Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the cost and affordability of diet in Thailand and the Philippines



Mercy Mwambi

15th Steering Committee Meeting of the ASEAN-AVDRC Regional Network for Vegetable Research and Development (AARNET)

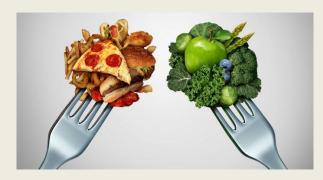
June 23, 2021



Why is a healthy diet important?

- 3 billion people worldwide cannot afford a healthy diet
- Asia is home to a significant proportion of the world's population and is the hardest hit region when it comes to malnutrition
- Poor diets are a root cause of malnutrition
- Emerging literature suggests that healthy diets is part of the solution to malnutrition





2 of x

What is a healthy diet?





Cereals and its products



Fruits



Meat and its products



Vegetables



Milk and its products



Fats, oil, sugar

General guidelines:

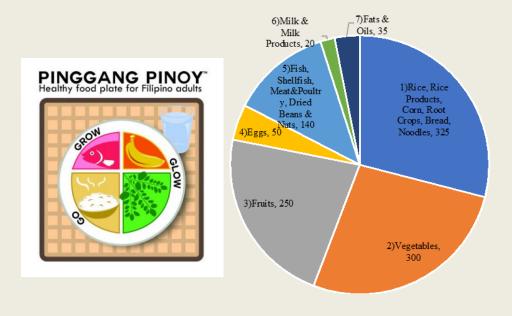
- Diversity and balance across food groups
- High intake of fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains, legumes/nuts
- Low sodium, oils/fats, sugar, red meat

Photo credit: https://pxhere.com

Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs)



FBDGs developed to create awareness and educate people on healthy diets

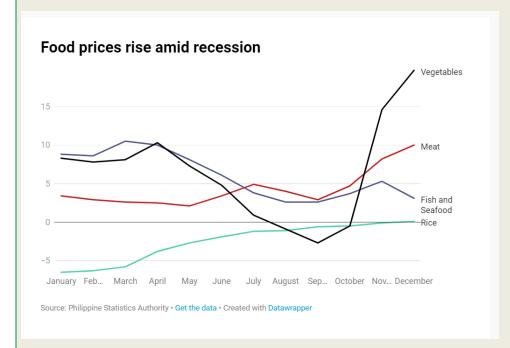




However, while education and awareness are important, **the cost of food** remains the biggest challenge in adopting a healthy diet for most consumers in different contexts

What is the binding constraint to adopting healthy diets?





Healthy foods, such as vegetables, fruits and animal source foods, are more expensive compared to staples (rice, corn)

The situation is worsening because of COVID-19 pandemic

How does COVID-19 affect the cost of a healthy diet?



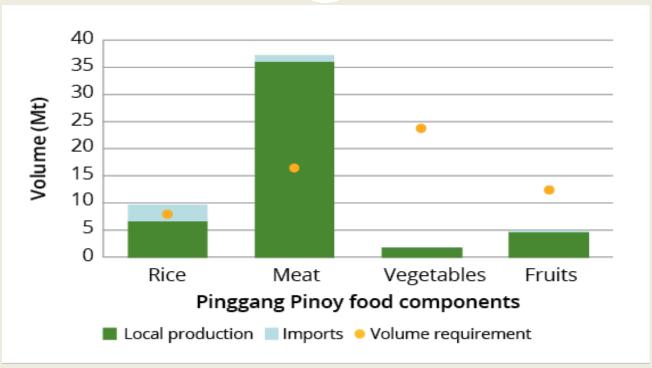




- Smallholders: constrained by labor shortfall, low access to inputs
- Food supply chains: intra-country travel and transport restrictions, closed market places
- Food at home: No school meals and other safety nets that rely on face to face contact

Food production versus volume requirement; example





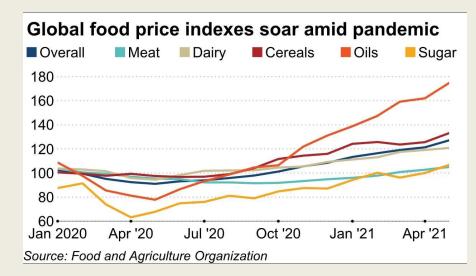
Philippines data, 2019

Pinggang Pinoy recommends the volume of food needed to meet nutrition requirements. In Philippines, pork meat production recorded a 129% surplus against required volumes while vegetables recorded 92.2% shortage (2019 data)

Soaring food prices during COVID-19



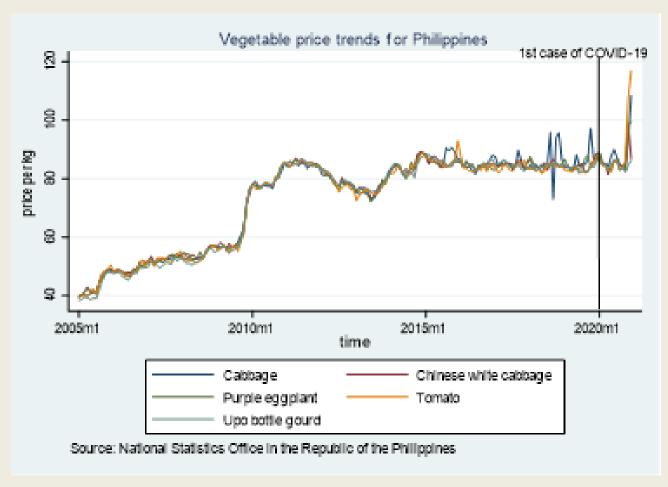
- Food prices: are soaring especially during the COVID-19 pandemic
- **Employment**: wages/income are falling





Vegetable prices in the Philippines





Calculating the cost of a healthy diet



- 1. Operationalize what a healthy diet is based on FBDGs for specific countries
- 2. Ensure food price is in standard units e.g. price per kg/liter
- 3. Categorize each food in food price list according to the FBDG
- 4. Calculate price per day for each item: price per kg*quantity required per day in kgs (accounting for edible portion)
- 5. Select 1-3 least cost items (price/recommended quantity to purchase/day) in each food group, ensuring that each item is unique

10 of x

Affordability



 Compare the cost of diet with affordability (across regions-provinces, urban/rural, different population groups-gender, age etc.)

- Household income
- Household expenditure
- Wages

Progress made



- Food price, household income and expenditure data obtained all thanks to the Ministry of Commerce in Thailand and the National Statistics Office in the Republic of the Philippines
- Data cleaned and analysis of descriptive is underway
- Established collaborations with Kasetsart University: intending to expand to Mahidol University and Ministry of Agriculture in Philippines



Source: yourfreetemplates.com











Thank you

mercy.mwambi@worlveg.org