

FOOD SECURITY

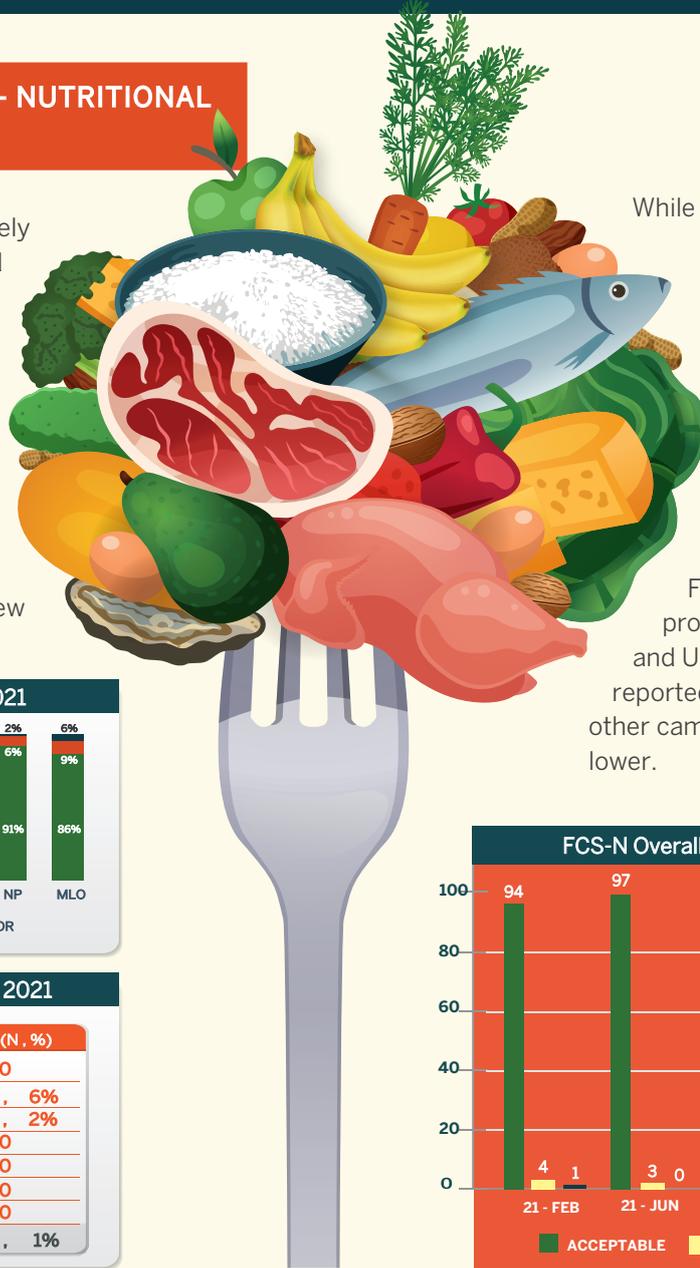
POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SURVEY

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2021

In 2021, Food Security PDM conducted in **9** camps with **1,092** HH participating.

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE – NUTRITIONAL QUALITY ANALYSIS (FCS-N)

The FCS-N evaluates the likely adequacy of protein, vitamin A and heme iron (found only in meat and fish and absorbed well in body). The FCS-N indicates that the majority of HH reported having an acceptably diverse diet, not different than that reported in all other 2021 surveys. Diet diversity by camps show that the majority of HH in each of the 9 camps during 2021 also reported high overall diet diversity with few borderline and poor diets.



While the FCS-N overall result shows most HH reported daily consumption of vitamin A and protein-rich foods, diet quality was lacking for intake of heme iron-rich foods with only 22% of HH reporting daily consumption, same as all other 2021 surveys.

For all 3 nutrients (vitamin A, protein and heme iron), MRML and UM were significantly higher in reported daily intake compared to other camps, while BMN and MLO was lower.

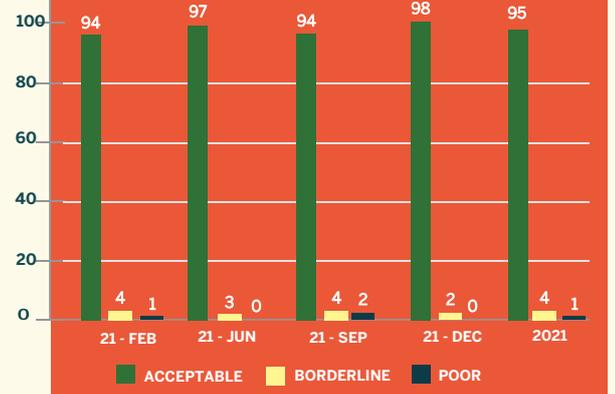
By Camp FCS-N Diet Diversity, 2021



By Camp Borderline and Poor Diets, 2021

CAMP	BORDERLINE (N , %)	POOR (N , %)
ML	10 , 4%	0
MLO	9 , 9%	6 , 6%
NP	8 , 6%	3 , 2%
BMN	7 , 4%	0
TH	3 , 5%	0
UM	2 , 1%	0
BDY	1 , 3%	0
TOTAL	40 , 4%	9 , 1%

FCS-N Overall Diet Diversity (%), 2021



HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

The HHS is a simple indicator (6 questions) to measure household hunger, specifically developed and validated for cross-cultural use. The resulting score applies to the household (HH) level: Little to no hunger; moderate hunger; or severe hunger.

By Camp, HHS 2021



98%

REPORTED
LITTLE TO NO HUNGER
OVER THE PAST 30 DAYS

*THIS REMAINS UNCHANGED FOR 2021.

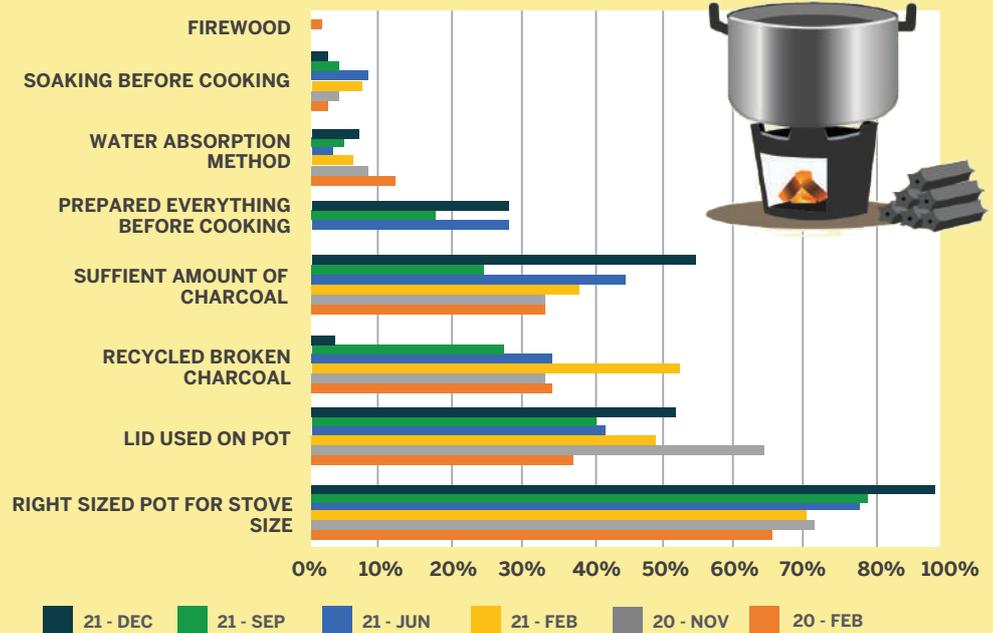
BY CAMP COMPARISONS SHOW ALL CAMPS HAD 'LITTLE TO NO HUNGER' WITH NO DIFFERENCES BY CAMP.

FEEDBACK ON MARKET PRICES OF FOODS AND FOOD QUALITY

The top food items most frequently reported as 'too expensive' were eggs, oils /fats and rice.

For quality of foods obtained using the Food Card, very few HH indicated they thought any foods were of low quality as in previous surveys since 2020.

ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS USED, 2021



CONCLUSIONS

1

- Overall, survey results similar to those from previous 2021 quarterly surveys.
- Despite continued impacts of COVID-19:
 - Diets remain acceptably diverse (96%).
 - Diet quality - daily consumption of vitamin A and protein continue to be reported by most HH, with need to focus on daily heme (animal source) iron consumption.
 - Continued very little HH hunger.
 - Food & charcoal quality remain good.
 - Food card values & cash expenditure on food continue to be stable.



2

- Continue to target nutrition education to improve heme iron consumption for young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

3

- Food Card value continues to last about 23 days.
- Amount spent on food outside of Food card remains unchanged, average of 513 baht/month.

4

- Most HH continue to use energy efficient cooking practices (89%). Continued messaging will be included during cooking demonstrations.
- Using the right-sized pot for the stove size continued to be most often reported method of energy efficient cooking practiced.

5

- Rice, oil/fat and eggs considered 'too expensive'.
- Food quality continued to be reported as high (>96%).
- HH continued to report using Food Card to procure food items they consider more expensive & topping up these staple items with fresh vegetables from gardens, most often reported as low-priced. Gardening should continue to be promoted and supported.