tabulated from zero (never consumed) to seven (consumed daily). Figure 3 summarizes the average number of days that households consumed items from each food group over the past seven days by various background characteristics.

Overall, pulses (nuts and legumes) is the food group least frequently consumed, averaging 0.4 days per week, followed by milk and dairy and fruits, averaging 0.8 and 2.2 days per week, respectively. In contrast, staples (cereals and tubers), animal protein (fish, meat and eggs) and vegetables are the food groups most frequently consumed among the survey population. On an average of 7.0, 6.9, and 6.6 days per week, respectively. It was observed that fats, either from vegetables (oils) or animal sources, are consumed on an average of 4.1 days per week, while sugars (including honey and desserts) are consumed on an average of 2.8 days per week. There is no significant difference in reported consumption of these food groups found among male- and female-headed households, households with a member living with disability or poor[2] households; however, the consumption frequency of some food groups, including fruits and sugars, varies significantly across provinces.

Figure 3. Average number of days that households consumed each of the eight food groups during last seven days, by relevant disaggregation



[2] In this report, households classified as "poor" are those that qualify for the Identification of Poor Households ("IDPoor") programme, which is Cambodia's national poverty identification programme and official targeting mechanism for programmes that support the poor.



1.1.2. Food consumption score

The consumption frequencies for the eight food groups are used to construct a standardized indicator, the food consumption score (FCS). FCS combines measures of food diversity, food frequency (the number of days each food group is consumed) and the relative nutritional importance of each food group (table 1). FCS is the sum of the weighted consumption frequencies of all eight food groups (consumption frequency for each food group multiplied by weight of the group indicating relative nutritional importance).

Table 1. Key food items, food groups and their relative weights

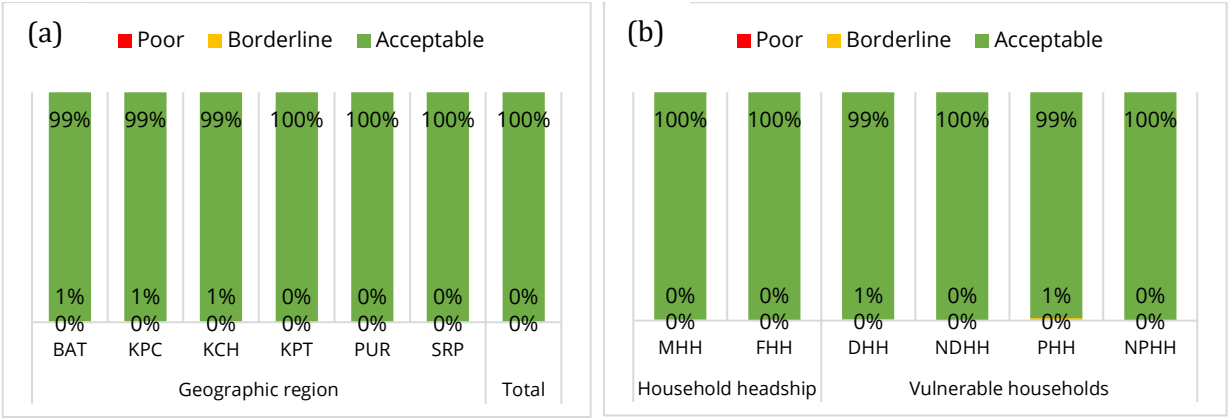
Item	Food items	Food group	Weight	Calculation
01	Cereals and grain: rice, corn/maize, pasta, bread/cake and/or donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio	1. Staples (cereals and tubers (X_1)	**2**	**$2*X_1$**
02	Roots and tubers: potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato, taro and/or other tubers			
03	Legumes/nuts: beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon pea and/or other nuts	2. Pulses (nuts and legumes) (X_2)	3	$3*X_2$
04	Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes)	3. Vegetables (X_3)	1	$1*X_3$
05	Green leafy vegetables: spinach, broccoli, amaranth and/or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves			
06	Other vegetables: onions, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, etc.			
07	Orange fruits (fruits rich in vitamin A): mangos, papayas, apricots, peaches	4. Fruits (X_4)	1	**$1*X_4$**

08	Other fruits: bananas, apples, lemons, tangerines			
09	Organ meat (iron-rich): liver, kidney, heart and/or other organ meats	5. Animal protein (fish, eggs, beef, pork, chicken, duck, etc.) (X_5)	4	$4*X_5$
10	Meat and poultry: beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, dried beef, wild meat			
11	Fish and other aquatic animals: fresh fish, salted dried fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps, other seafood			
12	Eggs: chicken eggs, duck eggs, quail eggs, fermented/salted eggs, etc.			
13	Milk and dairy products: fresh milk, condensed/powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, etc.	6. Milk and dairy products) (X_6)	4	$4*X_6$
14	Oil and fats: rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.	7. Fats (X_7)	0.5	$0.5*X_7$
15	Sugar/sweets/honey	8. Sugars (X_8)	0.5	$0.5*X_8$

The FCS ranges from 0 to 112 and can be used to categorize households according to three standard levels of consumption: **poor (FCS < 24.5),** **borderline (FCS: 25-38.5)** and **acceptable (FCS >= 39)**. Households with poor and borderline food consumption are considered food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity, respectively.

Overall, the average FCS of the surveyed households is 58, with the lowest average FCS found in Pursat (55) and the highest in Kampong Thom and Siem Reap (61). The majority of households (>99 percent) who participated in the survey have **acceptable** food consumption (figure 4).

Figure 4. Percentage of households in each food consumption category, by relevant disaggregation

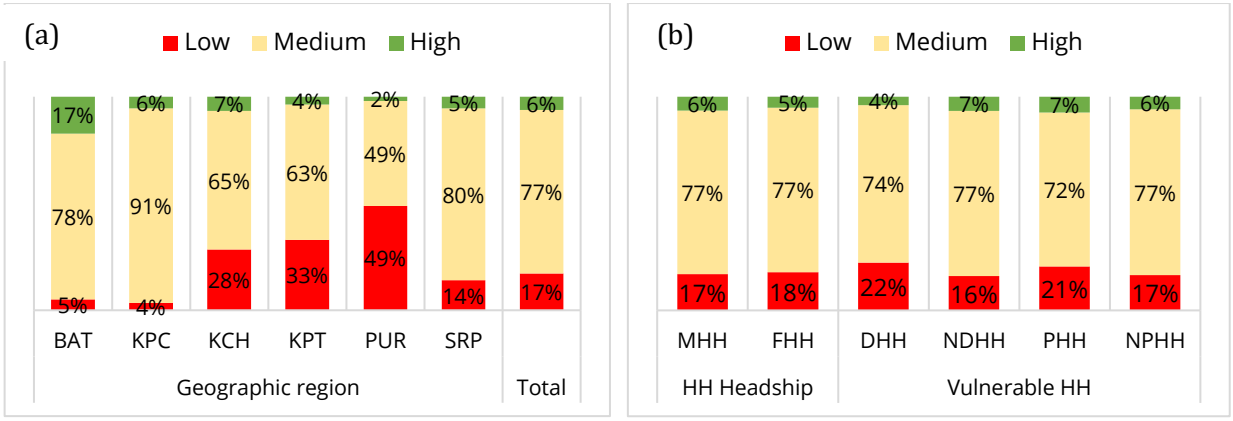


1.1.3. Household dietary diversity

The consumption frequency for seven food groups (excluding sugars) was also used to construct the dietary diversity score (DDS). Dietary diversity is measured by assessing the number of food groups that a household consumed over a period of seven days. DDS ranges from zero (no food group consumed) to seven (seven food groups consumed) and can be reported as a mean score and a percentage of households in each of three dietary diversity categories: low (less than five groups), medium (five to six groups) and high (seven groups). Figure 5 presents the percentage of households in each of dietary diversity category.

Overall, 17 percent of the surveyed households consume a diet of low diversity, with a much higher proportion found in Pursat province and the lowest proportion in Kampong Cham and Battambang provinces (figure 5a). This is more than twice the national average prior to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (8 percent), reflecting a steep decline in access to diverse food groups since the onset of the pandemic, likely owing to issues of affordability and market availability. Households with a member living with disability and poor households are more likely to have low dietary diversity (figure 5b).

Figure 5. Percentage of households in each diet diversity category, by relevant disaggregation



1.1.4. Food consumption score-nutrition

The food consumption score-nutrition (FCS-N) measures the adequacy a household's intake of foods rich in key macro and micronutrients, including vitamin A, protein and heme iron. The indicator is presented as a percentage, indicating the share of households that consumed vitamin A/protein/heme iron daily, sometimes and never. Figure 6 shows the percentage of households that consumed foods rich in vitamin A, protein and heme iron, by relevant disaggregation.

Overall, the percentage of surveyed households reporting daily consumption of foods rich in protein, vitamin A and iron was 96 percent, 80 percent and 83 percent, respectively. Households with male and female heads showed no difference in consumption of food rich in vitamin A and protein but a slight difference was found in the consumption of iron-rich foods, with female-headed households consuming such foods less frequently. More than 20 percent of households with a member living with disability and poor households did not consume foods rich in vitamin A and heme iron on a regular basis.

Some provinces show severe deviations from the average, including Pursat, where half of interviewed households did not consume vitamin A regularly, and Battambang, where iron consumption was found to be particularly low.

Figure 6. Percentage of households that consumed foods rich in vitamin A, protein and heme iron, by relevant disaggregation.

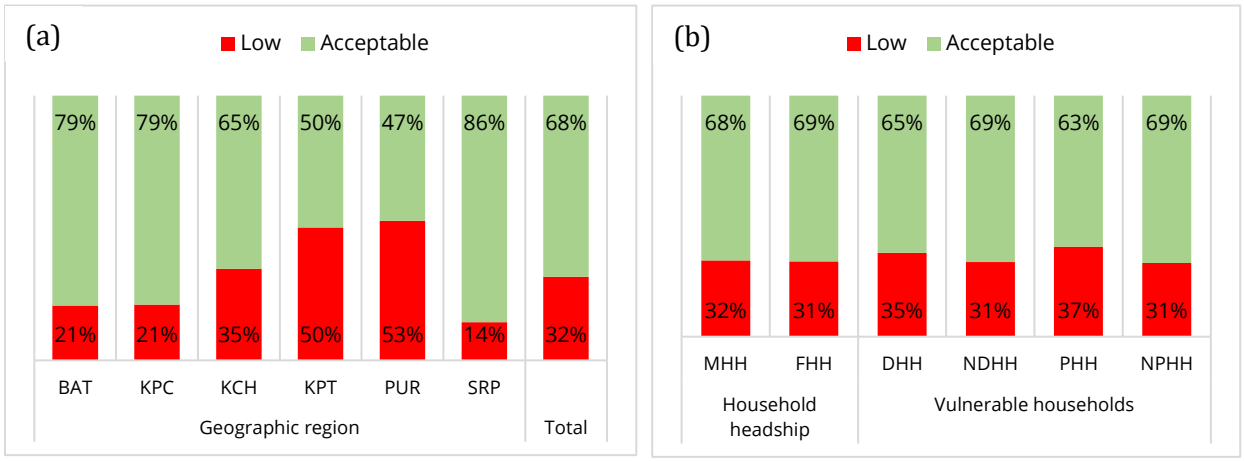
1.2. Individual food consumption

1.2.1. Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age

Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age (MDD-W) measures the diet diversity of female household members of reproductive age (15–49 years) to predict their likelihood of meeting micronutrient adequacy. To calculate the MDD-W, all women aged 15–49 years participating in the survey are asked to respond to 10 questions on their food consumption over the past 24 hours. The consumption of at least 5 food groups out of 10 is considered sufficient for minimum dietary diversity, an acceptable diet. Figure 7 shows the percentages of women aged 15–49 years with low and acceptable dietary diversity, by relevant disaggregation.

Overall, more than two-thirds (68 percent) of women aged 15–49 years had an acceptable dietary diversity, with the lowest percentage found in Pursat province and the highest in Siem Reap. There was no significant difference in MDD-W results between households headed by man and woman. Results for minimum diet diversity (MDD) are the worst among households classified as poor and those with a member living with disability.

Figure 7. Percentages of women aged 15–49 years with low and acceptable dietary diversity, by relevant disaggregation

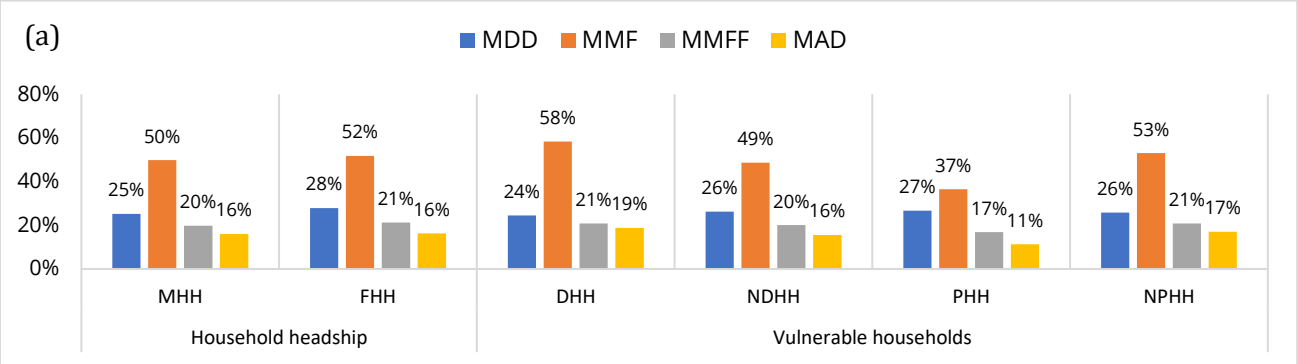


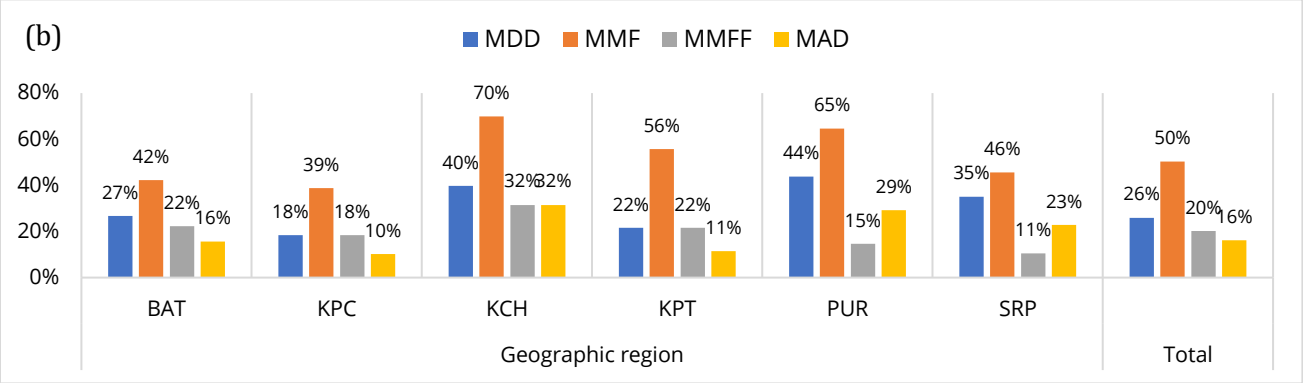
1.2.2. Minimum acceptable diet for children

Minimum acceptable diet (MAD) for children is an indicator used to understand infant and young child feeding practices (meals fed at an appropriate frequency and in a sufficient variety to ensure that energy and nutrient needs are met). MAD, which is a combination of MDD, minimum meal frequency (MMF) and minimum milk feeding frequency (MMFF), can be reported as a percentage of children who consumed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. Women with children aged 6–23 months who participated in the survey were asked to report on their children's food consumption over the past 24 hours.

Figure 8 presents the percentage of children aged 6–23 months with a minimum acceptable diet, as well as the percentages for the underlying indicators. Overall, only 16 percent of children aged 6–23 months met the MAD requirements. While half the children consumed a sufficient quantity of food to meet the MMF requirements, poor results for MAD are driven by low dietary diversity and insufficient milk feeding practices. This is shown by a low percentage of children aged 6–23 months meeting the MDD and MMFF requirements. Results indicate geographical variation, with 1 in 3 children consuming a MAD in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat provinces compared to 1 in 10 children in Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham. No significant differences were found based on sex of household head. Children in households with a member living with disability are most likely to meet the MAD standards while children in households classified as poor are least likely.]

Figure 8. Percentage of children aged 6–23 months with a minimum acceptable diet, by relevant disaggregation





1.3. Household coping strategies

1.3.1. Food-based coping strategies

Food-based coping strategies are an important proxy indicator of a household's food security status, indicating a household's eating behaviour in times of food shortage. Respondents were asked whether they had engaged in any of five standardized food-based coping strategies in the seven days prior to the survey. Among other things, a food-based coping strategy could be borrowing food or reducing the number of meals eaten per day. Responses from the survey participants were used to compute a reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) score for each household, ranging from zero (no strategies adopted) to 56 (llall strategies adopted). Reporting for the rCSI is normally carried out in form of a mean score and the percentage of households adopting the coping strategies. A higher rCSI score represents a higher stress level for the household.

Overall, the average rCSI of surveyed households was 1.4, with the highest average rCSI score found in Pursat (4.2), followed by Siem Reap (3.3) indicating that households living in those provinces have higher stress levels. Figure 9 indicates that Siem Reap and Pursat also had the highest percentage of households who reported adopting some kind of food-based coping strategy. It was at over 60 percent compared to an average of 30 percent for all six provinces. Households with a member living with disability were most likely to revert to some kind of food-based coping strategy (38 percent). The detailed breakdown for each food-based coping strategy is presented in figure 10.

Figure 9. Percentage of households adopting food-based coping strategies, by relevant disaggregation

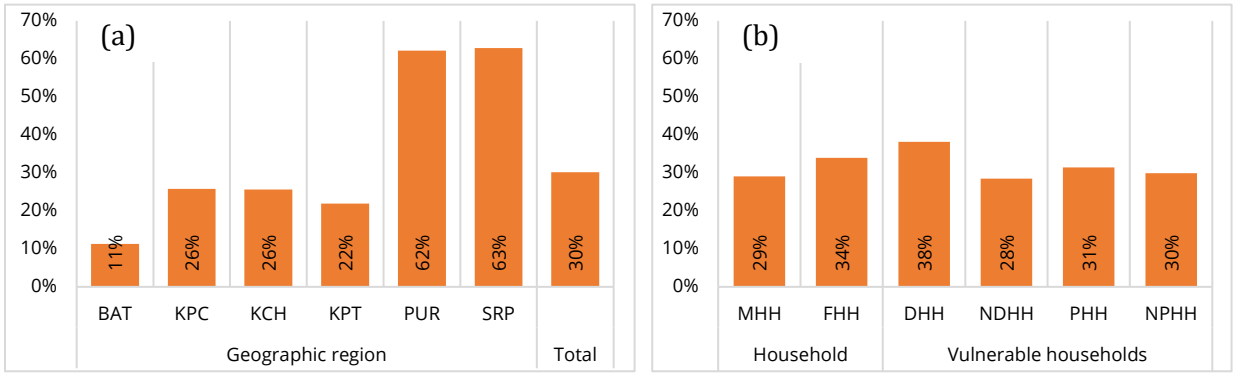
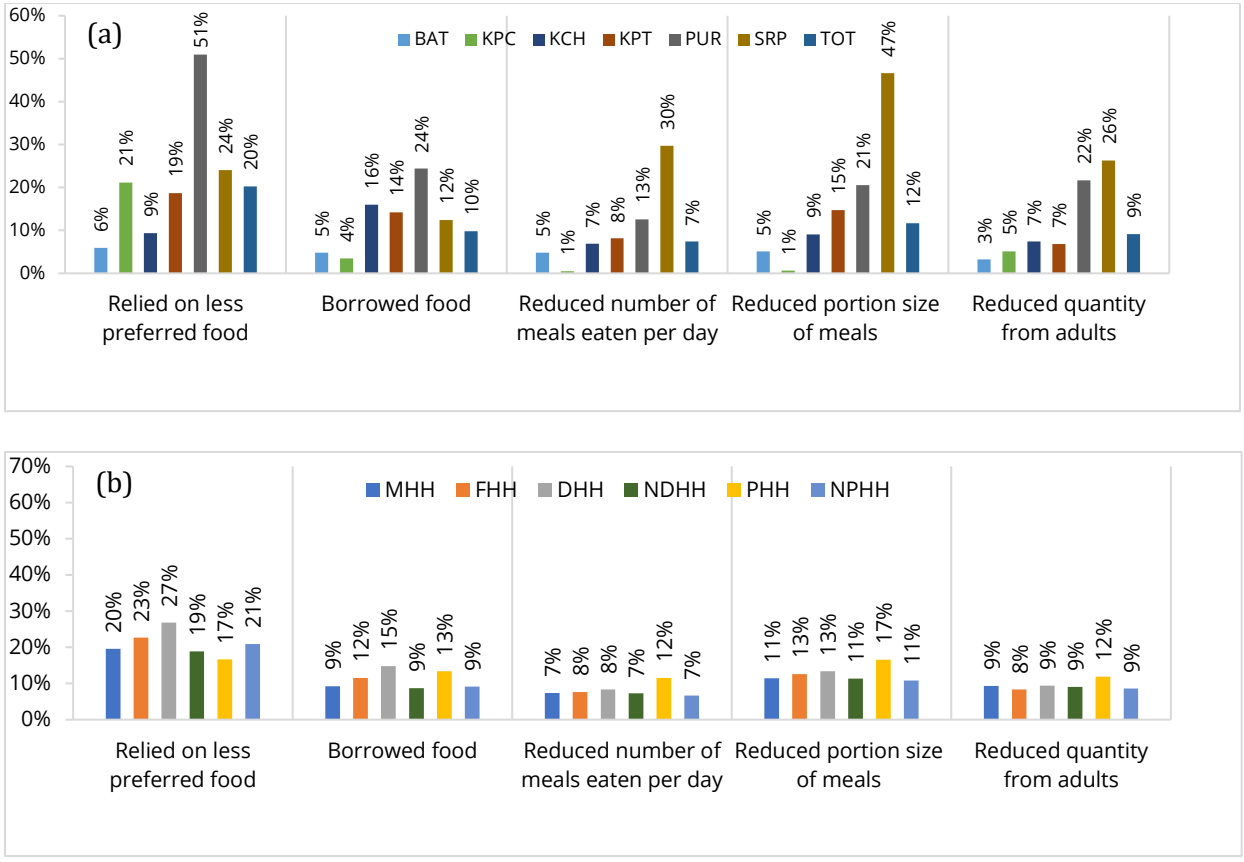


Figure 10. Percentage of households adopting food-based coping strategy, by type of strategy



1.3.2. Livelihood-based coping strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategies (also known as asset depletion strategies) are used to understand the longer-term coping capacity of households. All households who participated in the survey were asked if they had employed any of a set of livelihood-based coping strategies during the 30 days prior to the survey. Those strategies form the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) with different categories of severity (none, stress,

crisis and emergency. Stress, crisis and emergency strategies can negatively affect households' long-term coping and resilience capacity. The use of stress strategies indicates a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or increase in debt, while crisis and emergency strategies are often associated with the direct reduction of future productivity, with emergency strategies more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies. One example for a stress strategy is withdrawing children from school.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of households in each of the LCSI categories. Overall, three-quarters of the households had not adopted any livelihood-based coping strategies during the past 30 days, 17 percent had employed stress strategies and 7 percent had adopted harmful coping strategies (crisis and emergency level). This is a significant decline compared to the pre-COVID national levels, with less than 2 percent of households resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies in 2019/2020. Adoption of coping strategies was highest in Siem Reap but also of concern in Battambang, with 13 percent of households in both provinces reverting to potentially irreversible emergency coping strategies. There was no significant difference in LCSI results between male- and female-headed households, but households with a member living with disability and/or classified as poor were more likely to revert to negative coping mechanisms, mainly borrowing money or food and spending savings. The detailed breakdown for each livelihood-based coping strategy is presented in figure 12.

Figure 11. Percentage of households in each category of the livelihood coping strategy index, by relevant disaggregation

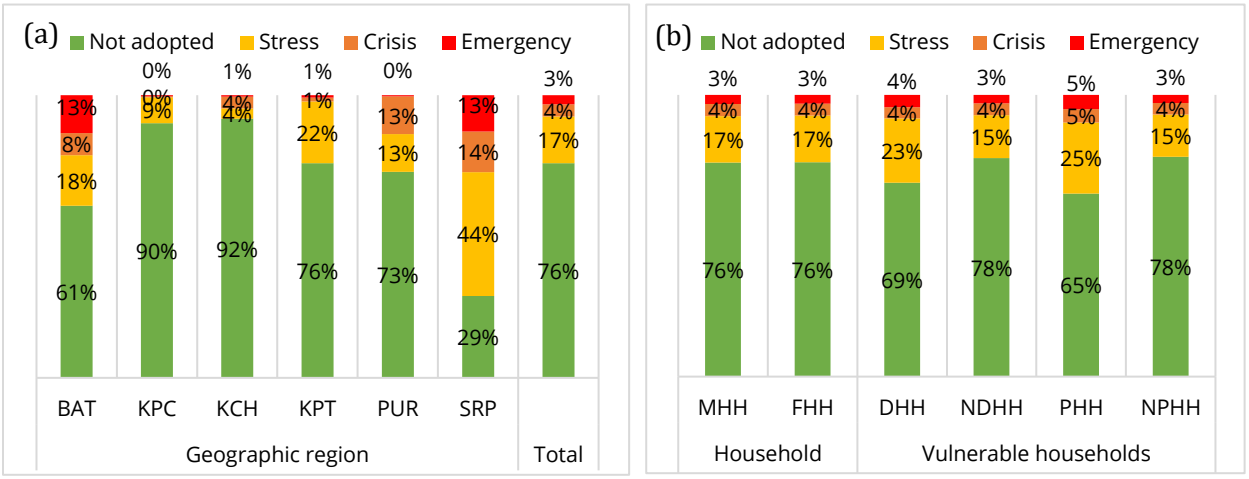
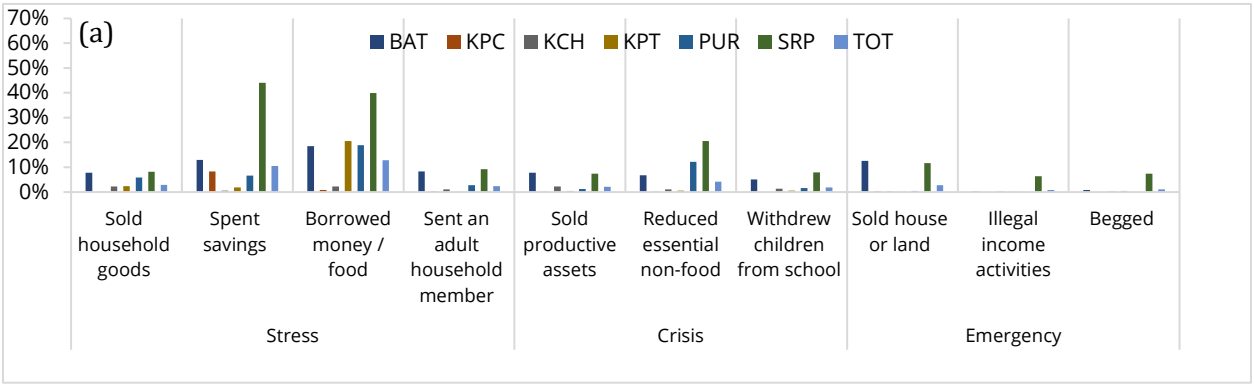
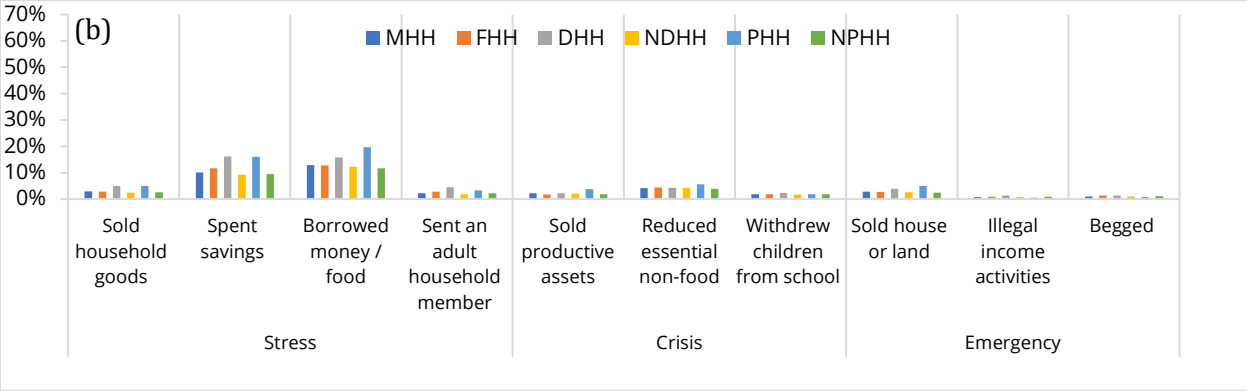


Figure 12. Percentage of households adopting each livelihood-based coping strategy, by type of strategy



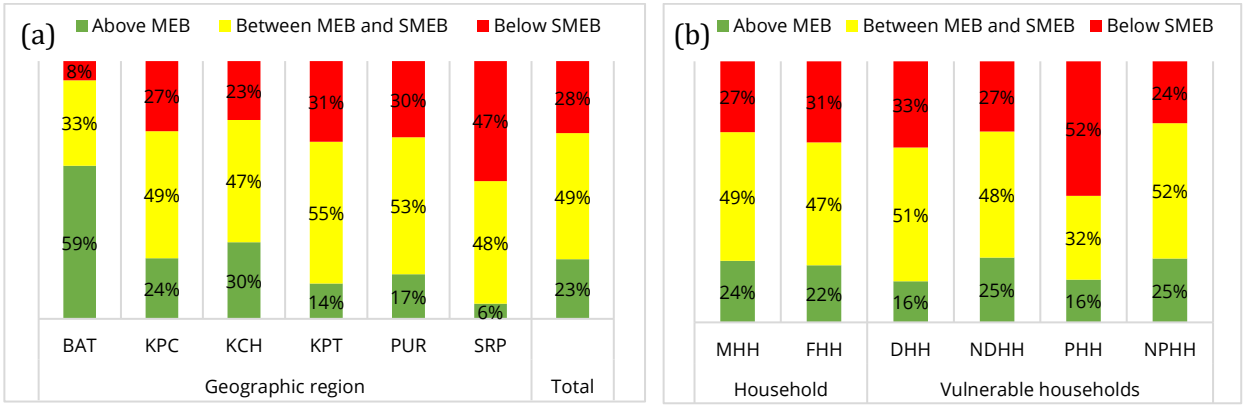


1.4. Economic capacity to meet essential needs

The economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN) indicator measures household economic capacity to meet essential needs, including food needs. ECMEN is determined by comparing the expenditure per month against the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and food minimum expenditure basket, also called the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB). MEB and SMEB used for this report were 323,614 riels (equivalent to USD 79) and 159,181 riels (equivalent to USD 39) per person per month, respectively. They were calculated based on the results of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2014.

Overall, the ECMEN results reveal that nearly one-third of surveyed households were not able to meet their food needs (figure 13). Geographically, households with the lowest capacity were found in Siem Reap province. Poor households show the lowest economic capacity, significantly lower than non-poor households.

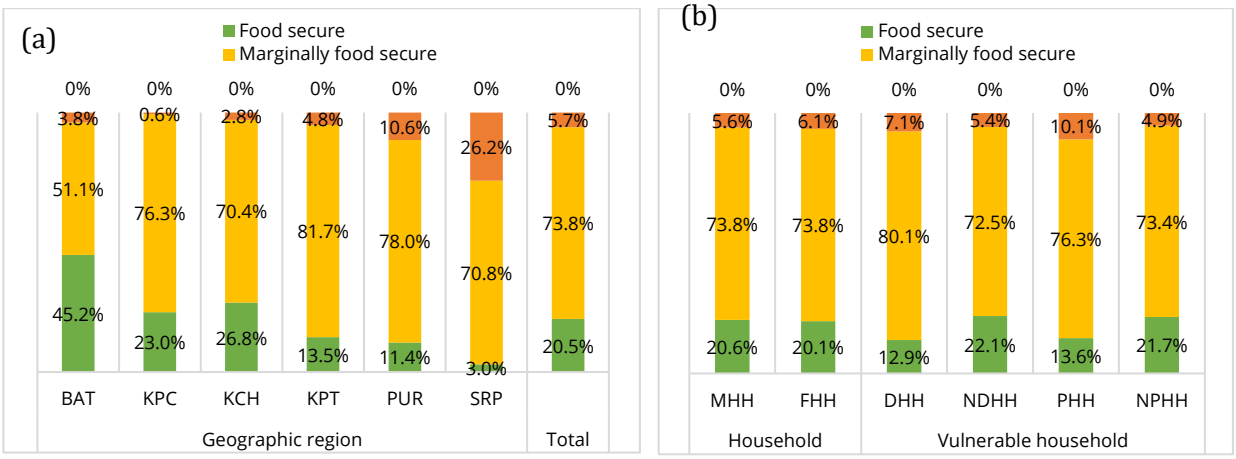
Figure 13. Percentage of households in each category of economic capacity to meet essential needs, by relevant disaggregation



1.5 Food security index

The food security index (FSI) is generated based on a combination of the food consumption group (FCG), rCSI, LCSI and ECMEN. FSI classifies households into different levels of food security and food insecurity (food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure). Figure 14 presents the percentage of households in each of the FSI categories.

Figure 14. Percentage of households in each food security index category, by relevant disaggregation



Overall, more than 21 percent of households are food secure, 74 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity (marginally food secure) and 5.7 percent are food insecure (moderately). The lowest percentage of food-secure households was found in Siem Reap province, followed by Pursat. Among household categories, there was no significant difference in food insecurity between male- and female-headed households; however, only 14 percent of poor households and 13 percent of households with a member living with disability are food secure, meaning they have minimally inadequate food consumption and rely on negative coping strategies (stress level) to secure their food needs. The prevalence of food insecurity in flood-prone areas is considerably higher than the national average prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; in 2019/2020, only 25 percent of households in flood-prone areas were found to be either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, compared to 80 percent in 2021. Findings for Siem Reap province, where food insecurity is driven by widespread adoption of negative coping strategies, are particularly alarming

2. Multidimensional deprivation index

The multidimensional deprivation index (MDDI) is a measure of non-monetary poverty calculated at the household level that provides insights into unmet household needs. MDDI is based on deprivation in five dimensions: food, education, health, shelter and WASH (note that safety was not considered relevant in this context). MDDI values range from 0 to 1, **with 1 indicating the most severe deprivation**. MDDI allows households to be classified into three categories (none to minimal, moderate and severe).

Figure 15 shows household deprivation across the five dimensions. Overall, poor shelter quality and poor access to sanitation are the main issues. Geographically, Pursat and Siem Reap show the highest deprivation in the food dimension (figure 15a). Among households, poor households are the most deprived across all dimensions except the health dimension, where households with a member living with disability are the most deprived (figure 15b).

Figure 15. Average multidimensional deprivation index score, by relevant disaggregation

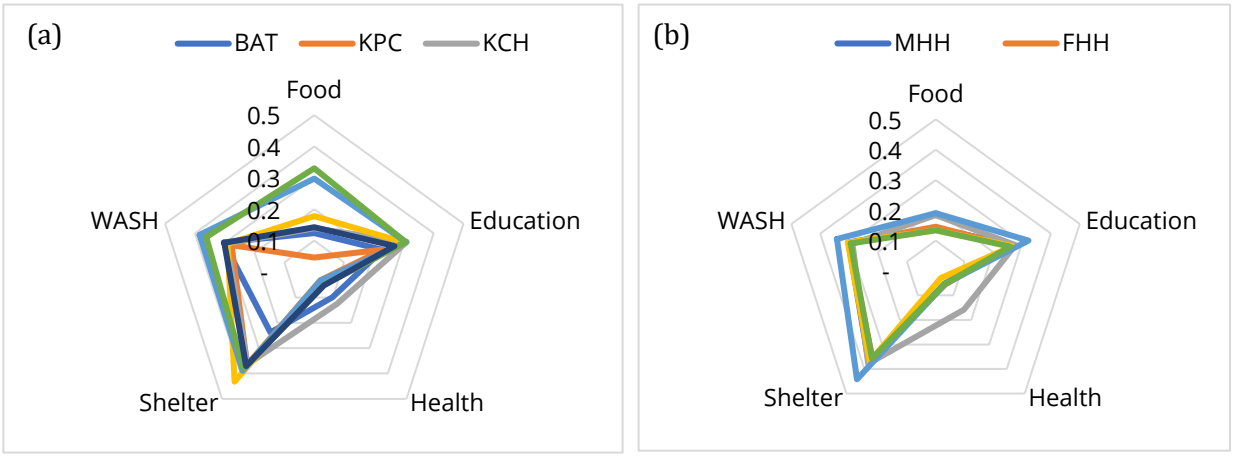
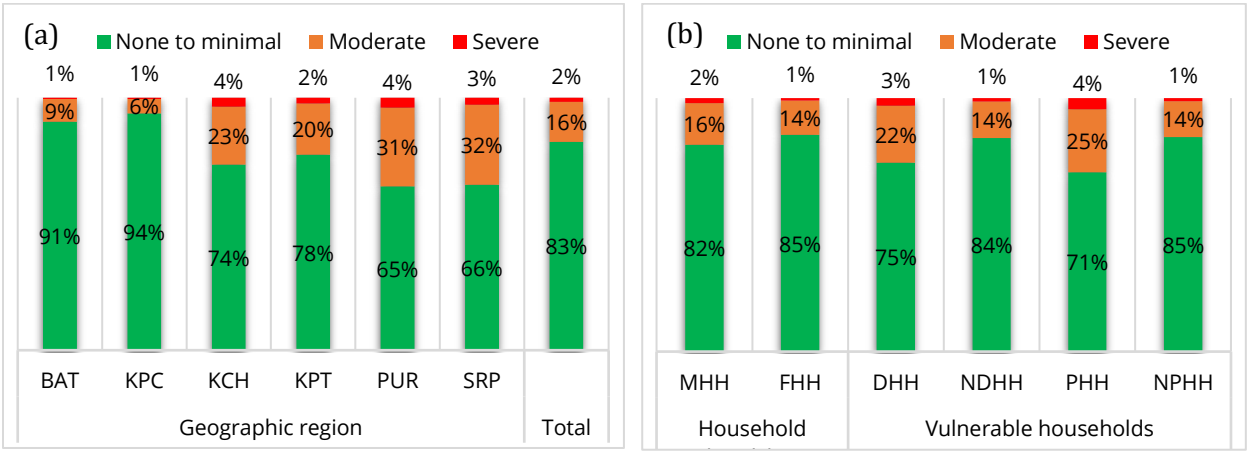


Figure 16 shows that 2 percent of the surveyed households have a severe level of unmet needs (are deprived in more than 50 percent of all weighted indicators) and 16 percent have a moderate level of unmet needs (are deprived in 33–50 percent of all weighted indicators geographically, Siem Reap and Pursat provinces have the highest percentages of households with a moderate or severe level of unmet needs adding up to 35 percent. Among households, male-headed households are more likely than female-headed households to have a moderate or severe level of unmet needs, and poor households are most likely to have a moderate or severe level of unmet needs.

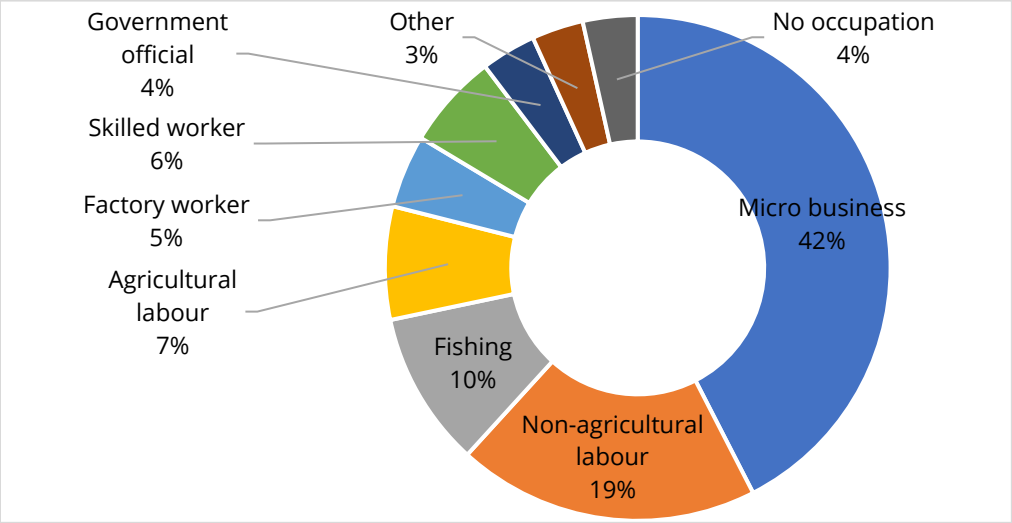
Figure 16. Percentage of household in each multidimensional deprivation index category, by relevant disaggregation



3. Household livelihoods and income

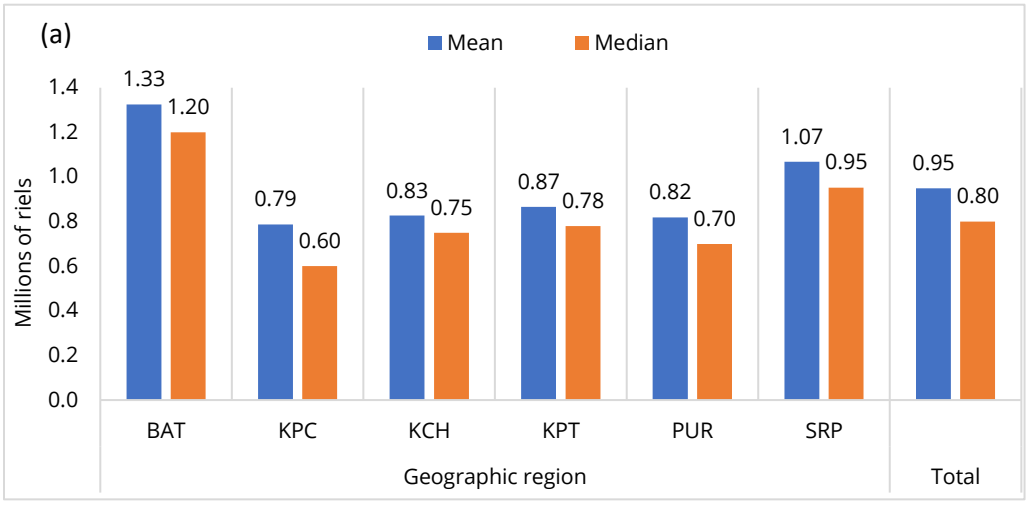
To understand household livelihoods and income earned within the household, all households were asked questions about their income earners and income earned in the past 30 days. Findings show that at least one household member was an income earner in the last 30 days. Forty-two percent of the surveyed households run a small business, including for agricultural produce and recurrent consumption products (figure 17).

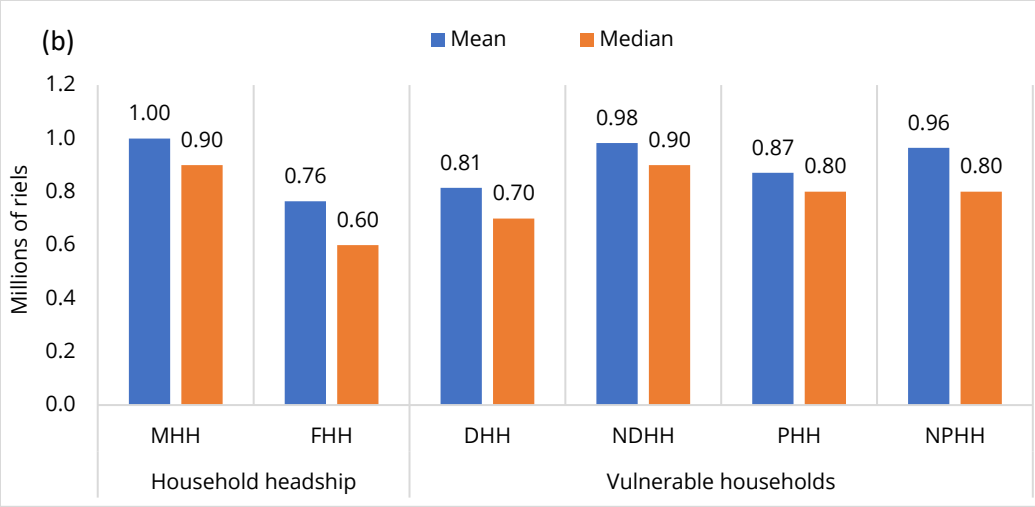
Figure 17. Household income-generating activities in last 30 days (top three)



Average income per household in the last 30 days was **0.95 million riels (equivalent to USD 231)**, with a maximum mean income of **1.33 million riels (equivalent to USD 323)** (for households in Battambang) and a minimum mean income of **0.79 million riels (equivalent to USD 192)** (for household in Kampong Cham) (figure 18). Male-headed households were likely to earn more income than female-headed households, while mean income was only 0.87 million riels (equivalent to USD 211) for poor households and 0.81million riels (equivalent to USD 197) for disabled households.

Figure 18. Household income in last 30 days, by relevant disaggregation





4. Household expenditure

Household expenditure provides insight into how households allocate their scarce resources to prioritize their competing needs and hence reflects household economic vulnerability. The survey questionnaire included a set of food and non-food item expenditure questions, with all respondents asked to recall their expenditure during the survey period. Their responses allowed calculation of their average expenditure on food and non-food items and thus the food expenditure share (FES). FES is a standard proxy indicator used to measure household economic vulnerability and food access. The higher the share of food expenditure in the total household expenditure, the more vulnerable the household is considered to be, especially when food prices increase. Based on FES, households are classified into different categories of vulnerability: low (<50 percent), medium (50–<65 percent), high (65–<75 percent) and very high (≥75 percent).

Overall, the households spent about **1 million riels (equivalent to USD 244)** per month (net of social assistance received), (figure 19). The survey responses indicate that almost two-thirds (62 percent) of expenditures are for food, which is a 12 percent increase from 2019/2020 levels.[3] The highest household expenditure was found in Battambang province while the lowest was found in Siem Reap. Expenditure in male-headed households was higher than in female-headed households. While the expenditure of male-headed households was similar in magnitude to the expenditure of non-poor households, female-headed households and poor-households had comparable expenditures.

[3] Government of Cambodia, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. 2020. *Report of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/20*.

Figure 19. Household expenditure net of social assistance received, by relevant disaggregation

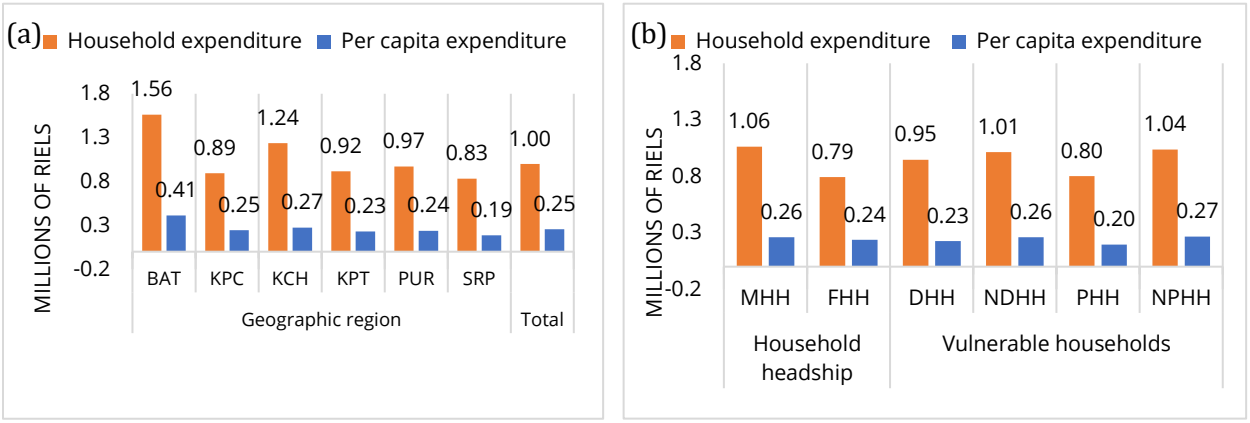
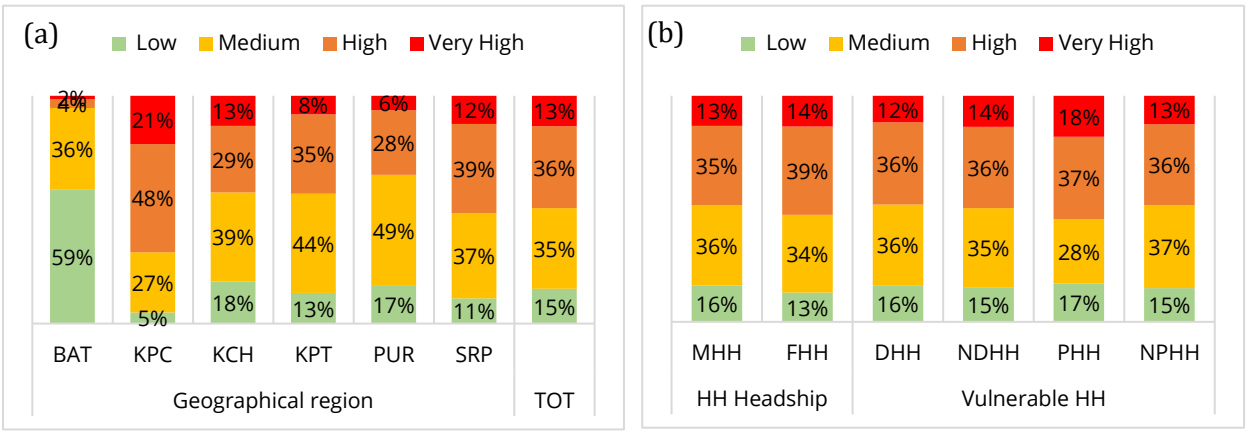


Figure 20 shows the percentage of households in each economic vulnerability (FES) category. Overall, almost half of all surveyed households are highly vulnerable to economic shock (indicated by an FES of 65 percent or higher), with poor households especially vulnerable. Geographically, the highest percentage of households with high or very high vulnerability to economic shock were found in Kampong Cham and Siem Reap. In terms of household situation, female-headed households were somewhat more vulnerable to economic shock than male-headed households.

Figure 20. Percentage of households in each category of economic vulnerability (as measured by food expenditure share), by relevant disaggregation



5. Household debt

Forty-three percent of households are currently in debt, with 14 percent having contracted debt in the past 30 days (figure 21). The majority of the debt (49 percent) is held by a microfinance institution or bank. Kampong Chhnang has the highest percentage of currently indebted households and Battambang is the province with the highest percentage of households who had contracted new debt in the past 30 days. In terms of household situation, male-headed households were more likely to be in debt than female-headed households. Almost half of poor households are currently indebted and almost one fifth had contracted new debt in the past 30 days.

Figure 21. Percentage of households in debt, by relevant disaggregation

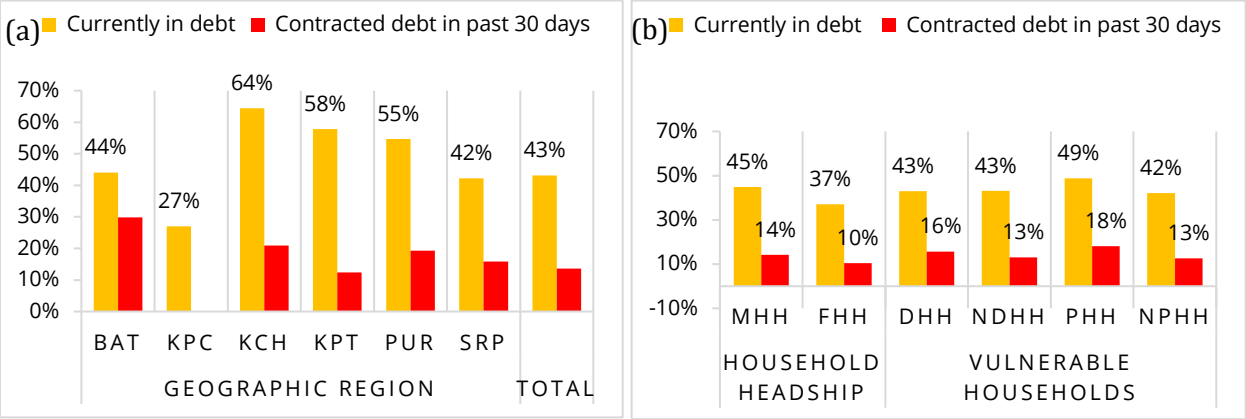
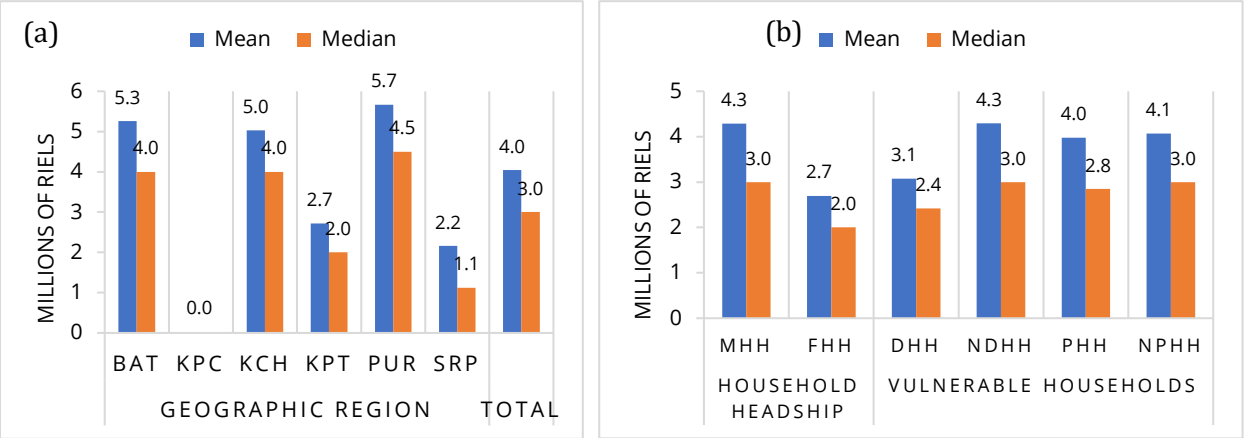


Figure 22 shows outstanding debt held by households. Overall, mean household debt outstanding is **4.0 million riels (equivalent to USD 975).** Households in Pursat have the highest level of outstanding debt, followed closely by households in Battambang and Kampon Chhnang provinces. In terms of household situation, male-headed households have significantly more outstanding debt than female-headed households.

At current levels, households will take an average of 18 months to pay off their outstanding debt. Forty-seven percent of funds borrowed were used for household consumption.

Figure 22. Household debt outstanding in last 30 days, by relevant disaggregation



6. Household migration and remittances

Households were asked about member migration and remittances received from members who have migrated. Overall, there was an average of 1.7 migrants among surveyed households who reported having members who had migrated, while average household size overall was 4.3 members. On average, half of reported migrant members are long-term migrants (figure 23). Pursat has the highest number of seasonal migrants, and female-headed households are more likely than male-headed households to report seasonal migration. The majority of migrants are internal, with Phnom Penh as their main destination. Thailand is the main destination for cross-border or international migrants (figure 24), particularly those in Battambang and Siem Reap provinces. Household members mainly migrate for job-related purposes, such as a job search or job transfer (figure 25).

Figure 23. Percentage of household members migrating for each type of duration, by relevant disaggregation

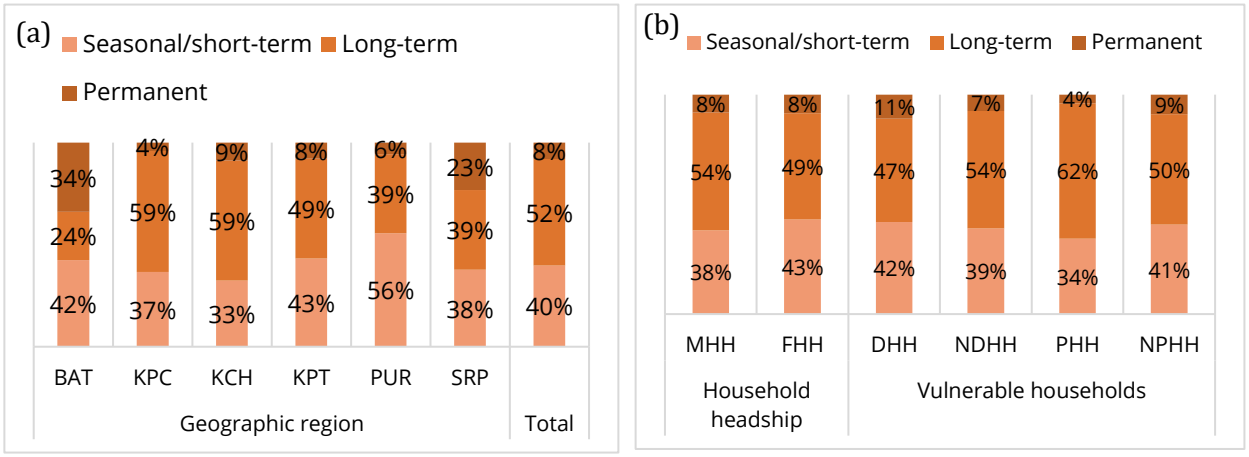


Figure 24. Percentage of household members migrating to each destination, by relevant disaggregation

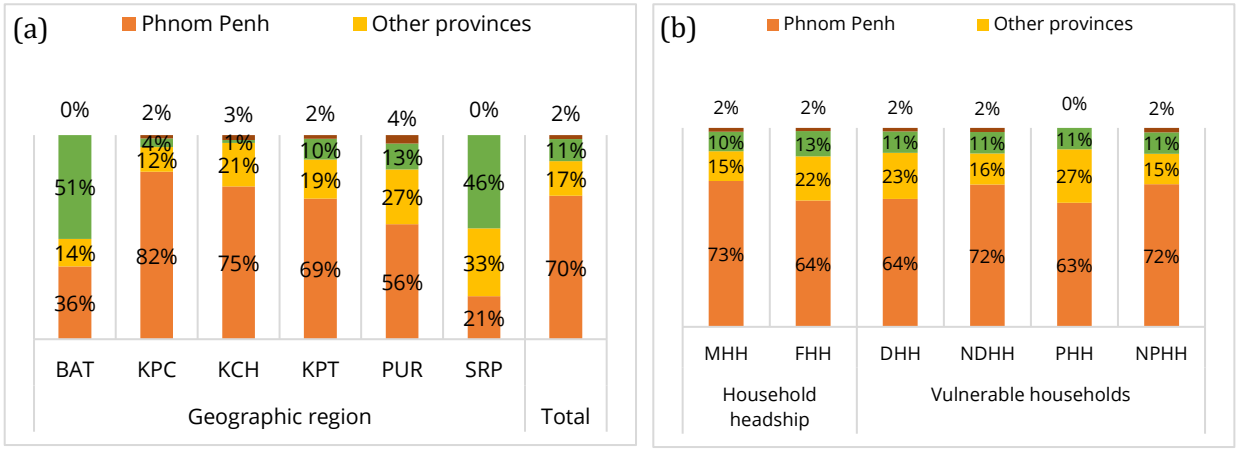


Figure 25. Percentage of household members migrating for each purpose, by relevant disaggregation

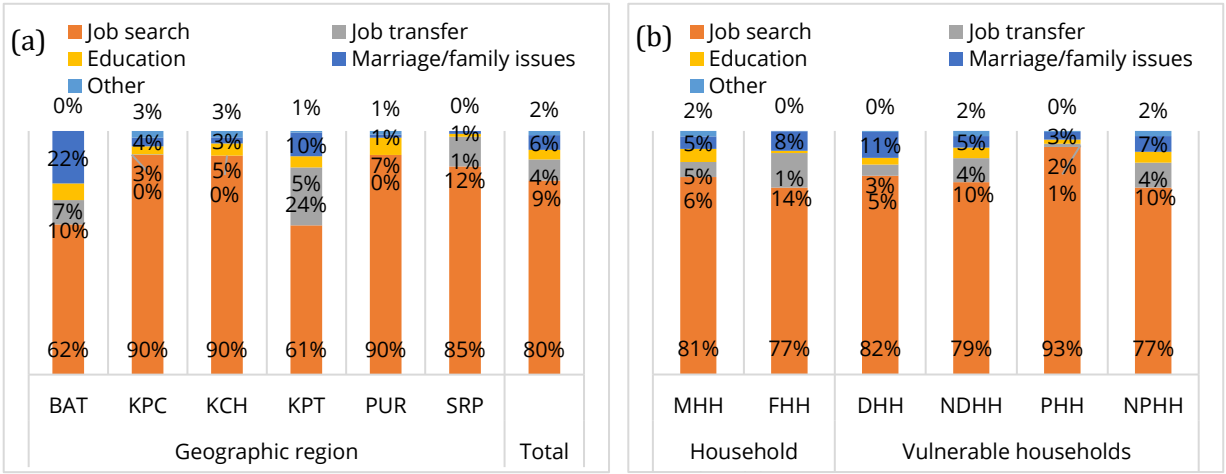
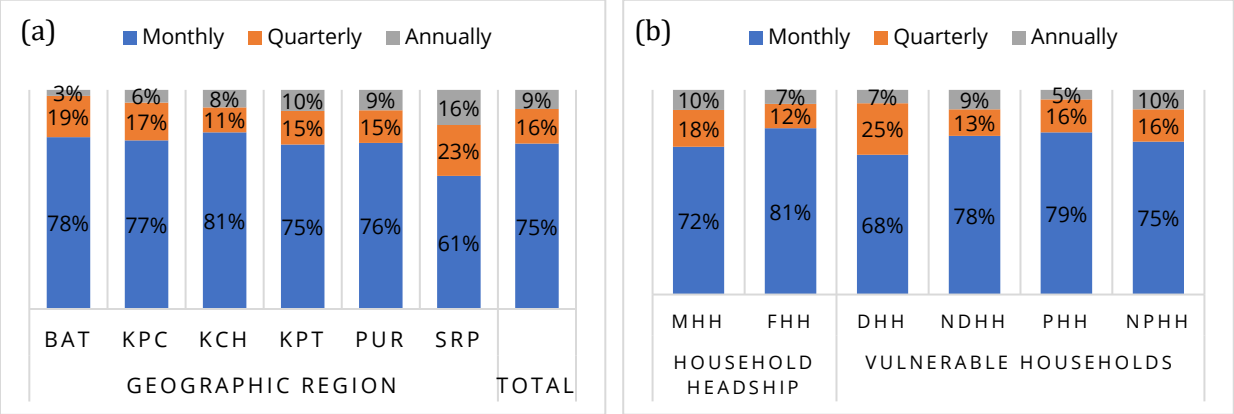


Figure 26 shows that three-quarters of the households with members that have migrated and send remittances to their families reported receiving remittances from those members on a monthly basis. 16 percent received remittances on a quarterly basis and 9 percent received remittances once a year. Households in Siem Reap were least likely to receive monthly remittances. Even though they were more likely to receive quarterly and annual remittances than households in other provinces. Among household situations, female-headed households were somewhat more likely to receive monthly remittances from their migrated members than male-headed households. Poor and disabled households were also slightly more likely than non-poor and non-disabled households to receive remittances on a monthly rather than a quarterly or annual basis.

Figure 26. Percentage of households that receive remittances by frequency of remittance and relevant disaggregation.



7. Household assistance

Respondents were asked about assistance they had received in the last three months, following the flooding in their communities. Approximately 17 percent of the respondents reported having received assistance, either in cash or in-kind, in the last three months. Ninety-five percent of that assistance was received from the government cash-based social protection programme for poor households during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 27 shows a mean of **272,000 riels (equivalent to 66 USD)** in total monthly assistance received per household in the last three months**.** Households in Kampong Chhnang received the most assistance, followed by those in Kampong Thom. On average, female-headed households received more assistance than male-headed household. When asked what the assistance was used for, respondents indicated that the majority of assistance was spent on food, regardless of geographical location or household situation (figure 28).

Figure 27. Total monthly assistance received per household, in cash-equivalence, by relevant disaggregation

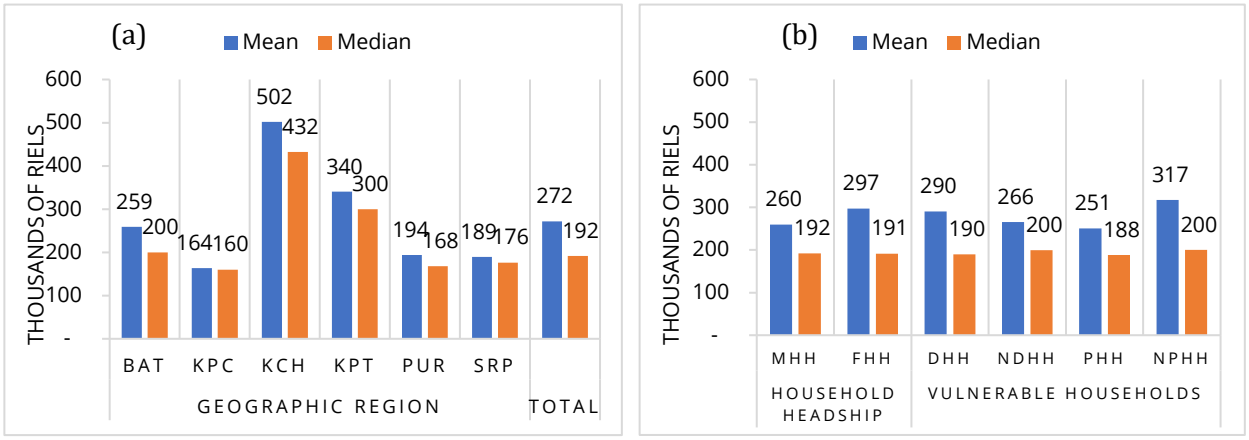
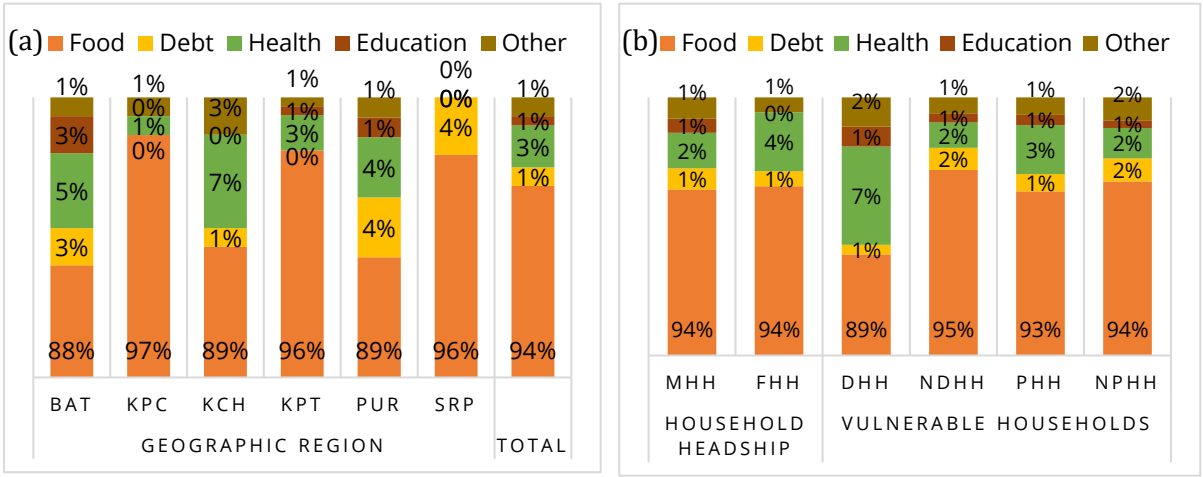


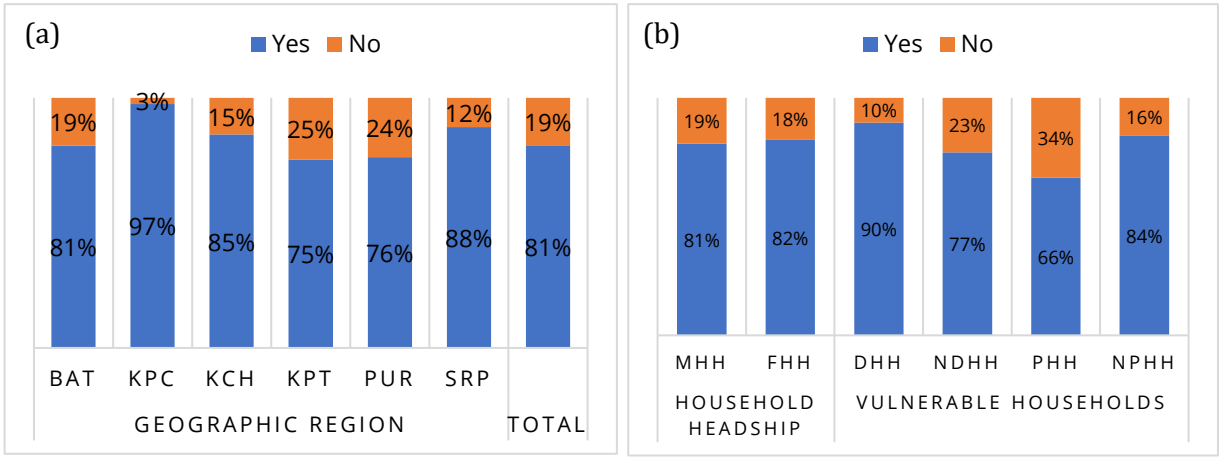
Figure 28. Percentage of cash assistance used for each purpose, by relevant disaggregation



8. Household health

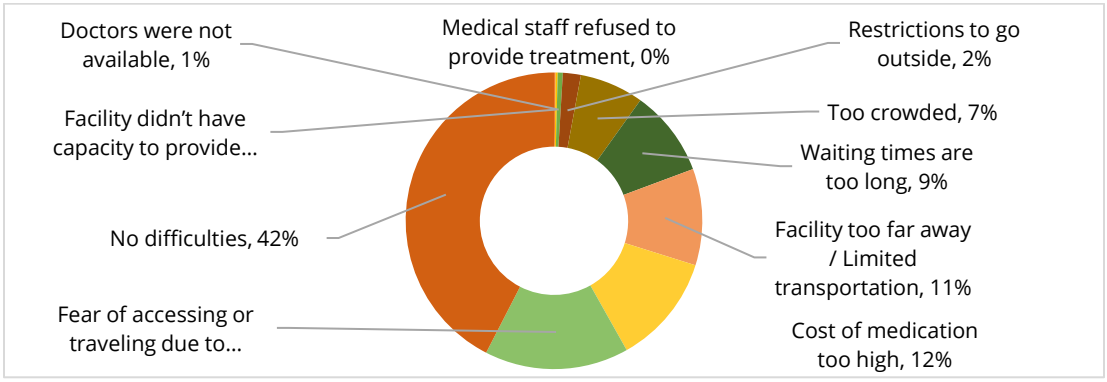
All respondents were asked about the health status of their family members during the last 30 days and their health-care-seeking behaviours. Overall, 26 percent of respondents reported that a family member had suffered from an illness in the past 30 days, with an average of 1.5 family members who had suffered from illness. On average, nineteen percent of households with ill family members did not seek professional medical treatment for those household members, and households in Kampong Thom province were least likely to do so (figure 29). Sixty-three percent of the household who did not seek medical treatment said that they had used home remedies, thought that the illness was not sufficiently serious or that the treatment was too expensive, or were afraid of catching COVID-19.

Figure 29. Percentage of households with ill members who sought medical treatment for those members, by relevant disaggregation



It is interesting to note that households who sought medical treatment tended to choose a pharmacy for their treatment (41 percent), followed by a private clinic (29 percent) and a public hospital (18 percent). When asked whether household members had faced difficulties when they went for treatment, 42 percent reported no difficulty in accessing treatment, while 16 percent said that they feared travelling due to COVID-19. 12 percent said that the cost of medication was too high and 11 percent said that the facility was too far away or transportation was limited (figure 30).

Figure 30. Percentage of households reporting each difficulty accessing medical treatment, by relevant disaggregation



9. Household agriculture

All surveyed households were asked whether they engage in agricultural activities. As shown in figure 31, around half of the surveyed households have engaged in agricultural activities in previous years and 88 percent have cultivated some kind of crop since January 2021. This is notable, as only 7 percent of households report that they engage in agricultural labour as a source of income (figure 17), implying that most of these households are engaging in subsistence agriculture. Households in Kampong Cham are the least likely to engage in agricultural activity, and female-headed households are less likely to engage in agricultural activity than male-headed households.

Households who reported engaging in agricultural activities own an average of 1.6 hectares of agricultural land. Households in Siem Reap province are likely to own less agricultural land than those in other provinces, and female-headed households are less likely to own agricultural land than male-headed households. Sixty-eight percent of the households who own agricultural land cultivated their land during the dry season and 73 percent during the wet season in 2021. The majority (96 percent) of the surveyed households who have engaged in agricultural activities since January 2021 produced from a paddy in 2021. Without climate change, meaning in a normal season, 80 percent of farming householders were able to achieve sufficient production, compared to only 71 percent in the current climate situation (figure 32). Pursat and Siem Reap had the lowest percentage of farming households reporting sufficient production in both normal and current seasons.

Figure 31. Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities, by relevant disaggregation

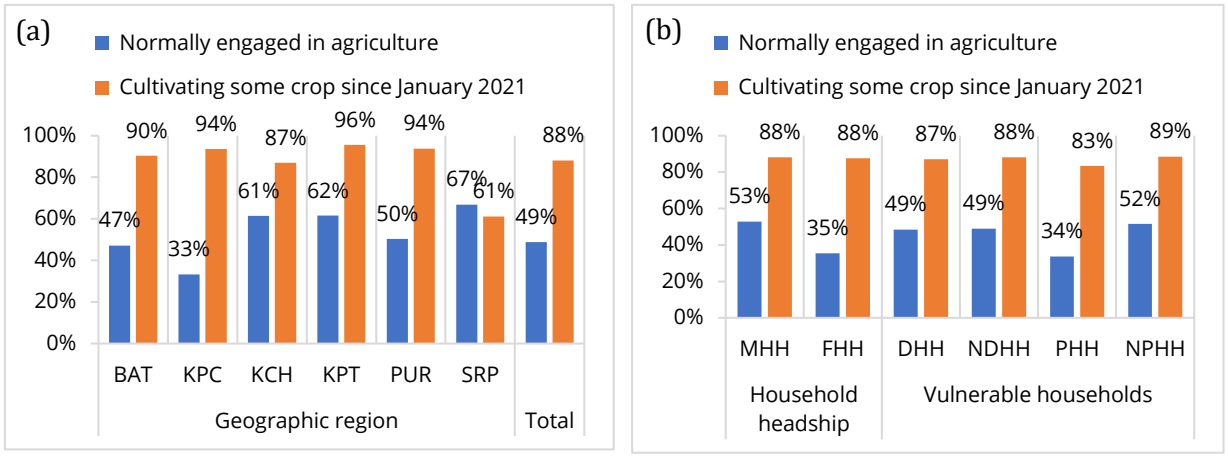
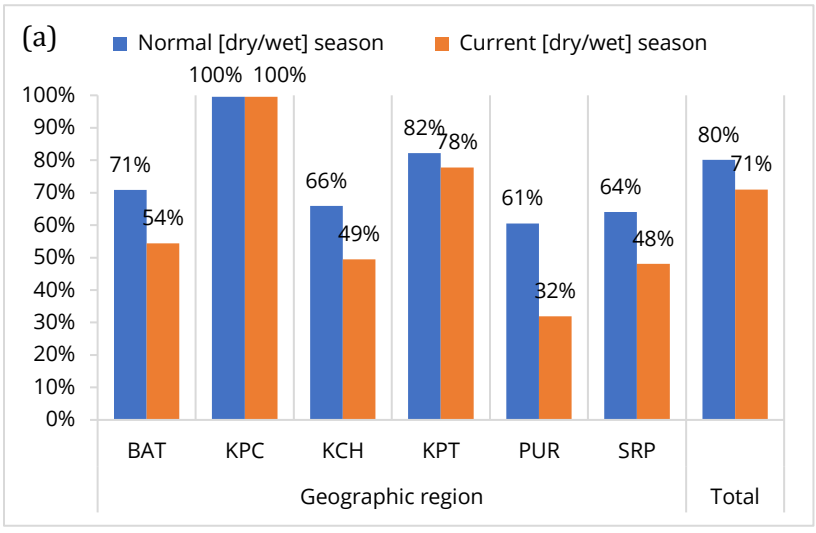
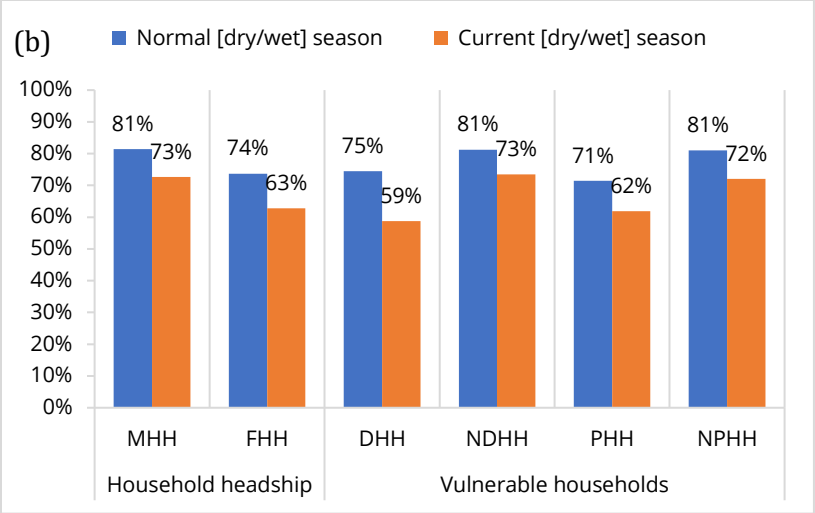


Figure 32. Percentage of households reporting sufficient production, by relevant disaggregation





10. Household shocks

Overall, about one-third of the surveyed households had experienced shocks in the 60 days prior to the survey. The most frequently reported shocks were variable rain/drought, rising food prices and human disease outbreaks (figure 33). These shocks had a strong impact on household income and food consumption. Three-quarters of the affected households had been unable to recover from the shock, while 18 percent had partially recovered, and 6 percent had fully recovered at the time of survey (figure 34). As shown in figure 35, nearly 60 percent of households reported a severe decrease in household income and food consumption, while the worst impact to date was reported by 12 percent of households on average and by a much larger percentage of households in Pursat and Kampong Cham provinces.

Figure 33. Type of household shock

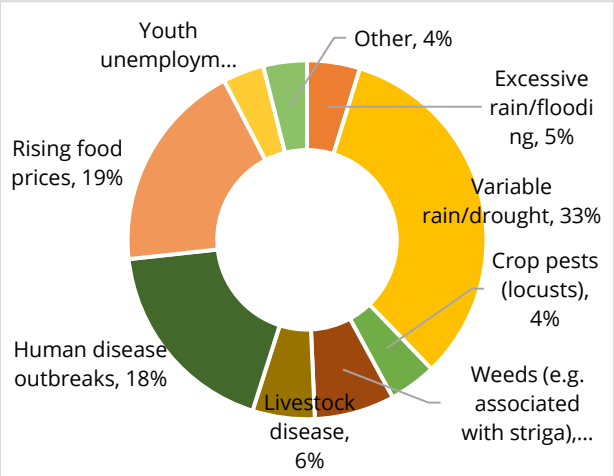


Figure 34. Household recovery

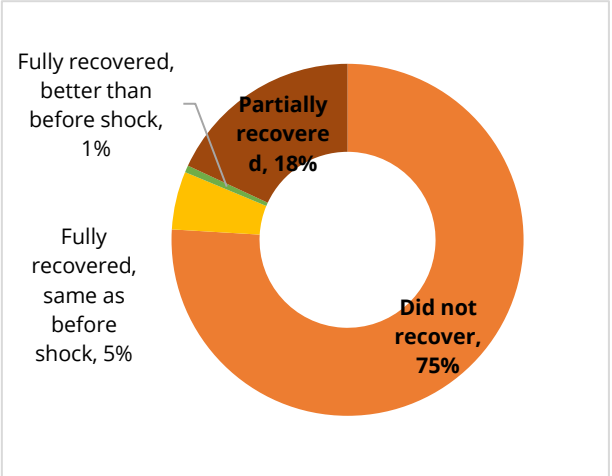
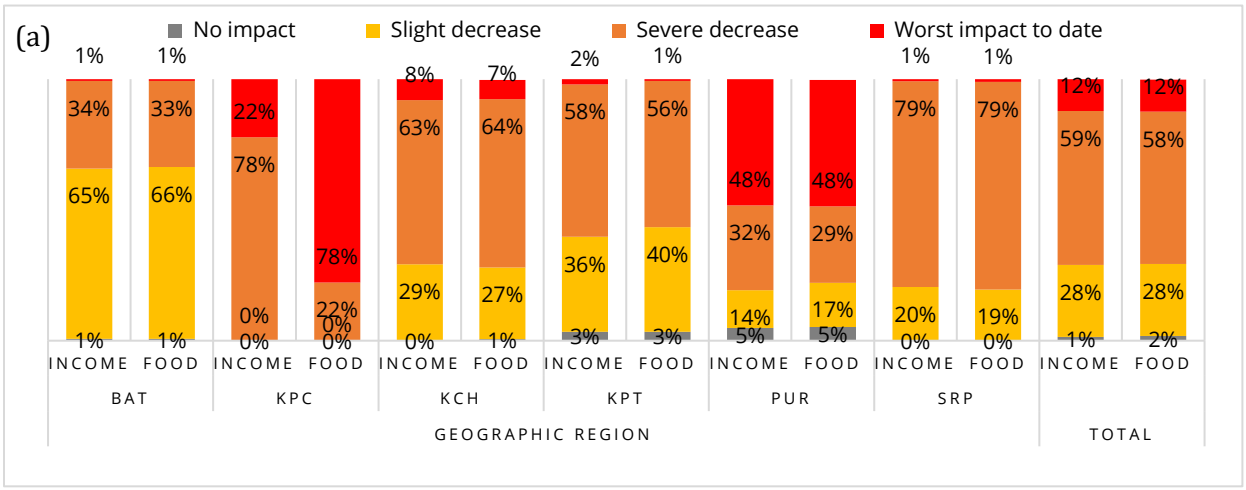
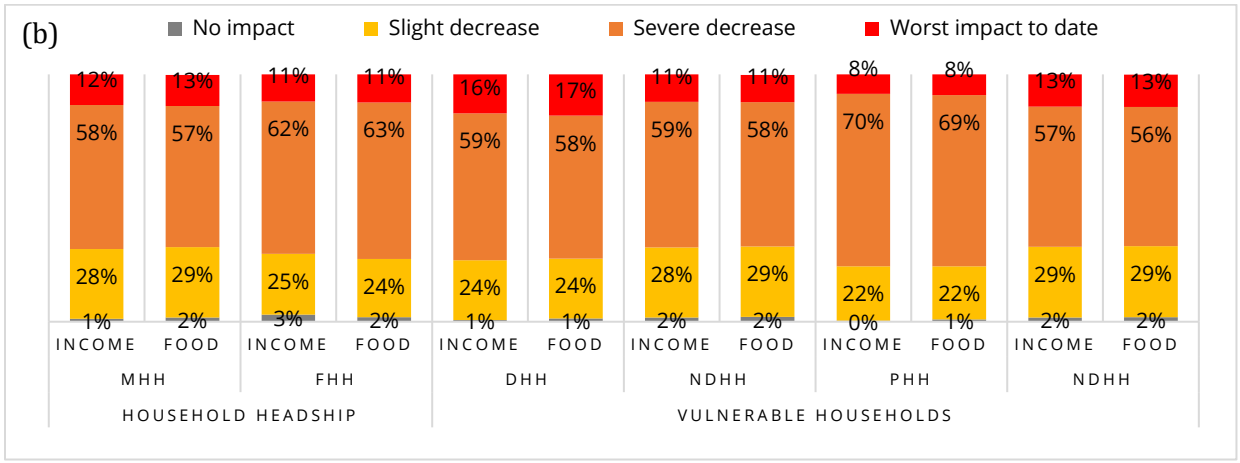


Figure 35. Percentage of households reporting an impact of shocks on income and food consumption, by relevant disaggregation





CHAPTER 4: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Background

The survey assessed the **food security and nutrition situation among a sample of 3,600 households residing in flood-prone areas across Cambodia**, focusing on six provinces located around Tonle Sap Lake (Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom) and along the Mekong River (Kampong Cham). With 600 households interviewed in each province, the results can be considered representative at the provincial level. The findings from the current survey and three follow-up surveys to be conducted among the same households throughout 2022 will provide insights into the needs and vulnerabilities of households and communities that are frequently exposed to floods. This information is essential for government policymakers and to enable non-governmental organizations doing relief work to design adequate response options.

Household food security

Results generated by the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security suggest that only one in five households (20 percent) living in flood-prone areas are food secure, and as many as **75 percent of households are vulnerable to food insecurity and 6 percent are food insecure.** This indicates a **stark contrast to the situation prior to the pandemic**, when only 31 percent of households in the Tonle Sap region were vulnerable to food insecurity and less than 1 percent were food insecure, while most households were food secure (70 percent).[4]

This significant deterioration in household food security can mainly be attributed to the grave socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the devastating effects of the large-scale flooding that occurred in October 2020. The findings also point to the **latent vulnerability of populations residing in flood-prone areas** and their potentially high vulnerability in the event of shocks (natural disasters or economic shocks), stemming from chronically low adaptive capacity. Disaggregation shows that some provinces are significantly worse off, with the most troublesome results recorded for **Siem Reap, where only 4 percent of households were found to be food secure**.

Food insecurity is chiefly driven by households' high economic vulnerability, meaning their inability to meet their essential needs with the monetary resources at their disposal. About 77 percent of surveyed households did not have the capacity to meet their essential (food and non-food) needs, as their spending was below the threshold of the minimum expenditure basket, reflecting a **high degree of economic vulnerability** in the surveyed population. A staggering 28 percent of surveyed households in flood prone areas reported an expenditure below the food (or survival) minimum expenditure basket (159,181 riels) meaning that they were unable to meet their essential food needs. This is a steep rise compared to pre-pandemic levels, when only 2.5 percent of households in the Tonle Sap region did not have the economic capacity to meet their food needs**.**

While the vast majority of surveyed households (> 99 percent) showed an acceptable food consumption, it comes at the cost of **negative coping strategies widely used by households** to meet their food needs. For instance, **30 percent of households resorted to at least one food-based coping strategy** to deal with food shortages,

[4] Government of Cambodia, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. 2020. *Report of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/20*. Note that results are not directly comparable as a different sampling strategy was used for the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey than for the current survey. In addition, the "Tonle Sap" stratum in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey does not include Kampong Cham province, which is part of the current survey, but does include Banteay Meanchey province, which is not considered here.

including reducing the quantity of food consumed daily, spending savings and reducing essential non-food expenditure (e.g. on healthcare or education) to make ends meet.

Household quality of diets

While generally consuming a minimum acceptable amount of food, **almost one in five households (17 percent) in flood-prone areas consumed diets of low dietary diversity** consisting of four or fewer food groups, typically rice, animal protein (fish, meat and/or eggs), vegetables and vegetable oil. This figure has almost doubled since **2019/2020, when only about one in ten households (9 percent) consumed diets of low dietary diversity** in the provinces of the Tonle Sap region.[5]

Similar to the findings for food security, the survey revealed **significant geographical variations in the quality of diets**, as measured by household dietary diversity and nutrient intake. Alarmingly high proportions of households with poor dietary diversity were found in Pursat (53 percent) and Kampong Thom (50 percent). In Pursat, only half of the surveyed households (50 percent) consume foods rich in vitamin A regularly; households in Battambang showed the highest share of households (28 percent) that did not consume foods rich in heme iron regularly. Poor households (37 percent) and households with a member living with disability (35 percent) were most likely to consume diets with poor diversity and have a low micronutrient intake (vitamin A and heme iron).

Results for nutritionally vulnerable groups

Findings from this survey reveal **poor results for the nutritional intake of children.** Only 16 percent of children aged 6–23 months were fed diets meeting the standards for a minimum acceptable diet. This is a steep drop from the national average of 32 percent of children with a minimum acceptable diet in 2017.[6] In terms of geographical distribution, children from households living in Kampong Cham (10 percent) and Kampong Thom (11 percent) were least likely to consume diets meeting the minimum acceptable diet criteria, and children in poor households had a similar likelihood (11 percent).

While, on average, about one third of women of reproductive age (32 percent) did not consume a diet meeting the requirements for minimum dietary diversity, results differ substantially by province. In line with the results for household dietary diversity, **the highest proportions of women without minimum dietary diversity were in Pursat (53 percent) and Kampong Thom (50 percent)**.

Drivers of food insecurity

Geographics

Siem Reap (97 percent), Pursat (89 percent) and Kampong Thom (86 percent) have the **highest proportions of households that are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure**. Their (vulnerability to) food insecurity arises from high economic vulnerability, use of negative livelihood-based coping strategies and widespread reliance on food-based coping strategies (see heatmap table 2).

[5] Government of Cambodia, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. 2020. *Report of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019/20*.
[6] WFP. 2017. *Fill the Nutrient Gap Cambodia – Summary Report.*

Table 2. Food security indicators by province, in percentage of households

Province	CARI Food insecure/ vulnerable to food insecurity	FCS Poor and borderline	rCSI Adopted any food-based coping strategy	LCSI Crisis and emergency	ECMEN Below MEB
Battambang	55%	1%	11%	21%	41%
Kampong Cham	77%	1%	26%	1%	77%
Kampong Chhnang	73%	1%	26%	5%	70%
Kampong Thom	87%	0%	22%	2%	86%
Pursat	89%	0%	62%	14%	83%
Siem Reap	97%	0%	63%	27%	94%
Total	**80%**	**0%**	**30%**	**7%**	**77%**

Abbreviation: CARI, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security

The **quality of diets** consumed by households was poor in Pursat, Battambang, Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom, linked to low dietary diversity and low intake of important micronutrients, including vitamin A and heme iron. Dietary diversity in children and women largely tracked the observations for households' quality of diets, with some notable exceptions; for instance, in Kampong Cham, a whopping 90 percent of children aged 6–23 months failed to consume a diet meeting the minimum acceptable diversity criteria (see heatmap table 3).

Table 3. Quality of diet indicators, by province, in percentage of households

Province	DDS Low	Vitamin A Not consumed regularly	Heme iron Not consumed regularly	MDD-W Not met	MAD Not met
Battambang	5%	34%	28%	21%	84%
Kampong Cham	4%	6%	21%	21%	90%
Kampong Chhnang	28%	37%	19%	35%	68%
Kampong Thom	33%	30%	7%	50%	89%
Pursat	49%	50%	12%	53%	71%
Siem Reap	14%	7%	13%	14%	77%
Total	**17%**	**20%**	**17%**	**32%**	**84%**

Sociodemographic vulnerability

While household sociodemographic economic criteria are weaker predictors of food insecurity than geographics, there are some, including **disability in the household and poverty status,** that are relevant to food insecurity and the quality of diets consumed (see table 4).

Table 4. Food security and quality of diets indicators, by sociodemographic criteria

	Food security					Quality of diets				
	CARI	**FCS**	**rCSI**	**LCSI**	**ECMEN**	**DDS**	**Vitamin A**	**Heme iron**	**MDD-W**	**MAD**
	Food insecure/ vulnerable to food insecurity	Poor and borderline	Adopted a food-based coping strategy	Crisis and emergency	Below MEB	Low	Not consumed regularly	Not consumed regularly	Not met	Not met
Female-headed households	80%	0%	34%	7%	78%	18%	20%	21%	31%	84%
Households with a member living with disability	87%	1%	38%	8%	84%	22%	26%	22%	35%	81%
IDPoor households	86%	1%	31%	10%	84%	21%	24%	24%	37%	89%
Total	**80%**	**0%**	**30%**	**7%**	**77%**	**17%**	**20%**	**17%**	**32%**	**84%**

Abbreviation: CARI, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security

Economic shocks

One in five households (19 percent) reported being affected by rising food prices, with a negative impact on their food security. Food price surges are likely to have a pronounced impact on those who already spend a large portion of their resources to cover food needs. About half (49 percent) of the surveyed households devote 65 percent or more of their expenditure to food, making them highly prone to food insecurity during economic downturns. Households living in Siem Reap, Pursat and Kampong Thom provinces, as well as poor households, were found to be most economically vulnerable, with the lowest economic capacity to meet their essential needs.

Climate-induced shocks

Climate-induced shocks are an important contributor to household food insecurity and vulnerability, with a significant share of households (33 percent) reporting being affected by rain and drought-induced shocks. This is significant, as a large share of households rely on rain-fed subsistence farming to meet their food needs. These shocks have severe and long-lasting impacts on household income and food production and consequently on resilience. Findings show that agricultural productivity dropped (by 9 percent) relative to the previous year, with some provinces being particularly affected, including Pursat (-29 percent) and Siem Reap (-16 percent). Notably, three out of four households affected by shocks (75 percent) had reportedly not yet recovered from the most recent shocks.

Acronyms and abbreviations

BAT	Battambang province
CARI	Consolidated approach for reporting indicators of food security
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DDS	Dietary diversity score
DHH	Households with a member living with disability
ECMEN	Economic capacity to meet essential needs
FCG	Food consumption group
FCS	Food consumption score
FCS-N	Food consumption score-nutrition
FES	Food expenditure share
FHH	Female-headed household
KCH	Kampong Chhnang province
KPC	Kampong Cham province
KPT	Kampong Thom province
LCSI	Livelihood coping strategy index
MAD	Minimum acceptable diet
MDD	Minimum diet diversity
MDDI	Multidimensional deprivation index
MDD-W	Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age
MEB	Minimum expenditure basket
MHH	Male-headed household
MMF	Minimum meal frequency
MMFF	Minimum milk feeding frequency
NDHH	Households with no members living with disability
NPHH	Non-poor households
PHH	Poor households
PRISM	Platform for real-time impact and situation monitoring
PUR	Pursat province
rCSI	Reduced coping strategy index
SMEB	Survival minimum expenditure basket
SRP	Siem Reap province
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

ANNEX: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MODULE A. BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE INFORMATION, QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ENTRY	
A01. Household ID: |__||__||__||__|	**A02.** Date of interview: |__|__| / |__|__| /2021 *(Day/Month/Year)*
A03_1. Start time: |__||__|,|__||__|	**A03_2**. End time: |__||__|,|__||__|
A04_1. Name of enumerator: _____	**A04_2**. Name of team leader: _____
Location	
A05_1. Province name: _____	**A05_2.** Province code: |__||__|
A06_1. District name: _____	**A06_2.** District code: |__||__||__||__|
A07_1. Commune name: _____	**A07_2.** Commune code: |__||__||__||__||__||__|
A08_1. Village name: _____	**A08_2.** Village code: |__||__||__||__||__||__||__|
A9. Remarks:	
A10. *AUTO-GENERATED GPS LOCATION	

MODULE B. BASIC INFORMATION FOR RESPONDENT		
B01. Name of respondent: _____	**B02_1.** Phone number (primary): |__||__||__||__||__||__||__||__||__||__| **B02_2.** Phone number (secondary): |__||__||__||__||__||__||__||__||__||__|	
B02. Gender of respondent:	1. Male 2. Female	
B03. Age of respondent:	|___||___| years	
B04. How many members are currently living in this household?	1. Total: |___||___|	2. Male: |___||___| 3. Female: |___||___|
B05. What is the gender of the head of the household?	1. Male 2. Female	

B06_1. Name **Note:** Please list all members who are currently living in this household, starting with the household head.	**B06_2. Age** Record 0 if less than 1 year	**B06_3. Gender** 1. Male 2. Female	**B06_4. Relation to household head** 1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Sister/brother 5. Stepchild 6. Adopted child/foster child 7. Parent 8. Grandchild 9. Nephew/niece 10. Son/daughter-in-law 11. Brother/sister-in-law 12. Parent-in-law 13. Other relative 14. Servant 15. Other non-relative	**B06_5. Marital status** 1. Single – never married 2. Married 3. Widow/widower 4. Separated/divorced	**B06_6. What is the highest level of education (name) has completed?**		**B06_7. Does [name] have one of the following?**	**B06_8. Is the difficulty** 1. Mild 2. Moderate 3. Severe **Only record if B06_7 answer code is 1 to 8.**
					99. Don't know 98. No class completed/never attended school 0. Preschool, kindergarten 1. Class one completed 2. Class two completed 3. Class three completed 4. Class four completed 5. Class five completed 6. Class six completed 7. Class seven completed 8. Class eight completed 9. Class nine completed without certificate	10. Class ten completed 11. Class eleven completed 12. Class twelve completed without certificate 13. Lower education certificate (diploma) 14. Higher education certificate (Bac II) 15. Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate 16. Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17. College/university undergraduate 18. Bachelor's degree (B.A., B.Sc.) 19. Master's degree (M.A., M.Sc.) 20. Doctorate degree (Ph.D.) 21. Other (specify……..)	1= Difficulty seeing 2= Difficulty hearing 3= Difficulty speaking 4= Difficulty moving/walking/ climbing 5= Difficulty feeding 6= Psychological difficulties (change in behaviour) 7= Memory/learning difficulties 8= Self-care difficulties, such as washing all over or getting dressed 9= Don't know **Enter zero "0" if none then go to next person**	

B06_9.	How many women aged 15–49 years? **(Check against household member list above)**	|__||__|
B06_10.	How many children aged 6–23 months? **(Check against household member list above)**	|__||__|
B06_11.	How many old people aged 60+ years? **(Check against household member list above)**	|__||__|
B06_12.	How many disabled people? **(Check against household member list above)**	|__||__|

MODULE C. HOUSING		
C01.	Do you or your household own or rent this dwelling?	1. Rent 2. Own 3. Do not own and live for free 4. Other (specify)
C02.	Which of these assets does your household own? ***Select all that apply***	A. Electricity B. Generator/battery/solar panel C. Refrigerator D. Watch E. Boat with a motor or without a motor F. Wardrobe G. Sewing machine or loom H. Radio I. Television J. Bicycle or cyclo K. Motorcycle or motor scooter L. Car, truck or van M. Harvest machine, hand-tractor N. CD/DVD player O. Motorcycle cart P. Mobile telephone Q. Non-mobile telephone R. Oxcart or horse-cart S. Other (specify)
C03.	What is the main flooring material in the house? ***Observation only; select 1 answer only***	1. Earth, clay 2. Wooden planks 3. Bamboo strips 4. Cement/brick/stone 5. Parquet, polished wood 6. Polished stone, marble 7. Vinyl 8. Ceramic tiles 9. Floating house 10. Other (specify)
C04.	What is the main roofing material in the house? ***Observation only; Select 1 answer only***	1. Thatch/leaves/grass 2. Tiles 3. Fibrous cement 4. Galvanized iron or aluminium or other metal sheeting 5. Salvaged materials 6. Mixed but predominantly made of galvanized iron/aluminium, tiles or fibrous cement 7. Mixed but predominantly made of thatch/leave /grass or salvaged materials 8. Concrete 9. Plastic sheet 10. Other (specify) 11. No roof
C05.	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	1. Electricity 2. Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) 3. Biogas 4. Kerosene

	Select 1 answer only	5. Coal, lignite 6. Charcoal 7. Wood 8. Straw/shrubs/grass 9. Agricultural crop 10. Animal dung 11. Other (specify) 12. No food cooked in the household
C06.	How many rooms are there in the house or apartment that your household occupies? Exclude kitchen and bathrooms.	|__||__|
MODULE D. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)		
D01.	Currently, what is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water for members of your household? ***Select 1 answer only***	1. Piped into dwelling or onto premises 2. Public tap 3. ubed/piped well or borehole 4. Protected dug well (including all of the following: lining, headwall, platform, cover) 5. Unprotected dug well 6. Pond, river or stream (fetch water from pond, river or stream) 7. Pond, river or stream (pumped to the house) 8. Improved rainwater collection (catchment tank/concrete rainwater collection tank, must have all the following: completely closed, water faucet and at least 3,000-litre capacity 9. Unimproved rainwater collection 10. Water bought from tanker truck or vendor 11. Bottled water 12. Other (specify)
D02.	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? ***Select 1 answer only***	1. Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage 2. Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank or pit 3. Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i.e. not a sewer or pit/tank) 4. Pit latrine with slab 5. Pit latrine without slab or open pit 6. Latrine overhanging field or water (drops into the field, pond, lake, river, sea) 7. None 8. Other (specify)
D03.	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to D05)

D04.	If yes, how many households use this toilet facility?	1. Number of households (< 10) 96. 10 or more households 99. Don't know
D05.	Observe presence of water at the specific place for handwashing ***Observation only***	1. Water is available 2. Water is not available
D06.	Observe presence of soap, detergent or other cleaning agent ***Observation only***	1. Soap or detergent (bar, liquid, powder, paste) 2. Ash, mud, sand 3. None

MODULE E. HEALTH		
E01.	In the last 30 days, has any household member been ill (including with COVID-19)?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to module F)
E02.	How many household members have been ill in the last 30 days?	|__|__|
E03.	Did you seek medical treatment for any of the members who were ill or had symptoms?	1. Yes (skip to E06) 2. No
E04.	If not, why not? ***Select all that apply***	A. Too far B. Too expensive C. No proper treatment/medicine D. Fear of catching COVID-19 E. Don't know where to go F. No time G. Home remedies H. Condition not serious enough I. Facility has no capacity J. Other (specify)
E05.	If yes, where did you <u>mainly</u> seek treatment?	1. Telemedicine 2. Public health clinic/hospital 3. Private health clinic/hospital 4. Non-governmental organization health centre/hospital/clinic 5. Doctor's office/individual doctor's visit 6. Pharmacy 7. Homeopathic treatment/health centre 8. Other (specify)
E06.	Did you or the household members who were ill face any difficulties while trying to access medical care in this way? ***Select all that apply***	A. No difficulties B. Cost of medication too high C. Too crowded D. Doctors were not available E. Medical staff refused to provide treatment F. Facility too far away/limited transportation

		G. Restricted access to outdoors H. Waiting times are too long I. Afraid to seek access or travel due to COVID-19 J. Facility did not have capacity to provide COVID-19 treatment K. Other (specify)

MODULE F. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

These questions are asked to household members who can earn, in relation to income earned in the last 30 days

F01.	How many members of the household earn an income?	__|__|		
F02.	What were the three main sources of income for this household in the last 30 days? ***Probe to determine proportion of total***	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
		__|	__|	__|
F03.	What is the total amount earned (cash and in-kind) by the household over the last 30 days from all income-generating activities? (riels) ***Respondent to estimate value of in-kind payments (e.g. when lunch or food is provided instead of cash)***	**A. Earned in cash (riels)**	**B. Earned in kind (estimated value in riels)**	**C. Total earned (riels)**

Codes for sources of income for F02

1. Rice/crops sold	11. Government official	22. Sand harvester
2. Livestock sold (cow, buffalo, pig, horse, goat, etc.)	12. Private sector employee	23. Charcoal production
3. Poultry sold (chicken, duck, etc.)	13. Non-governmental organization worker	24. Brewing
4. Animal/poultry products sold (eggs, milk, etc.)	14. Driver	25. Petty trader
5. Sale of major asset (house/land)	15. Other salaried worker	26. Business/shop
6. Pastoral activities	16. Doctor/engineer/lawyer	27. Medium/large-scale trader
7. Fishing activities	17. Teacher	28. Contractor
8. Agricultural labour	18. Religious worker	29. Student
9. Non-agricultural labour (construction, kiln, low skill/unskilled labour)	19. Midwife/nurse	30. Housewife
10. Tailor/potter/blacksmith/goldsmith/barber or hairdresser cutter/cobbler/carpenter/mason plumber/electrician/motor mechanic	20. Food processing	31. No occupation
	21. Handicrafts	32. Other (specify)
		33. Factory worker

MODULE G. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES

Food, beverage, tobacco consumption during the last 7 days

G01. Did your household **eat or consume** any [item below] **in the last 7 days?**

Note.

a. Record value in cash (purchase), in kind, in household production (such as household produce, plantation, animal husbandry) and in free collections, only for household consumption.
b. Household expenditure for economic and business activity should not be included in this section.

ITEM NUMBER	For each food group, try to estimate the quantity of the items consumed and then how much of the quantity consumed was purchased in cash and how much was from household production or received as payment in kind for work, as a gift or as free collection.	Time period	Value of consumption in riels Write "0" if nothing		
			Purchased in cash	Household production, wages in kind, gifts, free collections (estimated value)	Total consumption **(column 4 + column 5)**
	FOOD/BEVERAGE/TOBACCO ITEMS		RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
01	**Cereals:** rice, corn/maize, pasta, bread/cake and/or donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio	Last 7 days			
02	**Tubers:** Potatoes, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, taro and/or other tubers	Last 7 days			
03	**Pulses and nuts:** beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nuts, soy, pigeon peas and other nuts	Last 7 days			
04	**Vegetables:** carrots, red peppers, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, spinach, broccoli, amaranth and/or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, etc.	Last 7 days			
05	**Fruits:** mangos, papayas, apricots, peaches, bananas, apples, lemons, tangerines	Last 7 days			
06	**Meat:** beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, innards, inch liver, spleen, dried beef and wild meat	Last 7 days			
07	**Fish:** fresh fish, salted dried fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood	Last 7 days			
08	**Eggs:** chicken eggs, duck eggs, quail eggs, fermented/salted eggs, etc.	Last 7 days			
09	**Milk/dairy products:** fresh/sour milk, powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, etc. (except condensed milk)	Last 7 days			
10	**Oil/fat/butter:** rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.	Last 7 days			
11	**Sugars:** sugar, candy, desserts	Last 7 days			
12	**Condiments:** salt, spices, cubes, fish powder	Last 7 days			
13	**Beverages (non-alcoholic, including bottled water):** coffee/tea/herbal infusion, bottled water, soft-drinks, juices	Last 7 days			
14	**Beverages (alcoholic):** beer, wine, whisky, scotch, other distilled spirits	Last 7 days			

15	**Snacks consumed outside the home:** take-away, snacks consumed outside the home (deep fried banana, baked banana/sweet-potato, fried meat balls, popcorn, spring roll, …)	Last 7 days			
16	**Tobacco:** tobacco products (cigarettes, mild tobacco, strong tobacco, etc.)	Last 7 days			

Non-food expenditures

G02. How much did your household spend on the following items during the indicated time periods?

Note.

a. Record expenditures in cash (purchase), in kind, in household production (such as household produce, plantation, animal husbandry) and free collections, only for household consumption.
b. Household expenditures for economic and business activity should not be included in this section.

ITEM NUMBER.	NON-FOOD ITEMS	Time period	Value (in riels) Write "0" if nothing		
			Cash expenditure	In-kind expenditure or gifts given away	Total expenditure **(column 4 + column 5)**
			RIELS	RIELS	RIELS
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
01	**Communication and postal services:** phone cards, telephone and internet phone charges, internet charges and postal services (e.g. letters, stamps)	In the last month			
02	**Personal care:** soap, toothpaste, razor, sanitary napkins, haircut, manicure, electric goods for personal care, etc.	In the last month			
03	**Rent house:** current rent for housing	In the last month			
04	**Water supply for domestic use:** Water for domestic supply – NOT bottled drinking water	In the last month			
05	**Electricity**	In the last month			
06	**Other sources of energy:** for cooking, heating, lighting (gas, kerosene, wood – NOT electricity)	In the last month			
07	**Dwelling-related services:** Waste collection, sewerage collection, maintenance charges in communal buildings, security services	In the last month			
08	**Household non-durable furniture and routine maintenance:** household appliances, cooking utensils, textiles, utensils, goods and services for routine household	In the last month			

	maintenance, etc. (do NOT include durable furniture, equipment and appliances)				
09	**Transportation fuel**: gasoline, diesel fuel, etc.	In the last month			
10	**Transportation services:** public transportation fees, taxi, tuktuk, bus, boat, train and airfare. Include transportation to/from schools and hospitals	In the last month			
11	**Purchase of vehicles:** cars, motorcycles, bicycles, etc.	In the last 12 months			
12	**Health expenditure:** health care, consultation fees, medicine, hospital and other health-related expenditures	In the last 12 months			
13	**Clothing and footwear:** tailored clothes, ready-made clothes, rain clothes, underwear, baby clothes, diapers, hats, shoes, boots, etc.	In the last 12 months			
14	**Household durable furniture:** bed, sofa, microwave, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, etc.	In the last 12 months			
15	**Domestic salaries:** salary/wages for housekeeper and childcare, hired labour for cleaning, laundry, cooking, etc.	In the last 12 months			
16	**Recreation:** local and foreign travel packages, hotels, guesthouses, movies, karaoke, newspapers, magazines, etc.	In the last 12 months			
17	**Education services:** school fees, tuition fees, private tuition charges, etc. **Excludes** textbooks, school uniforms and transportation to/from school.	In the last 12 months			
18	**School supplies:** textbooks, school uniforms and transportation to/from school	In the last 12 months			
19	**Valuable items:** jewellery and durable valuable items	In the last 12 months			
20	**Celebrations:** funeral rites, weddings, parties	In the last 12 months			
21	**Remittances:** remittances or other gifts to family members living outside of the household.	In the last 12 months			
22	**Savings**	In the last 12 months			

23	**Insurance**	In the last 12 months			
24	**Taxes**	In the last 12 months			
25	**Miscellaneous expenditures:** other expenditure not mentioned elsewhere.	In the last 12 months			

MODULE H. FOOD SECURITY AND COPING MECHANISMS

Food consumption

H01. **Could you please tell me how many days in the past week (starting from yesterday) your household has eaten the following food and what the source was (write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days)**

	FOOD ITEMS	# of days eaten (0–7)	How was this food acquired? (main source) Enter code (see below)
1.	**Cereals and grains:** rice, corn/maize, pasta, bread/cake and/or donuts, sorghum, millet, fonio		
2.	**Tubers:** potatoes, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, taro and/or other tubers		
3.	**Legumes and nuts:** beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nuts, soy, pigeon peas and/or other nuts		
4.	**Orange vegetables:** carrots, red peppers, pumpkins, orange sweet potatoes		
5.	**Green leafy vegetables:** spinach, broccoli, amaranth and/or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves		
6.	**Other vegetables:** onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, etc.		
7.	**Orange fruits**: mangos, papayas, apricots, peaches		
8.	**Other fruits:** bananas, apples, lemons, tangerines		
9.	**Organ meats:** liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats		
10.	**Meat and poultry:** beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, innards, inch liver, spleen, dried beef and wild meat		
11.	**Fish and other aquatic animals:** fresh fish, salted dried fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood		
12.	**Eggs:** chicken eggs, duck eggs, quail eggs, fermented/salted eggs, etc.		
13.	**Milk and dairy products:** fresh milk, condensed/powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, etc.		
14.	**Oil and fats:** rice bran oil, vegetable oil, animal fat, butter, margarine, coconut/frying oil, etc.		
15.	**Sugar/sweets/honey**		
16.	**Condiments/seasonings**		

17.	**Prahok/Pha-ork**		
18.	**Insects:** crickets, spiders (*a-ping* in Khmer), silkworms, etc.		

Food source codes: 1. Household production 2. Fishing/hunting 3. Gathering 4. Borrow/loan 5. Market [purchase with cash]	6. Market [purchase on credit] 7. Beg for food 8. Exchange labour/items for food 9. Gift [food] from family/relatives or friends 10. Food aid from civil society organizations (non-governmental organizations, WFP, government)

Food-based coping strategies (reduced Coping Strategy Index)		
H02.	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a shortage of food or money? ***Read out each strategy.***	**Frequency (number of days from 0 to 7)**
1.	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	
2.	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	
3.	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	
4.	Reduced meal portion size	
5.	Reduced the quantities consumed by adults in favour of young children	
Livelihood-based coping strategies		
H03	During the past 30 days, was anyone in your household obliged to engage in any of the following activities because there were not enough resources (food, cash, other) to buy FOOD?	1. No, because it was not necessary to engage in this activity 2. No, because I already sold those assets or engaged in this activity and cannot continue to do it 3. Yes
1.	Sell household goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewellery, clothes, utensils, etc.)	
2.	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, ploughing tools, seeds, etc.)	
3.	Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.	
4.	Spend savings	
5.	Borrow money/food from a formal lender, bank or microfinance institutions	
6.	Sell a house or land	
7.	Withdraw children from school	1. No, because it was not necessary to engage in this activity 2. No, because I already sold those assets or engaged in this activity and cannot continue to do it 3. Yes – girls kept home 4. Yes – boys kept home

			5. Yes – both girls and boys kept home
8.	Engage in illegal income activities (theft, prostitution, etc.)		1. No, because it was not necessary to engage in this activity 2. No, because I already sold those assets or engaged in this activity and cannot continue to do it 3. Yes – male adult did 4. Yes – female adult did 5. Yes – both male and female adult did 6. Yes – girls did 7. Yes – boys did 8. Yes – both girls and boys did 9. Yes – both adults and children did
9.	Send an adult household member to seek work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)		1. No, because it was not necessary to engage in this activity 2. No, because I already sold those assets or engaged in this activity and cannot continue to do it 3. Yes – sent male adult 4. Yes – sent female adult 5. Yes – sent both male and female adult
10.	Begging		1. No, because it was not necessary to engage in this activity 2. No, because I already sold those assets or engaged in this activity and cannot continue to do it 3. Yes – male adult did 4. Yes – female adult did 5. Yes – both male and female adult did 6. Yes – girls did 7. Yes – boys did 8. Yes – both girls and boys did 9. Yes – both adults and children did
ASSISTANCE			
H04.	Has this household been identified as poor through the Identification of Poor Households (IDPoor) process conducted by village representatives and been placed on the list of poor households or received an equity card or priority access card? *Ask to see the equity card, priority access card, national social security card or other card,*	**A.** Equity card (IDPoor card)	1. Yes, card seen 2. Yes, card not seen 3. No
		B. Priority access card	1. Yes, card seen 2. Yes, card not seen 3. No
		C. National social security card	1. Yes, card seen 2. Yes, card not seen 3. No

	including post-identification		
H05.	In the last 3 months, did any household member receive any of the following. ***Select all that apply***		A) Cash transfer (ask H08) B) In-kind transfer (e.g., food, clothes, soap, hygiene items, etc.) C) No transfer (skip to next section)
H06.	What type of cash transfer did any of your household members use in the last 3 months? ***Select all that apply***		A) Cash transfer for IDPoor households during COVID-19 B) Cash transfer for pregnant women and children age 0–2 years C) Assistance from a non-governmental organization, the Cambodian Red Cross or other partner (specify)
H07	How much did your household receive in cash and/or in-kind transfers in the last 3 months?		A) Cash transfer (riels) |_____| riels 99 – don't know B) In-kind transfer (estimated value in riels) |_____| riels 99 – don't know
H08	What did your household **mainly** use cash assistance for?		1. Buying food 2. Paying debts 3. Health issue – illness, injury, accident 4. Education 5. Buying other non-food items 6. Other (specify)

MODULE J. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

J01.	Does your household engage in any agricultural activities, own or rear livestock or engage in any fishing activities?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to module K)	
J02.	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of your household own? ***Total agricultural land owned by all household members (including for cash crops, grazing, etc.)***	|___||___||___| ha	
J03.	Did you or any of your household members engage in any crop cultivation activity during the last dry and/or wet season since January 2021 (including home lot with intensive growing of crops)?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to module K)	
J04.	How many hectares of all agricultural lands did household members cultivate during the 2021 cropping season (dry and/or early wet season)?	A. Dry: |___||___||___| ha B. Wet: |___||___||___| ha	
J05.	Did your household produce from a dry and/or wet season paddy during this year?	1 = No (skip to module K) 2 = Yes	
J06.	Sufficiency of household rice production (if this crop is not harvested yet, please estimate sufficiency)	A. Normal [dry/wet] season	1. Sufficient 1. Not sufficient
		B. Current [dry/wet] season	1. Sufficient 2. Not sufficient

MODULE K. HOUSEHOLD INDEBTEDNESS		
K01.	Do you or does someone in your household currently have any debt?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to module L) 3. Don't know (skip to module L)
K02.	During the past 30 days, did you or any member of your household borrow money (or contract any debt)? ***If the respondent does not want to respond or does not know the response, go to the next question.***	1 = Yes 2 = No (skip to module L)
K03.	How much money did your household borrow in the last 30 days?	|_____| riels 99 - don't know or not answer
K04.	From whom has your household <u>mainly</u> borrowed this money? *(You should be able to distinguish between formal and informal lenders, based on context)*	1. Relatives in Cambodia 2. Relatives living abroad 3. Friends/neighbours 4. Moneylender 5. Trader 6. Landlord 7. Employer 8. Bank/microfinance 9. Non-governmental organization (non-profit and profit) 10. Other (specify)
K05.	What was the <u>main</u> reason for borrowing this money?	1. Agricultural activities 2. Non-agricultural activities 3. Household consumption needs 4. Illness, injury, accident 5. Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft) 6. Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral, etc.) 7. Dwelling purchase/ improvement 8. Purchasing consumer durables 9. Servicing existing debts 10. Other (specify)
K06	How much is the outstanding loan now (this month)? **<u>Interest should not be included</u>**	|_____| riels

K07.	In how many months will you repay your total debt?	|___||___| month(s) 99. Don't know

MODULE L. MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

MIGRATION

L01.	Has anyone in your household migrated in the past 12 months (i.e. since October 2020)?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to L06)
L02.	How many household members have migrated?	|___||___|
L03.	Did they migrate on a short-term, long-term or permanent basis?	1. Seasonal/short-term (<6 months per year) 2. Long-term (6 months–3 years) 3. Permanent (>3 years)
L04.	Where did household members migrate to?	1. Provincial town (same province) 2. Other village (same province) 3. Provincial town (other province) 4. Other village (other province) 5. Phnom Penh 6. Thailand 7. Vietnam 8. Laos 9. Malaysia 10. South Korea 11. China 12. Japan 13. Other (specify)
L05.	What was the primary reason for migrating?	1. Education 2. Job search 3. Job transfer/job opportunity 4. Debt 5. Marriage 6. Family problems 7. Moved to join other family members 8. Return to original or previous home 9. Do not own agricultural land to work here/don't have enough land 10. Poor quality of land or depleted soil 11. Health problems 12. Climate change impacts 13. Political factors 14. Other (specify)

REMITTANCES

L06.	Did your family receive any remittances in the last 12 months on top of your salary/household production sales?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to module N)
L07.	How often do you receive such remittances?	1. Monthly 2. Quarterly

		3. Annually
L08.	Did your family receive any remittances in the last 30 days on top of your salary/household production sales?	1. Yes 2. No

MODULE N. SHOCKS				
Has your household experienced any of these shocks that have made it difficult to obtain sufficient means of livelihood in the last 60 days? If yes, please rank the shocks and report the three most severe.	**N01.** Rank three shocks	**N02.** How severe was the impact on your household's income over the last 60 days? 1. No impact 2. Slight decrease 3. Severe decrease 4. Worst to date 8. Don't know 9. Refused to answer	**N03.** How severe was the impact on your household's food consumption over the last 60 days? 1. No impact 2. Slight decrease 3. Severe decrease 4. Worst to date 8. Don't know 9. Refused to answer	**N04.** To what extent has your household been able to recover over the last 60 days from [the shock] you experienced? 1. Did not recover 2. Fully recovered, same as before the shock 3. Fully recovered, better than before the shock 4. Partially recovered 5. Not affected by [the event] 8. Don't know 9. Refused
Climate shocks A. Excessive rains/flooding B. Variable rain/drought C. Hail/frost D. Landslides/erosion Biological shocks E. Crop disease (rust on wheat, sorghum) F. Crop pests (locusts) G. Weeds (e.g. associated with striga) H. Livestock disease I. Human disease outbreaks (from contaminated water) Conflict shocks J. Theft or destruction of assets K. Theft of livestock (raids) Economic shocks L. Rising food prices	1. |___| 2. |___| 3. |___|	1. |___| 2. |___| 3. |___|	1. |___| 2. |___| 3. |___|	1. |___| 2. |___| 3. |___|

M. Higher prices for agricultural or livestock inputs N. Lower prices for agricultural or livestock produce O. Loss of land/rental property P. Youth unemployment Q. Death of household member					

MODULE O. MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY FOR WOMEN

O01.	Are there any women age 15–49 years at home now that can answer the next section of the questionnaire? ***Check against number recorded in B06_9. If more than one, select only one.***	1. Yes 2. No
O02.	In the last 24 hours (last day), did you eat or drink at least one of the items in the following food group? (Read out a list of items.) ***Please do not include any food consumed in a very small amount.***	
1.	**Cereals/grains/white roots/tubers** [rice / porridge / bread / corn / other made from rice e.g. noodle / Banh srung / khmer noodle / potato / yam / cassava / sweet potato / taro and other food made from roots/tubers]	1. Yes 2. No
2.	**Pulses** [beans / peas] [beans / red beans / soybeans / green beans / mung beans / cowpeas / lentils / pigeon peas / kidney beans and any foods made from beans]	1. Yes 2. No
3.	**Nuts and seeds** [peanuts / cashew nut / lotus seeds / pumpkin seeds /watermelon seeds / sunflower seeds and any foods made from nuts/seeds]	1. Yes 2. No
4.	**Milk and milk products** [fresh/sour milk / powdered milk / yogurt / cheese and other dairy products but NOT including butter / ice cream / cream or sour cream]	1. Yes 2. No
5.	**Meat/poultry/fish and organ meat** [pork / beef / buffalo / mutton / lamb / chicken / duck / wild meat / salted-dried meat and birds / liver / kidney / spleen / blood / heart lung / stomach and/or other organ meats. Fresh water fish / sea fish / salted-dried fish / smoked fish / canned fish / frogs / crabs / snails / shrimps and other seafood]	1. Yes 2. No
6.	**Eggs** [chicken egg / duck egg / quail egg / fermented/salted egg etc.]	1. Yes 2. No
7.	**Dark leafy green vegetables** [morning glory / Chinese spinach / pak choi / mustard greens / Chinese flowering cabbage / Chinese kale / broccoli / ivy gourd leave / moringa leaves / pumpkin leaves / ngor leaves / amaranth and/or other dark green leaves]	1. Yes 2. No
8.	**Vitamin A-rich fruits / vegetables / roots and tubers** [carrot / red pepper / pumpkin / orange sweet potatoes / ripe mango / ripe papaya / apricot / peach / tomatoes / toma / seda fruit]	1. Yes 2. No
9.	**Other vegetables** [onion / tomatoes / cucumber / radishes / eggplant / round eggplants / long beans / lettuce / cauliflower / wax gourd / sponge gourd / ridge gourd / banana flower / green papaya / etc.]	1. Yes 2. No
10.	**Other fruits** [guava / jujube / banana / watermelon / pineapple / jackfruit / custard apple / wood apple / green mango / longan / rambutan / mangosteen / dragon fruit / orange / lemon / tangerine / passion fruit / avocado / durian / apple / grape / etc.]	1. Yes 2. No

MODULE P. MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET

We will ask you about the diet of the children under 2 in your household, as well as how this period affected the children's intake

*Respondent: The mother of the children age 6–23 months or main caregiver

P01.	Are there any children age 6–23 months in the household? ***Check against number recorded in B06_10***	1. Yes 2. No
P02.	Have the children age 6–23 months ever been breastfed?	1. Yes, all 2. Some but not all 3. None
P03.	Are the children age 6–23 months still being breastfed?	1. Yes, all 2. Only the youngest 3. None
P04.	When did you stop breastfeeding?	1. I did not stop 2. In the last 30 days 3. In the last 2–3 months 4. In the last 4–6 months 5. More than 6 months ago
P05.	Why did you stop breastfeeding?	1. Child is/children are too old to rely on breastmilk 2. Due to fear of transmitting COVID-19 to the child 3. The mother doesn't produce enough breastmilk 4. The mother had to return to work or other activities far from the child 5. The child could not eat or was not satisfied with breastmilk 6. Other reason. Specify

We will ask you about food and drinks that your child age 6–23 months consumed over the last 24 hours, regardless of whether he/she consumed them at home or somewhere else. Please do not include any food consumed in a very small amount.

* Respondents: mother of child, if there are children age 6–23 months in the household

P06.	Was the child age 6–23 months breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	1. Yes 2. No
P07.	In the last 24 hours (last day), did your child age 6–23 months eat or drink at least one of items in the following food group? (read out a list of items)	
1.	**Plain water**	1. Yes 2. No
2.	**Grain, roots and tubers** [rice, porridge, bread, corn, other made from rice (e.g. noodles), Banh srung, Khmer noodle, potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato, taro and other foods made from roots/tubers]	1. Yes 2. No
3.	**Legumes (pulses, beans, lentils) and nuts** [beans, red bean, soybean, green bean, mung bean, cowpeas, lentils, pigeon pea, kidney bean, peanuts, cashew nut, lotus seeds, pumpkin seeds, watermelon seeds, sunflower seeds and any foods made from beans and/or nuts/seeds]	1. Yes 2. No
4.	**Meat/poultry/fish and organ meat** [pork, beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, chicken, duck, wild meat, salted-dried meat and birds, liver, kidney,	1. Yes 2. No

	spleen, blood, heart lung, stomach, and/or other organ meats. freshwater fish, sea fish, salted-dried fish, smoked fish, canned fish, frogs, crabs, snails, shrimps and other seafood]	
5.	**Eggs** [chicken egg, duck egg, quail egg, fermented/salted egg, etc.]	1. Yes 2. No
6.	**Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (including dark green leafy vegetables)** [carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, ripe mango, ripe papaya, apricot, peach, tomatoes, toma/seda fruit, morning glory, Chinese spinach, pak choi, mustard greens, Chinese flowering cabbage, Chinese kale, broccoli, ivy gourd leave, moringa leaves, pumpkin leaves, ngor leaves, amaranth and/or other dark green leaves]	1. Yes 2. No
7.	**Other fruits and vegetables** [onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, eggplant, round eggplants, long beans, lettuce, cauliflower, wax gourd, sponge gourd, ridge gourd, banana flower, green papaya, guava, jujube, banana, watermelon, pineapple, jackfruit, custard apple, wood apple, green mango, longan, rambutan, mangosteen, dragon fruit, orange, lemon, tangerine, passion fruit, avocado, durian, apple, grape, etc.]	1. Yes 2. No
8.	**Infant formula**	1. Yes 2. No
9.	**Milk** [fresh animal milk, milk mixed in foods or drinks such as porridge or chai, tinned milk, powdered milk]	1. Yes 2. No
10.	**Other dairy products** [sour milk, yogurt, cheese]	1. Yes 2. No
P08.	How many times yesterday did the child consume milk, such as fresh animal milk or milk mixed in foods?	|____| times (0–7 times) 88. Refused to answer
P09.	How many times yesterday during the day or night did the child consume sour milk or yoghurt?	|____| times (0–7 times) 88. Refused to answer
P10.	How many times yesterday during the day or night did the child consume infant formula?	|____| times (0–7 times) 88. Refused to answer
P11.	How many times yesterday during the day or night did the child eat solid, semi-solid or soft foods other than liquids?	|____| times (0–7 times) 88. Refused to answer

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