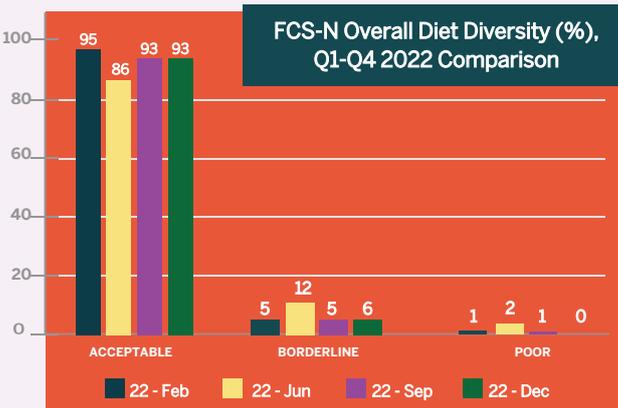


FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE – NUTRITIONAL QUALITY ANALYSIS (FCS-N)

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 Q3.

The FCS-N overall result continues to show most HH reported daily consumption of vitamin A (71%) and protein-rich foods (77%), while diet quality for intake of heme iron-rich foods remains at 21% of HH reporting daily consumption.



FOOD SECURITY

POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SURVEY

DECEMBER 2022

In December 2022, the Food Security PDM was conducted in **9** camps with **396** HH participating.



HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

The HHS is a simple survey (6 questions) used 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

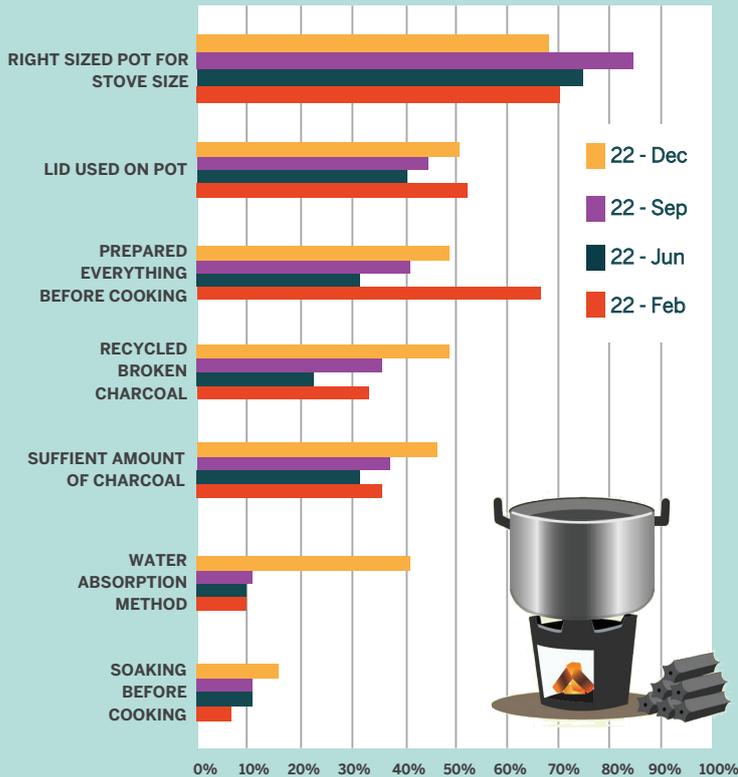
0 HH SEVERE HUNGER



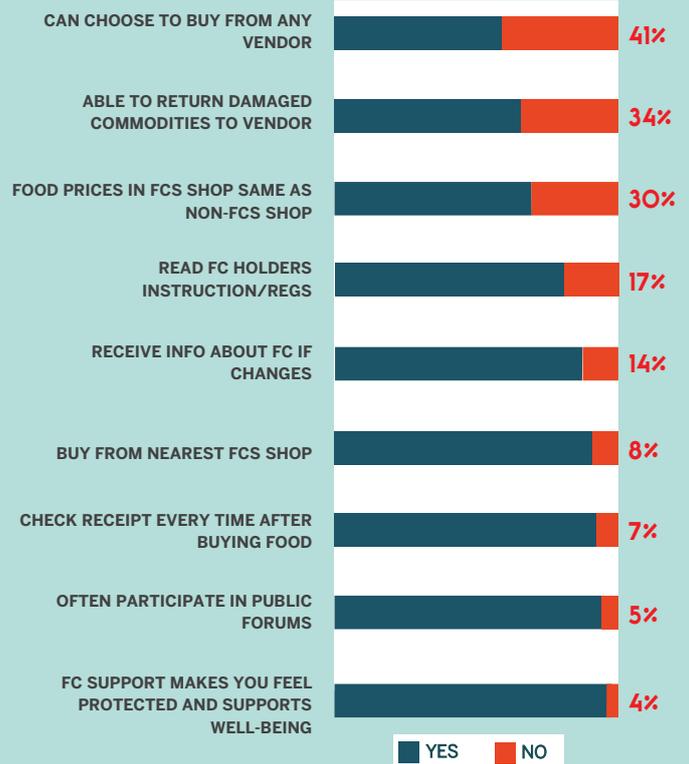
FEEDBACK ON MARKET PRICES OF FOODS AND FOOD QUALITY

For all food groups, most HH reported they were 'medium to low-priced'. The food items most frequently considered by HH to be 'too expensive' continued to be oils/fats (40%), eggs (39%) & rice (30%). For quality of foods obtained using the Food Card, very few HH reported any foods were low-quality.

ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS USED



OVERALL HOME VISIT MONITORING, BORDERWIDE



CONCLUSIONS

- 1**
- The main findings in this survey included:
 - Higher frequency of HH reporting 'acceptable' diet diversity (93%) as is Q3.
 - Most HH reported items as 'low-medium priced', but items considered too expensive remain oils/fats, rice and eggs. Another assessment of Food Card value using nutritional criteria is currently being conducted.

- 2**
- No HH hunger reported.
 - Food and charcoal quality remain good (charcoal at 98% and for food, only 9 HH reported low quality for eggs and 9 HH for rice).

- 3**
- The Food Card value continues to last 24 days as intended while spending cash on food increased to 681 baht/month on average (580 baht/month in Q3).

- 4**
- The use of an energy efficient cooking method continues to remain high (88%).
 - Using the right-sized pot for the stove size continued to be most often reported method of energy efficient cooking practiced (73%).

- 5**
- Oils/fats, rice, & eggs were considered 'too expensive'.

