

FOOD SECURITY POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SURVEY

DECEMBER 2021



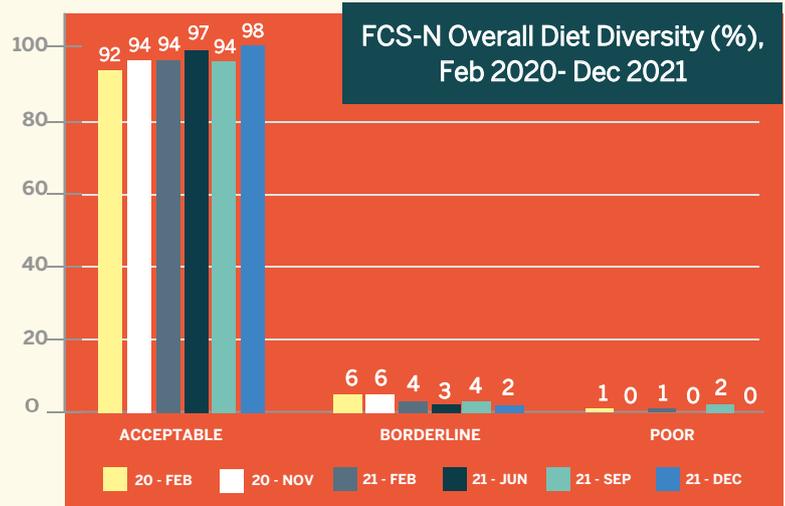
In December 2021, Food Security PDM conducted in **4** camps with **90** HH participating.
(Note, MLO, MRML, ML, UM & NP were excluded due to COVID-19 outbreaks in camps.)

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 links HH food access and consumption with stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. Insufficient protein is a risk for wasting and stunting and affects micronutrient intake, as protein foods are also rich in vitamins and minerals. Over long periods of time, micronutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A and iron, lead to chronic undernutrition.

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.

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 18% of HH reporting daily consumption, same as September 2021 survey results.



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.

100% REPORTED
LITTLE TO NO HUNGER
OVER THE PAST 30 DAYS

***THIS REMAINS UNCHANGED SINCE FEBRUARY 2020 SURVEY**

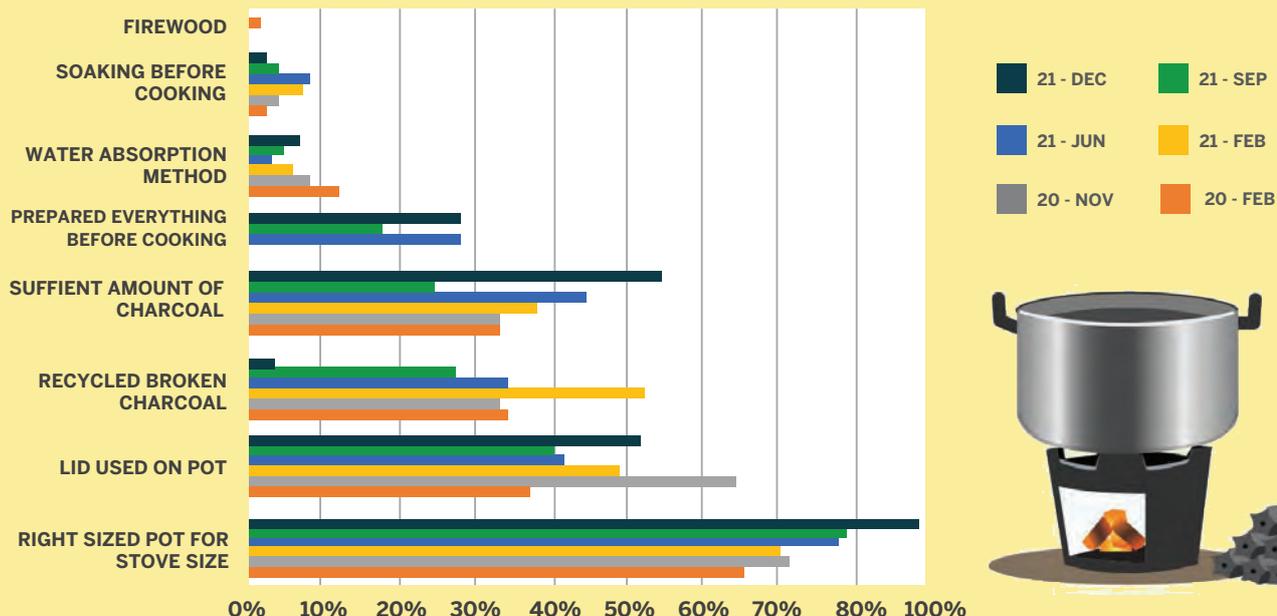
NO HH
REPORTING
MODERATE OR SEVERE HUNGER

FEEDBACK ON MARKET PRICES OF FOODS AND FOOD QUALITY

The top food items most frequently reported as 'too expensive' were eggs 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 (highest reported for eggs at 3% but was only 2 HH).

ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS USED



CONCLUSIONS

- 1**
- Overall, survey results similar to those from previous 2020-2021, with some differences on number of days value on Food Card and charcoal lasted, as well as amount of cash spent on foods (separate from Food Card), and kg of charcoal purchased with cash.
 - Diets remain acceptably diverse (98%).
 - 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.

- 3**
- While the food card value lasted longer (26 days vs. previously ~22 days) and spending on food using cash was higher (621 baht/month vs. previously ~513 baht/month), this is the first time these differences were observed. We will continue to monitor for the 2021 annual report and going forward to determine if this is a true change or only due to the small sample size and only 4 camps (BMN, BMS, TH & BDY) included in this survey due to COVID-19 outbreaks in other camps.

- 5**
- Rice and eggs considered 'too expensive'.
 - Food quality continued to be reported as high (>96%).



- 2**
- Continue to target nutrition education to improve heme iron consumption for young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

- 4**
- While fewer HH reported using an energy efficient cooking practice in this survey (77% compared to >90% in previous surveys), due to the small sample size, we cannot be sure this is a true change. This will be monitored in the 2021 annual report to confirm.
 - Using the right-sized pot for the stove size continued to be most often reported method of energy efficient cooking practiced (99%).