

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

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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:

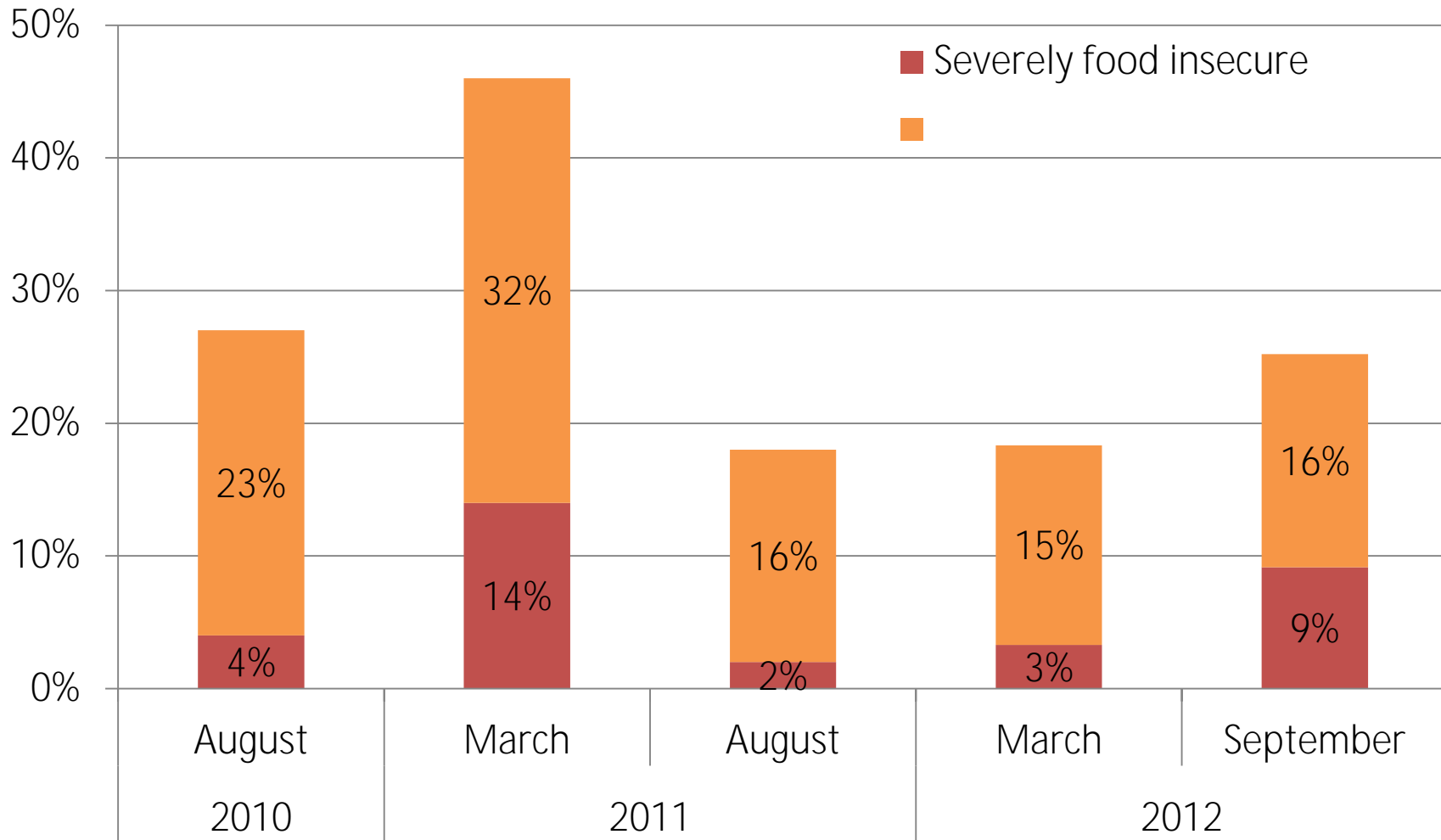
305 som / person
or 1,525 som / household

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

Source: WFP Food Security Assessment

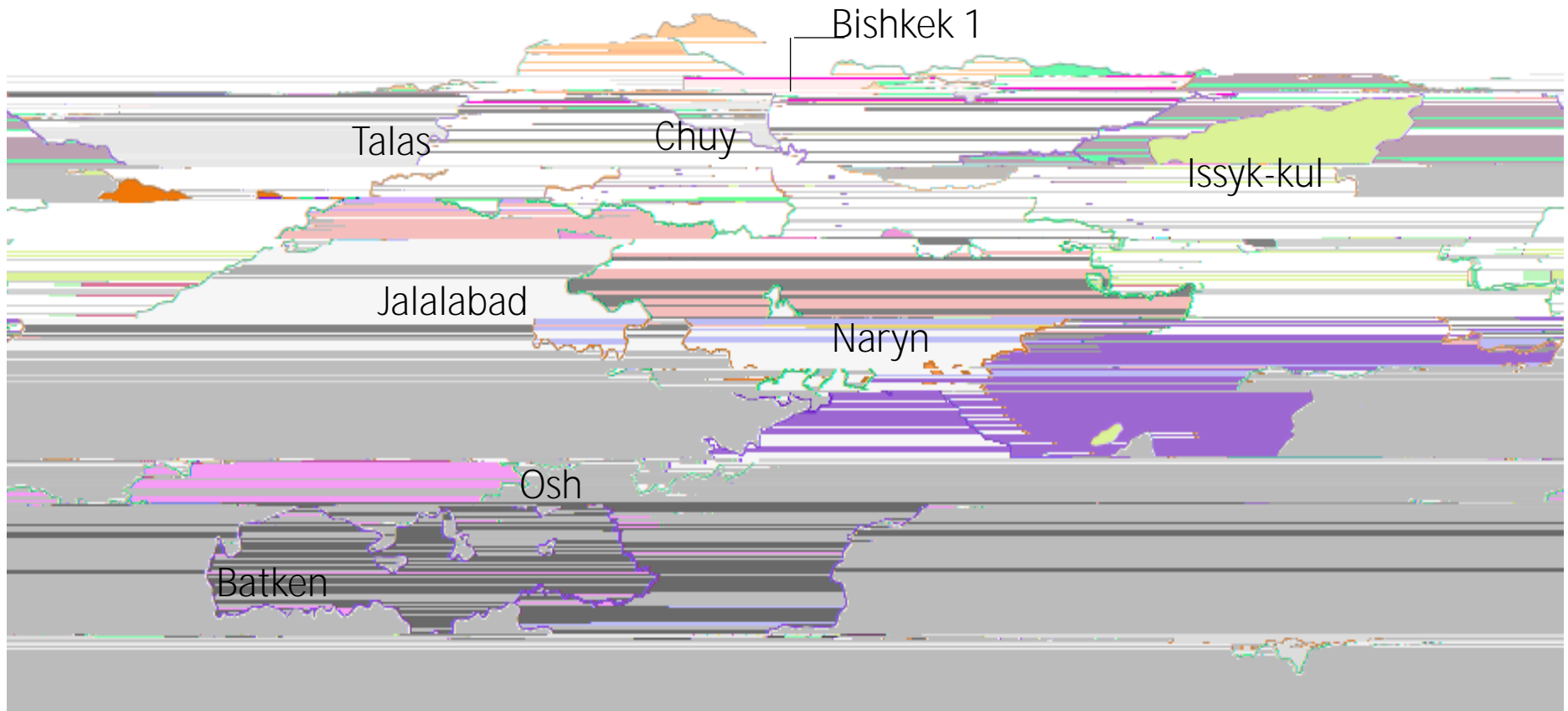
HOW MANY ARE FOOD INSECURE?

An estimated 25% is food insecure in September 2012

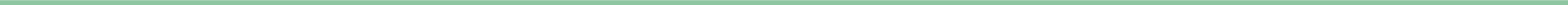


WHERE ARE THEY?

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



Source: WFP Food Security Assessment



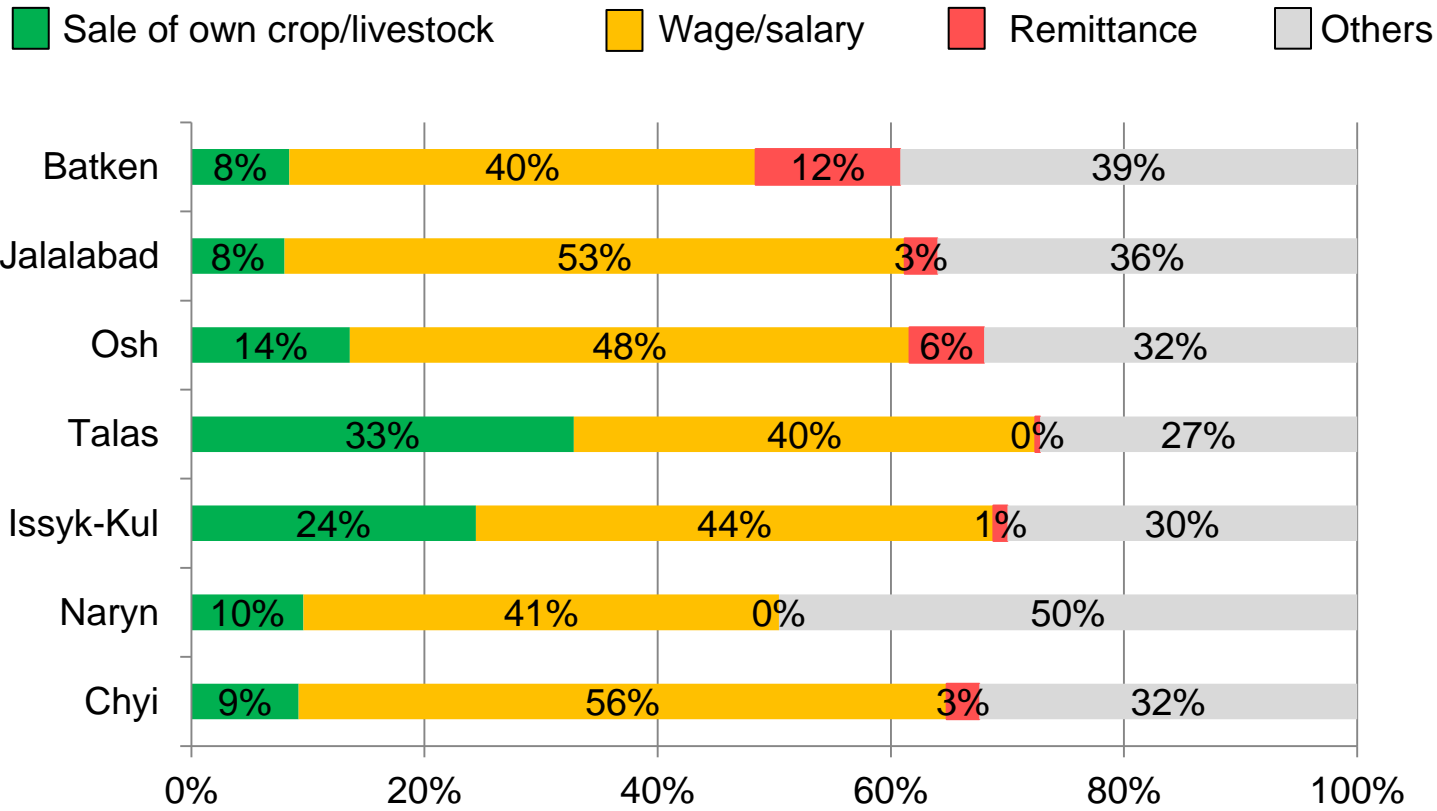


Who are the most vulnerable to these impacts? Where are they? (2)

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.



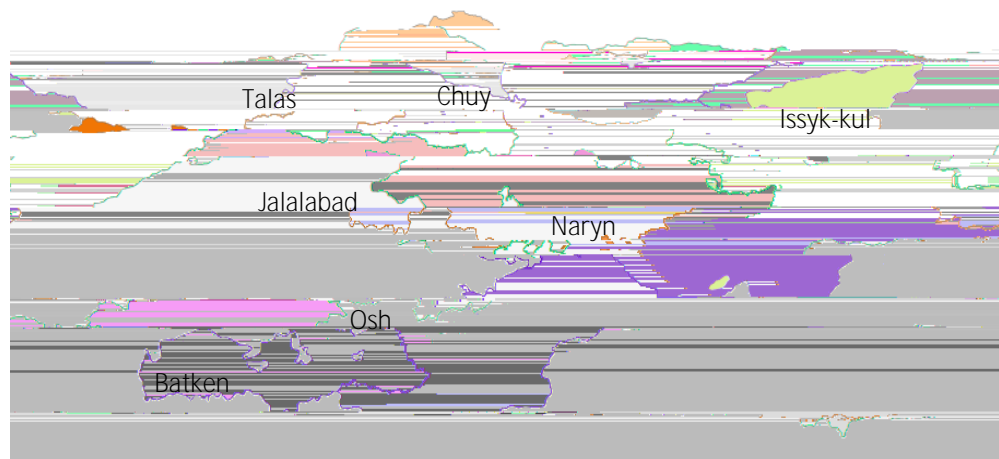
Largest income source by region



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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