

FOOD SECURITY POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING SURVEY

JUNE 2023

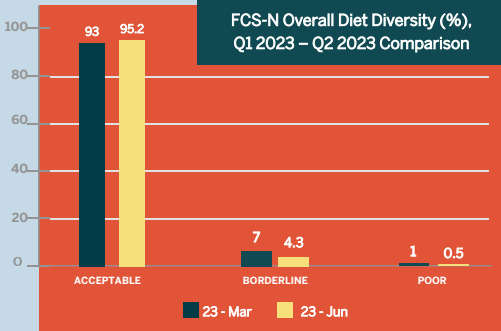


CONDUCTED IN 9 CAMPS WITH 407 HH PARTICIPATING

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 and perform as a binding agent for minerals absorption. Over long periods of time, micronutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A and iron, lead to chronic undernutrition.

The FCS-N indicates that the majority (95.2%) of HH reported having an acceptably diverse diet and Q2 result increased 2.2% than Q1 of 2023 although the daily intake of vitamin A, protein and heme iron are relatively lower than Q1. The FCS-N overall result continues to show most HH reported daily consumption of vitamin A (70%) and protein-rich foods (78%), while diet quality for intake of heme iron-rich foods remains at (15%) of HH reporting daily consumption.

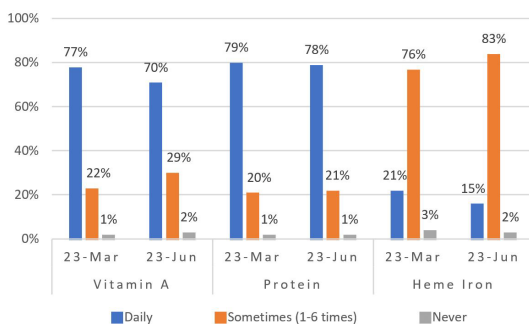


MAIN FOOD SOURCES

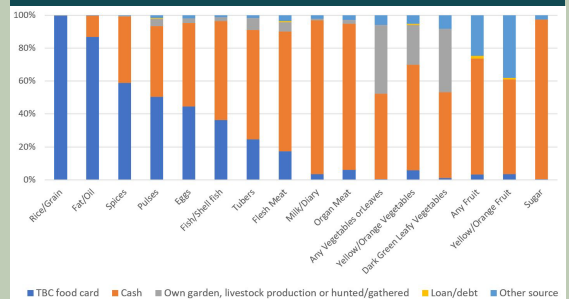
Along with the FCS-N, participating HH were asked about the main food source for each food group. The TBC Food Card was used most often to purchase rice (98.2%), oils/fats (85.3%), condiments (58%), pulses (42%) and eggs (38.3%) with not much differences from Q1 2023.

For all other food items, cash was the means most often reported to obtain them. While in Q1 2023 there were 36 HH that reported borrowing or loan/debt as a means of procuring any food items, in this survey a total of 12 HH reported the main source as 'borrowed or loan/debt for all food groups. Vegetables continue to be the main items reported as sourced from 'own garden/livestock production or hunted/gathered', including any vegetable (40.7%), dark green leafy vegetables (DLGV, 34.1%) and yellow/orange vegetables (YOV, 12.3%).

FCS-N, DIET QUALITY – FREQUENCY OF CONSUMPTION OF VITAMIN A, PROTEIN AND HEME IRON-RICH SOURCES Q1 2023 – Q2 2023 COMPARISON

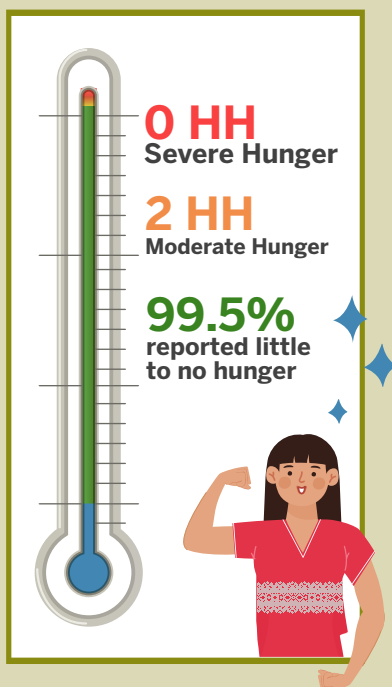


FCS-N, DIET QUALITY – MAIN FOOD SOURCES

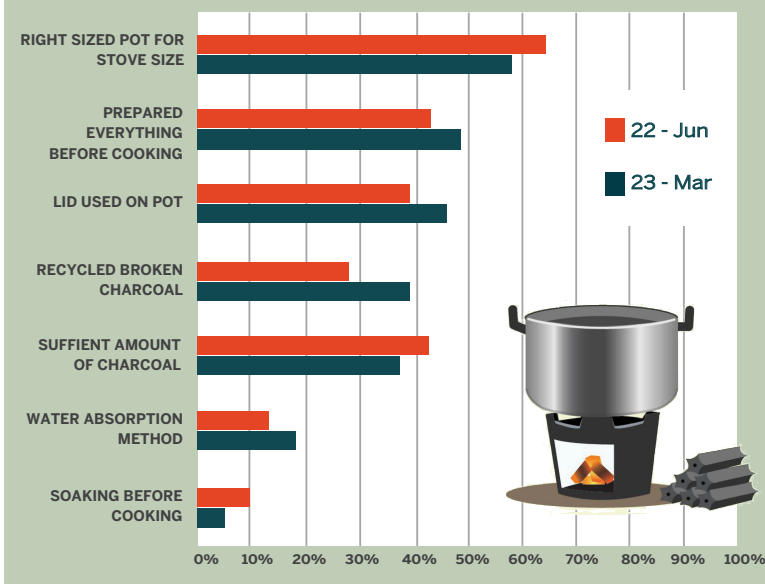


HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

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.



ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS USED, Q1 2023 - Q4 2022 COMPARISON



FEEDBACK ON MARKET PRICES OF FOODS AND FOOD QUALITY

For all food groups, 84% of respondents reported they were 'medium to low-priced'. The 'too expensive' food items most frequently considered by HH continued to be rice (31%, n=118), oils/fats (19.2%, n=73) & eggs (11.5%, n=44). For quality of foods obtained using the Food Card, (3.7%) of respondents reported any foods were low-quality.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The frequency of HH reporting 'acceptable' diet diversity remained high at 95.2%, that increased 2.2% than in Q1 2023.
2. Very little HH hunger was reported (2 HH reported moderate and 0 severe hunger) and the 12 HH, who reported their food sources were borrowed/loan/debt, decreased 24 HH than Q1.
3. 84% of respondents reported the food prices of the food items in food card shop were 'low-medium priced' vs. 'high priced' and in terms of food quality, 3.7% of respondents reported 'low quality'. As usual, the rice, oil and eggs are reported as too expensive items but the percentage of respondents, who reported these three items are too expensive, is lower than Q1.
4. TBC food card is the main source of rice, oils/fats, spices, pulses and eggs while cash is another major source of other food groups and almost half of consumed vegetables is sourced from 'own garden/livestock production or hunted/gathered'.
5. The Food Card value was reported to last 23 days as intended and expenditures outside of the Food Card was average of 635 baht/month as well as energy efficient cooking method remains high at (90 %) and the charcoal ration lasted 20 days.
6. HH reported (96.5%) they felt the Food Card support made them feel protected and helped their wellbeing although 13 respondents disagreed with that statement.