

Household food security monitoring in 2010-2012 and livelihood mapping for understanding climate impacts on household food security

November 2012

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**World Food
Programme**

Outline

1. Aspects of household food security
2. Overview on household food security in the Kyrgyz Republic
(based on the latest assessment in September 2012)
3. Influence of climatic trends on household food security
4. Use of livelihood zone map
5. Plan for livelihood zoning exercise

Households with inadequate food consumption and under poverty line are counted as food insecure households

Inadequate food consumption

Average severely food insecure household consumes:

Bread	7 days
Cooking oil	7 days
Potato	6 days
Sugar	4 days
Vegetables	3 days
Meat	1 day
Egg/dairy	0 day

Income poverty

Average severely food insecure household earns:

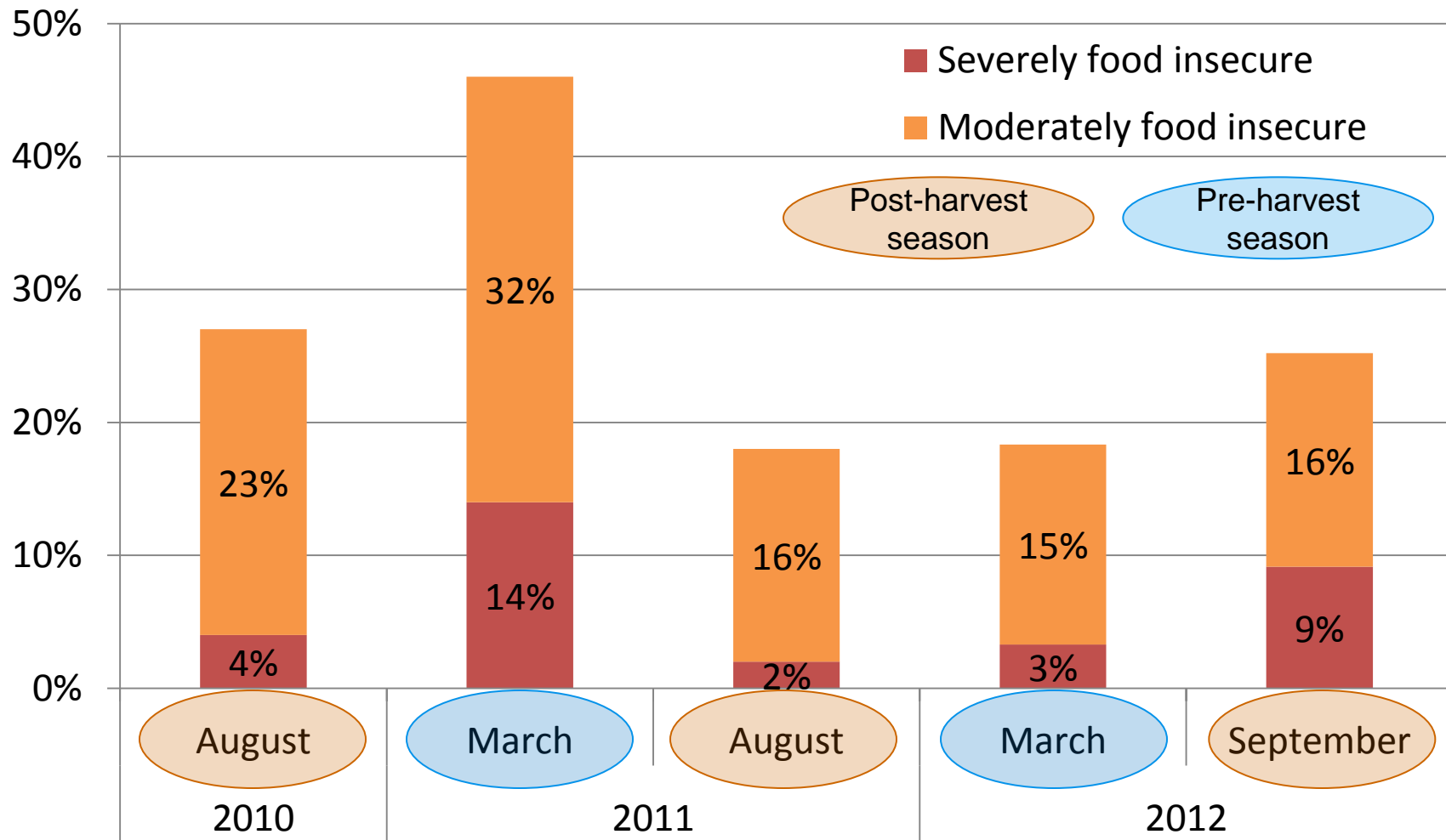
305 som / person
or 1,525 som / household

45% of them have small land (0.5ha) to supplement domestic consumption.

Source: WFP Food Security Assessment

HOW MANY ARE FOOD INSECURE?

An estimated 25% is food insecure in September 2012

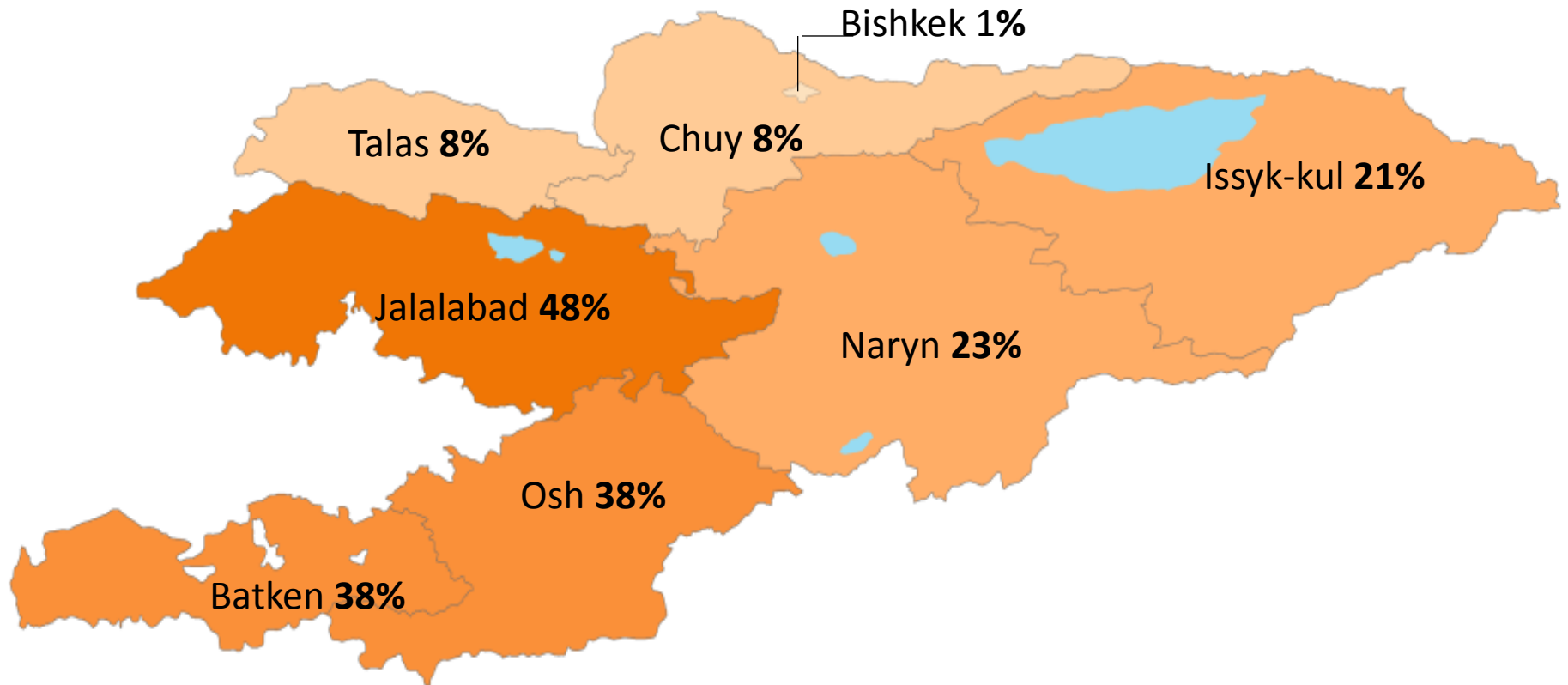


Source: WFP Food Security Assessment

WHERE ARE THEY?

highest proportion of food insecurity was found in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken.

Estimated proportion of food insecure households by oblast (September 2012)

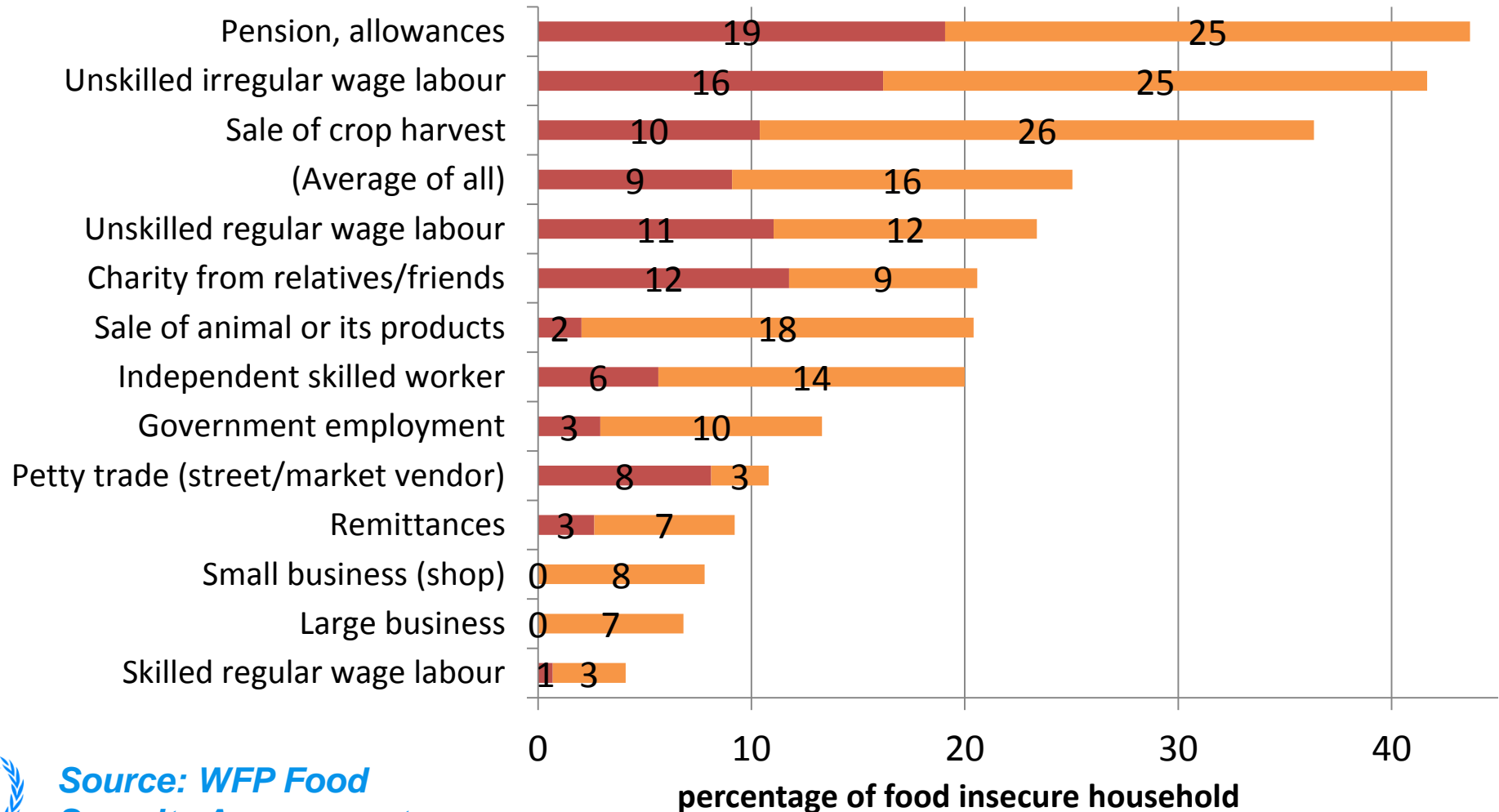


Source: WFP Food Security Assessment

WHO ARE THE FOOD INSECURE?

HH with irregular income source with low level of remuneration

Proportion of food insecure households by main income sources (%)



Influence of climatic trends on food security

IPPC highlights climate-related factors that will have an impact on food security:

- i) Declining agricultural productivity;
- ii) More frequent, erratic and intense climate- and weather-related events;
- iii) Accelerated land degradation;
- iv) Reduced water availability and deteriorating sanitation;
- v) Increased conflicts over scarce resources; and
- vi) Increased urbanization, migration and displacement.



Who are the most vulnerable to these impacts (e.g. agro-pastoralists)?

Where are they located (oblast/rayon)?

When are they most at risk (months or seasons)?

In what ways are they vulnerable?

IPPC (2011)

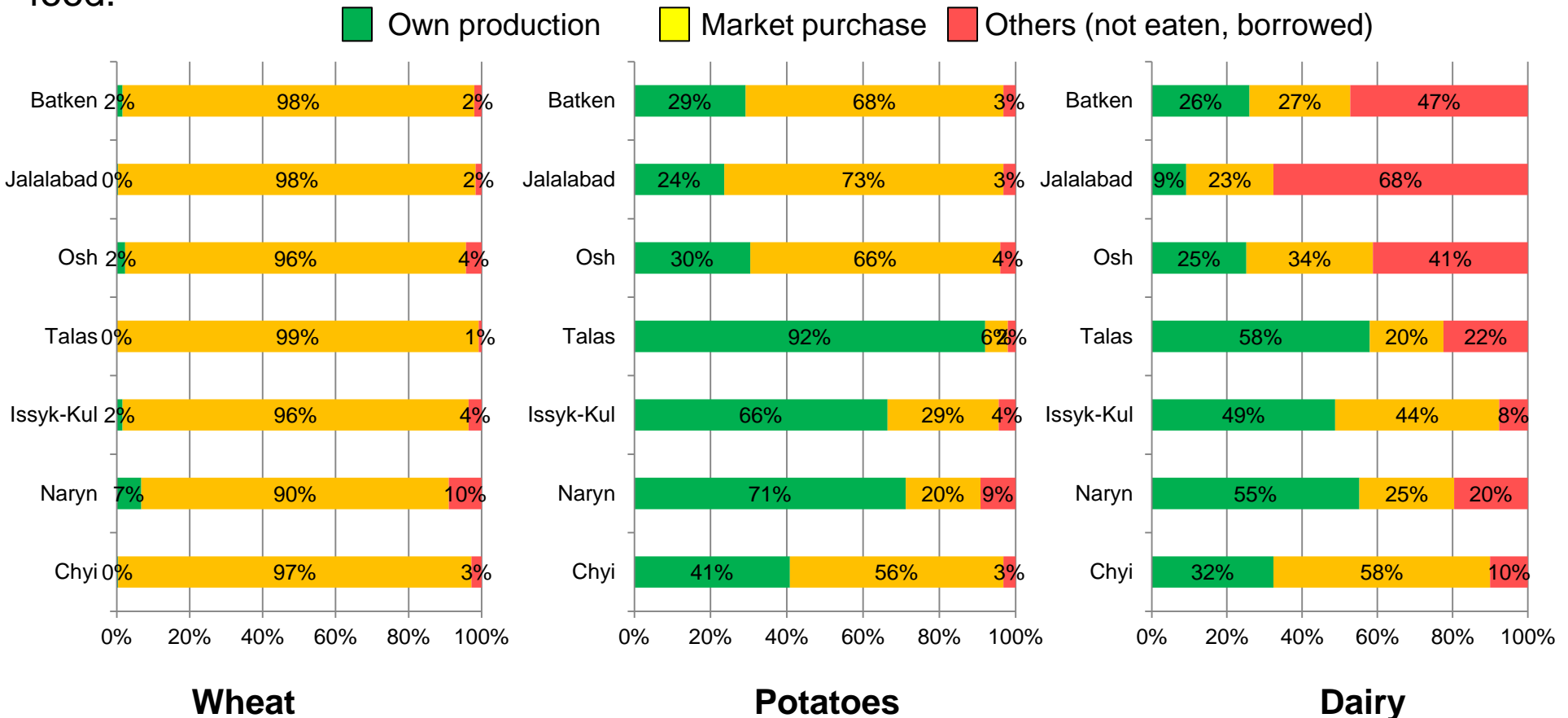
Who are the most vulnerable to these impacts?

Where are they? (1)

Declining agricultural productivity would force households to reduce consumption from own production and purchase more food.



Households who are **dependent on own production for consumption** would become more vulnerable.

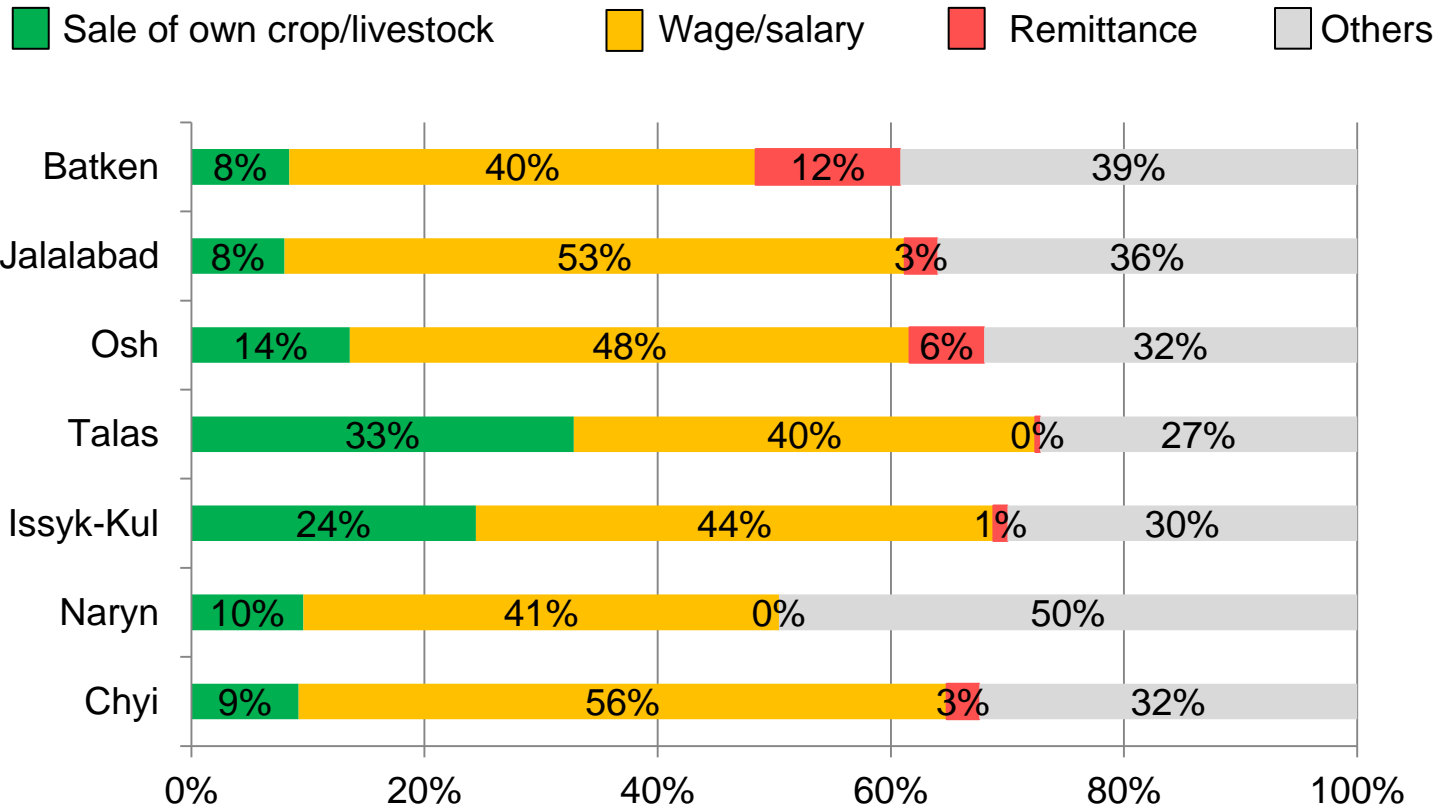


Who are the most vulnerable to these impacts? Where are they? (2)

Declining agricultural productivity would force households to reduce consumption from own production and purchase more food.



Households who are **dependent on income from crop sale** would become more vulnerable.



Largest income source by region

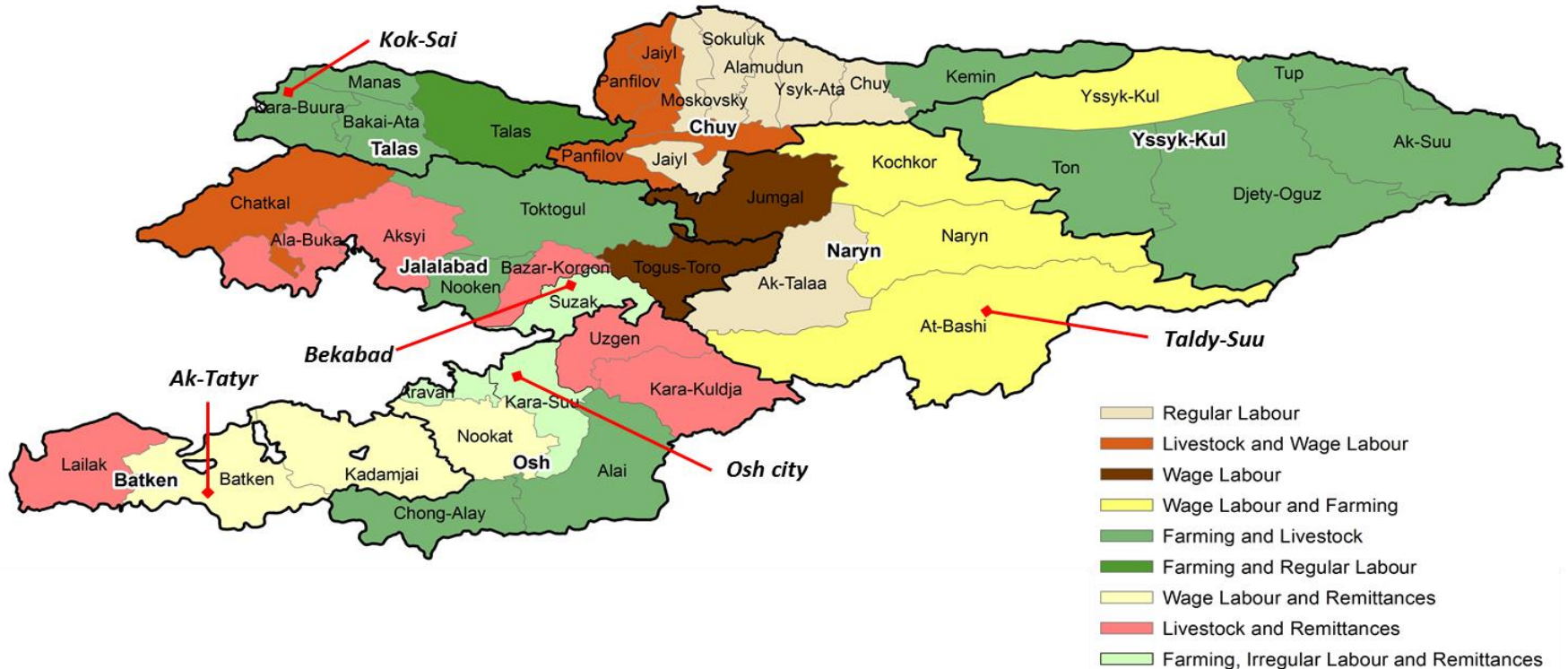
Livelihood zone map

helps better understand where the most vulnerable groups are located

Difference in livelihood components such as food source and income diversification should be considered in analyzing climate risks on household food security.



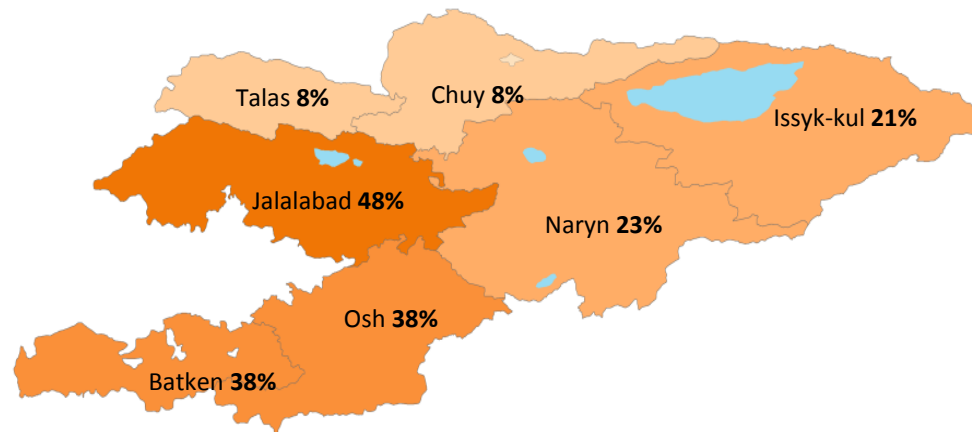
Analysis by administrative boundary (oblast, rayon) may not allow generalization of the result in the area



Developing a livelihood zone map in the Kyrgyz Republic

- 1) **Review previous food security monitoring results conducted by NSC and WFP**
 - main income source
 - food source
 - market access
- 2) **Review existing agro-ecological zone maps**
- 3) **Develop preliminary livelihood zone map based on 1) and 2) for experts/stakeholders consultation**
- 4) **Consultation with experts/stakeholders at national and local levels**
- 5) **Update the draft map based on the results of consultations**
- 6) **Apply for the analysis of climate risk on household food security**

Thank you



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