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IDRC Grant / Subvention du CRDI: 107982-001-Scale Up of Homestead Food Production for Improved Nutrition in Cambodia (CIFSRF Phase 2)
FAMILY FARMS FOR THE FUTURE

National Workshop on Nutrition and WASH Integration
Hou Kroeun, HKI

Phnom Penh, November 3, 2016
TARGET PROVINCES

Kampong Cham
Chamka Leu, Choeung Prey, Kampong Siem
1,700 HHs

Prey Veng
Kampong Trabek, Pras Sdach
800 HH

Kampot
Angkor Chey, Chhuk, Kampong Trach
1,800 HHs

Phnom Penh
Chba Am Pov, Chrouy Changva
300 HH

TOTAL
4,600 HH
GOAL

Improve household food security and nutrition outcomes, livelihood and women’s empowerment through integrated sustainable models of Homestead Food Production
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FF4F PARTNERS AT ALL LEVELS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td>Marketing</td>
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</table>
KEY COMPONENTS OF EHFP PROGRAM

- Promotion of micronutrient rich fruit and vegetable production;
- Polyculture of small and large fish;
- Promotion of household poultry production;
- Support the marketing of household surplus food products;
- Promotion of nutritional practices focusing on the first 1,000 days of life;
- Support and promote ideal WASH practices and options for safe drinking water and latrine;
- Promotion of women empowerment using the Nurturing Connection Approach;
PROMOTION OF VEGETABLE, FRUIT, FISH AND CHICKEN

- Training of Trainers, VMFs and households on management and production of vegetables, fruits, chickens, and fish
- Distribution of agriculture inputs: seeds, seedlings, saplings, fingerlings, gardening tools, chickens (cost-sharing approach)
- Monitoring/follow up to ensure program quality
SUPPORT FOR MARKETING

- Market analysis
- Designing marketing strategy
- Development of marketing materials / tools
- Pilot of marketing strategy and tools
- Evaluation of pilot
- Rolling out strategy to all households
NUTRITION BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION

- Training of Trainers, Village Health Volunteers and Women of Reproductive Age, Pregnant and Lactating Women on nutrition
- Distribution of BCC materials
- Monthly meeting to discuss nutrition practices
- Small group (5-10 caretakers) counseling by VHVs
- One on one counseling (VHVs to women) - using village mapping to track changes on nutritional practices
GENDER

- Gender analysis
- Designing gender strategy
- Development of related gender materials and tools
- Training relevant target population on gender using the gender transformative approach
- Monthly gender dialogue with target households (husband and wife)
- One on one counseling (VHV to women) by VHVs using village mapping to track changes on gender norms / relations
WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

- Formative research on (i) knowledge, attitude and practice and (ii) existing WASH services / products in each area

- Formulation of WASH strategy for the project

- Adding key WASH messages to nutrition sessions, including:
  - handwashing at critical time
  - household waste management (animal and agriculture waste etc.)
  - Safe play areas for children
  - Safe water supply and sanitation options (Project households are invited to substitute $12 from their required cash contribution for agriculture inputs towards the purchase of improved WASH infrastructure options (e.g. HH water filter, etc.)
KEY BASELINE RESULTS – NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 MONTHS (%)
KEY FINDINGS: DRINKING WATER

Dry Season
- 6% Pipe provide into dwelling
- 12% Open well
- 23% Covered well
- 5% Hand/Treadle Pump
- 41% Surface water
- 5% Rainwater
- 8% Bottled water
- 1% Other

Rainy Season
- 3% Pipe provide into dwelling
- 10% Open well
- 2% Covered well
- 15% Hand/Treadle Pump
- 56% Surface water
- 5% Rainwater
- 9% Bottled water
- 0% Other

Yes
83%

No

Other
Water Filter
Sendimentation
Boil

0 200 400 600 800
KEY FINDINGS: HANDWASHING

Wash Hands with Soap

- Yes
- No

Where Wash Hands

When Wash Hands

- Before food preparation: 82.7%
- Before feeding children: 13.3%
- After food preparation: 26.8%
- After field work/cleaning: 25.8%
- After defecation: 34.7%
- After child defecation: 20.7%
- Other: 8.8%
KEY FINDINGS: HOUSEHOLD SANITATION

<table>
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<th>No Facility (Children)</th>
<th>Flush/Pour Toilet (Adults)</th>
<th>Flush/Pour Toilet (Children)</th>
<th>Pit Latrine (Adults)</th>
<th>Pit Latrine (Children)</th>
<th>Improved Latrine (Adults)</th>
<th>Improved Latrine (Children)</th>
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<td>55.8</td>
<td>68.5</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
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KEY FINDINGS: WASTE DISPOSAL

**Method of Disposal (%)**

- Garbage pit/Buried inside compound: 70.0%
- Thrown inside compound: 14.4%
- Public disposal outside compound: 4.5%
- Burned: 2.4%
- Composting: 8.6%

**Household Waste Visible in Household Compound (%)**

- Thrown on ground in many areas: 50.4%
- Thrown on ground in certain areas only: 26.2%
- Not Visible: 23.4%

**Animal Waste Visible on Ground Commonly Used by Children (%)**

- Visible: 51.1%
- Not Visible: 48.9%
KEY FINDINGS: GARDENING PRACTICES

**Type of Garden (%)**

- No garden: 42.3%
- Traditional: 36.2%
- Improved: 20.1%
- Developed: 1.4%

57.7% (n=627) has a garden, Of which…

**Seasonality (%)**

- 1-5 months: 46.4%
- 6-8 months: 34.0%
- 9-12 months: 19.6%

**No. of Variety (%)**

- <4 types: 67.3%
- 4-6 types: 25.0%
- >6 types: 7.7%

**Productivity in last 2 months (%)**

- <15 kg: 62.5%
- 15-40 kg: 22.8%
- 40 kg: 14.7%
KEY FINDINGS: LIVESTOCKS

![Graph showing the distribution of Yes and No responses for Poultry, Pigs, and Cattle.]

- Poultry: 60% Yes, 40% No
- Pigs: 40% Yes, 60% No
- Cattle: 40% Yes, 60% No
KEY FINDINGS: FOOD SECURITY

Using the **Household Food Insecurity Assess Scale (HFIAS)** adapted to the Cambodian context

- **27%** Food Secure
- **39%** Mildly Food Insecure
- **26%** Moderately Food Insecure
- **8%** Severely Food Insecure

HFIAS frequency of occurrence questions are based on:

1. Anxiety and uncertainty about the household food supply
2. Insufficient quality (including variety and preferences of the type of food)
3. Insufficient food intake and its physical consequences
KEY FINDINGS: HEALTH ACCESS DURING PREGNANCY

93.7% got ANC
Median no. times visited: 5 (1-20)
Median month when first receive ANC: 2 (0-9)

65.5% took Deworming Tablets
Median no. of tablets taken: 1 (1-5)

89.4% took IFA tablets
of which 99.3% took IFA daily
Median no. days taken: 90 (2-300)
LESSONS LEARNED, SO FAR FOR NUTRITION AND WAHS

- We have limited contact time with beneficiaries, therefore we must prioritize messages, including WASH messages.
- Nutrition Officers can easily add basic WASH messages to their behavior change efforts.
- Significant elements of WASH programing can be easily integrated in Nutrition focused programs with minimal cost (behavior change, linkage to local service providers etc.)