

**REVISED REPORTING FORMAT**  
**FOR**  
**THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE**  
**WORLD FOOD SUMMIT**  
**PLAN OF ACTION**  
  
**(THAILAND)**

**SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

1. Country: THAILAND
  
2. Reporting institution or unit: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
  
3. Contact person:
  - a) Name and Official Title: Mr Chan Chiumkanokchai, Senior Policy and Plan Analyst
  - b) Telephone: 66 2 9406485    E-mail: [chan@oae.go.th](mailto:chan@oae.go.th)    Fax: 66 2 5792567
  
4. Institutional arrangements established for the follow-up of the WFS Plan of Action (if any):
  - The Committee on National Food Security
  - The National FIVIMS Committee and the FIVIMS Technical Sub-Committee

## **SECTION II: PRIORITY FOOD SECURITY ISSUES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION**

Please provide a description (no more than 500 words) of the state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food, providing relevant data on the indicators listed below. Please give an indication of the progress made in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action and in reaching the WFS goal of reducing the number of undernourished by half by 2015. In the case of a lack of progress, please indicate the most pressing constraints the country faces. Countries are encouraged to use the attached list of statistical indicators<sup>1</sup>.

Member countries wishing to provide information on their external assistance programmes, may wish to submit a separate statement providing a brief description of these programmes and their impact on hunger and lessons learned.

Thailand ranks 15<sup>th</sup> in the world with regard to exports of food and agricultural products, with an estimated total export value of US\$ 20 billion in 2003. The main export commodities are rice, cane-sugar, cassava products, natural rubber products, canned pineapple, canned-tuna, chicken meat, and black tiger prawn. The balance of trade in agriculture continues to increase due to high production and market prices of many commodities. Therefore, in terms of food security, Thailand practically produces enough food to feed every one in the country. Food reserve systems for major food commodities have already existed both at national level and regional level to secure enough food for all in emergency situations. The recent trade liberalization saw varieties of new food products having easier access to Thai market at lower prices giving more choices for the consumers. It can be said that the present situation favors Thailand's effort to fight against hunger and malnutrition.

According to the FAO estimate, Thailand is one of handful countries that have contributed significantly to reducing world hunger. The number of undernourished people in Thailand decreased by 4 million during 1990 – 92 to 1998 – 2000. In addition, UNESCAP also reported in the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2004 that between 1990 and 2002. According to the report, Thailand is among 4 Asian countries, which has reduced poverty more than half when using the one-dollar-a-day poverty line, and therefore has already achieved the Millennium Development Goal of poverty reduction. As poverty is one of the major causes of hunger and malnutrition, it is expected that Thailand would have further success in reducing the number of undernourished during the past few years. Problems still exist only in some pocket areas of the country where access to public service is difficult.

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<sup>1</sup> Countries are encouraged to use information already generated by ongoing monitoring activities of UN and other agencies.

Although, there are signs pointing out to substantial progress in reducing the number of undernourished in Thailand, evaluation of the achievements is not well documented. The data of related indicators is not up to date and its accountability is in questions. The National FIVIMS is still at an early stage to provide comprehensive information. Data from FAO food balance sheets may not reflect the real hunger status in Thailand. For example, local data shows that pig meat consumption of an average Thai people is about 15 kg/year or 41.1 g/day. This figure alone exceeds that of total animal protein supply per person in the FAO food balance sheet. Nevertheless, this first report in the newly revised format should serve as a benchmark for monitoring the progress on the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action and for further evaluation in the years to come,

## FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED INDICATORS<sup>2</sup>

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
<b>1. Food security indicators</b>									
• <b>Availability</b>									
Average per person dietary energy supply (kcal)	2,429	2,419	2,453	2,452	2,459	2,486	..	..	FAOSTAT
Food production index (food crops only)	..	125.8	124.1	134.8	134.4	143.6	143.8	..	BOT
Food self-sufficiency ratio									
Cereal supply per person (Rice, Wheat, Maize and Barley)	123.9	119.4	124.7	125.3	125.8	127.3	..	..	FAOSTAT
Animal protein supply per person	25.6	25.0	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.8	..	..	FAOSTAT
Value of food imports/export earnings	0.0401	0.0354	0.0326	0.0306	0.0265	0.0330	0.0327	0.0306	BOT
Debt service ratio	12.3	15.7	21.4	19.4	15.4	20.7	19.5	..	BOT
Value of gross investment in agriculture (in USD)									
• <b>Stability</b>									
Food price index (food and beverage)	85.4	91.3	100.0	99.2	98.0	98.7	99.0	102.6	BOT
Index of variability of food production									
Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption									
Export earnings instability									
• <b>Access</b>									
Rate of growth in real GDP per person/per year (%)	4.84	-2.35	-11.39	3.43	3.75	1.31	4.55p	..	NESDB
Gini index of income distribution	49.1	..	48.9	n.a	52.3	n.a	51.1	..	NESDB
Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)	11.40	..	13.00	15.90	14.20	12.96	9.79	..	<a href="http://poverty:nesdb.go.th">http://poverty:nesdb.go.th</a>
Percentage of population living on less than \$ 1 a day (%)	2.2	..	3.3	3.1	5.2	3.6	2.4	..	ESCAP
Percentage of income spent on food (%)	27.4	..	29.2	26.8	26.1	26.8	27.6	..	NSO
Consumer price index	87.6	92.5	100	100.3	101.9	103.5	104.2	106.1	NESDB
Estimated number of undernourished people									

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to explanatory notes of these indicators at the end of this document.



INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
Rate of population with <sup>5</sup> HIV/AIDS infection (%)	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	1.54	..	Thailand MDGs Report 2004
<b>4. Economic and Trade</b>									
Proportion of total imports by value, excluding arms, from developing countries and from LDCs admitted free of duties <sup>/a</sup>									
Average tariffs imposed on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries <sup>/a</sup>									
Agricultural support estimate as percentage of GDP <sup>/a</sup>									
Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity <sup>/a</sup>									
Share of primary exports (value) of total exports earnings <sup>/b /4</sup>	0.171	0.152	0.142	0.126	0.117	0.115	0.112	0.119	BOT
Share of manufactured exports (value) of total exports earnings <sup>/b</sup>	0.815	0.824	0.823	0.842	0.855	0.850	0.857	0.858	BOT
Terms of trade <sup>/b</sup>	98.0	102.3	93.1	94.4	85.9	77.8	76.7	72.2	BOT
External agricultural income terms of trade									
<b>5. Sustainability of natural resources</b>									
Proportion of land area under forest cover (%)	..	25.39	25.28	25.28	25.28	..	..	..	MOAC
Proportion of area protected to maintain biological diversity (%)	15.0	..	15.2	15.7	16.8	17.7	17.6	..	MONRE

a/ Applicable to developed countries

b/ Applicable to developing countries

1/ Children under 5 only

2/ Excluding Bangkok

3/ Actual statistics

4/ Agriculture, fishery, forestry and minerals

5/ HIV prevalence among reproductive adults (%)

## **Abbreviations**

BOT	Bank of Thailand
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAOSTAT	FAO statistic database
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
NSO	National Statistic Office

### **SECTION III: RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR EACH COMMITMENT AND MEASURES TAKEN**

The WFS Plan of Action recommends a variety of actions that countries should undertake to meet the WFS target of reducing the number of undernourished by 2015.

Please elaborate policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented with respect to each commitment, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction. Countries may focus on those commitments and themes that are most pertinent to them. Countries are also requested to report on what national and international civil society organizations in the private for-profit, academic and non-profit sectors, are doing to address food insecurity and poverty.

Developed countries and international agencies are requested to provide information on their support to developing countries to help them implement the WFS Plan of Action, and to reduce hunger and poverty, including information on how they are coordinating and harmonizing their assistance.

#### **COMMITMENT I**

Policies pursued to create an enabling political, social and economic environment. Please give details of strategies or initiatives undertaken by your country with respect to:

- a) Strengthening democratic political systems and broad-based participation;
- b) Improving human rights;
- c) Preventing conflict and creating a peaceful environment;
- d) Enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

Specify what has been or is expected to be the outcome of the strategies implemented.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (1997) or the so-called "People's Constitution" has many articles, which have changed the fundamental principles of the national development. The Constitution addresses many issues that have never been raised before in the previous ones, such as community's participation, information right (freedom of information), empowerment of local communities, decentralization, support to farmers' organizations and cooperatives, public consultation, legal action against the government, right to receive standard public health service, and support to public participation in conservation of natural resources *etc.* Since the enactment, hundreds of acts and decrees have been passed and amended in line with the fundamental principles of the constitution. In conjunction with the financial crisis in 1997, the government has undertaken the policy reform to respond to the situation. New strategies and measures have also been pursued to enhance political, social and economic environment focusing on human right, good governance, and participation of stakeholders in the development of the country and conservation of natural resources.

The 9<sup>th</sup> National Social and Economic Plan (2002-2006) is now being implemented. The Plan provides a framework for social and economic



development of the country for a period of 5 years. It is based on the “Sufficient Economy” philosophy. It also delineates the government’s strong commitment in 3 areas, which are:

- 1) To build good governance practices in every sector of the society;
- 2) To strengthen the capacity of the society at the grass root level; and
- 3) To reform the economic structure to maintain equilibrium and to be sustainable

Detailed strategies and measures under the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan are described in the following sections.

### **COMMITMENT II**

Policies pursued and actions taken to eradicate poverty and inequality and to improve physical and economic access to food by all. Please give details of strategies or initiatives undertaken with respect to:

- a) Specific policies and targeted interventions to generate income and employment for the urban poor;
- b) Specific policies and targeted interventions to generate on-farm and off-farm income and employment for the rural poor, women and minority groups, including land reform, protection of property and use rights and other strategies to ensure access to land and water resources.
- c) Provisions made to develop social safety nets, if any, to meet the needs of the poor, including those affected by HIV/AIDS:
  - in rural area;
  - in urban areas;
- d) Measures taken to ensure access to basic education and primary health care.

Specify what has been or is expected to be the impact on the food insecure.<sup>3</sup>

The Royal Thai Government still continues its commitment on poverty reduction. Recently introduced public programmes aimed at grass roots such as the OTOP scheme, the Village Fund, and the Debt Moratorium for farmers have contributed to poverty reduction. The Government has also declared its intention to eradicate poverty totally by 2009. In the process, a programme of self-registration of the poor was initiated in 2003, in which the poor were requested to identify the main causes of their poverty so that appropriate actions could be taken at a later stage.

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<sup>3</sup> Examples might be social programmes addressed to meet food needs of poor people.

The following is a list of key policies/priorities that have been or are being implemented.

#### Poverty Reduction

- Dual-track policy
- Poverty Registration scheme/Ten basic needs of Thai people under the constitutional rights/Poverty eradication by 2009
- Sufficient Economy philosophy (The King's New Theory)
- Debt moratorium for farmers.
- People's Bank Project
- One Tambon (Sub-District) One Product (OTOP) Scheme
- Village and urban community funds
- Social Welfare Provision Act (2003)
- ICT for Poverty

#### Social Safety Net

- Welfare Fund for the Elderly Act (2003)
- 30-baht universal health care scheme
- Low-cost housing scheme (Ua-Athorn) now expanded to computers and other items
- Social insurance plan and health care for workers including coverage of retirement benefits, child welfare benefit, and an unemployment insurance schemes
- Reform of education system
- National Plan for Prevention and Alleviation of HIV/AIDS 2002-2006
- Public sector reform (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security established in 2002)

#### Environmental Management

- Sustainable Development Committee/Sustainable Development Indicators

- New Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) established in 2002
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reform

### **COMMITMENT III**

Measures taken to pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices and to combat pests, drought and desertification. Please give details of strategies or initiatives undertaken with respect to:

- a) Policies and actions taken to intensify and diversify food production;
- b) Actions taken to combat environmental threats to food security, in particular:
  - drought and desertification,
  - pests,
  - erosion of biological diversity, and
  - degradation of land and aquatic based natural resources;
- c) Transfer and use of agricultural technologies;
- d) Formulation and implementation of integrated rural development.

Specify what has been or is expected to be the impact of each of these actions on income, food availability and food access.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has set a vision of agricultural development based on the government's philosophy of citizen-centered. The vision is "farmers must be sustained, consumers must be protected". Farmers will have easier access to government services and will be secure in their profession and quality of life. Simultaneously, the consumers, domestic and abroad, must be protected by having good quality and safe food.

Consequently, 5 strategies have been set up in which development areas/priorities are being implemented. These are:

1. Increasing production efficiency and competitiveness
  - Restructuring of the agriculture sector.
  - Improving production efficiency by setting up agro-economic zones.
  - Quality control and inspection from farm to table (new National Office of Agricultural Commodities and Food Standard established)
  - Promoting Thai food and Thai cooking ingredients.

- Continuing infrastructure development (irrigation systems and market facilities).
  - Sustainable agriculture.
2. Value adding along value chain
    - Improving efficiency of the existing infrastructures
    - Enhancing opportunities for new product development
  3. Capability strengthening at the grass-roots level
    - Improving access to credit (Assets Capitalization Scheme, village funds)
    - Improving access to government services (one-stop-service Technology Transfer Centres (TTC) at the sub-district level, Call Centres, Mobile Clinics, farmers' network)
  4. Research and development including information technology and human resource development
    - Improving R&D management (commercial technology, intellectual property rights, biotechnology)
    - Encouraging the use of IT
    - Giving high priority to HRD both public sector and farmers
  5. Empowerment and good governance
    - Empowerment of local communities
    - Good governance (public service agreements, e-procurement, and freedom of information)

#### **COMMITMENT IV**

Measures taken at national level to ensure that food and agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security. Please give details of strategies or initiatives undertaken with respect to this commitment. Countries may report on steps taken:

- a) to establish well functioning internal marketing and transportation systems to facilitate better links within and between domestic and external markets;
- b) to diversify trade;

- c) to ensure national policies related to international and regional trade agreements do not have adverse impact on economic activities towards food security, especially women's activities.

Developed countries and International Organization may report on steps taken to:

- a) promote financial and technical assistance to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure of developing countries, especially Low Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) in order to optimize opportunities arising from the international trade framework;
- b) reduce subsidies on food exports in conformity with the Uruguay Round Agreement in the context of the on-going process of reform in agriculture conducted in the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- c) implement the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries through the WTO Committee on Agriculture.

The government's effort in implementing of the dual track policy in the recent years has paid off. While continuing the sufficient economy policy addressing the poor and vulnerable farmers, the government also put more attention to commercial production. This policy may have resulted in considerably high growth rate of agricultural production in the past few years. For the internal affairs, measures to improve the country's competitiveness and increase export potential have been implemented. The measures include fostering small and medium enterprises including farmers' organizations, improving productivity by applying knowledge-based production in the "more for more" concept, and diversifying agricultural products by value adding along the value chain (details in the report on Commitment III and VI). To support domestic agricultural trade, the government encourages the agricultural cooperatives to establish processing and marketing facilities so they can provide better service for their members. Transportation system has long been given a high priority in the government's development agenda. Now it is important that the infrastructure is properly maintained for maximum utilization. In this regard, the Ministry of Transport and Communication receives a budget around 5.7% of the total budget each year.

For the international trade policies, Thailand strictly follows its commitment in the Uruguay Round Trade Agreement and actively involves in the new round WTO trade negotiations. Thailand sincerely believes in trade liberalization. Efforts are being made to strengthen the roles of Thailand in the international arena for upgrading the country's status in negotiations and expanding its role in setting rules and international regulations that would affect Thailand. The government is also promoting regional and bilateral free trade area agreements. The recent and on-going free trade area negotiations are with the People Republic of China, Australia, Bahrain, USA, Peru, Japan, and India. As for

regional flora, the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement is being implemented and BIMSTEC Free Trade Area is under negotiation.

Being a country in transition, Thailand is now implementing its initiatives to strengthen international cooperation such as:

- Strong participation in the Asian Cooperation Dialogues (ACD);
- Assistance to neighboring countries (Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia) under the Economic Cooperation (ECS) Scheme
- Establishment of the General System of Preferences (GSP) for 49 LDCs;
- Preparation of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) scheme
- Consideration of being a regular donor to the World Food Programme (WFP)
- Application for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of OECD.

#### **COMMITMENT V**

Measures taken to prevent and to be prepared for natural and man-made disasters. Please give details of strategies or initiatives undertaken with respect to:

- a) Institutional arrangements for early warning and advance information on possible emergencies;
- b) Mechanisms in place to combat disasters and to provide rehabilitation for people affected;
- c) Measures taken to link post-emergency relief operations to development programmes;
- d) Watershed management strategies put in place.

Specify what has been or is expected to be the impact of these actions on food availability and access to food.

The political situation in Thailand is now peaceful and stable. There are no serious internal conflicts except for some small areas in the south. The relationship with neighboring countries continues to flourish. Therefore the conditions become suitable for high economic growth and man-made disasters are unlikely to occur. Thailand is also considered to be fortunate for having few natural disasters. Apart from occasional flood and drought, Thailand is rarely hit by other disaster such as typhoons or earthquakes.

However, measures to prevent and to be prepared for natural disasters are being put in place especially for flash flood and landslide in the watershed areas. The

Royal Irrigation Department is preparing an early warning system by setting up monitoring units to collect data throughout the whole country. Artificial rainmaking operation to alleviate drought and to supplement water has been institutionalized in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Emergency budget mechanisms have been functioning both at the central and the provincial level to ensure that relief programmes can be launched in time of needs. Post-emergency rehabilitation and linkage to development programmes for farmers are in orders under the responsibility of MOAC.

As for Water resources management strategies, many initiatives are being implemented. These include:

- New Department of Water Resources established under the new Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Water Resources Bill being drafted with public consultation
- 25 River Basin Management Committees established with participation of stakeholders
- Preparation of irrigation system master plan on-going
- Participatory Irrigation Management Pilot-Project on-going

#### **COMMITMENT VI**

Measures taken to promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fishery and forestry systems. Please give details on:

- a) Share of national budget allocated for human resource development indicating its impact in terms of primary and secondary school and higher education development;
- b) Share of the national budget allocated to agriculture and fisheries and food security programmes;
- c) Nature and extent of investment in infrastructure aimed at improving access to markets and food;
- d) Initiatives undertaken and resources allocated to promote technology development and transfers for improved production;
- e) Strategies for sustainable watershed management and associated investments;
- f) Measures taken to control deforestation and to enhance national forest cover.

Specify what has been or is expected to be the impact of these actions.

Developed countries and international organizations are requested to report, as appropriate, on measures taken:

- a) towards the fulfilment of the agreed Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of 0.7% of Gross National Product (GNP), and to ensure that the flow of concessional funding is directed to economically and environmentally sustainable activities;

- b) to focus ODA towards countries that have a real need for it, especially low-income countries;
- c) to intensify the search for practical and effective solutions to debt problems and support the initiatives to reduce the total external debt of Heavily-indebted Poor countries (HIPCs)

In 2004 fiscal year (Oct 2003-Sep 2004) the government has set a budget of 1,028 billion baht or US\$ 25.7 billion (US\$ 1 = 40 baht) equivalent to 16.15% of GDP, an increase of 28,100 million baht or 2.8% over that of FY 2003.

The Ministry of Education whose responsibilities include primary and secondary school and higher education development receives a budget of 190.26 billion baht or 18.5% of the national budget. This budget is in line with the government's strategies to reform education and replenish wisdom to the society. The measures include making Thai society a learned one, improving quality of teachers and personnel, developing information technology creating excellence in science, mathematics and technology, upgrading potential of education organizations in producing human resources with quality and morality and expanding education to needed areas.

For agriculture sector, a budget of 53.08 billion baht or 5.2% of the national budget has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in FY 2004. To improve agriculture sector, emphasis will be on the production of agricultural products, which have competitive advantages and world-class quality. The Ministry aims at increasing production efficiency, productivity and value adding as well as reducing production cost. In addition, improvement can be made on factors of production, agricultural infrastructure, including strengthening the capability of community in terms of marketing management, capital mobilization as well as the formation of farmer groups and development of cooperatives to be more efficient.

Strategies for sustainable use of natural resources are to revitalize nature and environment by balancing the utilization with the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources. Priorities are given to building public awareness and participation of communities in environment protection and rehabilitation, development of technology in management of natural resources and compilation of database on information network. In this regard, the newly established Ministry of natural resources and environment has been allocated with a budget of 14.88 billion baht or 1.4% of the national budget in FY 2004.

#### **COMMITMENT VII**

Steps taken to facilitate the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. Please indicate the progress made in establishing:



- a) Institutional arrangements at national and local levels to implement the Plan of Action and monitor the progress of implementation;
- b) Food for All campaigns to mobilize stakeholders and their resources at all levels of society in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action;
- c) Mechanisms to ensure food security for every person in the country.

International agencies and developed countries may report on steps taken to:

- a) Direct development assistance policies and resources towards sustainable development including agriculture for food security, and effectively contribute to the improved situation of food insecure households;
- b) Focus technical assistance more effectively on building-up and mobilizing national capacity, expertise and local institutions.

Institutional arrangement for implementation of the WFS Plan of Action in Thailand has already been made since 1997. The organizations and bodies involved in this work are:

- The office of the General National FAO Committee
- The National Committee on Food Security in Thailand
- The National FIVIMS Committee and the FIVIMS Technical Working Group

At present, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is considering setting up of the National Alliance Against Hunger (NAAH) and the International Alliance Against Hunger (IAAH). The attention is on how they would be best fit with the existing arrangements since the mobilization of all stakeholders and resources has already been one of the functions of the National Committee on Food Security in Thailand.

To ensure food security for every person in the country, Thailand has established food reserve systems for many critical commodities such as rice and sugar etc. As for food security in the region, Thailand also cooperates with other ASEAN countries to implement the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project and the Pilot-Project of East Asian Emergency Rice Reserve System (EAERR). Both projects are under the assistance of the Japanese Government.

**SECTION IV: LESSONS LEARNED**  
**A REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES OR CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED**  
**IN REDUCING HUNGER**

1. Countries that have succeeded in reducing the number of the undernourished are requested to highlight the policies and action programmes that have contributed to the improvement of food security at local and national levels and indicate the process of implementation that made it possible.
2. Countries that have faced difficulties in implementing the WFS Plan of Action effectively and in reducing the number of the undernourished are requested to provide information on the constraints they face.

As mentioned earlier, the evaluation of the achievements in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action is not well documented. Another problem is the lack of information, particularly on the key food security indicators such as the number of undernourished people and children's health status. However, the trends of other indicators indicate that the hunger situations in Thailand must have improved considerably since 2000. The problem may still exist in some area of the country such as the Northeastern region, the 3 border provinces in the South (Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat), and the highland in the North. Therefore, further efforts in reducing hunger and malnutrition need to focus on people in these areas.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES ABOUT THE INDICATORS

### 1. Food security indicators

#### **Average per person dietary energy supply (kcal/p/day)**

Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food consumption (exports, animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage).

#### **Food production index**

#### **Food self-sufficiency ratio**

Ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption. An indicator of the need for food imports.

#### **Cereal supply per person**

Kg per capita per year. Please indicate which cereals are included.

#### **Animal protein supply per person.**

Protein per capita per day in grams, estimated from food balance sheets.

#### **Ratio of food imports/export earnings**

Ratio of food imports value/exports of good and services.

#### **Debt service ratio**

Ratio of total debt service to exports of good and services.

#### **Value of gross investment in agriculture**

Outlays in addition to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories, also known as gross capital formation.

#### **Food price index**

Change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of food.

#### **Index of variability of food production<sup>4</sup>**

Magnitude of fluctuations in a production curve.

#### **Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption**

Ratio of national food reserves to annual domestic food consumption. The ratio of national food reserves to annual domestic food consumption, maintained as a matter of policy for food security purposes, in the event of food emergency.

#### **Export earning instability**

The average percentage deviation of total exports of goods and services from their trend.

#### **Rate of growth in real GDP per person/per year**

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per person at market prices, converted into real GDP per person by a price deflator.

#### **Gini index of income distribution**

Extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

#### **Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)**

Share of population earning less than the nationally defined poverty line.

#### **Percentage of population living on less than \$ 1 a day (%)**

Share of population living on less than \$ 1 a day per person.

#### **Percentage of household income spent on food**

Share of total household income that is spent on food items.

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<sup>4</sup> Existing methodologies are being reviewed by FAO to improve the measure of this index.

**Consumer Price Index**

Change in cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services.

**Estimated number of undernourished people**

Total number of people with dietary energy intake less than the nationally established dietary energy supply requirement (e.g. 2100 kcal/person/day).

**Percentage of population undernourished**

Share of population with dietary energy intake less than the nationally established dietary energy supply requirement (e.g. 2100 kcal/person/day).

**Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight**

Share of children aged under five years whose weight relative to their age is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

**Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted**

Share of children aged under five years whose height relative to their age is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

**Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted**

Share of children aged under five years whose weight relative to their height is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

**2. Social indicators****Life expectancy at birth**

Number of years a newborn would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth stayed the same throughout its life.

**Under-5 mortality rate**

Probability that a newborn will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

**Net school enrolment in primary education of children aged 5-12**

Number of students enrolled in primary school as a percent of the total number of children aged 5-12 years.

**Ratio of girls to boys in primary education**

Ratio between the numbers of girls aged 5-12 years to boys aged 5-12 years enrolled in primary education.

**Adult literacy rate**

The ratio of adult population (15 years of age and above) who can read and write to total adult population

**Total number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000**

Number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000 persons.

**Infant mortality rate**

Expected number of children who will die before reaching the age of one year, per 1 000 live births.

**Adult morbidity rates**

Number of people who are sick or have a disease compared with the number who are well, also known as sickness rate.

**Adult male mortality rate (per 1,000 male adults)**

Adult mortality rate (male) the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the population of 15-year olds who will die before their 60<sup>th</sup> birthday.

**Adult female mortality rate (per 1,000 female adults)**

Adult mortality rate (female) the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the population of 15-year olds who will die before their 60<sup>th</sup> birthday.

**Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births**

The death of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental causes.

### **3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators**

#### **Rate of deaths by infectious diseases**

Number of people dying from infectious diseases per year per 100 000 people.

#### **Rate of deaths from HIV/AIDS**

Number of people dying from HIV/AIDS per year per 100 000 people.

#### **Percentage of population orphaned**

Share of orphans out of the total population.

#### **Average age of household head**

National average age of head of household.

#### **Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection**

Share of total population infected by HIV/AIDS.

### **4. Economic and Trade**

#### **Terms of trade**

Ratio of import prices to export prices

#### **External agricultural income terms of trade**

The index of the value of agricultural exports deflated by import unit value index. A sectoral indicator of the purchasing power of the agricultural/rural sector vis-à-vis food from the world market.