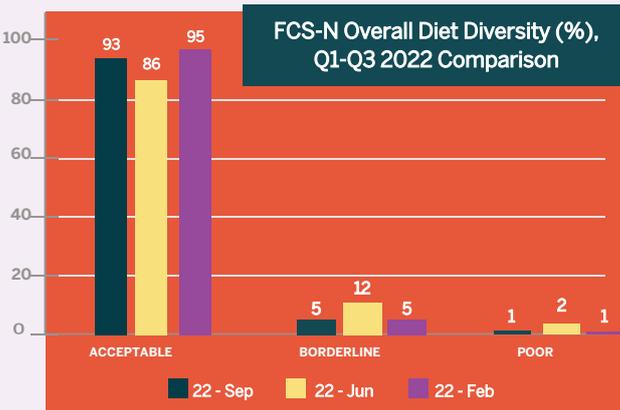


## FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE – NUTRITIONAL QUALITY ANALYSIS (FCS-N)

The FCS-N evaluates the dietary 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 (93%) of HH reported having an acceptably diverse diet, returning to a higher level as previously in Q1 and before.

The FCS-N overall result continues to show most HH reported daily consumption of vitamin A (79%) and protein-rich foods (89%), while diet quality for intake of heme iron-rich foods remains at 16% of HH reporting daily consumption.



# FOOD SECURITY

## POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SURVEY

SEPTEMBER 2022

In September 2022, the Food Security PDM was conducted in **9** camps with **399** HH participating.

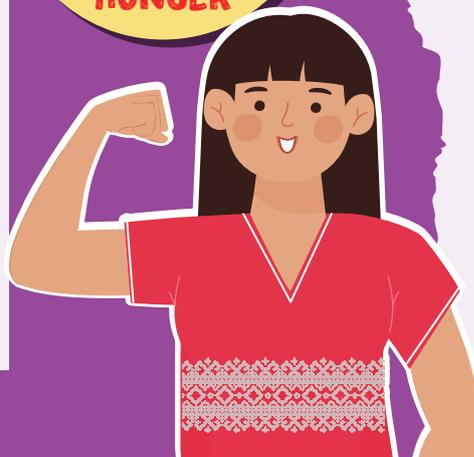


### HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

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.

0 HH MODERATE

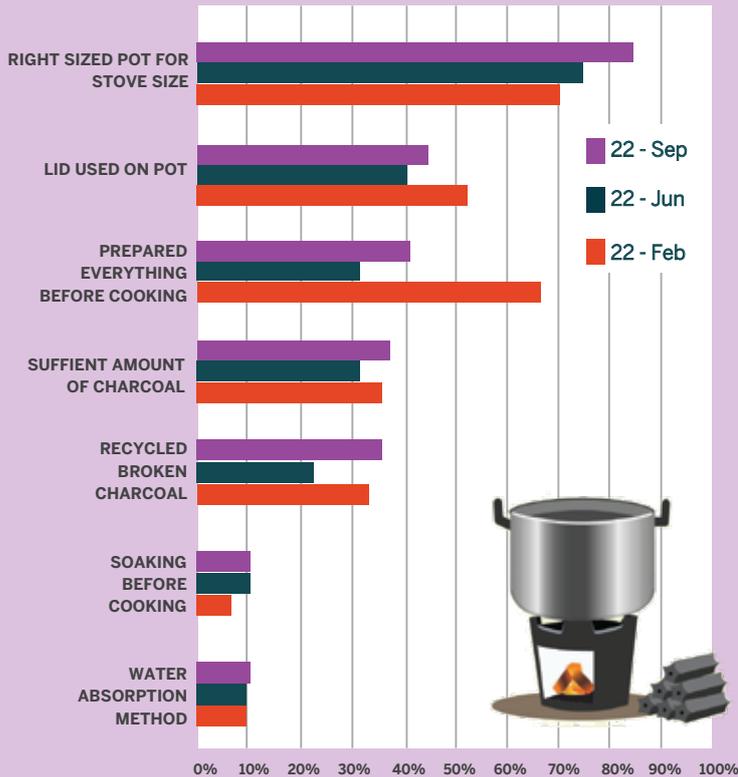
0 HH SEVERE HUNGER



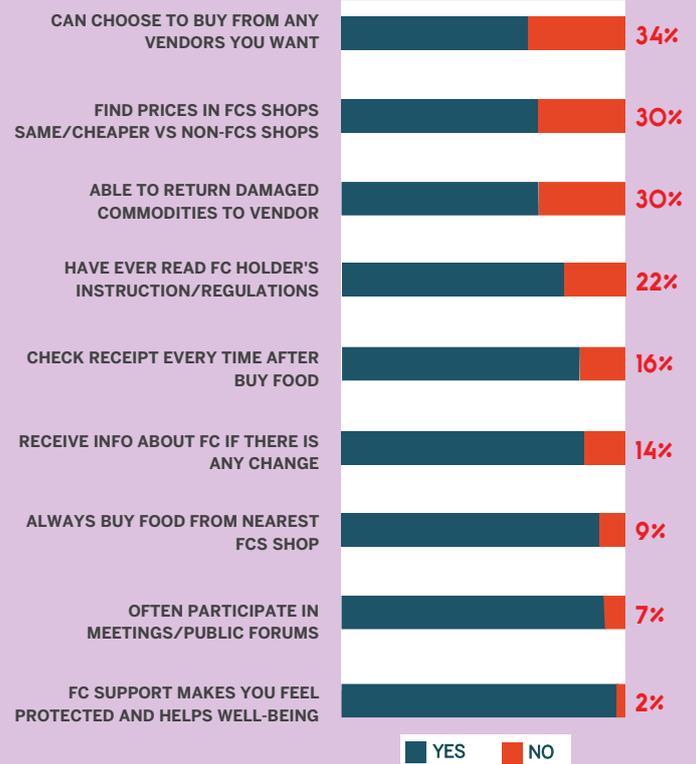
### FEEDBACK ON MARKET PRICES OF FOODS AND FOOD QUALITY

For 11 out of 16 food groups, more HH reported they were medium to low priced (with less reports of high-priced this quarter). The items most frequently reported by HHs as 'too expensive' continue to be oils/fats (56%), rice (41%) & eggs (39%). For quality of foods obtained using the Food Card, very few thought that any foods were low quality.

## ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS USED



## OVERALL HOME VISIT MONITORING, BORDERWIDE



# CONCLUSIONS

- 1**
- The main differences in this survey from Q2 survey included:
  - Higher frequency of HH reporting 'acceptable' diet diversity (93%) as is usual.

- Decreased number of HH who reported items as 'too expensive', but items considered too expensive remain oils/fats, rice and eggs. Another assessment of Food Card value using nutritional criteria was conducted in August 2022 with increased levels for many HH to be topped-up in October.

- 2**
- No HH hunger reported.
  - Food and charcoal quality remain good (charcoal at 91% and for food, only 8 HH reported low quality for eggs and 7 HH for rice).

- 3**
- The Food Card value continues to last 23 days as intended and spending on food using cash was on average 580 baht/month.

- 4**
- The use of an energy efficient cooking method continues to remain high (89%).
  - Using the right-sized pot for the stove size continued to be most often reported method of energy efficient cooking practiced (85%).

- 5**
- Oils/fats, rice, & eggs were considered 'too expensive'. Food Card value was reassessed with increases for many HH to be topped-up in October.

