Standardised nutrition surveys of children from birth-59 months of age are conducted biennially in all camps in Thailand along the Myanmar border, in coordination with CCSDPT health agencies. Surveys were completed from May - November 2022.

**ACUTE (WASTING) MALNUTRITION - LOW WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT**

Border-wide acute malnutrition rates for children under 5 years of age is ‘low’ (WHO criteria, 2018).

**Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM, %) in children birth-59 months of age, 2011 - 2022**

- 3.5% wasting in 2022

**Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM, %) in children birth - 59 months of age, 2022**

- Ban Don Yang: 4.7%
- Mae La: 4.3%
- Ban Mae Surin: 4.0%
- Mae La Oon: 3.9%
- Mae Ra Ma Luang: 3.9%
- Tham Hin: 3.4%
- Umfiem Mai: 2.6%
- Nu Po: 1.3%
- Ban Mai Nai Soi: 3.9%

**CHRONIC (STUNTING) MALNUTRITION - LOW HEIGHT-FOR-AGE**

Stunting is a key marker of underlying processes in early life that leads to poor growth and other adverse outcomes. Stunting is a risk factor for diminished survival, childhood and adult health, learning capacity and productivity. Factors contributing to stunting include poor maternal health and nutrition, inadequate infant and young child feeding practices, and infections.

Significant progress achieved with stunting: 4.3% reduction from 2019 - 2022 & ~19% reduction since 2013. The 2022 survey shows stunting was reduced in every camp.

**Global Chronic Malnutrition (GCM, %) in children birth-59 months of age, 2011 - 2022**

- 21.5% stunting in 2022

**Global Chronic Malnutrition (GCM, %) in children birth-59 months of age, 2022**

- Mae La Oon: 33.3%
- Mae Ra Ma Luang: 28.6%
- Ban Don Yang: 22.8%
- Tham Hin: 20.8%
- Nu Po: 20.3%
- Mae La: 19.5%
- Umfiem Mai: 17.1%
- Ban Mae Surin: 14.9%
- Ban Mai Nai Soi: 9.4%

*2022 Nutrition Survey included children < 6 months of age. Previously target age was 6-59 months. Also this was first time MUAC measurements that identified children as wasted where WHZ scores did not were added to overall wasting prevalence. Excluding children <6 months of age & MUACs where WHZ did not identify wasting, prevalence is 3.2%, not statistically significantly different than in 2019. (2019: 2.2%, CI 1.8%, 2.7% vs 2022: 3.2%, CI 2.6%, 3.9%).

**By camp**

- Ban Don Yang: 33.3%
- Mae La Oon: 28.6%
- Ban Mae Surin: 22.8%
- Mae Ra Ma Luang: 20.8%
- Tham Hin: 20.3%
- Nu Po: 19.5%
- Umfiem Mai: 17.1%
- Ban Mae Surin: 14.9%
- Ban Mai Nai Soi: 9.4%

**2022**

- Ban Don Yang: 33.3%
- Mae La Oon: 33.3%
- Ban Mae Surin: 33.3%
- Mae Ra Ma Luang: 33.3%
- Tham Hin: 33.3%
- Nu Po: 33.3%
- Umfiem Mai: 33.3%
- Ban Mae Surin: 33.3%
- Ban Mai Nai Soi: 33.3%
PREVALENCE OF GLOBAL ACUTE & CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN BIRTH TO <5 YEARS: 2011-2022

**Ban Mai Nai Soi**

**ACUTE (WASTING) MALNUTRITION - LOW WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT**

![Graph showing the prevalence of acute malnutrition from 2011 to 2022]

**CHRONIC (STUNTING) MALNUTRITION - LOW HEIGHT-FOR-AGE**

![Graph showing the prevalence of chronic malnutrition from 2011 to 2022]

Prepared by The Border Consortium

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