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FOOD SECURITY – THE EXPERIENCE OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS OF CAUCA, COLOMBIA

Arne Dulsrud, Maria Gloria Cano, Miguel García and Gilma Olaya Vega

OSLO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
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<p>Summary</p> <p>Background: Food insecurity refers to a lack of access to guarantee enough food in terms of quantity, quality, use and stability. There are different causes of food insecurity, and the household food insecurity is one of the main causes of malnutrition in vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Object: To study food security in households in terms of food availability and food access in four municipalities in the department of Cauca, Colombia.</p> <p>Methodology: A multicenter cross-sectional study was conducted in four municipalities in Cauca, Colombia, to explore food security in post-conflict rural and urban municipalities using three indicators: Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household Dietary Diversity (HDDS) and The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).</p> <p>Results: 69.4% of the selected households were classified as monetary poor. The number of mealtimes on the day before the survey was 2.9 and 22.5% of the households had mealtimes less than three mealtimes/day. Variety of food groups consumed in the meals was poor with no more than three. Food insecurity was experienced by overall 65.7% of the households, which became worse because of Covid-19. The main drivers of food insecurity (FIES) were living in urban zones, low education level of the head of the household, low income, informal or nonpermanent employment and poor kitchen facilities. On the other hand, the main drivers for having a higher number of daily meals were income-related variables (like persons receiving income or having formal or permanent jobs), receiving subsidies, and characteristics related to the education level of the head of the household. Household food provisions depend mainly on access to markets. 53.9% of the households purchase their food in the public marketplace, 27.4% in the supermarket, while own food production was reported in 11.4% of the households.</p> <p>Conclusion: Food insecurity is highly prevalent among households in both rural and urban areas in Cauca, Colombia, and is accompanied with limited access to food and poor variety of the diet. The main drivers were living in urban zones, ethnicity, vulnerabilities among household members, and not having permanent income sources and/or subsidies.</p>		
<p>Keywords</p> <p>Food security, dietary regime, conflict, Colombia, Food Insecurity Experience Scale, Food Consumption Score</p>		

Contents

ABSTRACT	3
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Data collection	8
2.2 Data analyses	12
3. RESULTS	13
3.1 Household characteristics	13
3.2 Food consumption	16
3.3 Food Consumption Score	20
3.4 Household Dietary Diversity Score	20
3.5 Food insecurity experience	22
3.6 Perception of food insecurity	22
3.7 Access to social and food programs	23
3.8 Coping strategies	24
3.9 Covid-19 and effects on food security	25
3.10 Main drivers for food insecurity by municipality	27
REFERENCES	34

FOOD SECURITY – THE EXPERIENCE OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS OF CAUCA, COLOMBIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Food security refers to a lack of access to guarantee enough food in terms of quantity, quality, use and stability. There are different causes of food insecurity, and the household food insecurity is one of the main causes of malnutrition in vulnerable populations.

Objective: To study food security in households in terms of food availability and food access in four municipalities in the department of Cauca, Colombia.

Methodology: A multicenter cross-sectional study was conducted in four municipalities in Cauca, Colombia, to explore food security in post-conflict rural and urban municipalities using three indicators: Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household Dietary Diversity (HDDS) and The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

Results: 69.4% of the selected households were classified as monetary poor. The number of mealtimes on the day before the survey was 2.9 and 22.5% of the households had mealtimes less than three mealtimes/day. Variety of food groups consumed in the meals was poor with no more than three. Food insecurity was experienced by overall 65.7% of the households, which became worse because of Covid-19. The main drivers of food insecurity (FIES) were living in urban zones, low education level of the head of the household, low income, informal or nonpermanent employment and poor kitchen facilities. On the other hand, the main drivers for having a higher number of daily meals were income-related variables (like persons receiving income or having formal or permanent jobs), receiving subsidies, and characteristics related to the education level of the head of the household. Household food provisions depend mainly on access to markets. 53.9% of the households purchase their food in the public marketplace, 27.4% in the supermarket, while own food production was reported in 11.4% of the households.

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Conclusion: Food insecurity is highly prevalent among households in both rural and urban areas in Cauca, Colombia, and is accompanied with limited access to food and poor variety of the diet. The main drivers were living in urban zones, ethnicity, vulnerabilities among household members, and not having permanent income sources and/or subsidies.

1. Introduction

Food security is a situation wherein “all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO, 2008). Food availability in the household is affected by several factors, such as food production, food markets, climate, and food prices. Several studies have addressed social factors, such as violence, war, migration, employment, land ownership, forced displacement and poverty as related to food access in households (Sen, 1983 & Drèze & Sen, 2013). Certainly, there are several strategies and approaches within families and communities to cope with and alleviate the situation, like home production, subsistence farming, producing food for the market, sharing food between households, choosing food with low prices in the market and in some places government assistance programs. Amartya Sen counts each of these approaches as bundles of entitlements, that is “(...) the set of different alternative commodity bundles that the person can acquire through the use of the various legal channels of acquisitions open to someone in his position” (Sen, 1986, p.8).

Achieving food security and improved nutrition is the second of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to be reached by 2030, especially in conflict-affected regions, where violence and displacement increases the risk of lack of food and malnutrition in the most vulnerable populations of countries (FAO, 2018) and in Colombia (Martin-Shields et al., 2019). Despite interventions to improve food security in Colombia, the prevalence of food insecurity reported in the National Survey is still high: 43% in 2010 to 54.2% in 2015 (ENSIN, 2015).

FAO estimates suggest that much of the world's food insecure population resides in conflict-afflicted regions. For instance, all 19 countries classified by the FAO as in a state of protracted food crises are also those that experience high levels of conflict and violence (FAO, 2018), suggesting that developing effective policies for combating food insecurity requires a deeper understanding of the food security-conflict nexus, not only its correlation (FAO, 2018). At the theoretical level, it is important to identify mechanisms that can alleviate food insecurity for vulnerable groups, considering the interplay between social, ethnic, cultural, political and economic factors, to contribute concretely to the development of new forms of social, economic and political organization (Cordero-Ahiman, O.V., 2021; Cinnamon Nathaniel, 2021 & Furness Bruce W., 2004). In 2017, Alexander Segovia wrote a report for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), where he argued that the links between food security and violent conflicts in Colombia is complex and changeable, and that there is a need “(...) to have an in-depth understanding of the nature, dynamics, intensity and pattern of effects caused by conflict, since only then will it be possible to understand the particular relationships seen in each specific case between these and food security” (Segovia, 2017). Although there is a large body of literature that examines aggregated macro-level trends of the link between food security and armed conflict across countries, Van Weezel (2018) argues, a micro-level approach could be advantageous to capture local conflict dynamics and its effects on food security. In that way, there is a synergism between poverty- violence and food insecurity, as people living

in inequity due to poor socio-economic conditions are prone to face conflict and violence, which increase the likelihood of food insecurity despite the interventions such as cash transfer, school meals and food programs (Brinkman & Hendrix, 2011). On the other hand, Colombia has faced violence for more than 50 years, which has contributed to food insecurity and after peace agreements in 2016, the studies on food insecurity drivers are limited. The study of Sinclair et al. (2022) showed that food insecurity increases from 32.7% in 2016 to 39.9% in 2019. The main predictors in 2016 were employment, income and social support; while in 2019 food insecurity was predicted by gender, education, employment, income, autonomy and social support.

While most of the recent studies of food security in Colombia use survey data on how the Colombian population experiences food insecurity (Smith et al., 2017 & Sinclair et al., 2022), there is a lack of studies that connects meal patterns and what people eat to how they provide their food and how their meal patterns are affected by access characteristics. The aim of this research is to study food insecurity in households in terms of food availability, food access, food consumption, perception of food insecurity and the drivers of food insecurity in four municipalities in the department of Cauca, Colombia. Therefore, this survey addresses the questions, “How is food security in the households in terms of food availability and food access?”, “What entitlements and informal sources do poor rural and urban households in Cauca have?” and “In what ways do conflict and violence impact these entitlements and informal sources?” Our study is unique in the sense that it correlates people’s food insecurity experiences with a meticulous examination of household food consumption practices. While it is widely recognized that a sufficient and quality diet in terms of nutritious foods such as fruits, vegetables and sources of protein and micronutrients are essential to guarantee food security, reduce food insecurity and prevent adverse effects among vulnerable groups of population, there are few studies that actually explore the quality and the variety of the diet. In order to address an in-depth understanding of the local conflict-food security nexus, we constructed a survey addressing the most vulnerable section of the population in municipalities affected by conflict between various fractions of armed groups and between the Army and illegally armed groups. We mapped the meal patterns of vulnerable households in order to identify the major drivers of food insecurity and examine how bundles of entitlements relate to the position of the household. Further below, our background variables are described as socio-economic status, ethnicity, access to land, employment, income, education, access to various modes of food provision and to governmental support programs. It zooms in on the region of Cauca, Colombia, a well-suited case for studying the complex dynamics between food insecurity and conflict (Dulsrud & Garcia, 2021).

2. Methodology

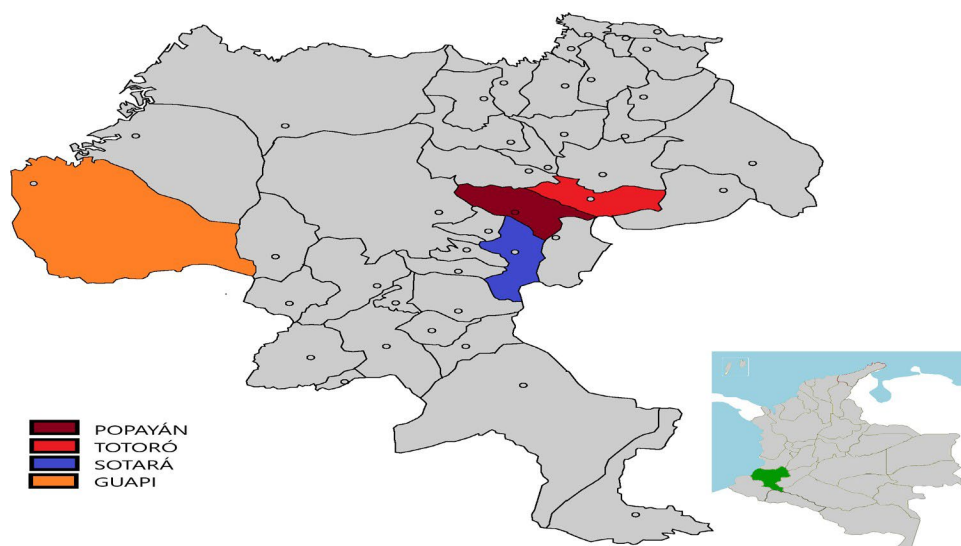
In order to address the abovementioned research questions, we conducted a multicenter cross-sectional study in Cauca, Colombia. The study is organized as a 24-hour recall study, exploring food security for vulnerable populations in four municipalities. Cauca is a region affected by increasing levels of conflict, insecurity and killings after the Peace Agreement that was signed by the government and FARC in 2016. Cauca encompasses a multi-dimensional pattern of conflict characterized by limited governmental control and armed and illegal rivalry between drug dealers and drillers (Hurtado-Bermúdez et al., 2020 & Dulsrud & Garcia, 2021).

Sample: In order to address the vulnerable section of the Cauca population, we used a stratified selection according to the following inclusion criteria: i) secure municipalities where the enumerators can visit the households; ii) households in urban areas with a high structural poverty level measured by the Multipurpose Poverty Index (MPI), iii) households in rural areas with less than 1.5 hectares of land tenure and iii) households with peasants, indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. The sample was selected from four municipalities, following two steps. The first step was the selection of blocks in the urban areas (Popayán and Guapi) and *veredas*⁵ in the rural areas (Sotaró and Totoró). In the second step, the households were randomly selected within the blocks or the *veredas*, aiming to complete 200 households for each municipality and 800 households in total. Although, enumerators gathered twice the amount of the sample in case they needed to do any replacements, so the total available sample was of 1776 households. Finally, 803 surveys were conducted⁶.

⁵ A *vereda* (village) is a term used in Colombia to define a type of territorial subdivision within rural areas (mainly) of a municipality.

⁶ 203 in Sotaró, 200 in Totoró, 200 in Popayán, 200 in Guapi.

Map 1. Municipalities surveyed in Cauca, Colombia



Source: prepared by Econometria Consultores

2.1 Data collection

Once a household was selected at random, the adult to be interviewed was informed about the study and a consent form was signed before the data collection. Consent was voluntary, specific, and informed, and included approval for their data to be used for research purposes. The data management plan was approved according to the ethical guidelines of the Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research (SIKT)⁷. The context was highly challenging. On one hand, Covid-19 was still a latent worry, so biosecurity measures were taken to conduct the survey face to face. On the other hand, from late April to July 2021, there was national unrest against the Government, ignited by the announcement of a tax reform. Blockades and violence were present all over the national territory affecting, among others, food availability. Cauca indigenous organizations were highly active during the protests.

Data was collected from July 19th to August 23rd, 2021. Respondents were interviewed by trained field workers using the questionnaire adapted from Dulsrud & Kjærnes (2022), which was previously tested in the pilot study (April to May 2021). The data was recorded by using tablets. Enumerators had an available sample of 1776 (800 as a target and 976 as over sample) from which 2.3% of households rejected the survey (40 cases), 6.1% were empty houses or there was no one to answer the survey (108) and in 0.5% (8) cases, the questionnaire answering started but the person did not finish the survey⁸. The target of 800 surveys was accomplished, even surpassed by three, for a total of 803 complete surveys. Data collection was conducted by eight enumerators using a CsPro program on

⁷ <https://sikt.no/en/about-sikt>

⁸ Those incomplete surveys were not taken into account in the analysis.

tablets, a tool that allowed the team to record and store the data in the cloud and to have an immediate review of it. Experts provided feedback to the fieldwork team and corrected any issue identified in a timely manner. A first draft of the data was presented to the authorities in each of the municipalities in order to receive their feedback and validation.

The questionnaire included eleven sections with an average of 25 questions each (Annex 1), that were read by the interviewer and the answers were recorded on the tablets. The estimated duration of the interview was 45 to 60 minutes. The sections and variables included in the questions were as following:

- i) household socio-economic and demographic characteristics about household size, number of children, pregnant and/or lactating women, persons with disabilities, ethnicity, education level and gender of the head of the household, forced displacement, cultivating land tenure, housing, and a general approach to income and expenses.
- ii) food consumption using a 24-hour recall study of every meal during the daytime specifying every food item, intra-household participation during meals and information on who did the cooking.
- iii) a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire was used to identify the frequency of the most common food items consumed in the last month.
- iv) food procurement of the household during the last 30 days disaggregated according to the source of procurement and by food groups.
- v) food access during the last 30 days disaggregating frequency by food groups,
- vi) food insecurity experience (FIES) in the last 30 days
- vii) perception of food insecurity which includes if food is always available to be bought by the desired quality and price, limitations in availability, food sufficiency perception and reasons for poor availability.
- viii) social protection programs and food aid programs coverage.
- ix) agricultural activities including food production and access to land.
- x) Covid-19 impact on income level and food availability.
- xi) financial literacy.

Dependent variables: Acknowledging that food security is a multi-dimensional concept and complex to be measured, we used three sets of indicators, which are described below in more detail:

- *Food Consumption Score (FCS)*

We used the Food Consumption Score (FCS) index that was developed by the World Food Program (WFP) in 1996 (WFP, 2006). The FCS aggregates household-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups consumed over the previous seven days.

Household data is then weighted according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups, in our case nine food groups. Each food group was defined as a group of food items that have similar nutrient content. Table 1 illustrates that food groups containing nutritionally dense foods, such as animal products, are given greater weight than those containing less nutritionally dense foods, such as sugar. Based on this score, a

household's food consumption can be further classified into one of three categories: poor, borderline, or acceptable.

Table 1. Food groups for Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food groups	Weight
Cereal	2
Legumes and Bienestarina	3
Vegetables	1
Fruits	1
Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs, fish, and processed foods	4
Milk, yogurt and other	4
Sugar and sugar products	0.5
Oils, fats, and butter	0.5
Spices, tea, coffee, salt	0

Source: (WFP, 2006)

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

The dietary diversity questionnaire was applied to calculate the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) using the information on consumption of ten food groups over the preceding 24-hour period (FAO 2013; Kennedy, G. 2010 & Leroy J L., 2015). The list of ten groups was defined based on the Colombian food groups (Table 2). The dietary diversity was defined as the number of different foods or food groups reported to have been eaten over the 24-hour period. The person interviewed was asked to recall all mealtimes including any beverage or snack consumed by any member inside the household on the day before the interview, as well as information about the person responsible for the meal preparation inside the household. The HDDS was defined as the sum of the number of foods of the ten food groups consumed. Categorized as 0-3; 4 to 6, and more than 6 food groups consumed.

Table 2. Food groups for the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

HDDS Food Group
Group 1. Cereals, rice, wheat flour, pasta, cornstarch, oats, mazamorra, arepas, bread, cookies. Empanadas, carantanta, envueltos, potato, yucca, platano, arracacha, soup, sancocho
Group 2. Legumes and Bienestarina
Group 3. Vegetables
Group 4. Fruits
Group 5. Meat, chicken, organ meats, hamburgers, sausages, processed meats
Group 6. Fish, sardines, tuna
Group 7. Eggs
Group 8. Milk, yogurt and other
Group 9. Oils, fats, and butter
Group 10. Sugar, panela, guava paste, soda, soft drinks, malt, juice, sugar drinks, industrialized juices

Source: Based on FAO, 2013. Household survey in Cauca

- ***Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)***

The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is an experience-based measure of household or individual food security. The FIES consists of eight questions regarding people's access to adequate food. The questions refer to the experiences of the individual

respondent or of the respondent's household as a whole and focus on self-reported food-related behaviors and experiences associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints. The set of eight questions compose a scale that covers the severity of food insecurity. The categories given are i) food security, ii) mild food insecurity, iii) moderate food insecurity and iv) severe food insecurity.

2.2 Data analyses

After the data collection, the weights were estimated, allowing us to return to the sample frame or population of interest, thus, the households' surveys extended to 1,287 households in Sotará, 1,137 households in Totoró, 663 households in Guapi and 1,867 households in Popayan. The expression of the sample weight for each household selected is: $W=1/(\pi_{(i,h)} \cdot \pi_{(j,i)})$, where $\pi_{(i,h)}$ is the i block/village probability in the municipality h and $\pi_{(j,i)}$ is the j household probability inside block/village i . Therefore, Guapi and Popayan data represents urban poor households. Weighted frequencies and cross-tabulation were performed to determine the prevalence of food security status. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) was calculated using ten food groups consumed in the range of 0-10. In the case of the Food Consumption Score (FCS), nine food groups were included, which allows ranking the households into Acceptable, Borderline and Poor households regarding food frequency consumption. Categories for FIES, HDDS and number of daily meals were used to identify perception of food insecurity. Therefore, comparison between areas was performed using descriptive statistics as it was appropriate. Secondary, analyses were performed to identify the main drivers of food insecurity using logistic regression based on three models: the first one for number of meals, the second for FIES and the last one for HDDS, which include the main variables related to food insecurity.

3. Results

3.1 Household characteristics

Table 3 illustrates the sociodemographic characteristics of the sampled households. 69.4% of the households selected were those with high levels of poverty, as was described previously. The most critical were those with income poverty, which were 74.1% of the households in Sotará and 80.2% in Guapi. Regarding education, 15% of the heads of the households reached the educational level of primary education. According to our stratification selection criteria, there is a high percentage of indigenous populations in the inland municipalities (Totoro and Popayan), whereas the percentage of the Afro-Colombian population is 99% in the Pacific municipality of Guapi. The highest average number of people in the household was 5.1 in Guapi. The urban households of Popayan and Guapi had the highest number of children under two years of age, pregnant women, lactating women and people with disabilities. Female heads of the households were most common in the urban areas (Popayán and Guapi) at 85.9%. Of the people who had to be displaced during the last three years, 17% did so for reasons of violence (3.6% in Guapi and 13.4% in Popayán, which are urban areas), which imply, among others, the loss of assets and social capital.

Table 3. Sociodemographic characteristics of the households by municipality in Cauca (percent and mean)

Characteristics	Urban area		Rural area		Total (n=4953)
	Popayán (n=1867)	Guapi (n=663)	Sotará (n=1287)	Totoró (n=1137)	
Income poverty (%)	66.0	80.2	74.1	64.2	69.4
Head of household with completed primary school education (%)	10.8	3.1	25.4	25.5	14.6
Household with members victim of forced displacement (caused by violence) (%)	13.4	3.6	0	0	4.1
Number of people in the household (mean)	4.1	5.1	3.8	3.6	4.0
Household with infants under 2 years old (%)	23.5	18.0	9.6	6.1	15.1
Household with members of 2-17 years (%)	73.1	73.3	46.2	40.1	58.9
Household with pregnant or lactating women (%)	14.2	15.0	7.5	9.4	11.5
Household with people with disabilities (%)	13.5	19.0	20.6	8.4	14.9
Household with female head of household (%)	85.9	85.9	34.9	40.1	62.17
Ethnicity					
Indigenous	16.2	-	7.6	79.9	26.4
Afro-Colombian	3.2	99.4	0.4	0	14.6
Other	77.8	0.5	90.9	11.75	55.7

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca

Food procurement by the household during the last month

The food provision channels indicate how entitlements are functioning when it comes to food acquisition. To which extent do households depend on markets? Does food aid provided by a government program such as Bienestar Familiar play a role? And what about distribution through informal channels such as family and friends? Table 4 presents forms of procurement when it comes to basic meal foods that were identified in our Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). Food provision reflects access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. For example, own production requires access to land, or access through supermarkets requires cash and thereby an income, while governmental programs require eligibility to social support programs.

Table 4. Percent of households by food procurements methods in the urban and rural areas

Area	Food procurement	Milk	Meat	Eggs	Legumes	Fruits	Vegetables	Cereals, tubers and plantains
Rural	Own production (%)	16	11	36	5	19	27	22
	Supermarket (%)	38	55	40	63	40	42	62
	Public market (%)	41	84	57	77	83	83	79
	Government programs (%)	1	0	1	3	0	0	1
	Family / friends / church (%)	21	6	8	5	8	8	9
Urban	Own production (%)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Supermarket (%)	15	19	21	22	8	10	22
	Public Market (%)	59	76	77	75	74	89	77
	Government programs (%)	1	1	7	10	0	2	10
	Family / friends / church (%)	1	1	4	4	2	4	5
	NR	26	7	1	1	19	1	0

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca. Note: Green boxes - CV > 15

We observed first of all that the market channel (public markets and supermarkets) are the main sources of food provision for all food items, both in the urban and rural areas (53.9% and 27.4% respectively). However, there are variations between rural and urban areas:

- In rural areas we find that only one fifth of the rice and potatoes, one quarter of the vegetables and one third of the eggs are supplied from own production, whereas the rest mainly comes from public markets and supermarkets.
- In urban areas, own production of food is minimal, while the source of procurement for all food items was the market channel.

Secondly, we observed that government programs play a negligible role as food providers, particularly in the rural areas regarding legumes, milk and rice, pasta and other sources of calories with 3%, 1% and 1% of the households respectively. The most common program is Bienestar Familiar, which is a basket of basic food items distributed by the federal government. We found that governmental programs seem to play a certain role in urban areas for food groups as legumes, eggs vegetables with 10%, 7% and 1% respectively.

Lastly, we found that food provided through exchange and gifts in social networks – such as friends and family - plays a modest role apart from food categories like rice and potatoes and for eggs which are all less than 10%. According to our table, social networks as a source of procurement seemed more important than government programs.

The strong prevalence of markets as the most important mode of provision indicates that income at household level is crucial for food access. In line with an entitlement approach, the next questions would be how income is generated, either by employment, from selling food products or income support through governmental programs. We will return to these issues further below.

3.2 Food consumption

Table 5 measures the number of meals consumed in the households on the day before the survey. We find considerable variations. The number of mealtimes consumed in Sotorá and Totoró were around three, while the lowest numbers of meals were found in Guapi with 2.2 mealtimes per day. The proportion of households with less than three meals per day were higher in the urban areas (64.5% in Guapi and 25.8% in Popayán) than in the rural areas. One of every four households in Popayán had less than three meals (Table 5).

Table 5. Number of mealtimes and percent of households with less than three meals in the day before the survey by urban and rural municipalities

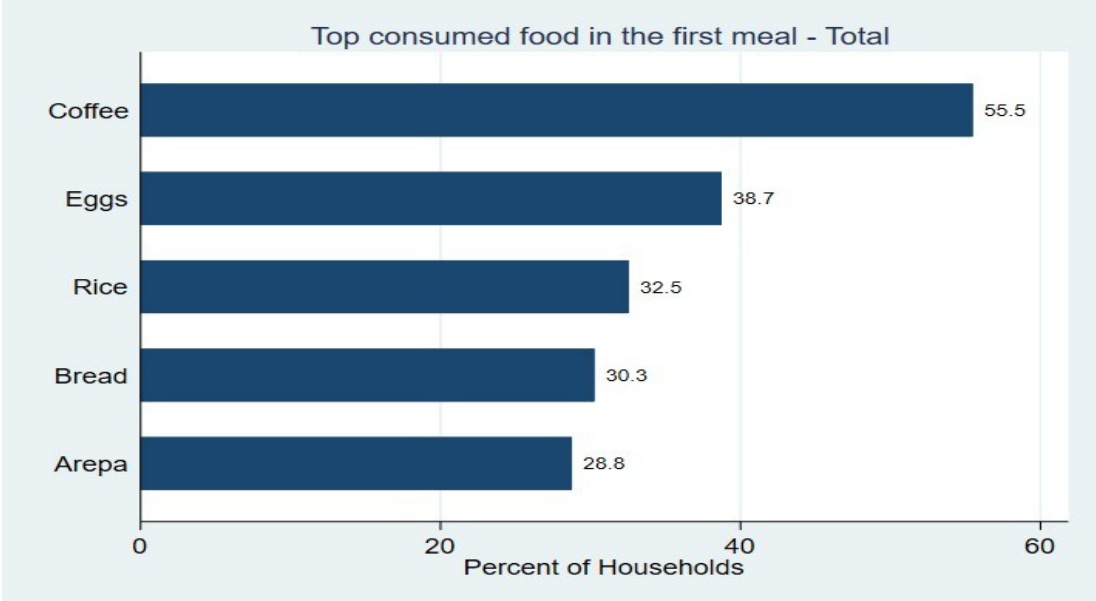
Mealtimes	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotorá	Totoró	
Number of meals on the previous day	2.8	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.9
% of households with less than three meals on the previous day	25.8	64,5	9.0	4.0	22.5

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

Our respondents report that the most common foods consumed during the first meal (breakfast) on the previous day was coffee (55.5% of the households), followed by eggs (38.7%), rice (32.5%), bread (30.3%) and *arepa* (28.6%), overall (Graph 1). During the

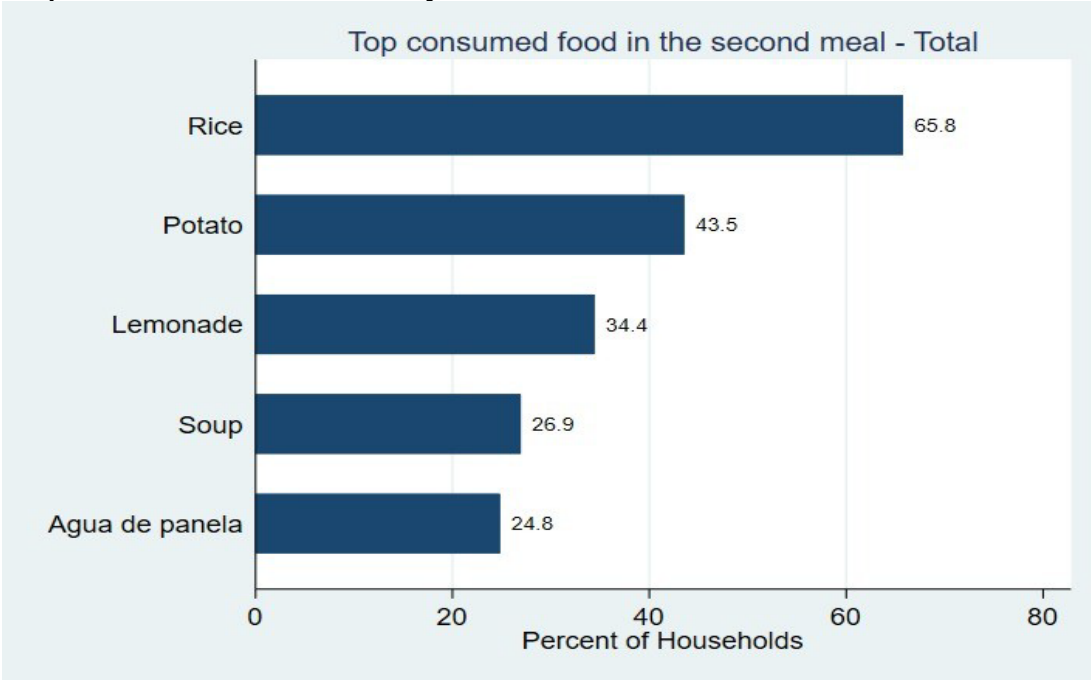
second meal (lunch), most of the households consumed rice (65.8%), potato (43.5%), soup (26.9%), lemonade (34.4%) and “*agua de panela*” (24.8%)⁹ (Graph 2). In the third meal, which may be defined as dinner, rice was again the main food consumed (59.5%) (Graph 3).

Graph 1. Percent of households by main foods consumed in first the meal



Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

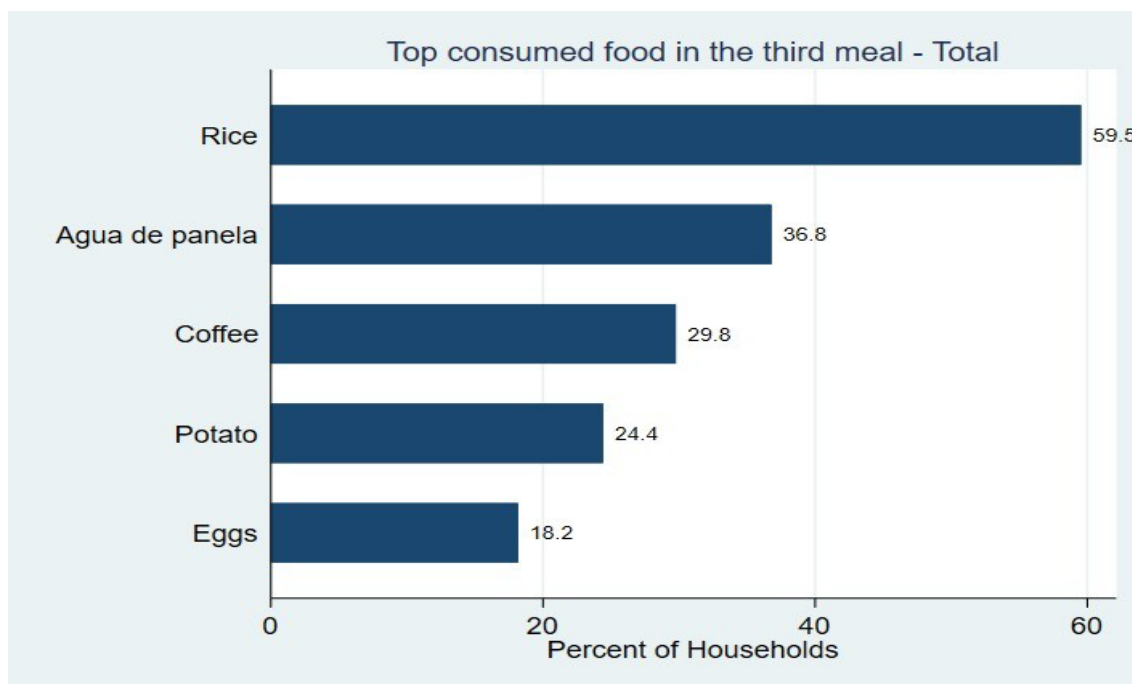
Graph 2. Percent of households by main foods consumed in the second meal



Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

⁹ Sugar cane water. A very typical drink, especially among rural and poor households in Colombia.

Graph 3. Percent of households by main foods consumed in the third meal



Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

In the rural areas of Sotar and Totor, rice was common as one of the three most foods consumed in meals (Table 6). In the first meal, eggs and coffee were also consumed. The second and third meal were primarily based on products like potato, agua de panela and soup.

In the urban areas, there was a little bit more variety of foods in each meal, mainly a source of carbohydrates, not in other nutrients like iron and zinc. Also, the consumption was different in each municipality (Table 6), mainly in the first meal, where in Popayn the foods consumed were coffee, eggs and arepa, while in Guapi these were agua de panela, bread and rice. In the second and third meal, households consumed similar foods. In the second meal, they consumed rice, tomato, lemonade and agua de panela and in the third meal, the most consumed foods were rice, agua de panela, lemonade, and bread.

Table 6. Percent of households by main foods consumed in each meal by urban and rural municipalities.

Meal	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Popayán		Guapi		Sotaró		Totoró	
	Food	% of households	Food	% of households	Food	% of households	Food	% of households
First meal	Coffee	54.1	Agua de Panela	47.7	Coffee	74.1	Coffee	56.8
	Eggs	38.9	Bread	36.3	Eggs	48.0	Rice	50.5
	Arepa	37.0	Rice	24.6	Rice	45.6	Eggs	43.3
Second meal	Rice	70.3	Rice	90.4	Potato	71.9	Potato	55.0
	Lemonade	50.4	Tomato	37.3	Rice	61.7	Rice	46.3
	Agua de Panela	24.8	Lemonade	35.4	Soup	35.5	Agua de Panela	44.9
Third meal	Rice	62.1	Agua de Panela	52.6	Rice	68.1	Rice	49.4
	Agua de Panela	32.9	Rice	39.2	Potato	46.4	Agua de Panela	38.0
	Lemonade	27.1	Bread	27.4	Agua de Panela	37.5	Soup	34.9

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.3 Food Consumption Score

Overall, 39.1% of the households were below the cut-off of acceptable food consumption. Urban areas had the highest proportion of poor FCS with 15.3% in Popayán and 5.6% in Guapi (Table 7).

Table 7. Food Consumption Score (FCS) in the households of urban and rural municipalities

FCS categories	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotará	Totoró	
Acceptable (%)	44.9	55.2	67.8	82.6	60.9
Borderline (%)	39.8	39.2	28.2	15.1	31.0
Poor (%)	15.3	5.6	3.9	2.3	8.1

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.4 Household Dietary Diversity Score

27.4% of households consumed foods from more than six food groups, while most of the households, 72.6%, had consumption of less than six food groups (Table 8). Also, there was a difference in the HDDS between urban and rural areas. In the urban municipalities, the percent of households that consumed more than six food groups in a day was 22.7% in Popayán and 10.9% in Guapi. In the case of the rural municipalities, that percent of households is 24.2% in Sotará and 48.4% in Totoró. The results of HDDS also showed that 9.9% of the households in Popayán and 8.5% of the households in Sotará had lower HDDS compared to Guapi and Totoró with consumption of foods from less than three groups (Table 8).

Table 8. Percent of households by HDDS categories in urban and rural municipalities

HDDS categories	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotará	Totoró	
More than 6 food groups (%)	22.7	10.9	24.2	48.4	27.4
Between 4 and 6 food groups (%)	67.3	87.6	67.3	50.1	66.1
3 or less food groups (%)	9.9	1.5	8.5	1.4	6.5

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.5 Food insecurity experience

Food insecurity was experienced by 65.7% of the households. The data showed a very critical situation in Guapi and Popayán, where 66% and 46.9% of the households, respectively, were in severe food insecurity (Table 9).

Table 9. Percent of households by Food Insecurity Experience Score (FIES) in urban and rural municipalities

Categories	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotaró	Totoró	
Food security (%)	34.9	6.3	32.1	52.3	34.3
Mild food insecurity (%)	11.6	5.0	31.7	27.2	19.4
Moderate food insecurity (%)	6.6	22.7	29.9	14.6	16.4
Severe food insecurity (%)	46.9	66.0	6.3	5.9	29.7

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.6 Perception of food insecurity

The results showed that food is not always available to be bought in the desired quantity in 62.3% of the overall households, with the highest percent in Guapi with 82.9% of the households. Guapi also showed that 85.7% of the households reported that they did not have enough food to eat, a situation that is perceived as well by 74.2% of the Popayan households, while in rural areas this situation was less common, as was observed in Sotaró with 51.3% and with 21.1% in Totoró. 89.1% of the households reported that food is not always available at a reasonable price, and the main reason reported was lack of income in 97.3% of the households (Table 10).

Table 10. Percent of households with perception of food insecurity in urban and rural municipalities

Variable	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotaró	Totoró	
Food is not always available to be bought in the quantity desired (%)	38.7	82.9	26.6	19.7	62.3
Food is not always available in the desired quality (%)	42.9	81.1	9.3	45.6	39.9
Food is not always available at a reasonable price (%)	87.6	96.7	97.5	77.6	89.1

Variable	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotará	Totoró	
In general, the households do not have enough food to eat (%)	74.2	85.7	51.3	21.1	57.6
Reasons for the lack of food:					
a. Droughts / floods (%)	0	0	4.9	0	1.1
b. Lack of income (%)	96.1	97.2	100	97.6	97.3
c. Sickness (%)	3.2	4.6	10.5	9.1	5.7

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.7 Access to social and food programs

Table 11 provides an overview of the most common social support programs among our respondents. Cash transfer through “Familias en acción” was the major aid program reported in the municipalities. Thus, 46.9% of households in Guapi and 33.6% in Totoró received the benefits of “Familias en Acción”, although in Popayán, only 21.6% was covered. Overall, this program covered only 28.2% of the households in the four municipalities. *Bienestarina*, which is a fortified food developed and distributed by ICBF (Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar), reached an average 18.9% of the households, with higher distribution in Totoró and Guapi than in Popayán and Sotará. On the other hand, Solidary Income (*ingreso solidario*) or the financial compensation given due to the Covid-19 emergency, reached almost 22.6% of Guapi’s households and 20.3% of those in Sotará, although it only covered 5.6% in Popayán and 6.3% in Totoró (Table 11).

Table 11. Percent of households covered by social and food programs in urban and rural municipalities

Food aid programs and cash transfer	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotará	Totoró	
Familias en Acción (< 18 years). Cash transfer (%)	21.6	46.9	23.5	33.6	28.2
Ingreso solidario (Solidarity Income) or Bono de compensación de Covid-19 (financial compensation for Covid-19). Cash transfer (%)	5.6	22.6	20.3	6.3	11.8
Programs for displaced people. cash transfer.	16.6	1.2	1.3	0.5	3.1
FAMIs (for those who apply – mother and children < 5 years). Food aid (%)	2.8	17.2	11.9	29.3	13.2
Bienestarina (for those who apply – minors in school). Food aid (%)	9.5	23	8.9	18.9	13.3
Emergency food aid package or food aid for children/women/population with physical limitations/displaced people. Food aid (%)	0.5	2.9	6.2	3.1	2.9
Food distribution in communities by private organizations, foundations, religious institutions, etc. Food aid (%)	0.96	0.5	5.7	2.7	2.4
PERCEPTION:					
Program reported that gives the most benefits - “Familias en accion” (%)	89.5	45.1	33.9	46.3	43.0
Households that consider that the programs supply them satisfactorily with food in quantity and quality (of those who receive it) (%)	76.6	12.5	29.0	17.3	23.0

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.8 Copying strategies

As food security is affected by irregular income, we explore the coping strategies implemented by the households when their income of different sources is reduced. According to table 12, the most common coping strategy reported by the households was reducing expenses (67.6% of the households), followed by borrowing food from neighbors/relatives (33.7%) and a reduction of the number of food items per meal (17.5%). In Totoró, this last number was 47.5% of the households.

Table 12. Percent of households by actions taken when income is reduced in urban and rural municipalities

Coping strategies	Urban area		Rural		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotará	Totoró	
Borrowing money from the landlord/lenders (%)	15.5	7.5	19.5	14.8	15.3
Reduce expenses (%)	75.9	48.5	88.1	41.8	67.6
Borrowing food from neighbors/relatives (%)	32.5	19.6	36.6	40.8	33.7
Reduce the number of food items for each meal (%)	8.3	3.5	16.1	47.5	17.5

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.9 Covid-19 and effects on food security

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Colombian government implemented a lockdown from March 2020 to September 2021. As a result, food security was affected in various ways, which is further described in table 13. Overall, an estimated 91.1% of households reported an affected income, which became unstable. This situation was common in all four municipalities. Access to food was also affected; 61.6 % of households reported that there was a restriction to access food in the marketplace. Rural areas were the most affected, thus Sotará reported 94.7% of its households having restricted access to food in the supermarket compared to 43% in Popayán.

The main strategy used in the households to cope with the situation was reduction of their expenses (77% of the households). While, in the case of Guapi, one third of the households spent their savings and/or asked for a loan or donation. In Sotará and Totoró, 22.4% and 10.7% of the households, respectively, started to grow their own food.

Table 13. Covid-19 effects on food security (percent of households and mean) in urban and rural municipalities

Variable	Urban area		Rural area		Total
	Popayán	Guapi	Sotará	Totoró	
Affected income (%)	96.3	84	92	85.5	91.1
If yes, how much? (From 1 to 5) (mean)	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.2
Turned income less stable (%)	95.3	83.4	91.7	83.4	90.0
Covid-19 affected access to food because (%):					
Restricted access to food in the markets	43.0	50.8	94.7	60.9	61.6
Lockdown prevented the shipping of goods	32.6	91.1	15.9	39.7	37.7
The seeds could not be planted	0.9	0	4.6	7.9	3.4
People could not harvest or fish	1.7	0	4	7.0	3.3
Strategies used (%):					
Reduced expenses	81.2	56.7	91.9	67.2	77.5
Members of the household that usually do not work started working	31.4	3	22.3	18.3	22.2
Spent savings	6.8	30.5	14.1	11.8	13
Applied for a loan / donations / gifts	6.8	27.2	8.7	9.2	10.6
Grew their own food	0.4	0	22.4	10.7	8.4
Sold assets/land or rented out a house/land	8.8	3.6	14.5	1	7.8
Moved to a friend's or family's house	0.5	4.4	0.4	0	0.9
Created a new business	0	0	1	1.1	0.5

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

3.10 Main drivers for food insecurity by municipality

- *Number of daily meals*

Taking as a dependent variable the **number of meals**, with a dummy where zero ("0") equals receiving between zero and two meals and one ("1") when there are three or more meals, the following results are found (Table 14):

Urban ↓	Subsidies ↑	Ethnicity ↓	Persons receiving income ↑	Kitchen equipment + electricity or fuel for cooking ↑
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Living in urban areas, the probability of eating at least three meals a day is reduced by 24.46%, while, if in the household there is at least one disabled person, the same probability can be reduced by 13.29%. If the household receives any of the subsidies listed in the table, the probability of feeding at least three times a day increase only by 2.77%. However, ethnicity has a negative effect, thus, for the indigenous peoples, the probability of having at least three meals a day is reduced by 10.78%, while in the case of Afro-Colombians, this probability becomes 29.63%. In addition, for every additional person who receive income in a household, there is a 6.05% probability that they will have three meals or more a day, and if each household has access to a kitchen equipped and operational, the probability of three meals or more a day is 20.64% (Table 14).

Table 14. Main drivers of the number of daily meals/day by the household members

Variable	B	Marginal effect
Head of the household educational level	0,016 (0,052)	0,003 (0,009)
Zone (urban/rural)	-1,454 (0,497)	-0,245 (0,082) ***
Number of persons with disabilities in the household	-0.790 (0.35)	-0.133 (0.058) **
Subsidies	0.165 (0.101)	0.028 (0.017) *
Pregnant or Lactating women in the household	-0.457 (0.299)	-0.077 (0.05)
Social network	-0.025 (0.239)	-0.004 (0.04)
Indigenous	-0.641 (0.88)	-0.108 (0.048) **
Afro-Colombian	-1.761 (0.518)	-0.296 (0.084) ***

Variable	B	Marginal effect
Gender of the head of the household	0.083	0.014
	(0.246)	(0.041)
Number of children under 5 years old in the household	0.144	0.024
	(0.24)	(0.04)
Number of persons receiving income in the household	0.360	0.061
	(0.155)	(0.025) *
Formal and permanent employment	0.360	0.061
	(0.294)	(0.049)
Water supply in the household	-0.135	-0.023
	(0.448)	(0.075)
Equipped kitchen in the household	1.227	0.206
	(0.334)	(0.053) ***
Constant	1.073	
	(0.597)	

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

Standard error in parentheses ()

Significance level * 10% ** 5% *** 1%

- **Food Security Experience Score (FIES)**

Taking as a dependent variable the Food Security Experience Scores (FIES), such as a dummy where zero ("0") equals food insecurity and one ("1") when the index indicates food security, the following results are found (Table 15):

Education level of the head of the household ↑	Urban ↓	Persons receiving income ↑	Formal and permanent employment ↑	Kitchen equipped and operational ↑
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If a head of the household increases his/her level of education, the probability of having food security increases with 5.17%, but, if the household is located in an urban area, the probability of having food security is reduced by 32.57%. However, for each additional person who receives income in the household, the probability of food security increases by 6.41%. Likewise, if there are people with formal and permanent employment, the probability increases by 21.53%. Finally, if the household has its kitchen equipped and operational, the probability of being food secure increases by 9.37% (Table 15).

Table 15. Main drivers for the Food Security Experience Score (FIES)

Variable	B	Marginal effect
Educational level of the head of the household	0.286	0.052
	(0.061)	(0.01) ***
Zone (urban-rural)	-1.799	-0.326
	(0.431)	(0.075) ***
Number of persons with disabilities in the household	-0.284	-0.052
	(0.365)	(0.066)
Subsidies	-0.076	-0.014
	(0.108)	(0.02)
Number of pregnant or Lactating women in the household	-0.472	-0.086
	(0.325)	(0.059)
Social network	0.259	0.047
	(0.228)	(0.041)
Indigenous	0.145	0.026
	(0.242)	(0.044)
Afro-Colombian	-0.301	-0.054
	(0.605)	(0.11)
Gender of the head of the household	0.222	0.040
	(0.238)	(0.043)
Number of children under 5 years old in the household	0.151	0.027
	(0.24)	(0.043)
Number of persons receiving income	0.354	0.064
	(0.123)	(0.022) ***
Formal and permanent employment	1.189	0.215
	(0.324)	(0.057) ***
Water supply in the household	0.817	0.148
	(0.531)	(0.096)
Equipped kitchen in the household	0.518	0.094
	(0.279)	(0.051) *
Constant	-3.080	
	(0.676)	

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.
 Standard error in parentheses ()
 Significance level * 10% ** 5% *** 1%

- **Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)**

This model pretends to explore the main drivers of the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). The HDDS was transformed to a dummy where zero ("0") is equivalent to having an index between zero and six, and one ("1") to having the index greater than six. The results are the following (see Table 16):

Indigenous ↓	Persons receiving income ↑	Formal and permanent employment ↑
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If there is at least one person in the household with formal and permanent employment, the probability of having a HDDS greater than six increases by 2.3%. However, if the households are indigenous, the probability of having an HDDS greater than six is reduced by 7.8% (Table 16).

Table 16. Main drivers for the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Variable	B	Marginal Effect
Educational level of the head of the household	0.129	0.007
	(0.122)	(0.007)
Zone (urban-rural)	-1.162	-0.064
	(0.129)	(0.042)
Number of persons with disabilities in the household	-0.418	0.023
	(0.463)	(0.031)
Subsidies	-0.363	-0.02
	(0.144)	(0.013)
Number of pregnant or lactating women in the household	-0.957	0.003
	(0.57)	(0.034)
Social network	-0.392	-0.022
	(0.41)	(0.023)
Indigenous	-1.418	-0.078
	(0.643) **	(0.036) **
Afro-Colombian	1.368	0.075
	(1.114)	(0.06)
Gender of the head of the household	0.463	0.025
	(0.536)	(0.029)
Number of children under 5 years old in the household	0.712	0.039
	(0.485)	(0.027)
Number of persons receiving income in the household	0.424	0.023
	(0.223) *	(0.012) *
Number of persons with formal and permanent employment in the household	0.943	0.052
	(0.543) *	(0.03) *
Water supply in the household	1.848	0.101
	(1.418)	(0.077)
Equipped kitchen in the household	0.852	0.047
	(0.562)	(0.03)
Constant	-5.923	
	(1.931)	

Source: Econometría, 2021. Household survey in Cauca.

Standard error in parentheses () Significance level * 10% ** 5% *** 1%

The variables that generate the most positive changes regarding food security are economic (income), that is, if there are more people with formal jobs and people with more income, access to food can be improved.

On food diversity, it is observed that variables related to income are the most significant, increasing the daily HDDS as there are more persons with permanent jobs or receiving income. On the other hand, when households are indigenous, the daily HDDS decreases.

Discussion

Colombia, after five decades of internal conflict, began the peace process in late 2016 through a peace agreement between the National Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Despite of that, the country still faces territorial disputes by armed groups that continue to undermine socio-economic development. In a country where more than 40% of the population experiences food insecurity, our study was focused on four municipalities of the Cauca region, which is located in southwestern Colombia, facing the Pacific Ocean, with a population of 1,243,503 people living in 38 municipalities (DANE 2019), in which there are some indigenous reservations (about 20% of the population). There are 432,493 households with 2.9 people per household, which was different to the data found of 5.1 people per household, which could be to target the population. In this survey, measured by income poverty, the percent of households in income poverty was over 70 percent, which compared to the 42.5 percent average¹⁰ of households with income poverty in all of Colombia, which was extremely high. More critical were those in extreme income poverty: 60 percent of households in Sotar and 58 percent in Guapi. Poverty is closely related to low levels of education. In this case, two thirds of the heads of households did not complete the primary level of education, which, compared to the national average of 6.7 years of education (mid-secondary cycle) for the heads of households, is very low. Regardless of being a rural area, like in Sotar or Totor, shopping was the main source of food availability. This is a consequence of the survey selection made, as we selected households in rural areas with less than 1.5 hectares of land tenure, trying to include those more structurally poor. Although, 11.4 percent of Sotar's households' food availability is mainly from own production related to its peasant vocation, and in Totor 11.8 percent of households receives food from neighbors, in this case from the community, which is related to its traditional practices.

These findings have interesting implications for our notion of entitlements and access to food. Because markets are the major source of food, we assume that income more than land and networks are the most crucial factors for accessing food. This is partly explained by the fact that our survey selected respondents in rural areas where access to land was limited. Secondly, we find that sharing and reciprocity that normally take place in social networks only seems to have a modest impact on food provision, particularly in the urban areas. One explanation is that with no access to land, there is not much to put into the basket for exchange. Finally, governmental food aid programs as a source of food in urban areas and in rural areas only has a modest impact. One explanation might be that distribution and transportation are easier in cities than in peripheral rural areas.

In general terms, Guapi is the municipality with the highest coverage of social networks and the highest proportion of food insecurity.

¹⁰ According to the National Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia, April 2021.

The food security concept has been criticized for omitting political notions of power and control (Patel 2009), thus, a new concept of food sovereignty is now favored by many NGOs, human rights organizations and small-scale farmer groups (Carney 2011). However, both the concepts of food security and food sovereignty miss the consideration of institutional aspects when analyzing mechanisms of food insufficiency, insecurity or the absence of food security. On the other hand, some studies did not include other characteristics of food consumption, such as a food diversity diet, mealtimes, food choices, nutrient intakes and the effects in terms of malnutrition (i.e. undernutrition, overweight/obesity and micronutrient deficiencies). Thus, there are causes related to food insecurity which are not reported in some cases, so the situation might be underestimated. Our study, by approaching food security through its access, use and stability provides a more in-depth and contextual analysis of the various dimensions of food security. Therefore, we suggest that even though the food security concept has weaknesses, it still holds potential for including the analytical complexity that we were looking for. We aimed to expand the food security concept, particularly as it relates to conflict and reaches beyond its often-narrow focus on nutritional status, access as a means of availability and food prices, and food supply. This will enable analyses of mechanisms of conflict and food security, highlighting bundles of entitlements, informal networks and culture.

In our study we found that despite of the peace agreement and food assistance programs, this population in Cauca suffers from food insecurity measured through different approaches, like food access in terms of diversity of food consumption, food consumption score, number of meals and people's food security perceptions. However, one of the limitations of this study was not having the assessment of the nutritional status of this vulnerable population.

Entitlements—property rights, exchange entitlements, and social rights—are often studied individually, with the emphasis on formal aspects. Conflicts over land use, migration, and low penetration of social policies challenge such entitlements. While access is a key concept in the food security literature, few address bundles of entitlements or forms of access (Dulsrud & Kjærnes, 2022) as they play out in everyday life. If one entitlement fails (e.g., a poor harvest), are there others that replace or complement it (e.g., social rights)? Or are entitlements instead additive and excluding? A key issue here will be how different connections to food markets influence vulnerability and resistance to food insecurity, distinguishing between subsistence farming, households producing for the market, and households acting primarily as buyers of food. Among others, these situations will be affected differently by price changes.

Despite its evolution over decades of research, the existing literature on food security remains concentrated on singular understandings. For instance, in the 1970s, the food security literature primarily studied population growth and agriculture. Following the seminal work by Sen (1981), research then redirected its attention towards food access, as captured in the concept of *entitlements* (e.g., property rights, employment, and social rights). In more recent years, many studies have focused on climate change, including the biophysical and environmental aspects of food security (Westengen & Banik, 2016). Yet, throughout these shifts, this literature has mostly examined crosscutting issues in a discrete manner and has lacked an integrated approach that fully incorporates diverse concepts (Ingram, 2011). A multidimensional view is all the more urgent based on the challenges represented by conflictual impacts of climate change and environmental sustainability, among others. With its unitary focus on distinct ideas, existing research therefore provides policy makers with a fragmented, sometimes static, evidence base for food security programs, especially in areas affected by conflict.

Conclusions

The food security survey in Cauca, Colombia, by the most vulnerable households in rural Totoró and Sotaró and urban Popayán and Guapi, reveals interesting results. Some of the main findings are the following:

- There were great differences regarding our measures of food security
- There was a high prevalence of food insecurity among vulnerable households in the four municipalities.
- The number of meals per day is less than three in the households, with a low variety in the foods eaten in each meal, which is mainly a source of carbohydrates with low protein and micronutrient contents.
- The perception of food insecurity showed that food is not always available, therefore there is not enough to eat, and the main reason is lack of income.
- The main coping strategies when the income is reduced are reducing expenses and reducing the number of food items per meal.
- The main negative drivers identified for the number of meals per day were living in an urban area, having pregnant, lactating and disabled people in the household, indigenous and Afro-Colombian households, and lack of social networking. The positive drivers were a higher level of education of the head of the household, more than one person receiving income, receiving aid assistance, and having an equipped kitchen.
- The main negative drivers for the FIES were in the urban area, the positive drivers were a higher level of education of the head of the household, additional persons who receive income in the household, people with formal and permanent employment, and if the household has its kitchen equipped.
- This research highlights the importance of continued research on the drivers of food insecurity to contribute information for policymakers to develop strategies and interventions.
- There is a need to assess the nutritional status of the population living in food insecurity in those municipalities.

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Encuestador: Lea en voz alta: Nosotros quisiéramos preguntar sobre lo que usted comió en todos los momentos que comió. Empezaremos por la primera vez que usted comió algo. ¿Qué comidas fueron las más importantes? En los tiempos de comida incluya aquellos que usted (**el entrevistado**) comió solo, aquellos tiempos de comida que comió acompañado con otros miembros del hogar y aquellos que usted sirvió a otros miembros del hogar pero que usted no comió. Estamos interesados en todos los tiempos o momentos de comida como por ejemplo tiempo de consumo de café y galletas/pan/arepa, así como también comidas procesadas (incluyendo comidas rápidas).

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL ENTREVISTADOR: Los detalles sobre la alimentación deben relacionarse en secuencia, lo que significa que debe asegurarse que toda la información relacionada para el primer tiempo de comida (la primera vez que comió) debe estar registrada antes de pasar al segundo, tercero y otros eventos. Por favor use una lista por cada tiempo de comida, empezando por el primer tiempo de comida del día y continúe con el siguiente en orden consecutivo. Por favor pídale al entrevistado que recuerde lo que comió. Si falta algún “alimento importante” por favor pruebe para los otros alimentos. Pero no se espera que el entrevistador lea la lista completa. **Marque con una X los alimentos que mencionan. Si los alimentos / platos de comida mencionados no se encuentran en la lista, marque “otro” y luego especifique. Registre los refrigerios y las comidas completas. Si alguna persona solamente consumió una bebida (por ejemplo, café) y otros también comieron algo, regístrelo también como un tiempo de comida.**

A. Características de la alimentación del hogar Primera comida

1	¿A qué hora fue el primer tiempo de comida en su casa el día de ayer?	Hora __ : __
2	Productos elaborados	a. Arepa a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pan b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Empanadas c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Pan de bono d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pastel de pollo o carne e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ f. <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Cereales	a. Arroz, a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pasta b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Avena c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Trigo (harina de trigo) d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Maíz e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ f. <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Tubérculos y Plátano	a. Papa a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Yuca b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Plátano c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Arracacha d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ e. <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Verdura de hoja verde	a. Espinaca a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Acelga b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Habichuela c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tomate d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zanahoria e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Auyama f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pepino g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Remolacha h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Calabaza i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		J. Coliflor j. <input type="checkbox"/>

		k. Brócoli	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Lechuga	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Calabacín	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
		n. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	n. <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Granos y leguminosas	a. Soya	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Quinoa	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Lentejas	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Frijol	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Garbanzo	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Derivados de lácteos	a. Leche	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Queso	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Cuajada	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Yogurt	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Kumis	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Huevos, carnes y pescados	a. Huevo	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pollo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Carne	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Hígado	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pajarilla	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Menudencias	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pescado	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Frutas	a. Naranja	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Mandarina	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Mango	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Guayaba	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Papaya	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Granadilla	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Manzana	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Pera	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Banano	i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Uvas	j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Piña	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Curuba	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Durazno	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
		n. Ciruelas	n. <input type="checkbox"/>
		o. Melón	o. <input type="checkbox"/>
		p. Sandía/ Patilla	p. <input type="checkbox"/>

		q. Mora	q.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		r. Fresa	r.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		s. Lulo	s.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		t. Maracuyá	t.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		u. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	u.	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Productos de pastelería y postres	a. Galletas salinas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Galletas con crema	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Bizcochos	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tortas	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Dulces	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Postres	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Bocadillos	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Arequipe	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Chocolates	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro ¿Cuál?	j.	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Alimentos procesados	a. Salchichas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chorizo	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Salchichón	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Jamón	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Mortadela	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hamburguesas	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pizza	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Perro caliente	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Otro ¿Cuál?	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Otros platos de comida, ítems de alimentos, snacks, productos de paquete	a. Papa frita	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Patacones	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. De todito	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Chitos	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.a	¿Usted tomó alguna bebida con la comida o inmediatamente después?	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/> ↓
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/> p25
18	a. Agua de panela	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. Agua de panela con leche	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Café con leche	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. Café /Tinto	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e. Chocolate	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f. Limonada casera	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g. Gaseosa	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h. Jugo industrializado: Zoka, Hit	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	Agua	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>

			2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
20	Jugo de Fruta natural	_____ ¿Cuál? (es):		
22	Otros refrescos, jugo procesado	a. Zum	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. Fresco royal	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Té	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Aromática	d. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. Zumos	e. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f. <input type="checkbox"/>	
23	Otras bebidas. Por favor especifique (cerveza)	a. Cerveza	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. Chicha	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	
24	Líquidos deshidratantes elaborados	a. Sopa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. Caldo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Sancocho	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Changua	d. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e. <input type="checkbox"/>	
25	¿Todas las personas del hogar comieron en el momento de la comida, juntos o lo hicieron en diferentes momentos? Seleccione UNA RESPUESTA.	1. Todas las personas en el hogar	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2. Las mujeres y niños del hogar	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		3. Los niños en el hogar	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		4. Yo comí solo (a)	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		5. Los demás, pero yo no	5. <input type="checkbox"/>	
25.a	¿Qué personas comieron fuera del hogar?	_____		
		99. <input type="checkbox"/> NS/NR		
26	¿Quién cocinó? ENCUESTADOR: MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE INDIQUE EL ENTREVISTADO	a. Yo cocine	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. Abuela/madre	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Abuelo/Padre	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Nuera	d. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. Sobrina(o)	e. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. Hija (o)	f. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		g. Otra persona(s)¿cuál?	g. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		99. NS/NR		

27	Si no estaba solo, ¿Todas las personas de hogar consumieron la misma comida?	1. SI	1. <input type="checkbox"/> B
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
		88.No aplica	88. <input type="checkbox"/> B
		99.NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> B
28	Por favor explique:		
	<hr/> <hr/>		

B. Características de la alimentación del hogar Segunda comida

Encuestador: Si en p17 del control operativo registro 2 comidas pregunte el módulo C de lo contrario pase al módulo F.

1	¿A qué hora fue el segundo tiempo de comida en su casa el día de ayer?	Hora <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Productos elaborados	a. Arepa <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pan <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Empanadas <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Pan de bono <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pastel de pollo o carne <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Cereales	a. Arroz, <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pasta <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Avena <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Trigo (harina de trigo) <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Maíz <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Tubérculos y Plátano	a. Papa <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Yuca <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Plátano <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Arracacha <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Verdura de hoja verde	a. Espinaca <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Acelga <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Habichuela <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tomate <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zanahoria <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Auyama <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pepino <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Remolacha <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Calabaza <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Brócoli <input type="checkbox"/>		
l. Lechuga <input type="checkbox"/>		
m. Calabacín <input type="checkbox"/>		
n. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ <input type="checkbox"/>		
7	Granos y leguminosas	a. Soya <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Quinua <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Lentejas <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Frijol <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Garbanzo <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
		a. Leche <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Queso <input type="checkbox"/>

10	Derivados de lácteos	c. Cuajada	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Yogurt	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Kumis	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Huevos, carnes y pescados	a. Huevo	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pollo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Carne	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Hígado	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pajarilla	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Menudencias	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pescado	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Frutas	a. Naranja	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Mandarina	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Mango	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Guayaba	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Papaya	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Granadilla	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Manzana	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Pera	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Banano	i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Uvas	j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Piña	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Curuba	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Durazno	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
		n. Ciruelas	n. <input type="checkbox"/>
		o. Melón	o. <input type="checkbox"/>
		p. Sandia/ Patilla	p. <input type="checkbox"/>
		q. Mora	q. <input type="checkbox"/>
		r. Fresa	r. <input type="checkbox"/>
		s. Lulo	s. <input type="checkbox"/>
		t. Maracuyá	t. <input type="checkbox"/>
		u. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	u. <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	

14	Productos de pastelería y postres	a. Galletas salinas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Galletas con crema	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Bizcochos	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tortas	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Dulces	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Postres	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Bocadillos	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Arequipe	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Chocolates	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	j.	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Alimentos procesados	a. Salchichas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chorizo	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Salchichón	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Jamón	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Mortadela	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hamburguesas	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pizza	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Perro caliente	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		17	Otros platos de comida, ítems de alimentos, snacks, productos de paquete	a. Papa frita
b. Patacones	b.			<input type="checkbox"/>
c. De todito	c.			<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Chitos	d.			<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e.			<input type="checkbox"/>
17.a	¿Usted tomó alguna bebida con la comida o inmediatamente después?	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	a. Agua de panela	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. Agua de panela con leche	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Café con leche	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. Café /Tinto	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e. Chocolate	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f. Limonada casera	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g. Gaseosa	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h. Jugo industrializado: Zoka, Hit	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	Agua	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Jugo de Fruta natural	_____ cuál (s): <input type="checkbox"/>		
22	Otros refrescos, jugo procesado	a. Zum	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Fresco royal	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Té	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Aromática	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zumos	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>

23	Otras bebidas. Por favor especifique (cerveza)	a. Cerveza	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chicha	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Líquidos deshidratantes elaborados	a. Sopa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Caldo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Sancocho	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Changua	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
25	¿Todas las personas del hogar comieron en el momento de la comida, juntos o lo hicieron en diferentes momentos? Seleccione UNA RESPUESTA.	1. Todas las personas en el hogar	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Las mujeres y niños del hogar	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Los niños en el hogar	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Yo comí solo (a)	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Los demás, pero yo no	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
25.a	¿Qué personas comieron fuera del hogar?	_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	
		99. NS/NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	¿Quién cocinó? ENCUESTADOR: MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE INDIQUE EL ENTREVISTADO	a. Yo cocine	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Abuela/madre	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Abuelo/Padre	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Nuera	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Sobrina(o)	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hija (o)	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otra persona(s)¿cuál? _____	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
27	Si no estaba solo, ¿Todas las personas de hogar consumieron la misma comida?	1. Si <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		88.No aplica	88. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		99.NS/NR	99. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

28	Por favor explique

C. Características de la alimentación del hogar tercera comida

Encuestador: Si en p14 del control operativo registro 3 comidas pregunte el módulo D de lo contrario pase al módulo F.

1	¿A qué hora fue el tercer tiempo de comida en su casa el día de ayer?	Hora <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/>
2	Productos elaborados	a. Arepa <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pan <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Empanadas <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Pan de bono <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pastel de pollo o carne <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Cereales	a. Arroz, <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pasta <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Avena <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Trigo (harina de trigo) <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Maíz <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Tubérculos y Plátano	a. Papa <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Yuca <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Plátano <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Arracacha <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Verdura de hoja verde	a. Espinaca <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Acelga <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Habichuela <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tomate <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zanahoria <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Auyama <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pepino <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Remolacha <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Calabaza <input type="checkbox"/>
		J. Coliflor <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Granos y leguminosas	a. Soya <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Quinoa <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Lentejas <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Frijol <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Garbanzo <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____ <input type="checkbox"/>

10	Derivados de lácteos	a. Leche	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Queso	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Cuajada	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Yogurt	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Kumis	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Huevos, carnes y pescados	a. Huevo	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pollo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Carne	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Hígado	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pajarilla	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Menudencias	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pescado	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro ¿Cuál?	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Frutas	a. Naranja	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Mandarina	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Mango	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Guayaba	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Papaya	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Granadilla	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Manzana	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Pera	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Banano	i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Uvas	j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Piña	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Curuba	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Durazno	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
		n. Ciruelas	n. <input type="checkbox"/>
		o. Melón	o. <input type="checkbox"/>
		p. Sandía/ Patilla	p. <input type="checkbox"/>
		q. Mora	q. <input type="checkbox"/>
		r. Fresa	r. <input type="checkbox"/>
		s. Lulo	s. <input type="checkbox"/>
		t. Maracuyá	t. <input type="checkbox"/>
		u. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	u. <input type="checkbox"/>
		a. Galletas salinas	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Galletas con crema	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Bizcochos	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tortas	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Dulces	e. <input type="checkbox"/>

14	Productos de pastelería y postres	f. Postres	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Bocadillos	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Arequipe	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Chocolates	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro ¿Cuál?	j.	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Alimentos procesados	a. Salchichas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chorizo	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Salchichón	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Jamón	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Mortadela	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hamburguesas	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pizza	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Perro caliente	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Otro ¿Cuál?	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Otros platos de comida, ítems de alimentos, snacks, productos de paquete	a. Papa frita	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Patacones	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. De todito	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Chitos	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.a	¿Usted tomó alguna bebida con la comida o inmediatamente después?	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	a. Agua de panela	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. Agua de panela con leche	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Café con leche	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. Café /Tinto	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e. Chocolate	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f. Limonada casera	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g. Gaseosa	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h. Jugo industrializado: Zoka, Hit	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	Agua	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Jugo de Fruta natural	_____ cuál (s):		<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Otros refrescos, jugo procesado	a. Zum	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Fresco royal	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Té	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Aromática	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zumos	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		a. Cerveza	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>

23	Otras bebidas. Por favor especifique (cerveza)	b. Chicha	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Líquidos deshidratantes elaborados	a. Sopa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Caldo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Sancocho	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Changua	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
25	¿Todas las personas del hogar comieron en el momento de la comida, juntos o lo hicieron en diferentes momentos? Seleccione UNA RESPUESTA.	1. Todas las personas en el hogar	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Las mujeres y niños del hogar	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Los niños en el hogar	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Yo comí solo (a)	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Los demás, pero yo no	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
25.a	¿Qué personas comieron fuera del hogar?	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	¿Quién cocinó? ENCUESTADOR: MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE INDIQUE EL ENTREVISTADO	a. Yo cocine	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Abuela/madre	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Abuelo/Padre	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Nuera	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Sobrina(o)	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hija (o)	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otra persona(s)¿cuál?	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
27	Si no estaba solo, ¿Todas las personas de hogar consumieron la misma comida?	1. SI	1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
		88.No aplica	88. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID
		<input type="checkbox"/> 99.NS/NR	99. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID
	Por favor explique		<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

28

D. Características de la alimentación del hogar Segunda comida

Encuestador: Si en p17 del control operativo registro 4 comidas pregunte el módulo D de lo contrario pase al módulo F.

1	¿A qué hora fue el cuarto tiempo de comida en su casa el día de ayer?	Hora <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Productos elaborados	a. Arepa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pan	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Empanadas	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Pan de bono	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pastel de pollo o carne	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Cereales	a. Arroz,	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pasta	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Avena	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Trigo (harina de trigo)	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Maíz	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Tubérculos y Plátano	a. Papa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Yuca	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Plátano	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Arracacha	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál?	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Verdura de hoja verde	a. Espinaca	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Acelga	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Habichuela	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tomate	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zanahoria	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Auyama	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pepino	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Remolacha	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Calabaza	i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		J. Coliflor	j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Brócoli	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Lechuga	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Calabacín	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
		n. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	n. <input type="checkbox"/>
		7	Granos y leguminosas
b. Quinua	b. <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Lentejas	c. <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Frijol	d. <input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Garbanzo	e. <input type="checkbox"/>		
f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f. <input type="checkbox"/>		
		a. Leche	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Queso	b. <input type="checkbox"/>

10	Derivados de lácteos	c. Cuajada	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Yogurt	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Kumis	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Huevos, carnes y pescados	a. Huevo	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pollo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Carne	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Hígado	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pajarilla	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Menudencias	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pescado	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Otro ¿Cuál?	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Frutas	a. Naranja	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Mandarina	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Mango	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Guayaba	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Papaya	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Granadilla	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Manzana	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Pera	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Banano	i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Uvas	j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Piña	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Curuba	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Durazno	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
n. Ciruelas	n. <input type="checkbox"/>		
o. Melón	o. <input type="checkbox"/>		
p. Sandía/ Patilla	p. <input type="checkbox"/>		
q. Mora	q. <input type="checkbox"/>		
r. Fresa	r. <input type="checkbox"/>		
s. Lulo	s. <input type="checkbox"/>		
t. Maracuyá	t. <input type="checkbox"/>		
u. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	u. <input type="checkbox"/>		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	

14	Productos de pastelería y postres	a. Galletas salinas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Galletas con crema	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Bizcochos	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tortas	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Dulces	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Postres	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Bocadillos	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Arequipe	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Chocolates	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro ¿Cuál?	j.	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Alimentos procesados	a. Salchichas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chorizo	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Salchichón	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Jamón	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Mortadela	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hamburguesas	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pizza	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Perro caliente	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Otro ¿Cuál?	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		17	Otros platos de comida, ítems de alimentos, snacks, productos de paquete	a. Papa frita
b. Patacones	b.			<input type="checkbox"/>
c. De todito	c.			<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Chitos	d.			<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Otro ¿Cuál?	e.			<input type="checkbox"/>
17.a	¿Usted tomó alguna bebida con la comida o inmediatamente después?	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	a. Agua de panela	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. Agua de panela con leche	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Café con leche	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. Café /Tinto	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e. Chocolate	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f. Limonada casera	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g. Gaseosa	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h. Jugo industrializado: Zoka, Hit	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i. Otro ¿Cuál?	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	Agua	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Jugo de Fruta natural	_____ cuál (s): <input type="checkbox"/>		
22	Otros refrescos, jugo procesado	a. Zum	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Fresco royal	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Té	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Aromática	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zumos	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>

23	Otras bebidas. Por favor especifique (cerveza)	a. Cerveza	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chicha	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Líquidos deshidratantes elaborados	a. Sopa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Caldo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Sancocho	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Changua	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
25	¿Todas las personas del hogar comieron en el momento de la comida, juntos o lo hicieron en diferentes momentos? Seleccione UNA RESPUESTA.	1. Todas las personas en el hogar	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Las mujeres y niños del hogar	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Los niños en el hogar	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Yo comí solo (a)	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Los demás, pero yo no	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
25.a	¿Qué personas comieron fuera del hogar?	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	¿Quién cocinó? ENCUESTADOR: MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE INDIQUE EL ENTREVISTADO	a. Yo cocine	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Abuela/madre	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Abuelo/Padre	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Nuera	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Sobrina(o)	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hija (o)	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otra persona(s)¿cuál?	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>		
27	Si no estaba solo, ¿Todas las personas de hogar consumieron la misma comida?	1. SI	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		88.No aplica	88. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99.NS/NR <input type="checkbox"/>	99. <input type="checkbox"/>

28	Por favor explique
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

E. Características de la alimentación del hogar Segunda comida

Encuestador: Si en p17 del control operativo registro 5 comidas pregunte el módulo E de lo contrario pase al módulo F.

1	¿A qué hora fue el quinto tiempo de comida en su casa el día de ayer?	Hora __ : __	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Productos elaborados	a. Arepa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pan	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Empanadas	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Pan de bono	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Pastel de pollo o carne	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Cereales	a. Arroz,	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Pasta	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Avena	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Trigo (harina de trigo)	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Maíz	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Tubérculos y Plátano	a. Papa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Yuca	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Plátano	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Arracacha	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál?	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Verdura de hoja verde	a. Espinaca	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Acelga	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Habichuela	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tomate	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zanahoria	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Auyama	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pepino	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Remolacha	h. <input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Calabaza	i. <input type="checkbox"/>
		J. Coliflor	j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Brócoli	k. <input type="checkbox"/>
		l. Lechuga	l. <input type="checkbox"/>
		m. Calabacín	m. <input type="checkbox"/>
		n. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	n. <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Granos y leguminosas	a. Soya	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Quinua	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Lentejas	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Frijol	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Garbanzo	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	f. <input type="checkbox"/>

14	Productos de pastelería y postres	a. Galletas salinas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Galletas con crema	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Bizcochos	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Tortas	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Dulces	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Postres	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Bocadillos	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Arequipe	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Chocolates	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		j. Otro ¿Cuál?	j.	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Alimentos procesados	a. Salchichas	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chorizo	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Salchichón	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Jamón	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Mortadela	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hamburguesas	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Pizza	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h. Perro caliente	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		i. Otro ¿Cuál?	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		17	Otros platos de comida, ítems de alimentos, snacks, productos de paquete	a. Papa frita
b. Patacones	b.			<input type="checkbox"/>
c. De todito	c.			<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Chitos	d.			<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Otro ¿Cuál?	e.			<input type="checkbox"/>
17.a	¿Usted tomó alguna bebida con la comida o inmediatamente después?	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	a. Agua de panela	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. Agua de panela con leche	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Café con leche	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. Café /Tinto	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	e. Chocolate	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	f. Limonada casera	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	g. Gaseosa	g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	h. Jugo industrializado: Zoka, Hit	h.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	i. Otro ¿Cuál?	i.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	Agua	1. Si	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Jugo de Fruta natural	_____ cuál (s): <input type="checkbox"/>		
22	Otros refrescos, jugo procesado	a. Zum	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Fresco royal	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Té	c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Aromática	d.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Zumos	e.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Otro ¿Cuál?	f.	<input type="checkbox"/>

23	Otras bebidas. Por favor especifique (cerveza)	a. Cerveza	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Chicha	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Líquidos deshidratantes elaborados	a. Sopa	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Caldo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Sancocho	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Changua	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Otro ¿Cuál? _____	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
25	¿Todas las personas del hogar comieron en el momento de la comida, juntos o lo hicieron en diferentes momentos? Seleccione UNA RESPUESTA.	1. Todas las personas en el hogar	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Las mujeres y niños del hogar	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Los niños en el hogar	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Yo comí solo (a)	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Los demás, pero yo no	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
25.a	¿Qué personas comieron fuera del hogar?	_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	
		99. NS/NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	¿Quién cocinó? ENCUESTADOR: MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE INDIQUE EL ENTREVISTADO	a. Yo cocine	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Abuela/madre	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Abuelo/Padre	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Nuera	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Sobrina(o)	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Hija (o)	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. Otra persona(s)¿cuál?	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>		
27	Si no estaba solo, ¿Todas las personas de hogar consumieron la misma comida?	1. SI	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		88.No aplica	88. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99.NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>

28	Por favor explique
	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>

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F1

LEA EN VOZ ALTA: A continuación, se realizarán algunas preguntas de seguimiento de lo que comió ayer.

1	Si el día de ayer no realizó ninguna comida: ¿Cuál fue la razón por la que no consumieron ninguna comida en su hogar ayer?	a. No había alimentos disponibles para comer	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Los miembros del hogar comieron fuera del hogar	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Otras, ¿Cuál? _____	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. responde/No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	¿Alguno de los adultos del hogar comió fuera del hogar ayer?	1. Si, por favor indique las personas _____	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. No responde/No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	¿Alguno de los niños (de 14 años o menores de 14 años) en el hogar comió alguna comida fuera del hogar ayer?	a. Si, en el colegio- al medio día	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Si, en el colegio – desayuno o refrigerio	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Si, comida traída al hogar	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Si, en el hogar de otras personas en el municipio/barrio/ vereda	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
		e. Si, en el trabajo	e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Si, en otros lugares	f. <input type="checkbox"/>
		g. No	g. <input type="checkbox"/>
		88. No relevante	88. <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	La epidemia del COVID-19 afecto la alimentación en el colegio:	1. Ahora ellos no reciben comida del todo	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Ahora ellos reciben menos comida	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Ahora envían los alimentos a la casa	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	¿Hay alguna mujer embarazada o lactante en el hogar?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> p8

		99. No responde/ No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/> p8
5.a	Cuántas están:	a. Embarazada	_ _
		lactante	_ _
6.	¿cuántas veces ella comió ayer?	1. Número total de tiempos de comida (veces que comió)	_ _
		99. No responde/ No sabe	99.
7.	¿Ayer ella tuvo provisiones extra de alimentos?	1. Si, más alimentos	1.
		2. Si, alimentaciones especiales, / cuál plato _____	2.
		3. No, ella tuvo alimentación normal	3.
		99. No responde/ No sabe	99.
8.	¿Hay algún niño menor de 2 años en el hogar?	1. Si	1. ↓
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> p10
		99. No responde/ No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/> p10
9.	¿Qué edad tiene?	_ _ _	meses
10.	¿El niño(a) recibió leche materna ayer?	1. Si	1.
		2. No	2.
		99. No responde/ No sabe	99.
11.	¿Alguno de los miembros del hogar estuvo enfermo ayer?	1.Si	1. ↓
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> p13
		3. No responde/ No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/> p13

11.a	¿Quién?	a. Marido o esposa	a. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. Hijo	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. Padres o madre	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. Otro, ¿Cuál? _____	d. <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Si la respuesta a la pregunta 11 fue si, La persona (s) que estuvo/estuvieron enferma(s) , realizaron consume regular de comida/ comida o alimentos especial, o el (ella) no comió del todo?	1. Consumo comida regular	1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No comió	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Comida especial, cuál _____	3. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. No responde/ No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13.	¿Ayer fue un día común y corriente en términos del consumo de alimentos en el hogar?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p14 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No,	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
		3. No responde/ No sabe	3. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p14
13.a	Por favor explica por qué no	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14.	El día de ayer le faltó algún alimento para preparar de forma adecuada las comidas	1.Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
		2.No, nada en particular	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p15
		99.No responde/ No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p15
14.a	Especifique	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	¿La cantidad de alimentos disponibles en su hogar ayer fue suficiente para alimentar a todas las personas en el hogar?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		99.Ns/ Nr	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

F. Acceso a alimentos

LEA EN VOZ ALTA. Las siguientes preguntas están dirigidas a conocer cómo fue el acceso a los alimentos en su hogar durante el último mes.

Entrevistador: Tener en cuenta que las columnas hacen referencia a consumo diario, semanal, al mes, etc. **Seleccione una única respuesta por fila**

1. En el último mes con qué frecuencia- cuantas veces en su hogar consumió los siguientes alimentos

Encuestador: tenga en cuenta que es el grupo alimentario hacer énfasis de que es los alimentos en general no uno específico.

Grupos de alimentos	Más de una vez al día	Una vez al día (6-7 veces en la semana)	3-5 Veces a la semana	1-2 Veces la semana	2-3 Veces al mes	Una vez al mes	No lo consumió en el último mes, pero esto es raro.	Nosotros nunca consumimos este tipo de alimento	NS/NR
A. Arroz, harina de trigo, pasta, avena. Papa, yuca, Plátano, arracacha	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
B. Tomate, cebolla, arveja, zanahoria, ahuyama, espinaca, acelga, pepino, coliflor,	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
C. Frutas (guayaba, mango, piña, papaya, banano, naranja, mandarina, etc.)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
D. Carne (pollo, carne de res, vísceras, pescado, etc.)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
E. Huevo (de gallina o codorniz)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
F. Leguminosas: Lentejas, frijol, garbanzo, etc.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

F. Acceso a alimentos

LEA EN VOZ ALTA. Las siguientes preguntas están dirigidas a conocer cómo fue el acceso a los alimentos en su hogar durante el último mes.

Entrevistador: Tener en cuenta que las columnas hacen referencia a consumo diario, semanal, al mes, etc. Seleccione una única respuesta por fila

1. En el último mes con qué frecuencia- cuantas veces en su hogar consumió los siguientes alimentos

Encuestador: tenga en cuenta que es el grupo alimentario hacer énfasis de que es los alimentos en general no uno específico.

Grupos de alimentos	Más de una vez al día	Una vez al día (6-7 veces en la semana)	3-5 Veces a la semana	1-2 Veces la semana	2-3 Veces al mes	Una vez al mes	No lo consumió en el último mes, pero esto es raro.	Nosotros nunca consumimos este tipo de alimento	NS/NR
G. Lácteos (leche, queso, kumis, yogurt, cuajada)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
H. Aceite, mantequilla, margarina, mayonesa, etc.,	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
I. Azúcar, panela, bocadillo	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
J. Arepas, pan galletas. Empanadas, carantanta, envueltos	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
K. Hamburguesas, Salchichas, Perros calientes, mortadela, jamón.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
L. Sardinas, atún (enlatados)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
M. Sopa, Sancocho	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

F. Acceso a alimentos

LEA EN VOZ ALTA. Las siguientes preguntas están dirigidas a conocer cómo fue el acceso a los alimentos en su hogar durante el último mes.

Entrevistador: Tener en cuenta que las columnas hacen referencia a consumo diario, semanal, al mes, etc. Seleccione una única respuesta por fila

1. En el último mes con qué frecuencia- cuantas veces en su hogar consumió los siguientes alimentos

Encuestador: tenga en cuenta que es el grupo alimentario hacer énfasis de que es los alimentos en general no uno específico.

Grupos de alimentos	Más de una vez al día	Una vez al día (6-7 veces en la semana)	3-5 Veces a la semana	1-2 Veces la semana	2-3 Veces al mes	Una vez al mes	No lo consumió en el último mes, pero esto es raro.	Nosotros nunca consumimos este tipo de alimento	NS/NR
N. Maizena, avena, mazamorra	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
O. Bienestarina	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
P. Chocolate, café, agua de panela con leche	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
Q. Gaseosas, refrescos maltas y jugos industriales	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
R. Agua (en botella o de la llave)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

G. Acceso a alimentos 2			
1	¿Alguien del hogar consumió estos alimentos?	1. Si	1. ↓
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. No responde/No sabe	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Los alimentos fueron consumidos por:	1. Todos en el hogar en igual cantidad	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Todos en el hogar, pero no en iguales cantidades	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Algunos del hogar en diferentes cantidades	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Si G2, 2. no es en iguales cantidades , o no del todo, especifique quienes no lo consumieron.	a. 1. Hombres adultos	a. <input type="checkbox"/>
		b. 2. Mujeres adultas	b. <input type="checkbox"/>
		c. 3. Niños	c. <input type="checkbox"/>
		d. 4. Niñas	d. <input type="checkbox"/>

H. Adquisición de alimentos

1. Ahora nosotros deseáramos saber cómo adquirió los alimentos durante el último mes. Para cada grupo de alimentos díganos como lo adquirió.

	a. De la propia huerta	b. Ganado propio o aves de corral	c. Cultivos propios de la siembra del campo	d. Cultivos de siembra en terreno arrendado	e. Ganado y aves de corral producto de terreno arrendado	f. Caza o pesca	g. Adquirido por uso de tierra común de la comunidad	h. Otros programas gubernamentales por j. ICBF, Alcaldía u ONGs	i. Otra compra en almacén o supermercado	j. Mercado, plaza de mercado	k. Vecinos, familiares, iglesia	l. No aplica	m. re n
Arroz, harina de trigo, pasta, avena, pasta. Papa, yuca, Plátano, arracacha	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Tomate, cebolla, arveja, zanahoria, ahuyama, espinaca, acelga, pepino, coliflor,	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Carne (pollo, carne de res, vísceras, pescado, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Huevos	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Leguminosas: Lentejas, frijol, garbanzo, etc.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Arepas, pan, galletas,	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	

H. Adquisición de alimentos

1. Ahora nosotros deseáramos saber cómo adquirió los alimentos durante el último mes. Para cada grupo de alimentos díganos como lo adquirió.

	a. De la propia huerta	b. Ganado propio o aves de corral	c. Cultivos propios de la siembra del campo	d. Cultivos de siembra en terreno arrendado	e. Ganado y aves de corral producto de terreno arrendado	f. Caza o pesca	g. Adquirido por uso de tierra común de la comunidad	h. Otros programas gubernamentales por j. ICBF, Alcaldía u ONGs	i. Otra compra en almacén o supermercado	j. Mercado, plaza de mercado	k. Vecinos, familiares, iglesia	l. No aplica	m
bizcochos, Empanadas, carantanta, envueltos y otros													
Sardinas, atún (enlatados)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	88. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Frutas (guayaba, mango, piña, papaya, banano, naranja, mandarina, etc.)	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	88. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Lácteos como leche, queso, kumis, yogur, cuajada etc.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	88. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Hamburguesas, Salchichas, Perros calientes, mortadela, jamón	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	88. <input type="checkbox"/>		

H. Adquisición de alimentos

1. Ahora nosotros deseáramos saber cómo adquirió los alimentos durante el último mes. Para cada grupo de alimentos díganos como lo adquirió.

	a. De la propia huerta	b. Ganado propio o aves de corral	c. Cultivos propios de la siembra del campo	d. Cultivos de siembra en terreno arrendado	e. Ganado y aves de corral producto de terreno arrendado	f. Caza o pesca	g. Adquirido por uso de tierra común de la comunidad	h. Otros programas gubernamentales por j. ICBF, Alcaldía u ONGs	i. Otra compra en almacén o supermercado	j. Mercado, plaza de mercado	k. Vecinos, familiares, iglesia	l. No aplica	m. re n
Sopa, Sancocho	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Maizena, avena, mazamorra	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bienestarina	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Chocolate, café, agua de panela con leche	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Gaseosas, maltas y jugos industrializados	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Agua (en botella o de la llave)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88. <input type="checkbox"/>	

I. Percepción				
1.	¿Los alimentos siempre están disponibles para comprarlos en la cantidad que usted considera?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
2.	En una escala donde 1 No hay problema, 2 es algunas veces problema y 3 siempre problema, Como califica la cantidad en la que encuentra los alimentos	①	②	③
3.	¿Los alimentos siempre están disponibles para comprarlos con la calidad que usted considera?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
4.	En una escala donde 1 No hay problema, 2 es algunas veces problema y 3 siempre problema, Como califica la cantidad en la que encuentra los alimentos	①	②	③
5.	¿Los alimentos siempre están disponibles para comprarlos al precio que usted considera?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p7i	
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
6.	En una escala donde 1 No hay problema, 2 es algunas veces problema y 3 siempre problema, Como califica la cantidad en la que encuentra los alimentos	①	②	③
7.	No es disponible porque:	1. Inundaciones o verano que daña los cultivos	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2. Derrumbes o inundaciones que afectan el transporte de los alimentos.	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		3. Paros que afectan el transporte de los alimentos	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		4. Otras ¿cuáles? _____	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
8.	Tomando todas las fuentes en conjunto (¿usted siempre tiene suficientes alimentos para comer?).	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> p10	
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	
9.	¿Cuáles las razones principales por las que tiene pocos alimentos para comer? ENCUESTADOR: MARQUE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE INDIQUE EL ENTREVISTADO	a. Nosotros siempre tenemos suficiente	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. Demasiado poquito porque:	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Sequias/inundación	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Desempleo	d. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. En general falta de ingresos	e. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. Enfermedad	f. <input type="checkbox"/>	
g. Otros ¿Cuál?	g. <input type="checkbox"/>			
	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>		

10.	¿Alguno de los miembros habituales del hogar tiene una cuenta bancaria?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>

J. Inseguridad Alimentaria			
ESCALA DE INSEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA BASADA EN LA EXPERIENCIA Unidad de referencia - Hogar			
1	. Ahora nos gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas relacionadas con la alimentación.		
a.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que usted u otra persona en su hogar se ha preocupado por no tener suficientes alimentos para comer por falta de dinero u otros recursos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que no haya podido comer alimentos saludables y nutritivos por falta de dinero u otros recursos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que usted u otra persona en su hogar haya comido poca variedad de alimentos por falta de dinero u otros recursos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que usted u otra persona en su hogar hayan tenido que dejar de desayunar, almorzar o cenar porque no había suficiente dinero u otros recursos para obtener alimentos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que usted u otra persona en su hogar haya comido menos de lo que pensaba que debía comer por falta de dinero u otros recursos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que su hogar se haya quedado sin alimentos por falta de dinero u otros recursos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que usted u otra persona en su hogar haya sentido hambre, pero no comió porque no había suficiente dinero u otros recursos para obtener alimentos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Durante los últimos 30 días, ¿ha habido algún momento en que usted u otra persona en su hogar haya dejado de comer todo un día por falta de dinero u otros recursos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2.No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>

K. Programas de ayudas alimentarias

Encuestador: LEA EN VOZ ALTA. Ahora nosotros tenemos unas preguntas relacionadas con los programas de ayuda alimentaria (suministro de alimentos) del gobierno y otras organizaciones

1. ¿Usted está consciente, conoce o es beneficiario de los programas o acciones de ayuda alimentaria para que los hogares tengan suficientes alimentos en su hogar?		1. Conoce	2. Beneficiario	3. Con el bono usted compra
a.	Familias en acción (incluye control en salud y nutrición para los niños menores de 7 años)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b.	Ingreso solidario	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
c.	Programas para población desplazada (con distribución de alimentos)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
d.	Programas de control prenatal	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
e.	El bono de compensación por el COVID-19 del desayuno escolar, almuerzo o refrigerio escolares.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Leche b. <input type="checkbox"/> Frutas c. <input type="checkbox"/> Galletas d. <input type="checkbox"/> Huevo e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yogurt/kumis/queso f. <input type="checkbox"/> Pan /arepa/ g. <input type="checkbox"/> Otros. _____
f.	FAMIs (paquete alimentario)- ICBF (lo recibe en el hogar por el COVID-19)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
g.	Bienestarina	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
h.	Paquete de ayuda alimentaria por emergencias (para población desplazada por emergencias naturales o eventos sociales)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
i.	Distribución de alimentos en su comunidad por organizaciones privadas o fundaciones o la iglesia, etc.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
j.	Ayuda alimentaria dada para los niños /mujeres/ población con limitaciones físicas/ población desplazada	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
k.	Otros (ejemplo pensión, subsidio agrícola), especifique _____	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No↓	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Si 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
L. Programas de ayudas alimentarias_2				

1	En su opinión cuál de esas iniciativas es la que le da más beneficio para su hogar en términos de disponer de alimentos en la cantidad y calidad y a tiempo.	1. El más importante _____	
		2 nd más importante _____	
		3 rd más importante _____	
		99. No recibió ayuda	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mod M
2	Teniendo en cuenta todos los programas. ¿Usted considera que suministran satisfactoriamente los alimentos en cantidad y cantidad suficiente para cubrir los requerimientos de nutrientes de los miembros de su hogar?	1. Si.	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Suministran muy poco	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Pobre calidad	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. No es lo suficiente regular, no es frecuente	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Otros, especifique _____	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
		88. No relevante	88. <input type="checkbox"/>
99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>		

M. Actividades agrícolas							
LEER EN VOZ ALTA A continuación hablaremos sobre actividades agrícolas del hogar							
1	¿Está usted u otros miembros del hogar directamente se han involucrados en actividades agrícolas?	1. Sí	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓				
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N				
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N				
2	¿En qué forma?	a. Huerta casera	a. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		b. Tierra propia trabajada por miembros del hogar	b. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		c. Terreno alquilado.	c. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		d. Parcela	d. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		e. Terreno en usufructo o posesión	e. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		f. Tierra comunal	f. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		g. Propietario de animales, favor especificar	g. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		h. Trabajador como jornalero agrícola	h. <input type="checkbox"/>				
	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>					
3.	Si cultiva su propia tierra, tierra alquilada o con parcela, ¿cuánta tierra cultiva?	Especifique cuánta y la unidad de medida	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> _ _ _ _ </td> <td>cantidad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td>unidad</td> </tr> </table>	_ _ _ _	cantidad	_____	unidad
		_ _ _ _	cantidad				
_____	unidad						
4.	En su tierra agrícola, ¿ha enfrentado algún cambio en las condiciones climáticas que afecte el rendimiento / productividad de los cultivos?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓				
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p6				
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> p6				
4.a	¿Cómo?	_____					
5.	¿Cómo afectó su acceso a los alimentos?	a. Mejores rendimientos	a. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		b. Menos producción / cosecha	b. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		c. Menos No. de días laborables	c. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		d. Bajos ingresos	d. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		e. Pérdida de bienes / activos	e. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		f. Enfermedad	f. <input type="checkbox"/>				
		g. Otro	g. <input type="checkbox"/>				
	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>					
6.	¿Conoce algún apoyo gubernamental para reducir el impacto del cambio climático en el rendimiento de los cultivos, la producción o la seguridad alimentaria de los hogares?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓				
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N				
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> N				

6.a	¿Cuál?	_____	
7.	¿Ha recibido alguna ayuda de estos programas?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>

N.
Ahora tenemos algunas preguntas sobre su hogar

1	Incluido(a) usted, adultos y niños, ¿Cuántas personas conforman actualmente su hogar?	Número de personas	
4	¿Cuántas personas en su hogar son...?	a. Menores de 5 años	
		b. Entre 5 y 11 años	
		c. Entre 12 y 17 años	
		d. Adultos de 18 a 69 años	
		e. Más de 70 años	
5.	¿Hay alguna persona discapacitada en su hogar?	1. Si	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	De los niños entre 5 y 17 años, ¿cuántos asisten a establecimiento educativo / colegio / escuela?		99. <input type="checkbox"/> Ninguno
7.	¿Con cuál de las siguientes etnias se identifica	1. Mestiza	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Negra	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Afrocolombiana,	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Raizal,	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Palenquera	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
		6. Indígena	6. <input type="checkbox"/>
		7. Gitana	7. <input type="checkbox"/>
		8. Otra, ¿Cuál? _	8. <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	¿Durante el último año, algunas personas han llegado a vivir a su hogar de otros lugares?	1. No	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Si, llegamos todos en el último año	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Si, algunas personas llegaron en el último año	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	¿Cuántas personas en su hogar reciben algún ingreso?		99. <input type="checkbox"/> Ninguno
10.	¿Quién toma las <u>decisiones sobre los gastos</u> en el hogar? UNICA RESPUESTA	1. Usted (la entrevistado(a))	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Entre los dos	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Otra mujer en el hogar	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Otro hombre en el hogar	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Jefe de familia (masculino femenino)	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>	

11.	Entre las personas que trabajan, ¿cuántas trabajan como:	a. Obrero o empleado de empresa privada			
		b. Obrero o empleado del gobierno			
		c. Empleado doméstico			
		d. Trabajador por cuenta propia			
		e. Trabajador familiar sin remuneración o peón			
		f. Otros			
		99. No sabe / No responde			
		a. Autoempleado (agricultura, comercio, otros)			
12.	Dentro de las personas que trabajan, especifique cuántas tienen acuerdos laborales como:	b. Empleo permanente			
		c. Trabajo ocasional			
		d. Trabajo por contrato			
		e. Otro,			
		f. Sin relevancia			
		99. NS/NR			
		13.	¿Alguien en el hogar trabaja fuera del departamento / ciudad / vereda?	1. Si, todo el año	
2. Si, parte del año					2.
3. No					3.
99. NS/NR					99.
14.	¿Cuál es el nivel educativo del jefe de hogar? UNICA RESPUESTA	1. Analfabeta			1.
		2. Alfabetizado (por debajo de primaria)			2.
		3. Básica primaria (incompleta)			3.
		4. Básica primaria (completa)			4.
		5. Básica secundaria (incompleta)			5.
		6. Básica secundaria (completa)			6.
		7. Media (hasta grado 12 completo)			7.
		8. Arriba de educación media			8.
		99. NS/NR			99.

O. CARACTERISTICAS DE LA VIVIENDA			
1.	¿Qué tipo de vivienda es esta:	1. Casa 2. Departamento 3. Habitación en vivienda compartida 4. Vivienda indígena 5. Otro, (tienda, carro, barco, cueva, estructura natural)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
2.	¿Cuál es el material predominante del techo de esta vivienda?	1. Teja o lámina de hierro 2. Tejas de barro 3. Asbesto (eternil) 4. Concreto 5. Latas 6. Paja 7. Otros, ¿Cuál?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
3.	¿Cuál es el material predominante de las paredes de esta vivienda?	1. Bloque, ladrillo, piedra, madera pulida 2. Tapia pisada, adobe 3. Bahareque revocado 4. Bahareque sin revocar 5. Madera burda, tabla, tablón 6. Material prefabricado 7. Guadua, caña, esterilla, otro vegetal 8. Zinc, tela, carbón, latas 9. Sin paredes 10. Otro, ¿Cuál?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 10. <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	¿Cuál es el material predominante de los pisos de esta vivienda?	1. Tierra, arena 2. Cemento, gravilla 3. Madera burda, tabla, tablón, otro vegetal 4. Baldosa, ladrillo, vinisol, otros materiales sintéticos 5. Mármol 6. Madera pulida 7. Alfombra o tapete de pared a pared 8. Wood 9. Otro, ¿Cuál? _	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	¿Cuál es la PRINCIPAL fuente de agua para BEBER del hogar?	1. Acueducto público 2. Acueducto comunal o veredal 3. Pozo con bomba 4. Pozo sin bomba, aljibe, jagüey o barreno 5. Agua lluvia 6. Río, quebrada, nacimiento o manantial 7. Pila pública 8. Carrotanque 9. Aguatero 10. Agua embotellada o en bolsa	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 10. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	¿Tiene instalaciones para cocinar en el interior, cocina al aire libre o carece de instalaciones para cocinar? ENCUESTADOR(A): Espere respuesta	1. Instalaciones de cocina en el interior 2. Instalaciones de cocina en el patio 3. Sin instalaciones para cocinar 4. Otro. ¿Cual? _ 99. NS/NR	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 99. <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	¿Qué energía o combustible utilizan principalmente para cocinar? ENCUESTADOR(A): Espere respuesta	1. Electricidad 2. Gas natural conectado a red pública 3. Petróleo, gasolina, kerosén, alcohol 4. Gas propano (en cilindro o pipeta) 5. Carbón mineral 6. Leña, madera 7. Carbón de leña 8. Material de desecho 9. Otro, ¿Cuál?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/>
		1. Inodoro conectado a	1. <input type="checkbox"/>

8.	¿Con qué tipo de servicio sanitario cuenta el hogar?	2. Alcantarillado	2.		
		3. Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico	3.		
		4. Inodoro sin conexión	4.		
		5. Letrina	5.		
		6. Bajamar	6.		
		7. No tiene servicio sanitario	7.		
		9.	¿Cómo eliminan principalmente las basuras en este hogar?	1. La recogen los servicios del aseo	1.
ENCUESTADOR(A): Espere respuesta	2. La tiran a un río, quebrada, caño o laguna	2.			
	3. La tiran a un patio, lote, zanja o baldío	3.			
	4. La queman	4.			
	5. La entierran	5.			
	6. La recoge un servicio informal (zorra, carreta, etc.)	6.			
	99. NS/NR	7.			
10.	¿Incluyendo sala y comedor, de cuántos cuartos o piezas dispone este hogar (excluya cuartos arrendados a otros hogares, cocina, baños, garajes y cuartos destinados a negocios)?				
11.	¿En cuántos de esos cuartos duermen habitualmente las personas en este hogar?				

1	¿Puede estimar el ingreso mensual total de su hogar? Encuestador: Si la cantidad se da por año, divida entre 12 y marque la categoría correspondiente	\$ _____ 99. <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe / No responde																														
2.	¿Qué tan estable es este ingreso a lo largo de año?:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Muy estable (o sea casi siempre es igual todos los meses)</td> <td>1. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Más o menos</td> <td>2. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. No es estable</td> <td>3. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	1. Muy estable (o sea casi siempre es igual todos los meses)	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Más o menos	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. No es estable	3. <input type="checkbox"/>																								
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3. No es estable	3. <input type="checkbox"/>																															
3.	En promedio, ¿cuántos son los gastos mensuales que el hogar tiene en:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a. Alimentos (preparados y no preparados)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Vestuario / Artículos para el aseo (personal, hogar)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Salud / Educación</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Pago de préstamos</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Transporte / alquiler de vivienda</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99. NS/NR</td> <td>99. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	a. Alimentos (preparados y no preparados)	_____	b. Vestuario / Artículos para el aseo (personal, hogar)	_____	c. Salud / Educación	_____	d. Pago de préstamos	_____	e. Transporte / alquiler de vivienda	_____	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>																		
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99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>																															
4.	Si la cosecha o los ingresos del trabajo fuera del hogar fracasan, ¿generalmente qué haría para obtener dinero extra para el hogar?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a. Pedir prestado dinero al propietario / prestamistas</td> <td>a. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Préstamo bancario</td> <td>b. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Los que no trabajaban deben salir a trabajar</td> <td>c. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Cultivar algo de su comida</td> <td>d. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Crear una empresa</td> <td>e. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Reducir gastos</td> <td>f. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Vender (empeñar) activos como TV, bicicletas, motos, automóviles, electrodomésticos, joyas, animales, herramientas agrícolas, etc.</td> <td>g. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Vender su tierra o parte de su tierra.</td> <td>h. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. Alquilar parte de la casa o terreno</td> <td>i. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. Gastar sus ahorros</td> <td>j. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>k. Pedir donaciones, obsequios, ayudas</td> <td>k. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>l. Mudarse a hogares de familiares o amigos (casa y gastos compartidos)</td> <td>l. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>m. Otros</td> <td>m. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>n. No tienes acceso a dinero extra</td> <td>n. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>99. NS/NR</td> <td>99. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	a. Pedir prestado dinero al propietario / prestamistas	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Préstamo bancario	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Los que no trabajaban deben salir a trabajar	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Cultivar algo de su comida	d. <input type="checkbox"/>	e. Crear una empresa	e. <input type="checkbox"/>	f. Reducir gastos	f. <input type="checkbox"/>	g. Vender (empeñar) activos como TV, bicicletas, motos, automóviles, electrodomésticos, joyas, animales, herramientas agrícolas, etc.	g. <input type="checkbox"/>	h. Vender su tierra o parte de su tierra.	h. <input type="checkbox"/>	i. Alquilar parte de la casa o terreno	i. <input type="checkbox"/>	j. Gastar sus ahorros	j. <input type="checkbox"/>	k. Pedir donaciones, obsequios, ayudas	k. <input type="checkbox"/>	l. Mudarse a hogares de familiares o amigos (casa y gastos compartidos)	l. <input type="checkbox"/>	m. Otros	m. <input type="checkbox"/>	n. No tienes acceso a dinero extra	n. <input type="checkbox"/>	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
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5.	Si no hay dinero extra disponible , ¿qué hace? MÚLTIPLE RESPUESTA (pregunta de afrontamiento)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a. Pedir prestada comida a vecinos / familiares</td> <td>a. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Intercambiar comida con vecinos / familiares</td> <td>b. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Reducir el número de comidas al día</td> <td>c. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Reducir el número de alimentos en las comidas por día</td> <td>d. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Alguien en el hogar se saltará las comidas</td> <td>e. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Vender algunos activos del hogar</td> <td>f. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. No he experimentado esto, No aplica</td> <td>g. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>99. NS/NR</td> <td>99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> </tr> </table>	a. Pedir prestada comida a vecinos / familiares	a. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R	b. Intercambiar comida con vecinos / familiares	b. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R	c. Reducir el número de comidas al día	c. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R	d. Reducir el número de alimentos en las comidas por día	d. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R	e. Alguien en el hogar se saltará las comidas	e. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	f. Vender algunos activos del hogar	f. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R	g. No he experimentado esto, No aplica	g. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R	99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R														
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f. Vender algunos activos del hogar	f. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R																															
g. No he experimentado esto, No aplica	g. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R																															
99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> R																															
6	En caso de marcar (e). en la pregunta anterior, especifique quién se saltará las comidas	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Hombre</td> <td>1. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Mujer</td> <td>2. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Niños</td> <td>3. <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	1. Hombre	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Mujer	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Niños	3. <input type="checkbox"/>																								
1. Hombre	1. <input type="checkbox"/>																															
2. Mujer	2. <input type="checkbox"/>																															
3. Niños	3. <input type="checkbox"/>																															

R							
LEA EN VOZ ALTA; Déjeme hacerle algunas preguntas sobre el impacto de la situación de COVID 19:							
1.	¿El COVID 19 afectó los ingresos del hogar?					1. Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> pR	
2.	En caso afirmativo, de una escala del 1 al 5, donde 1 es muy poco y 5 es demasiado, ¿cuánto afectó el COVID 19 a los ingresos del hogar?	①	②	③	④	⑤	
3.	¿El COVID volvió menos estables sus ingresos?					1. Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	¿El COVID 19 afectó el acceso a los alimentos en su hogar en cuanto a qué?	a. No se pudieron plantar semillas	b. No se pudo cosechar ni pescar	c. Acceso restringido a alimentos en el mercado	d. El toque de queda impidió el envío de producción	e. Otro, ¿cómo? _	a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	¿Qué estrategias implementó el hogar debido al impacto de COVID 19?	a. Los que no trabajaron ahora salen a trabajar	b. Ahora cultivan parte de su comida	c. Crearon una empresa	d. Redujeron sus gastos	e. Han vendido (empeñado) activos como TV, bicicletas, motos, automóviles, electrodomésticos, joyas, animales, herramientas agrícolas, etc.	a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/>
		f. Han vendido su tierra o parte de su tierra.	g. Alquilo parte de la casa o terreno	h. Han pedido préstamos	i. Han gastado sus ahorros	j. Han pedido donaciones, obsequios, ayudas	f. <input type="checkbox"/> g. <input type="checkbox"/> h. <input type="checkbox"/> i. <input type="checkbox"/> j. <input type="checkbox"/>
		k. Se mudó a hogares de familiares o amigos (casa y gastos compartidos)	l. Otro, ¿Cuál?				k. <input type="checkbox"/> l. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Durante 2020, ¿este hogar tuvo que mudarse de donde solía vivir?					1. Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>	
7.	Durante 2020, ¿este hogar tuvo que separarse / dividirse del lugar donde solía vivir?					1. Si <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>	
8.	Si la respuesta en la pregunta 6 o 7 es sí (mudanza o división), ¿por qué?	1. Condiciones económicas	2. Causas de seguridad (conflicto, violencia, acoso, etc.)	3. Situación familiar	4. Otro, ¿Cuál?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
9.	Durante este desplazamiento, perdió:	1. Ahorros	2. Animales	3. Bienes	4. Otro ¿Cuál?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
10.						1. Si <input type="checkbox"/>	

	¿Esta vivienda tiene una puntuación del SISBEN?	2. No	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
11.	¿Qué puntaje tiene?		
12.	Hora en que concluyó la entrevista, cuatro dígitos		:

S. Conocimientos sobre temas financieros			
1.	Suponga que usted posee \$100.000 en un producto financiero que paga un interés anual de 2%. Si mantiene por 5 años dicho producto, sin realizar ningún otro pago ni retirar el dinero, ¿cuánto tendrá al término de estos 5 años?	1. Más de \$102.000	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Exactamente \$102.000	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Menos de \$102.000	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Digamos que usted tiene \$200.000 invertidos en un producto financiero que paga un interés anual de 10%. ¿Cuánto tendrá al cabo de ese año?:	1. Más de \$200.000	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Exactamente \$200.000	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Menos de \$200.000	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Suponga que el próximo año su ingreso será el doble del actual y que el precio de todos los bienes también se doblará. El próximo año, ¿cuánto podrá comprar usted con sus ingresos?	1. Más que hoy	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Lo mismo	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		3. Menos que hoy	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	La siguiente frase es verdadera o falsa «Comprar una acción de una empresa es menos riesgoso que comprar con el mismo dinero varias acciones de distintas empresas»	1. Verdadero	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Falso	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
		99. NS/NR	99. <input type="checkbox"/>

Observaciones:

Consumption Research Norway (SIFO) is a non-profit, transdisciplinary research institute at OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University. SIFOs research aims to understand the role of consumption and consumers in society and to provide the knowledge basis for public consumer policy in Norway.

SIFO's core research areas are:

- Sustainable consumption, centering on environmental impacts of consumption and consumers' participation in a green transition.
- Market based welfare, focusing on financialization processes, consumer debt and non-state procurement of welfare services.
- Technology and digitalization, looking at consumption of and through digital media.
- Clothing and textiles, looking at consumption history and culture, procurement processes and consumption practices related to these product groups.
- Food, nutrition and food culture.