

FOOD SECURITY

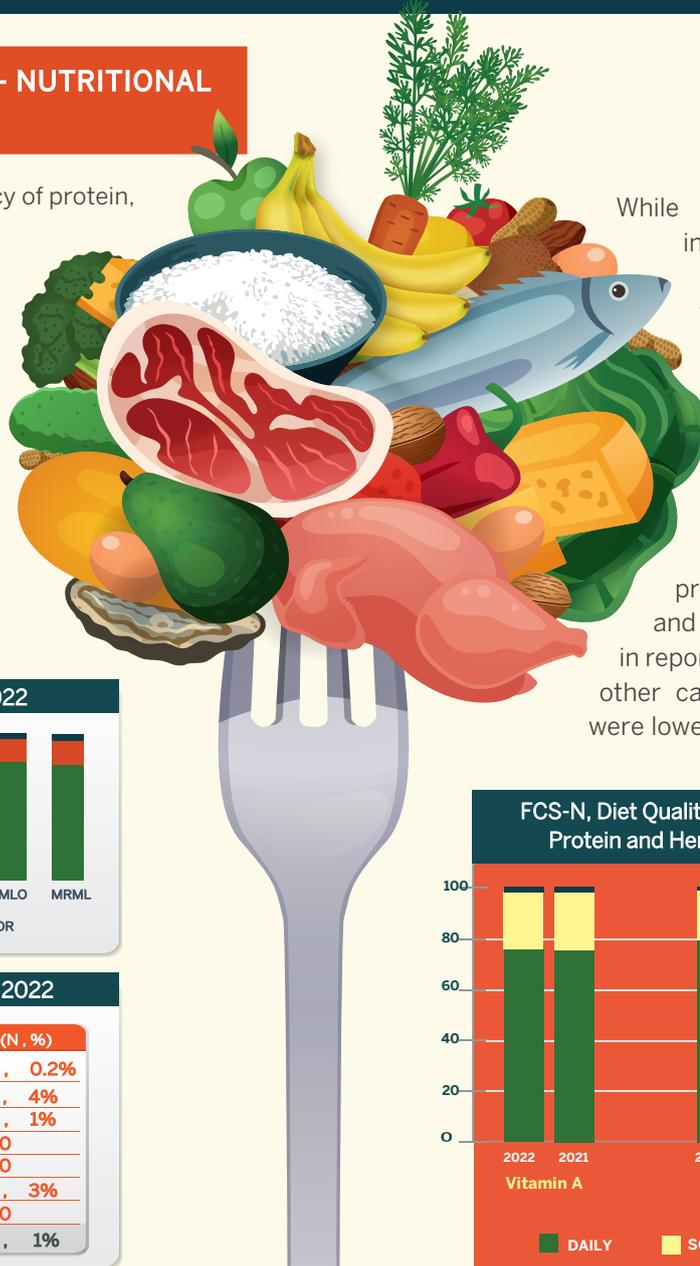
POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SURVEY

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2022

In 2022, Food Security PDM conducted in **9** camps with **1,595** HH participating.

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

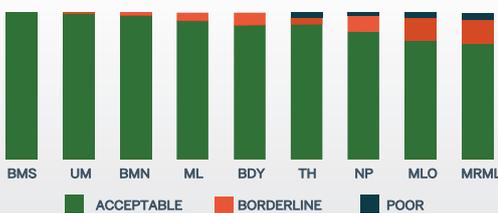
The FCS-N evaluates the likely adequacy of protein, vitamin A and heme iron (found only in meat and fish and absorbed well in body). The FCS-N indicates that the majority of HH (92%) reported having an acceptably diverse diet, lower than 96% reported in 2021. Diet diversity by camps show that the majority of HH in each of the 9 camps during 2022 also reported high overall diet diversity with few borderline and poor diets. MRML, MLO and NP were significantly lower than most other camps that reported >90% for acceptable diet.



While the FCS-N overall result indicates that most HH reported daily intake of vitamin A and protein-rich foods, diet quality was lacking for intake of heme iron-rich foods with only 19% of HH reporting daily intake the same as in 2021.

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 were lower. This was the same in 2021.

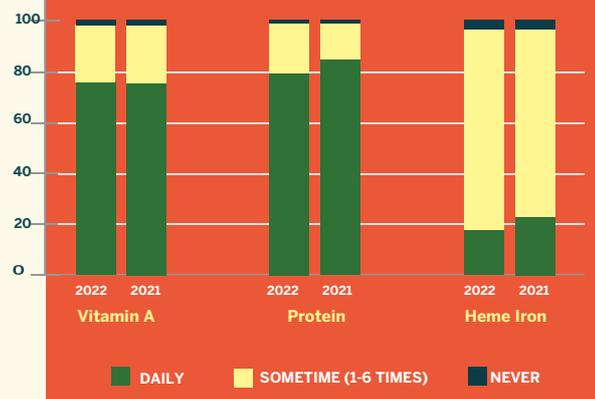
By Camp FCS-N Diet Diversity, 2022



By Camp Borderline and Poor Diets, 2022

CAMP	BORDERLINE (N , %)	POOR (N , %)
ML	32 , 6%	1 , 0.2%
MLO	21 , 15%	5 , 4%
NP	16 , 11%	1 , 1%
BDY	7 , 8%	0
BMN	6 , 3%	0
TH	5 , 5%	3 , 3%
UM	2 , 1%	0
TOTAL	116 , 7%	19 , 1%

FCS-N, Diet Quality – Consumption of Vitamin A, Protein and Heme Iron-Rich Sources, 2022



HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

The HHS is a simple survey (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 2022



99.6%
REPORTED
LITTLE TO NO HUNGER
OVER THE PAST 30 DAYS
*THIS REMAINS UNCHANGED FROM 2021.

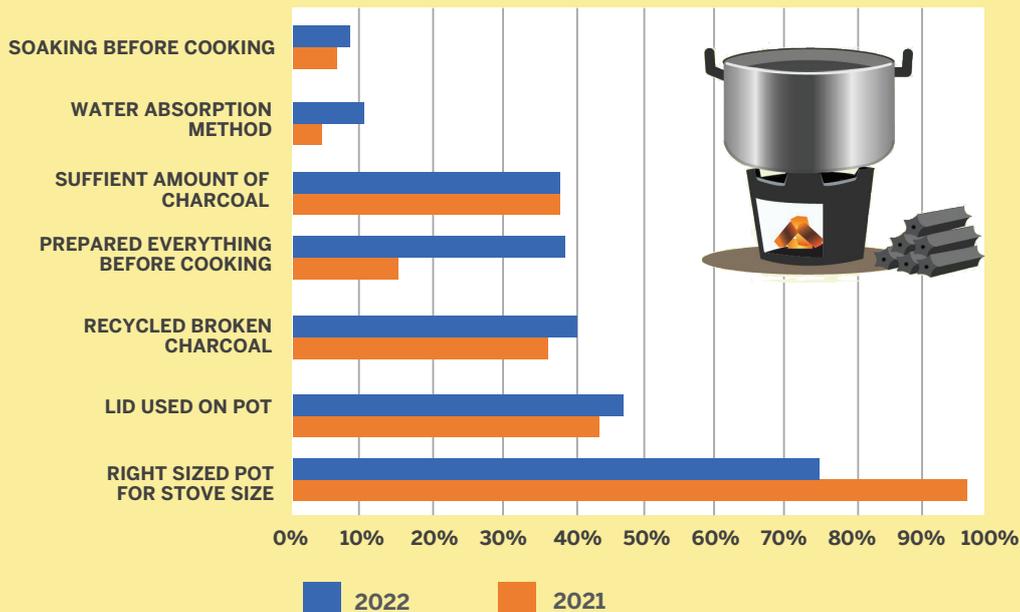
BY CAMP COMPARISONS SHOW ALL CAMPS HAD 'LITTLE TO NO HUNGER' WITH NO DIFFERENCES BY CAMP.

FEEDBACK ON MARKET PRICES OF FOODS AND FOOD QUALITY

Food items most often reported as 'too expensive' included eggs, oils/fats and rice, the same as in 2021.

The Food Card value lasted 18-28 days (on average 24 days borderwide, the same as in 2021) with UM, NP and BMN having the fewest days (18-22 days) and BDY, MLO and TH the most number of days (26-28 days).

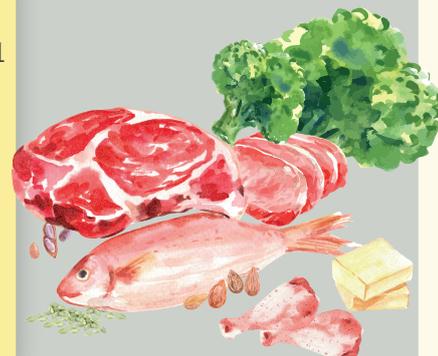
ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS USED, 2022



CONCLUSIONS

1

- Overall, survey results similar to 2021, despite COVID-19 impacts.
 - Diets remain acceptably diverse (92%), although lower than in 2021 (96%). MLO and NP reported the lowest acceptable diets as in 2021.
 - Daily vitamin A and protein intake continue to be reported by most HH, with need to focus on daily heme (animal source) iron intake. BMN and MLO had the lowest daily consumption for all 3 nutrients, the same as in 2021.
 - Continued very little HH hunger.
 - Food & charcoal quality remain good.



2

- Determine the impact of AsiaREMIX and BabyBRIGHT (both fortified) on prevalence of anemia and iron deficiency anemia in camps in 2023.

3

- Food Card value continues to last ~24 days.
- Cash spent monthly on food increased since 2021 (513 baht) to an average of 681 baht. Continue to conduct Food Card value assessments quarterly.

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' as in 2021.
- Food quality continued to be reported as high with few HH reporting any foods as low quality as in 2021.
- 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. Continue to promote and support gardening.