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RAPID EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN OSH AND JALALABAD - KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Fighting Hunger Worldwide



Acknowledgements

The willingness of households affected by the communal violence in Osh and Jalalabad cities mid-June 2010, included displaced households, host families and residents, to answer the questions of this rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment despite their suffering and struggle is gratefully acknowledged. The rapid EFSA would also not have been possible without the dedication of the enumerators and supervisors of the company El-Pikir, as well as the intense work of Khatuna Epremidze and Giorgi Dolidze, both from the WFP Georgia Country Office.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context and methodology

- The violence that took place in Osh and Jalalabad cities provoked significant human suffering and large-scale displacement in both cities and surroundings, mostly of Uzbek communities but also in other areas. The crisis has affected the livelihoods of the displaced, the host families and resident families living in areas where IDPs have moved.
- A rapid assessment was conducted on 9-10 July 2010 among 182 IDPs (both in collective centers and in individual shelters or in host families), 101 host families and 120 residents in areas with IDPs (total of 403 households). About 60 locations were visited (80% in Osh and 20% in Jalalabad oblasts) in areas directly affected by the violence and in areas where IDPs have moved. Some 60 Key Informants were interviewed in each location.
- The assessment aimed at informing decisions for short-term food and non-food interventions to improve the food security situation and start restoring the livelihoods of the affected population. The results were also used for the July revision of the humanitarian Flash Appeal.
- The degree of household food insecurity was assessed by combining food consumption patterns with indicators of economic access to food, including the main sources of income and food. Comparisons were made between households according to their displacement and hosting status, and according to the degree of food insecurity. Changes compared to the pre-crisis situation were also analysed to estimate the impact of the crisis on livelihoods.

How many are food insecure?

- An alarmingly high proportion of non-hosted IDPs, mostly living in tents in the garden of their destroyed house, or in one part of the house that was not damaged, were food insecure: **83% non-hosted IDP households were food insecure**, including 63% severely. An estimated **43% of hosted IDPs were food insecure**, including 24% severely.
- Food insecurity was less widespread among host families and residents. Yet, 20% of host families were food insecure and 23% of residents.
- Based on an average household size of 8 members among IDP households and 6 members among host families and residents, an estimated 37,500 non-hosted IDPs, 37,000 hosted IDPs, 37,000 host family members and 1,197,200 resident individuals in the areas of Osh and Jalalabad affected by the crisis, the **number of food insecure people at the time of the survey was about 329,800 persons**, including 47,000 IDPs, 7,400 hosting members and 275,400 residents.

Where are the food insecure and malnourished individuals?

- The proportion of food insecure household was higher in **Osh city and surroundings** (45%) than in Jalalabad city and surroundings (26%), reflecting the higher degree of impact in Osh oblast.

Who are the food insecure people?

- Even though **IDPs figure prominently among the food insecure**, some host families and residents were also food insecure. Food insecurity affects particularly the **non-hosted IDPs** because they have lost their means of producing and sources of income to purchase food, and because the assistance they receive is insufficient to protect their diet and recover a proper economic access to food.
- **Food insecure host families** are mainly those lacking economic access to food due to their reliance on relatively low income-earning activities such as sale of agricultural produce, independent work, small businesses or remittances. Feeding and assisting the hosted IDPs puts pressure on their limited food and cash resources.

- **Food insecure residents** (not displaced nor returnees) essentially represent the chronically poor who were food insecure even before the violence last June. They typically rely on pensions or similar income-earning activities as the food insecure host families. However, **a series of factors linked to the civil troubles are contributing to a deepening of the severity of their food insecurity, and could push many of the currently food secure into food insecurity** (see Box section 4.2).
- **Livelihood asset characteristics of many of the food insecure households** are summarized below.

Livelihood assets	Characteristics of many food insecure households
Human and social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-hosted IDP • Human losses due to the violence in June; • Woman-headed (23% food insecure); • Elderly as head of household; • Include a pregnant or a lactating woman, or a chronically sick member; • Large family size (8 or more) • Weak kinship and social networks (preventing hosting).
Physical and natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House fully destroyed by attacks in June; often living in temporary shelter/tent in their house compound; • Increased reliance on wood and to some extent animal dung for cooking, whereas before gas or electricity were the main source of cooking fuel; • No food stocks, or stocks for a few days only; • No access anymore to garden or land for cultivation, fertilizer, or irrigation system; • Lost harvest due to the violence, or low duration (3 months or less) of the harvest for own consumption for those who can still cultivate; • Have lost their animals due to the violence; • Have lost their domestic assets, petty trade stock, or shop for those who had these before
Financial assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 1 member able to earn cash (down from 2 or 3 before); • Reliance on charity, irregular wage labour and pensions/allowances as the main sources of income, providing low, unreliable and/or unsustainable income; • High number of external migrants, and increased migration following the violence; however, relatively low receipt and/or low frequency of receipt of goods or money (about twice a year); • Need and borrow money to pay for transportation, gas/electricity and clothing, and to a lesser extent for agricultural inputs.

Why are people food insecure?

- **A range of factors contributes to household food insecurity**, often – but not always - found in combination. Household food insecurity translates into less than 3 daily meals consumed (fewer than before the violence) and a diet lacking variety and fresh products, often poor in kilocalorie and micronutrients, thus jeopardizing the nutritional and health status of their vulnerable members.
- They **rely heavily on humanitarian assistance for most of their staples** (bread, wheat flour, oil, sugar and even potatoes) as well as vegetables. **Food gifts are also important**, especially to obtain fresh food items including bread, meat, vegetables and fruits. They have very limited consumption of their own production, due to loss of baking equipment, access to land and animals.
- **Market purchases remain necessary for most food items, but prices have increased for several staples** including bread (by 27%), wheat flour (by 11%), rice (by 16%), vegetable oil (by 17%) and sugar (by 14%). Conversely, the price of potatoes has slightly decreased as farmers are facing difficulties to sell due to the border closure with Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
- **Food assistance** reached most of the non-hosted IDPs but did not reach about 40% of hosted IDPs, possibly because they are more difficult to find. As a result, about a quarter of hosted IDPs consumed an inadequate diet, as host families' resources are insufficient to provide for their food needs. Despite humanitarian assistance, the diet of the non-hosted IDPs was also largely inadequate, reflecting the insufficiency of the current food rations to ensure a varied and ample diet, given the drop of their capacity to buy enough or produce their own food.

- Food expenditures are slightly less important compared to other expenditures for the severely food insecure households than for the other households, owing to receipt of humanitarian assistance and gifts as well as to allocation of scarce resources to other priority needs, such as materials to remove rubbles and health. Hygiene products are often the 2nd main expenditure. However, in absolute terms, **severely food insecure households spent the highest amounts for food**, as their food needs are not fully covered by humanitarian assistance or gifts. This does not mean that the quantities purchased are sufficient, and their cash resources also come from unsustainable or socially unacceptable sources such as charity.
- **Food insecure households extensively engage in coping strategies to meet their food and other essential requirements.** This includes the **use of very negative strategies on a frequent basis**, such as spending whole days without eating, reducing the number of daily meals and the portion size at meals, restricting the consumption of adults to protect children's intake, and decreasing of health expenditures. Other strategies jeopardize their future livelihoods and their recovery capacity, such as consuming seed stocks, decreasing expenditures for agricultural inputs, selling productive assets, and getting indebted for food.
- Close to half of currently food secure households, including among host families and residents, also employ strategies that may affect the nutritional and health of their vulnerable members, or their future livelihoods. This is a matter of concern as **the capacity of these households to withstand the burden of hosting IDPs, or other shocks such as a poor harvest or increased food and fuel prices, may decrease in the near future.**

How is the situation likely to evolve?

- Although no further large-scale violence took place since end June, targeted threats or attacks have continued against individual Uzbek households and most of the displaced are unable to return to their place of origin either because their house has been destroyed or because they are too afraid to do so. A deterioration may take place in October when government elections take place.
- **Rapid return of IDPs to their place of origin is doubtful but depends much on the speed of assistance to rebuild or repair their houses.** While restoration of peace and confidence is essential, material support for housing was prioritized by most of the food insecure households before.
- **A deterioration of the food security situation of households is anticipated in the next months and especially during winter time** for the following reasons:
 - **Safe access to land, pastures and markets**, which is essential to enable the resumption of agricultural and livestock raising activities in rural areas, and income-generation through trade in rural and urban areas, is far from guaranteed. In urban areas, those whose shops, businesses or restaurants have been destroyed or looting will require **material and financial support to resume their pre-violence activities.**
 - **Poor harvest this year** may lead to increased prices, affecting the poor (IDPs, host and residents alike) in both rural and urban areas. Recent trends of wheat flour price increase on global markets may also contribute to higher local prices as much of the flour is imported.
 - Many of currently food secure households in **host families** are using their resources to assist the IDPs. This will result in **lower stocks for the winter and less income** generated from the sale of their agricultural production.
 - A number of **host families and residents have sold domestic assets and small animals** since the violence in June. Should this trend continue, it will contribute to their decapitalization and decrease their resilience to future shocks.
 - **Almost half of the currently food secure households are using coping strategies that entail risks for the nutritional and health status of their vulnerable members, and 40% use strategies that entail risks for their future livelihoods.** While not preoccupying now, the situation of these

household will deteriorate if they continue to use these strategies on the medium term.

- Displaced households as well as host families and even residents who feel that the security situation is still uncertain, **may decide not to enrol their children at school next year**. IDPs may also take this decision due to the scarcity of their financial resources.
- Kyrgyzstan is highly susceptible to natural hazards (e.g. earthquake, mudflows, land slides etc.) which can cause heavy losses of lives, livestock and crops, and damage to infrastructure. **The population's resilience capacity is limited** by the low asset base and lack of opportunities to diversify livelihoods.

What is suggested for WFP emergency operations in Osh and Jalalabad?

- Taking into account the above projections, the difficulties of targeting when high proportions of households are food insecure, and social considerations (minimization of tensions among host families, provision of food security assistance according to need rather than only on displacement or hosting status), **the total number of persons requiring food security assistance was estimated at 353,000 persons** (~57,000 households), including **61,000 IDPs** (~8,000 IDP households) and **292,000 host family members and residents** (~49,000 households). The assistance to residents is deemed necessary as their food security situation has also worsened due to the indirect effects of the violence on access to fields, to markets (including to bordering countries) and to work places, as well as on food prices.
- **Where access to markets is physically easy and safe, cash transfers for food purchase** would seem appropriate, considering that so far food has remained available and prices have not increased dramatically. This would be the preferred intervention in both urban and rural areas, as it would also stimulate the local economy. Close monitoring of prices will be important. **Where access to markets is difficult** (far away, transportation unavailable or too expensive, unsafe), **in-kind food distributions are more appropriate**. A combination of food and cash transfers can also be envisaged.
- The option of **food- or cash-for-work interventions** instead of free (unconditional) transfers may be appropriate where targeting is difficult, unused working capacity exists among the food insecure households and work outputs can benefit the whole community, thus contributing to peace and confidence-building.
- **School feeding** may be valuable to minimize the risk that displaced and other households living in areas affected by the violence withdraw their children from school. A dedicated survey of school facilities and difficulties to enrol and attend schools is required.
- **Targeting criteria** may be derived from a combination of the various characteristics of the food insecure households, including their human, social, physical and financial assets.
- A **nation-wide Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)** is being prepared to update the food security situation since the civil troubles started last April and after the violence in Osh and Jalalabad oblasts. Combined with FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment, it will provide a solid basis for geographical targeting and for decision-making on target groups and types of interventions. It should also assist with the set-up of a **light Food Security Monitoring System** to complement the Kyrgyzstan Integrated Household Survey implemented annually by the government by providing more timely and disaggregated household food security information.
- It must be noted that besides food, **assistance is required to meet other essential requirements**, in particular to support housing reconstruction and repairs, access to health services and drugs, hygiene, replenishment of lost assets, cultivation (e.g. fertilizer, repair of irrigation systems) and animal raising (e.g. fodder).

I – CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RAPID EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN OSH AND JALALABAD

1.1 – Rationale for the assessment

The violence that spurred in Osh and Jalalabad cities after mid-June 2010 caused significant human suffering and affected an estimated 400,000 persons out of 1.2 million living in the area. Some 75,000 persons initially crossed the border to seek refuge in Uzbekistan but returned to Kyrgyzstan after 2 weeks.

Besides loss of life and injuries, about 2,000 Uzbek households lost their homes and belongings due to burning and looting. According to OCHA, some 75,000 persons either moved to relatives and friends in both cities as well as in neighbouring villages, or settled in temporary shelter in the compound where their house had been. Movements outside Osh and Jalalabad oblasts were also reported.

In view of the magnitude of the crisis and its expected effects on people's livelihoods, in a context of chronic poverty and food insecurity, a rapid assessment of the most urgent needs was necessary to take decisions on the immediate relief response and inform on the most appropriate interventions for the next few months. The findings were also intended to feed into the revision of the Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal by the 3rd week of July 2010.

1.2 – Goals and specific objectives

The goal of the rapid EFSA was to evaluate the food security situation and livelihoods of households in violence-affected areas of Osh and Jalalabad oblasts, and estimate the needs for food assistance (in-kind or non-food).

Specifically, the objectives are to:

- Estimate the prevalence of household food insecurity in the violence-affected areas, among IDPs/returnees, host families and residents;
- Determine the coping strategies used by households to mitigate food insecurity;
- Characterize the food insecure households and identify criteria that may be used for targeting;
- Anticipate the likely evolution of the food security situation of households in the next 3 months, taking into account the prospects for the next agricultural season, households' coping strategies, and political prospects;
- Determine the requirements for food assistance (in-kind or non-food) for the food insecure groups for the next 3-5 months.

II – METHODOLOGY

Note: In the survey and throughout the report, a 'household' is defined as a group of individuals who live together and share food and income resources. Households are considered separate 'units' if they do not share these resources, even if they live under the same roof.

2.1 – Sampling and sources of information

Given the limited time to obtain the results for the revision of the Flash Appeal, a purposive sampling approach was applied. The sample included 182 IDP/returnee households, 101 host families, and 120 residents living in areas directly affected by the violence or in areas where IDPs/returnees have moved in. Of the IDPs interviewed, 41% were not hosted in families, and 59% were hosted by relatives or friends.

The households were selected from about 60 communities drawn from localities in both directly affected areas (27% of the sample) and areas not directly affected but with IDPs/returnees (73% of the sample), through key informants. Approximately 80% of the interviews were conducted in Osh city and surroundings, and 20% in Jalalabad city and surroundings. Data were collected in 2 days between 9 and 10 July 2010.

A household questionnaire (translated in Uzbek and in Kyrgyz) was administered to the households, and a village assessment sheet was compiled with a Key Informant in each locality. Data were collected on the displacement status, demographics, current accommodation and extent of damage of house, livelihoods (income sources, food sources, main expenditures), ownership of assets, food consumption patterns, coping strategies, assistance received, and priorities. Comparisons were made between the current and the pre-crisis situation (see Annexes 1 and 2).

A national company (EI Pikir) was contracted to: (i) translate the questionnaires in Kyrgyz and Uzbek, (ii) identify and train enumerators and supervisors, (iii) collect, enter and clean the data, and (iv) produce output tables as per a Plan of Analysis provided by WFP. The final data interpretation and analysis was conducted by WFP.

2.2 – Analysis of household food security

The degree of food insecurity at household level ('severely food insecure', 'moderately food insecure', 'food secure') was determined by combining the WFP standard Food Consumption Score (FCS) with food access indicators including sources of food and sources of income¹.

For each indicator, groups of households were created as follows:

- Food Consumption Score: 3 groups ('poor', 'borderline', 'acceptable') based on the thresholds used in previous surveys in Kyrgyzstan (28,42);
- 3 groups of food and income sources ('poor', 'average' or 'good'), based on their reliability, sustainability, amount expected, and social acceptability.

¹ The combination of food access indicators with the Food Consumption Score was needed because:

- a) Food consumption patterns would not adequately reflect household food security in a situation where a large part of the food consumed by some households will come from food aid, hence sources of food must also be considered;
- b) Some sources of food will not adequately reflect food access, hence sources of income must also be considered. For instance, obtaining food from the market, and thus not depending on food aid, may not indicate good food access if the cash used for the market purchases comes from unreliable or unsustainable sources (e.g. selling own assets).

Note: Other food access indicators than sources of food and sources of income could also be considered but were found less robust than the sources of food and income to identify economic access capacity. These include:

- ownership of productive assets: households grouped according to the number of assets owned (such as 0, 1-2 assets, more than 2 assets)
- duration of food stocks for household consumption (such as less than 1 month, 1-3 months, more than 3 months).

Food consumption Score	Main food source (from frequency)	Main (1 st) income source
Poor: < 28	Poor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian assistance Received as gift/begged 	Poor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular wage labour Sale handicrafts Petty trade Pension/allowances Sale of humanitarian assistance Charity
Borderline: 28-42	Average: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received against work Bartered against other goods Purchased at credit/borrowed 	Average: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale of crops Sale vegetables Sale animal products Sale animals Independent worker Small business Remittances
Acceptable: > 42	Good: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own production Purchase in shops, markets, petty traders 	Good: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular wage labour Civil servant Employment in UN/NGO Large business Rent of property Rent of land

To obtain the food security groups, the following steps were followed:

- 1) Determination of the 3 Food Consumption Groups using the thresholds 28-42;
- 2) Determination of 3 'food access' groups by cross-tabulating the 3 food sources and 3 income sources groups (see below):

Food sources Income sources	Poor	Average	Good
Poor	Poor access	Poor access	Average access
Average	Poor access	Average access	Good access
Good	Average access	Good access	Good access

- 3) Determination of 3 food security groups by cross-tabulating the 3 Food Consumption Groups with the 3 food access groups (see below):

Food access groups	Food consumption (FC) groups			Total
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	
Poor	% severely food insecure	% severely food insecure	% moderately food insecure	% poor access
Average	% severely food insecure	% moderately food insecure	% food secure	% average access
Good	% moderately food insecure	% food secure	% food secure	% good access
Total	% poor FC	% borderline FC	% acceptable FC	100%

2.3 – Analyses carried out and limitations

Comparisons were made between:

- 1) Different types of households according to their displacement and hosting status:
 - IDPs, including those in collective centres or in other shelters or hosted in families;
 - families hosting IDPs; and
 - residents indirectly affected, i.e. those who had not suffered direct violence but were living in areas where IDPs have moved.

- 2) Groups of households according to the degree of food insecurity;
- 3) Areas where violence had taken place versus areas without direct violence but where IDPs had moved in.

As purposive sampling was used, results are not statistically representative of the whole of Osh and Jalalabad crisis-affected areas. However, the combination of household and Key Informant information, as well as direct observations from WFP staff involved in the field work, and the consistency of results that were found, give confidence that the findings provide a solid representation of the situation of IDPs, host families and residents on the ground.

III – RESULTS

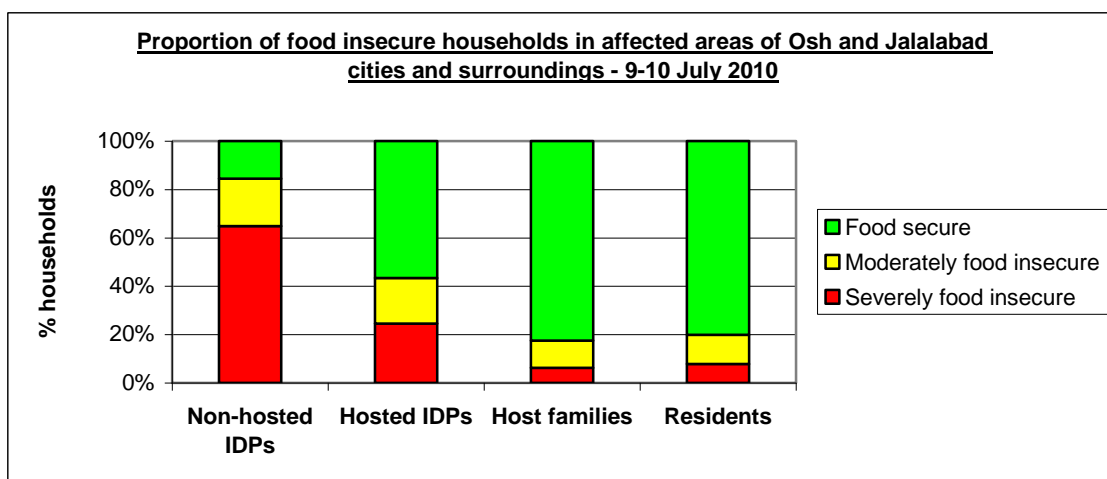
3.1 – Household food security situation in Osh and Jalalabad

3.1.1 – Proportion of food insecure households

- In the whole sample (IDPs/returnees, host families and residents) in areas directly affected by the violence and in areas with IDPs), 37% of households were food insecure, including 22% severely food insecure and 15% moderately food insecure. However, these results mask **important differences across population groups**.
- Comparisons with previous food security analyses in Kyrgyzstan using data from the Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey (KIHS) cannot be made directly because different indicators have been used. From 2006 till 2009, the prevalence of food insecurity nation-wide stood at 33%, including 20% severely food insecure and 13% moderately food insecure. By the 3rd quarter of 2009, food insecurity affected 35% of households in Osh oblast, including 19% severely food insecure. In Jalalabad oblast, 36% households were food insecure, including 22% severely food insecure.
- **Among IDPs, 41% were severely food insecure and 19% moderately food insecure.** Although the number of IDPs not hosted in families, i.e. either in collective centres, tents in their garden or transitional housing, is relatively low for the analysis (71 households) and results must thus be taken with caution, severe food insecurity was much higher in this group compared to IDPs hosted by relatives or friends. **About 63% of non-hosted IDPs were severely food insecure** and 20% moderately food insecure (i.e. 83% food insecure), compared to 24% severely and 19% moderately food insecure IDPs in host families.
- The proportions of food insecure among host families and residents were relatively similar: **8% of the host families were severely food insecure and 12% moderately food insecure, compared to 9% and 14% of the residents.**
- These results show the **highly precarious food consumption and food access situation of non-hosted IDPs, with 6 out of 10 being food insecure.** Among IDPs in host families, **4 out of 10 were food insecure.** In comparison, the food security situation of both host families and residents was better, however the situation is expected to deteriorate in the winter period (see Section IV).

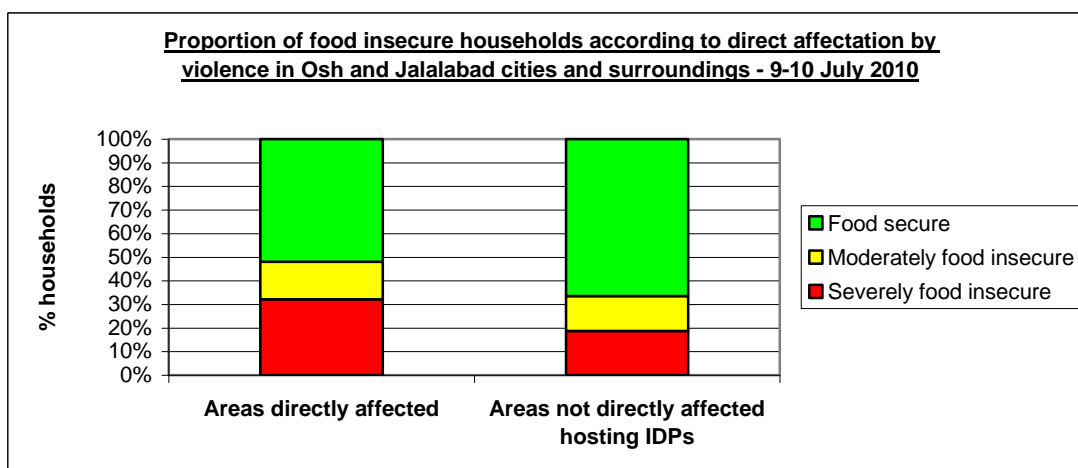
Table 1 - Proportion of food insecure households in affected areas and areas with IDPs in Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings

	IDPs/returnees		Host families	Residents
	Non-hosted	Hosted		
Severely food insecure	63%	24%	8%	9%
Moderately food insecure	20%	19%	12%	14%
Food secure	17%	57%	80%	79%



3.1.2. – Location of food insecure households

- As expected, the proportion of food insecure households, especially severely food insecure, was higher in areas directly affected by the violence than in areas not directly affected but with IDPs. Respectively 32% households were severely food insecure and 16% moderately food insecure in areas directly affected by the violence, compared to 19% and 15% in areas with IDPs.

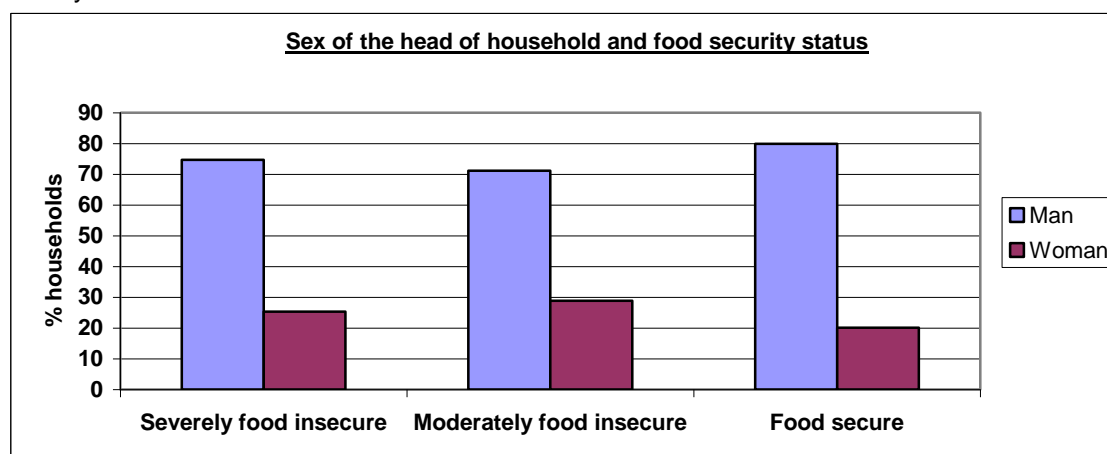


- As such, the proportion of food insecure households in the sample was higher in Osh city and surroundings (29% severely and 16% moderately food insecure) than in Jalalabad city and surroundings (12% severely and 14% moderately food insecure). This is related to the fact:
 - the proportion of households sampled who lived in areas directly affected by the violence was higher in Osh than in Jalalabad (respectively 34% and 17%); and
 - the proportion of non-hosted IDPs in the sample was higher in Osh than in Jalalabad (respectively 52% and 36%).
- However, as the sample was not drawn randomly, it cannot be concluded from the survey that there are more areas directly affected by the violence or more non-hosted IDPs in Osh than in Jalalabad. Other sources of information should confirm whether this is indeed the case.

3.2 - Demographic characteristics

3.2.1 - Head of household

- Before the crisis 77% of the households sampled were headed by a man and 23% by a woman. There was little change after the violence, with 80% of households headed by a man and 20% by a woman.
- The proportion of woman-headed households before and after the violence was slightly higher among food insecure households compared to food secure households. Post-violence, the proportions were 23% woman-headed households among the food insecure, compared to 19% among the food secure. This may reflect a higher **vulnerability of women-headed households to food insecurity**. This result was not observed in previous analysis of the KIHS data.



- The proportion of woman-headed households also tended to be higher among:
 - host families compared to hosted IDPs or residents. This may reflect a **lower capacity of woman-headed households to host IDPs**.
 - Non-hosted IDPs compared to hosted IDPs. This may reflect **weaker social and kinship networks of woman-headed households**, thus a lower ability to secure refuge with relatives or friends.
- There was no change in the average age of the head of households pre- versus post-violence. Heads of households were 48 years of age on average. There were also no noticeable differences in the age of heads of households according to the displacement or hosting status.
- Heads of severely food insecure households tended to be older than other households: 51 years on average compared to 48 years for heads of moderately food insecure households and 46 years for heads of food secure households. This indicates **that food insecurity may affect more frequently households headed by an elderly**.

3.2.2 – Average size of households

- Generally speaking, the number of household members decreased among both host and hosted IDPs after the violence compared to before. Host families had 9.5 members on average before the events and 6.3 members after, and hosted IDPs had 8.3 members before and 6 members after. The decrease was especially clear for young children (under-5 years of age and primary school-age) and for adults.
- About 30% of the households whose number of children had decreased indicated that they had been sent to other relatives or friends in the same village/city to live in. However, when the number of adults had decreased, only 10% of households said that they had gone to other relatives or friends, while 16% said that they did not know. Overall, it seems therefore

that **both hosted IDPs and host families sent some members to live with other relatives in order to ease the burden of hosting IDPs.**

- The ability to send members to other relatives seemed lower among severely food insecure households, possibly reflecting their **weaker kinship and social networks**. Severely food insecure households had 7.6 members before the violence and 6.3 members after the events. Moderately food insecure households had 7.3 members before the violence and 5.9 members after. Food secure households had 7.8 members before the violence and 6.2 members after.
- However it must be noted that **3% of the IDPs interviewed reported that the missing children had in fact died, and in 7% of the cases the missing adults had died**. No deaths of children were reported by residents but it occurred in 1% of host families. About 2% of residents and 1% of host families also reported deaths of adults due to the violence.
- Reports of violence-related death for children or adults were more frequent among non-hosted IDPs (respectively 7% and 11%) than hosted IDPs (respectively 1% and 5%). They were also more frequent among food insecure households than among food secure households. Overall, it thus seems that **food insecurity was related to the degree of human loss of the households**.

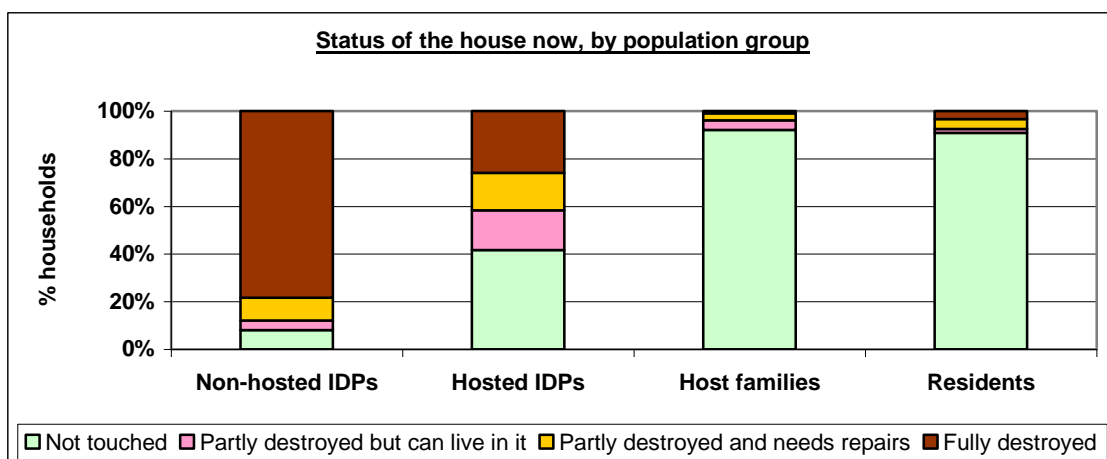
3.2.3 – Presence of vulnerable household members

- At the time of the survey, households had on average 0.6 chronically sick individual, 0.8 pregnant women and 0.9 lactating women among their members.
- The number of chronically sick members was slightly higher among non-hosted IDPs (0.8 versus 0.6 in other households). The number of lactating women was also higher among non-hosted IDPs than other households (0.7 and 0.3 respectively). These results translate into **higher number of these vulnerable members in food insecure households compared to food secure households**.
- There was no association between the total number of members and the food security situation, neither before nor after the violence.

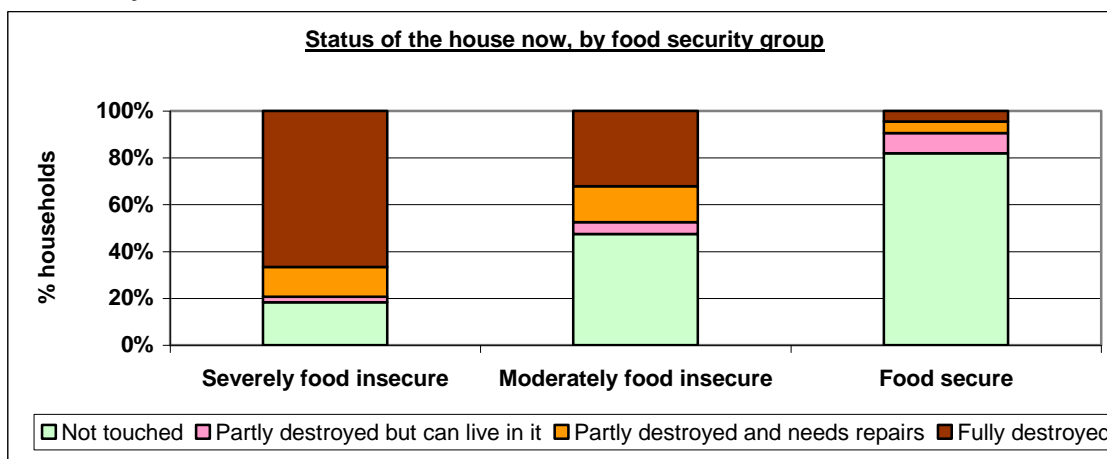
3.3 – Housing conditions and facilities

3.3.1 – Level of housing destruction

- In the sampled areas directly affected by the violence, the house of a quarter of the interviewed households (25%) had been fully destroyed. **The proportion of households with destroyed house was dramatically high among non-hosted IDPs, affecting almost 80% of them. Of the hosted IDPs, 25% had their house fully destroyed.**
- The house was partly destroyed and needed repairs for 9% of the non-hosted IDPs and 16% of the hosted IDPs. The house was partly destroyed but it was possible to live in it for 4% of the non-hosted IDPs and 17% of the hosted IDPs. Finally, the house was intact for only 8% of the non-hosted IDPs and 42% of the hosted IDPs.



- These results indicate a **widespread and severe housing destruction among the IDPs, especially those non-hosted (80% affected)**. However, **about 60% of hosted IDPs had their house unaffected or where they could live, but still opted for staying with other families, most probably for fear of being attacked again.**
- Food insecure households, especially the severely food insecure, were more likely to report a full destruction of their house. **About 2/3rds of the severely food insecure households had their house destroyed and 1/3rd of the moderately food insecure**, compared to only 4% of the food secure.
- Only 18% of the severely food insecure households had their house intact. This is much lower than the moderately food insecure households (47% with their house intact) and the food secure households (82% with intact house). Less than 5% of the food insecure households had partial house destruction but were able to live in it.
- These results show that **full loss of house is a clear criterion associated with food insecurity.**

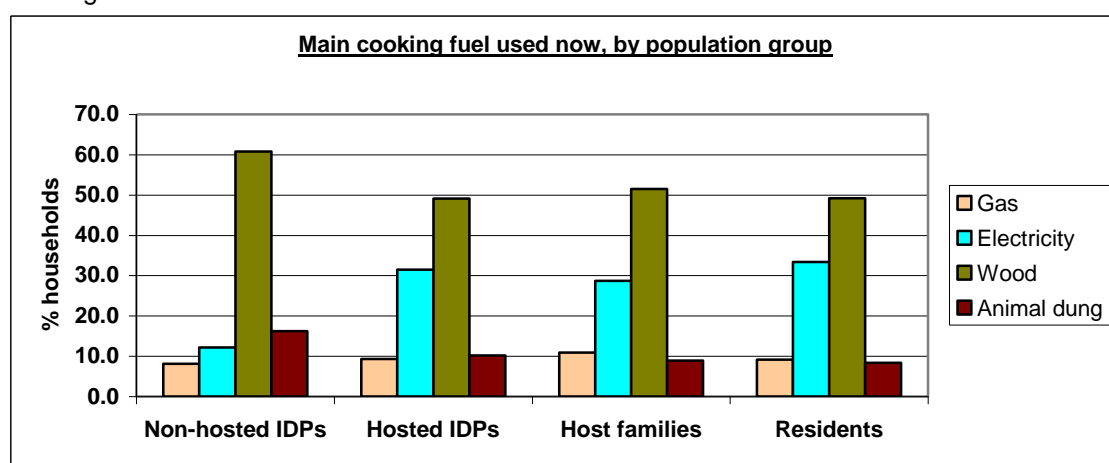


3.3.2 – Access to water and sanitation services

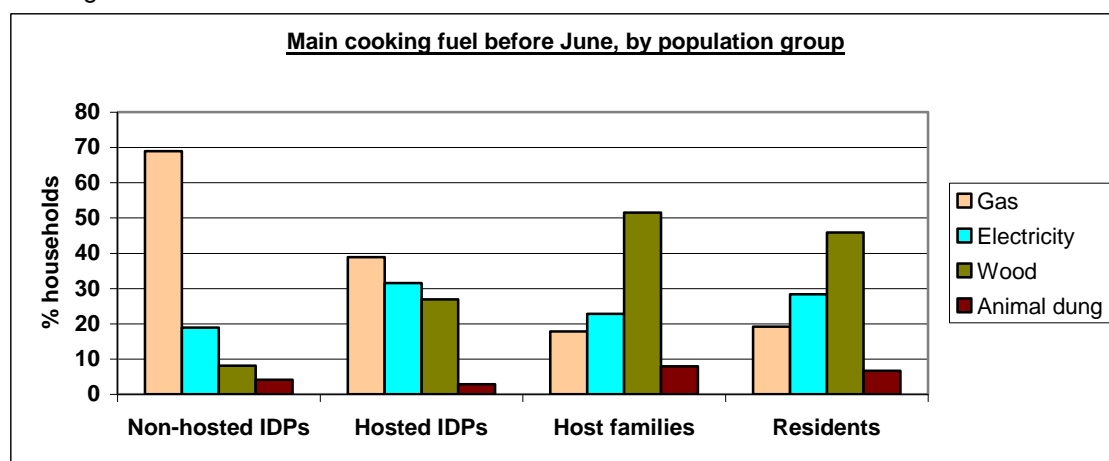
- Before the violence, **almost 90% of households in the sample had access to a relatively safe source of water for drinking and cooking**, considered in this survey as including private tap, public tap, tank, bottled water, rain water or protected well. **This proportion remained unchanged after the events.** This may be explained by the fact that IDPs mostly moved to host families or remained in temporary shelter (e.g. tent) in their compounds, thus accessing the same sources as before. The same was confirmed by Key Informants.

- There was no relationship between the degree of food insecurity and access to a relatively safe source of water.
- More than half of the households (52%) were using mainly wood for cooking, 28% used electricity, 10% animal dung and 9% gas. Before the violence, the proportion of households using wood was much lower (35%), while the proportion of households using gas was higher at 33%. Electricity continued to be used by 26% of households and animal dung by 5%.
- **The increased use of wood as cooking fuel concerned essentially the IDPs, both non-hosted and hosted**, possibly owing to the loss of stove and other equipment using gas and also due to gas cuts. After the violence, 61% of non-hosted IDPs and 49% of hosted IDPs used wood, compared to 8% and 27% respectively before. **The use of animal dung also increased** (16% of non-hosted IDPs and 10% of hosted IDPs use it now, compared to 4% and 3% respectively before). **The main cooking fuel substituting for gas was wood.**
- Although to a lesser extent, residents and host families tended to use less frequently gas than electricity after the events, perhaps because of disruptions of the electricity systems.

Cooking fuel now:



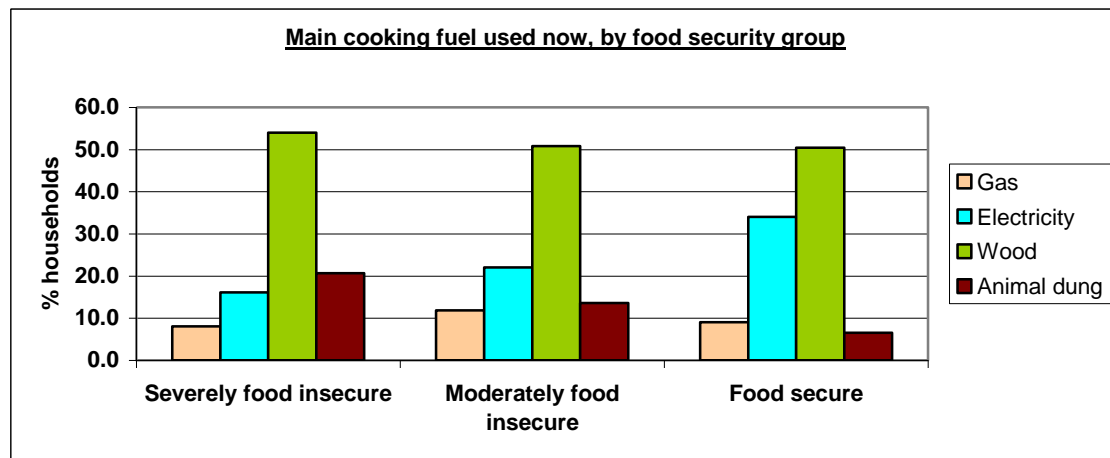
Cooking fuel before the violence:



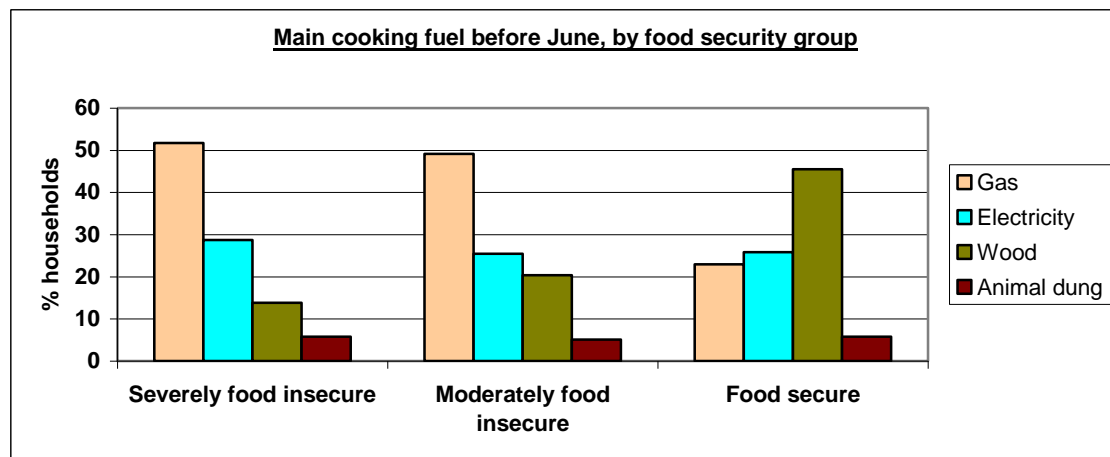
- **After the violence, food insecure households, especially the severely food insecure, were more likely to use animal dung as their main cooking fuel:** 21% of the severely food insecure and 14% of the moderately food insecure used it, compared to 7% of the food secure. Conversely, they were less likely to use electricity.
- **Before the violence, food insecure households were much more likely to use gas as their main cooking fuel and much less likely to use wood.** About half of the food insecure households used gas compared to 23% of the food secure households. This may be due to the fact that the severely food insecure consist for a great part of the non-hosted IDPs who live in urban areas.

- The environmental implications of a widespread use of wood as cooking fuel should be investigated, especially in view of the coming winter.

Cooking fuel now:



Cooking fuel before:



3.3.3 – Access to cooking utensils

- Even before the violence, 38% of the current IDPs did not have proper access to cooking utensils. The proportion was particularly high among currently non-hosted IDPs (15% only had cooking utensils). **After the events, the situation actually improved**, probably owing to the receipt of assistance. Indeed 49% of non-hosted IDPs and 26% of hosted IDPs acknowledged receipt of house items.
- Food insecure households were less likely to have proper access to cooking utensils before the events compared to food secure households, but no association was found after the events, as these items had been distributed to them.

3.4 – Main income sources

3.4.1 – Average number of cash-earning members

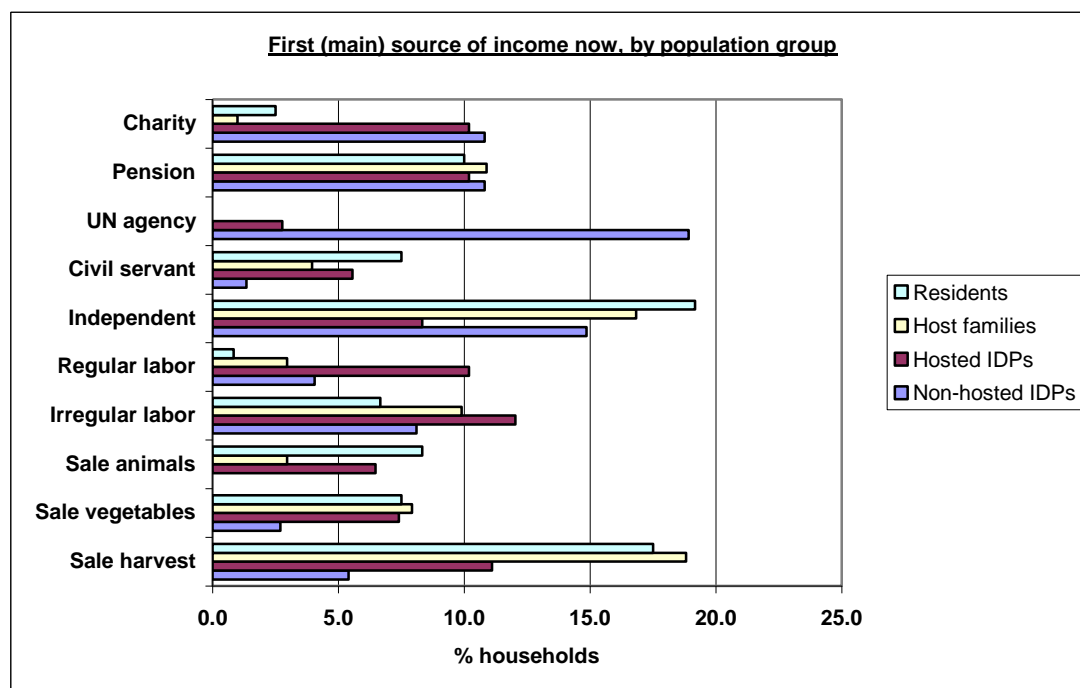
- The number of household members able to earn some cash decreased among IDPs, especially those non-hosted. **While on average 2 members in non-hosted IDPs were earning cash before the violence, only 1 was able to do so now.**

- A declining trend of the number of cash-earning members was apparent however among hosted IDPs and to some extent among hosting families and residents. **Should it persist, these households will also suffer loss of income compared to before the events.** On average 3.2 members in hosted IDPs and in hosting families were earning cash now compared to 2.6 and 2.8 respectively now. In resident families, 2.5 members were earning cash before and 2.1 now.

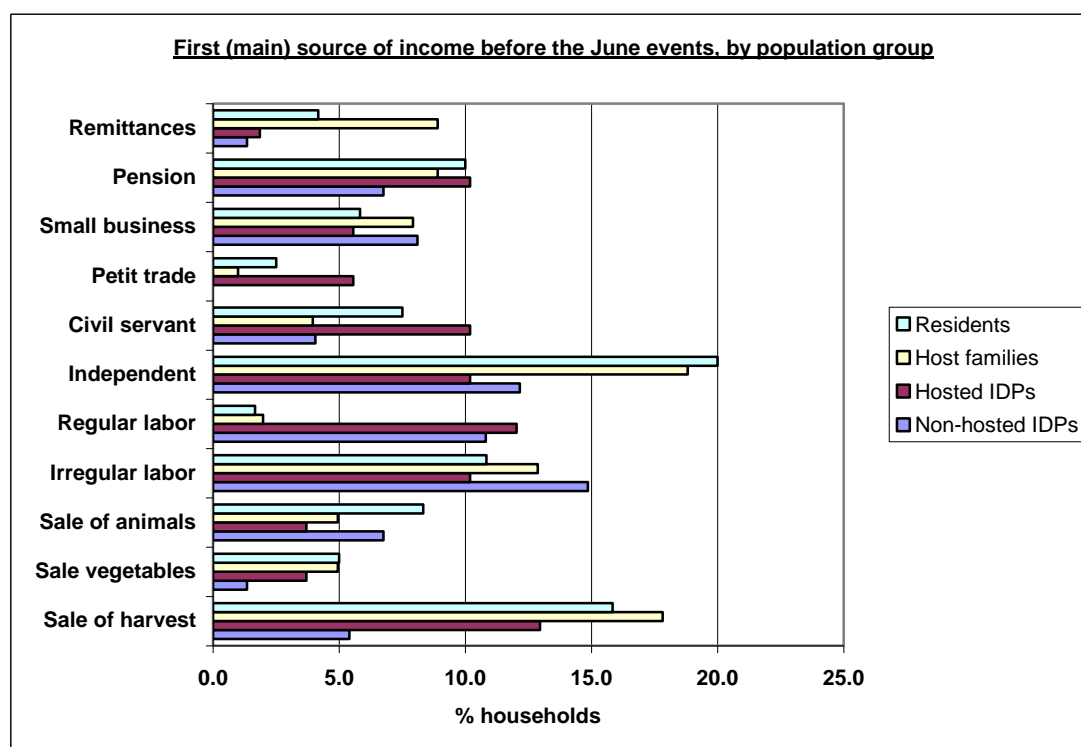
3.4.2 – Main source of income

- A declining reliance on irregular or regular wage labour, independent work, government employment, sale of harvest, or business as the main source of income was also noted, but changes were small.
- Conversely, **10% of IDPs obtained their main income now from charity, compared to less than 1% before.** The proportion of all households obtaining their main income from the sale of vegetables also increased slightly, from 4% before to 7% now but this may reflect normal seasonal trends. This is consistent with the information at community level, which indicates a rise in the proportion of households relying on support from others for their livelihoods.
- As expected, the magnitude of changes was lower among residents.

First source of income now:

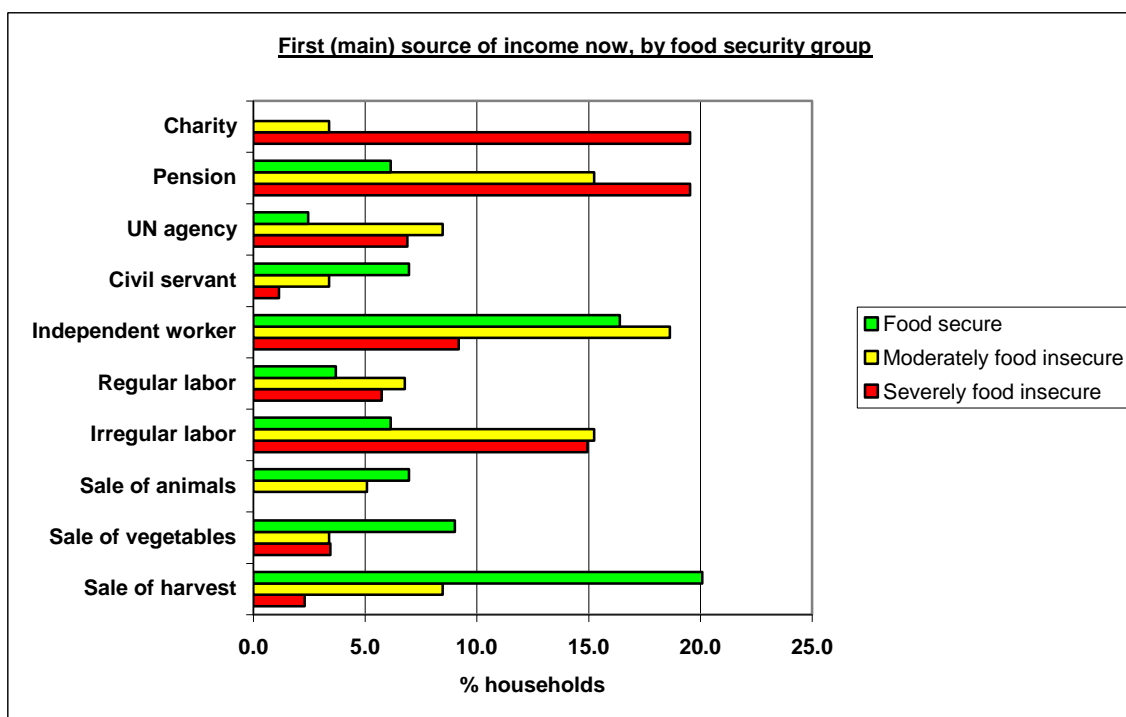


First source of income before:



- **Food insecure households were more likely to rely on irregular wage labour, pensions/allowances, or charity as their main source of income, both before and after the violence²:**
 - At the time of the survey, about 15% of food insecure households relied on irregular wage labour for their income, compared to 6% of food secure households.
 - Between 15%-19% of food insecure households relied on pensions/allowances for their income, compared to 6% of food secure households. **Reliance on pensions/allowances also increased compared to before the violence.**
 - 19% of severely food insecure households depended on **charity** for their income now, compared to 3% of moderately food insecure and 2% of food secure households. This represented a **sharp increase for the severely food insecure** compared to before the violence, when only 1% of all households depended on charity.
- Conversely, food secure households were more likely to rely on government employment or remittances:
 - 7% of food secure households depended on government employment as their main income source, compared to 1-3% of food insecure households now.
 - 6% of food secure households relied on remittances, compared to none of the food insecure households.

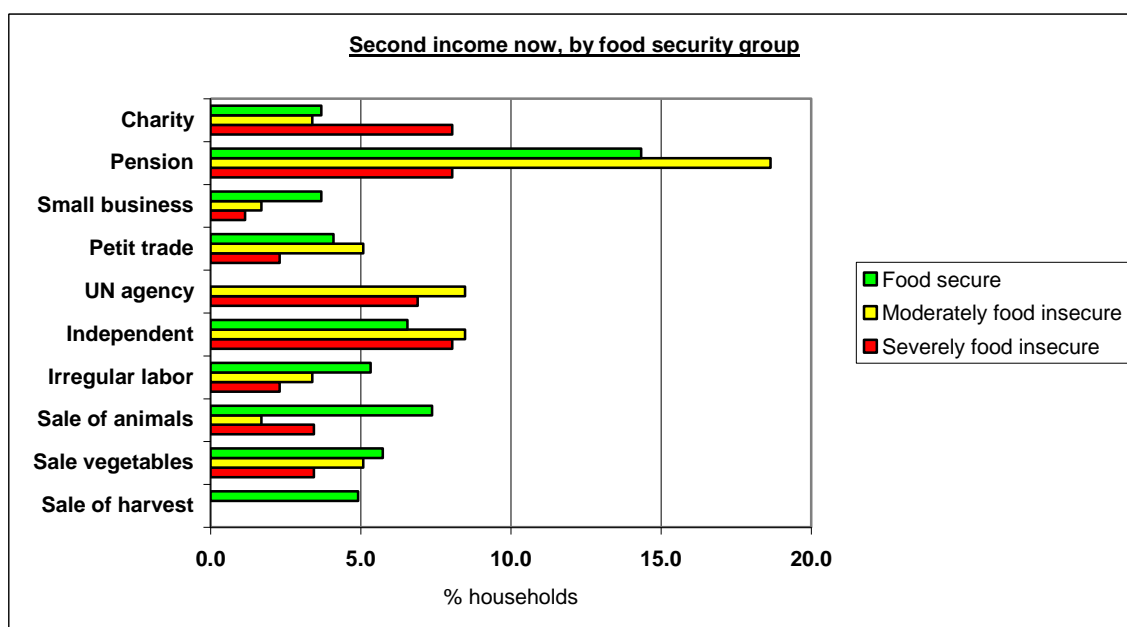
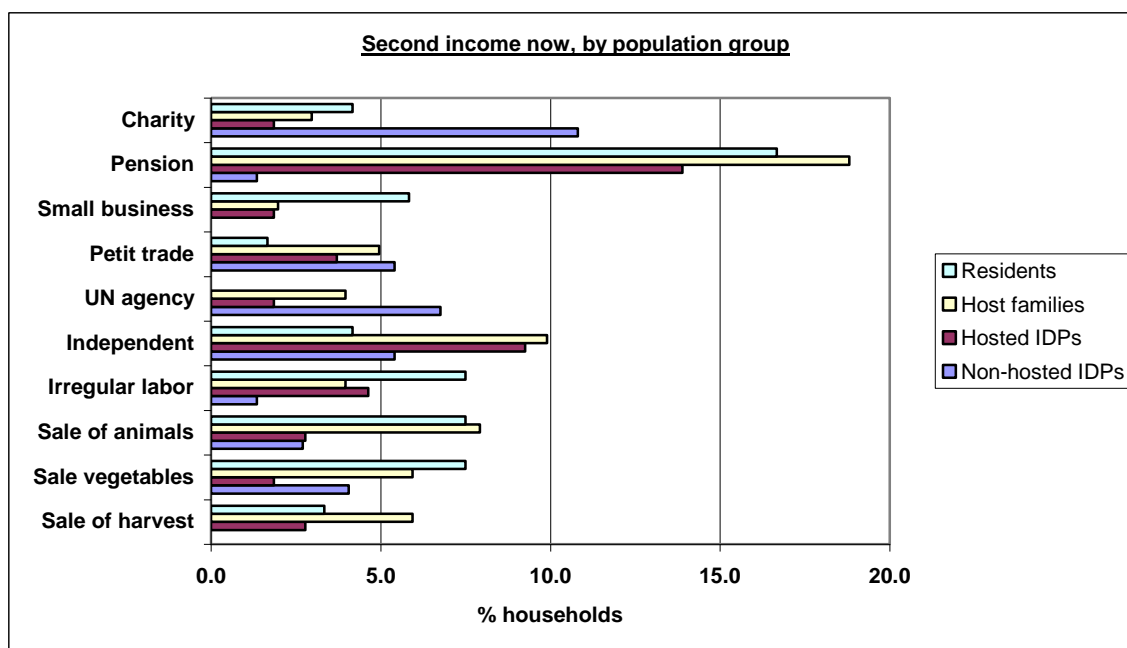
² The analysis of income sources by food security group aims at disclosing the individual sources of income, and not at confirming that food insecure households depend on activities providing low or average income, as this was the way how food security groups were constituted.



- Data from Key Informants concur with household-level information regarding the proportion of households relying on agricultural-based activities for their livelihoods, with insignificant changes compared to before the violence, except for livestock which has decreased in areas directly affected by the violence. Similarly, the reported proportion of households engaged in services was stable, while the reliance on pensions and social allowances had increased now compared to before. However, in contrast to households, Key Informants did not report major changes in small business activities and estimated that the reliance on government employment and on remittances had increased.
- The results indicate that **the current main sources of income of IDPs and of severely food insecure households provide a low income, and, apart from pensions/allowances, are unsustainable or socially unacceptable (charity)**. Reliance on pre-crisis sources of income that require outside movements (e.g. irregular wage labour, independent employment, government employment, business) tended to decrease, reflecting the persistence of unsafe environment, including for host families and to a lesser extent for residents.

3.4.3 – Second and third sources of income

- Most households with a **2nd source of income indicated pensions/allowances** (13%), with no major change before and after the violence. **Independent labour** was the 2nd source of income of about 10% of households before the events and declined to 7% now.
- **Sale of vegetables** or **sales of animals** procured a 2nd source of income to about 4%-5% of households with an increasing trend now compared to before but regarding vegetables this may simply reflect seasonal trends. Conversely, **irregular wage labour** was the 2nd income source of about 5%-6% with a decreasing trend now compared to before.
- **Charity** was the 2nd source of income of 4% of households now, compared to 2% before the violence.
- Similarly, households with a 3rd source of income relied mostly on pensions/allowances (8%), as before the violence.

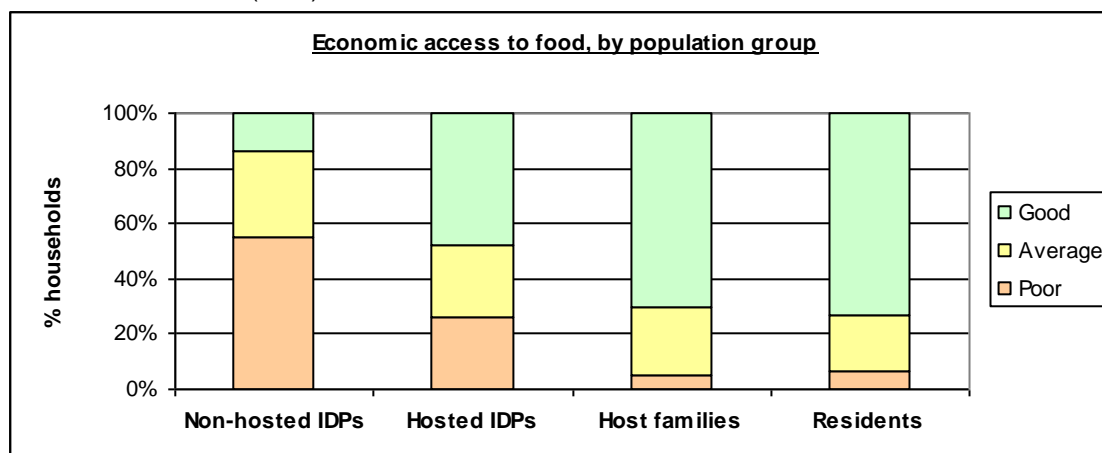


3.4.4 – Level of economic access to food

- As explained in paragraph 2.2, income sources were re-grouped according to the expected level of remuneration, regularity of payment, independence and sustainability, as follows:

Main (1 st) income source		
Poor	Average	Good
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular wage labour Sale handicrafts Petty trade Pension/allowances Sale of humanitarian assistance Charity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale of crops Sale vegetables Sale animal products Sale animals Independent worker Small business Remittances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular wage labour Civil servant Employment in UN/NGO Large business Rent of property Rent of land

- **More than half of the non-hosted IDPs (55%) and more than a quarter of the hosted IDPs (26%) had poor economic access.** Only 5% of host families and 7% of residents had poor economic access.
- Non-hosted IDPs were more likely to have average economic access to food (31%) than hosted IDPs (25%), host families (25%) or residents (20%).
- **Only 14% of the non-hosted IDPs had good economic access**, compared to about half of the hosted IDPs (48%), 70% of the host families and 73% of the residents.



- Almost half of the households with average economic access to food were considered food secure, showing that despite their medium-low income they managed to consume a relatively balanced and sufficient diet. This may be due to **better availability of food from own production**, or to higher education supporting proper nutrition practices.
- According to Key Informants, the main difficulties of households to access food at the moment are the inability to work on their fields, followed by the lack of income and markets. Security issues were not mentioned directly but are the primary cause of these difficulties.

3.4.5 – Migrants and remittances

- **The proportion of families with migrants was relatively high, and most of them were helping with goods or money**, between 4 and 6 times a year:
 - About one third of the IDPs (33%) had a migrant outside Kyrgyzstan in the family, 43% of the host families and 39% of residents.
 - Some 63% of IDPs with migrants were receiving money or goods, 72% of host families and 62% of residents.
 - IDPs with migrants received such support about 4 times a year, host families more than 6 times, and residents 5 times.
- Moderately food insecure households were slightly less likely to report migrants: 29% compared to 37% of severely food insecure and 38% of food secure households. **The proportion of food insecure households receiving goods or money was lower compared to food secure households:** around 60% and 70% respectively. **Severely food insecure households also received this help less frequently:** about twice a year, compared to 6-7 times for the other households.
- Remittances were the 1st source of income of about 4% of households, both before the violence and now. However, they were essentially received by host families or by residents rather than IDPs.
- **None of the food insecure households reported remittances as their main source of income, while 6% of food secure households did so.**
- Remittances were the 2nd or 3rd source of income of 3% of households. There was no clear association with displacement or hosting status, or with the degree of food insecurity.

3.4.6 – Use of money transfer systems or bank services

- **Less than 30% of the households interviewed had ever used money transfer systems.** The proportion was lower for the residents (20%).
- Moderately food insecure households were less likely to have ever used money transfer systems: 19% did so, compared to 34% of severely food insecure and 30% of food secure households.
- **Only about 20% of the households had ever used bank services.** The proportion tended to be lower among non-hosted IDPs.
- **Severely food insecure households were much less likely to have ever used bank services:** 10% did so, compared to 22% of other households.
- These results should be taken into account when designing cash transfer interventions.

3.5 – Food consumption and stocks

3.5.1 – Number of daily meals

- **The average number of daily meals of the sampled households decreased now compared to before the violence in June, especially for the IDPs.**
- An average consumption of less than 3 meals a day is source of concern, as the amount consumed is likely to be insufficient for vulnerable household members who need to eat more frequently and/or cannot ingest large amounts in a single meal hence will eventually consume less.
- **For non-hosted IDPs, the average number of daily meals dropped from 3.8 before the violence to 2.2 now.** For hosted IDPs, it decreased from 3.3 before to 2.9 now.
- The number of daily meals also tended to decrease among host families and residents but to a lesser extent: from 3.3 to 3.0 for host families, and from 3.1 to 2.9 for residents.
- **Food insecure households sharply decreased their number of daily meals now compared to before the violence.** Severely food insecure households now consumed on average 2.2 meals a day, down from 3.6 before, and moderately food insecure households now consumed 2.7 daily meals compared to 3.3 before. The change in the number of daily meals was minor for food secure households (from 3.2 before to 3.1 now).
- The results indicate that **vulnerable members of non-hosted IDPs and severely food insecure households are at risk of consuming less than their nutritional requirements**, resulting in malnutrition and disease if such a pattern is maintained in the medium or longer term.

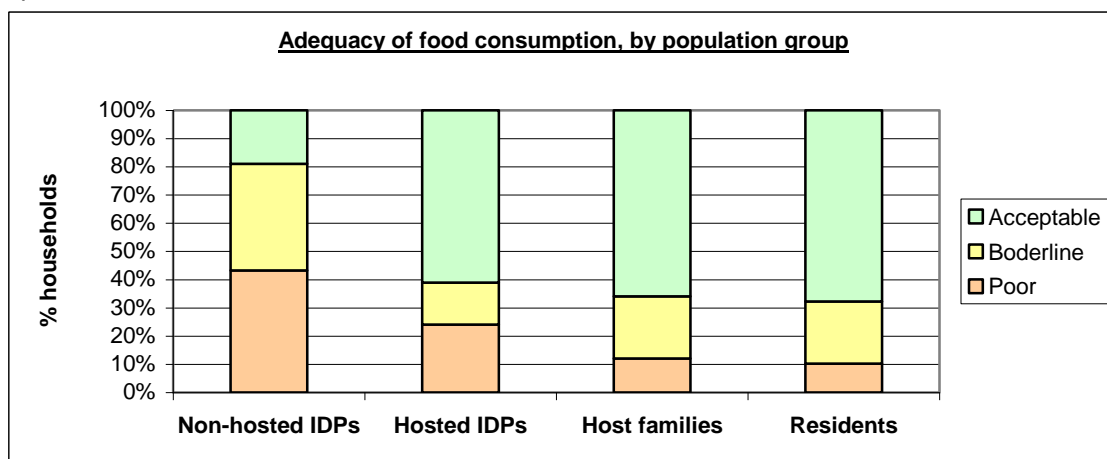
3.5.2 – Food consumption patterns

Food consumption groups

- As explained in paragraph 2.2, food consumption was analysed by looking at the frequency and diversity of food items consumed during the 7 days prior to the interview. Three Food Consumption Groups were created using standard thresholds that define, broadly:
 - **Poor food consumption patterns:** a diet likely to be insufficient in kilocalories and grossly lacking vitamins and minerals to meet the nutritional requirements of an average household member. Typically this diet consists of daily cereals, oil and sugar, with minimal consumption of animal products, beans/peas, vegetables and fruits. It entails serious risks of malnutrition and

diseases if consumed on the medium and longer term, especially for young children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

- **Borderline food consumption patterns:** a diet that probably contains sufficient kilocalories but remains insufficiently diversified to provide the essential vitamins and minerals. This diet is characterized by regular consumption of cereals, beans/peas, oil and sugar, and intake of animal products, vegetables and fruits 2-3 times a week. The deficiency in micronutrients causes particularly risks of chronic malnutrition and anaemia.
 - **Good food consumption patterns:** a diet with sufficient variety and frequency of weekly consumption to broadly meet the nutritional requirements of an average household member.
- An alarmingly **high proportion of non-hosted IDPs (43%) had poor food consumption** and 38% borderline, pointing towards **high risks of malnutrition in this group unless their diet improves relatively quickly.**
 - **Almost a quarter of hosted IDPs (24%) had poor food consumption** and 15% borderline.
 - The diet of host families and residents was less likely to be poor (12% and 10% respectively) but more likely to be borderline (22% for both). As such, these groups are also at risk of malnutrition if their food resources dwindle due to the burden of sharing with IDPs, declined own food production due to difficulties to access fields, or decreased food purchases due to difficulties to decreased income and reduced access markets.



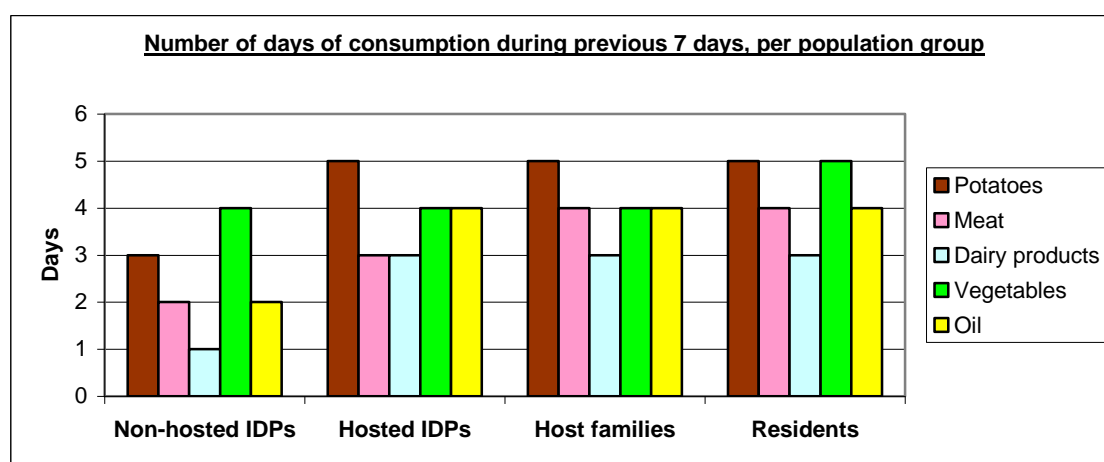
- About 3/4 of the households with either poor food consumption or poor economic access to food (based on the combination of their sources of income and sources of food) were severely food insecure. This shows that **few severely food insecure households managed to consume a borderline diet**, i.e. a diet lacking vitamins and minerals but sufficient in kilocalories **and few were able to secure average economic access to food**, i.e. a medium-low income and/or sustainable and/or independent sources of income and food.
- Some 44% of the households with borderline food consumption were food secure, indicating that although these households had relatively good sources of income and food, their diet lacked variety and was most likely deficient in micronutrients. This may indicate either a conscious decision to use cash and food resources for other uses than immediate consumption, or sharing with host IDPs or hosting families. As such, **these currently food secure households may fall into moderate food insecurity as their resources become stretched.**

Frequency of consumption of individual food items

- The food items consumed most frequently during the 7 days prior to the survey were **bread, other cereals, potatoes, vegetables and oil.**

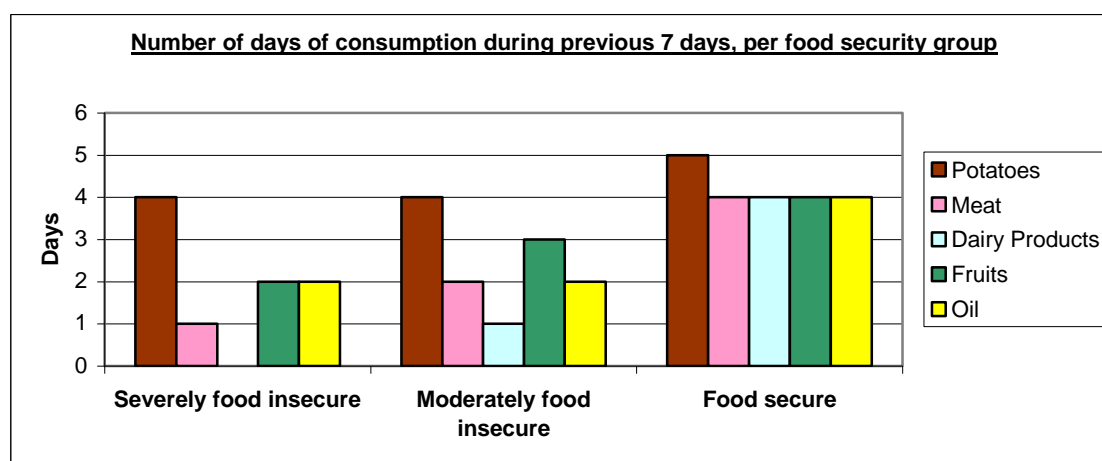
- Non-hosted IDPs had consumed less frequently some food items than other households (biscuits, potatoes, beans/peas, meat, eggs, dairy products, oil). The same was noted for the severely food insecure households. This result confirms that on average **non-hosted IDPs and the severely food insecure households had a less diversified and deficient diet**, than the other households.
- Household food consumption frequency during the previous 7 days is indicated in the table below:

Food item	Frequency of consumption in previous 7 days
Bread	Almost daily by all households
Wheat flour, rice, maize or pasta	4 days
Biscuits (incl. High Energy Biscuits)	Less than 2 days for non-hosted IDPs and 2 days for other households
Potatoes	3 days for non-hosted IDPs and 5 days for other households
Beans or peas	0-1 day for non-hosted IDPs and 1 day for other households
Meat	2 days for non-hosted IDPs, 3 days for hosted IDPs and 4 days for host families and residents
Eggs	2 days for IDPs and about 3 days for host families and residents
Fish	Less than 1 day for most households
Vegetables	4 days for the IDPs and host families, and 5 days for the residents
Dairy products	Less than 1 day for non-hosted IDPs, 3 days for hosted IDPs, host families and residents
Vegetable oil	2 days for the non-hosted IDPs, and 4 days for the other households;
Fruits	2 days for the non-hosted IDPs, 3 days for the hosted IDPs and residents, and 4 days for host families
Nuts	About 1 day for all households
Sugar	3 days for non-hosted IDPs and 4 days for other households



- **Food insecure households were less likely to have consumed** potatoes, beans/peas, meat, eggs, vegetables, dairy products, vegetable oil, fruits and sugar³.

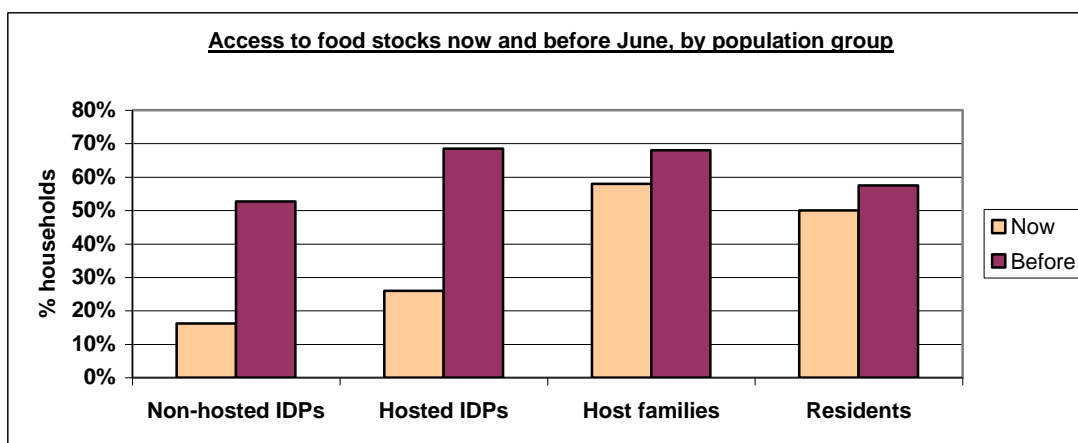
Food item	Frequency of consumption in previous 7 days according to food security status
Potatoes	4 days for the food insecure, compared to 5 days for the food secure
Beans or peas	Less than 1 day on average for the severely food insecure, compared to 1-2 days for the other households
Meat	Less than 2 days for the severely food insecure and 2 days for the moderately food insecure, compared to 4 days for the food secure
Eggs	1 day for the food insecure, compared to 2 days for the food secure
Vegetables	4 days for the food insecure, compared to 5 days for the food secure
Dairy products	Less than 1 day for the severely food insecure and 1 day for the moderately food insecure, compared to 2 days for the food secure
Vegetable oil	2 days for the severely food insecure and 3 days for the moderately food insecure, compared to 4 days for the food secure
Fruits	2 days for the severely food insecure and 3 days for the moderately food insecure, compared to 4 days for the food secure
Sugar	3 days for the food insecure, compared to 4 days for the food secure



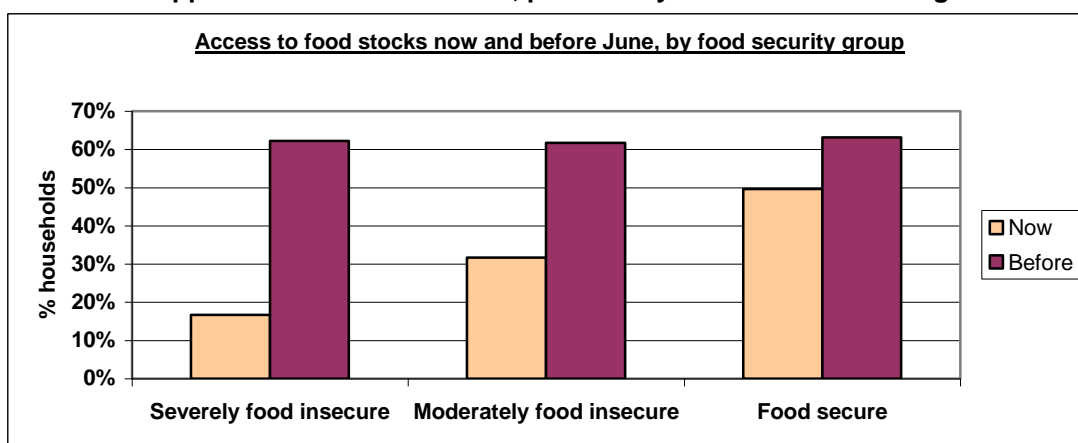
3.5.3 – Ownership of food stocks

- **Many IDPs incurred loss of their food stock, especially non-hosted IDPs:**
 - While 53% of non-hosted IDPs had food stocks before the violence, **only 16% had some now**.
 - Among hosted IDPs, 68% had food stocks before but **only 26% now**.
- Less host families and residents also had food stocks now compared to before the violence, possibly because they were exhausted by sharing with their guests, or because they had to consume them due to fear to move to the market or decrease income:
 - 68% of host families had food stocks before, compared to 58% now.
 - 57% of residents had food stocks before, compared to 50% now.

³ The analysis of food consumption patterns according to the degree of food insecurity aims at describing more specifically the type and frequency of individual food items consumed. It does not aim at confirming that food insecure households consume an inadequate diet, as this was the way how food security groups were constituted.



- Food insecure households were more likely to be without food stocks now than food secure households: **only 16% of the severely food insecure and 30% of the moderately food insecure had food stocks**, compared to 50% of the food secure. There were no such association between the degree of food insecurity and food stocks before the violence (about 61% of all households had food stocks). **Replenishment of food stocks will be an essential support for the food insecure, particularly in view of the coming winter.**



3.5.4 – Duration of food stocks for own consumption

- As expected, the food stocks of the few IDPs who had some would not last as long as the food stocks of the host families and residents. Generally, **none of the food commodities in stock would last more than a week for the IDPs**. There were no noticeable differences between non-hosted and hosted IDPs. On average, current stocks of wheat flour would last 7 days, potatoes and vegetables for 5 days, rice for 4 days, sugar for 3 days, and beans/peas for less than 2 days.
- The duration of food stocks was also rather short for the host families and residents. The longest one was wheat flour, which was anticipated to last for about 11 days** in these families.
 - In host families, potatoes were also expected to last for 11 days, oil for 9 days, rice for 6 days, sugar for 4 days and beans/peas for less than 2 days.
 - For residents, potatoes and oil could last for 7 days, rice for 4 days, sugar for 3 days and beans/peas for less than 3 days.
- The food stocks of the food insecure households would last less than the stocks of the food secure households but differences were not large. The largest were **wheat flour stocks, which would last about 6 days for the severely food insecure households**, compared to 10 days for the moderately food insecure and food secure households. None of the other commodities in stock for the severely food insecure would last for more than 5 days.

3.5.5 – Sources of food

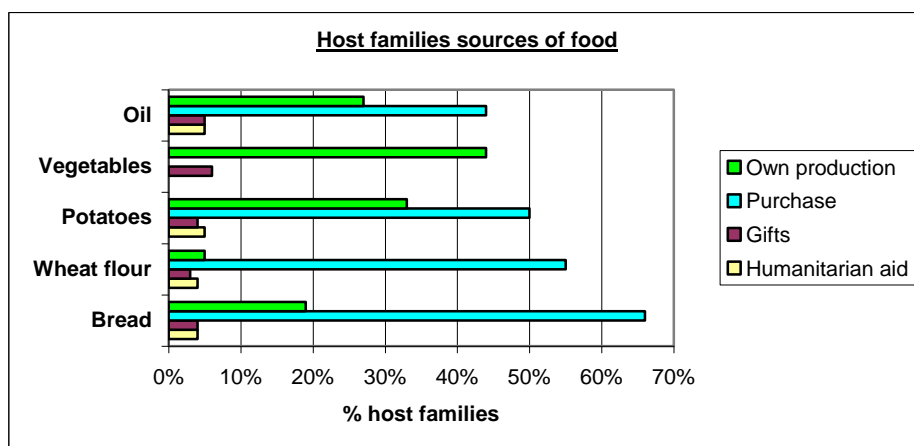
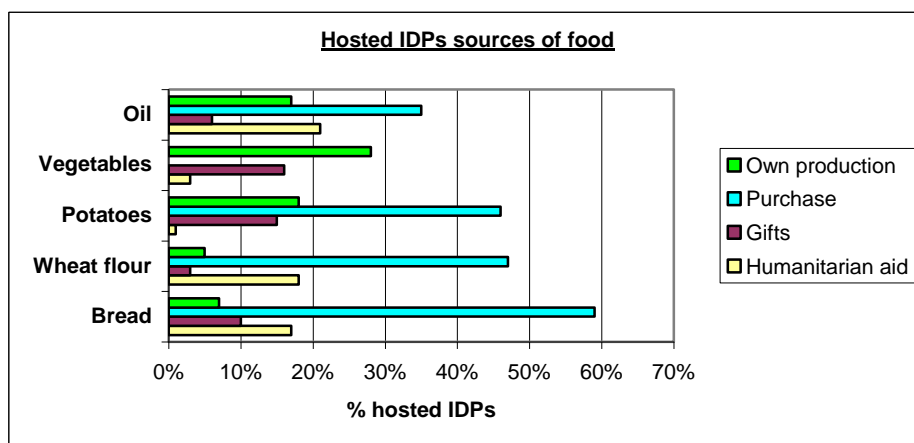
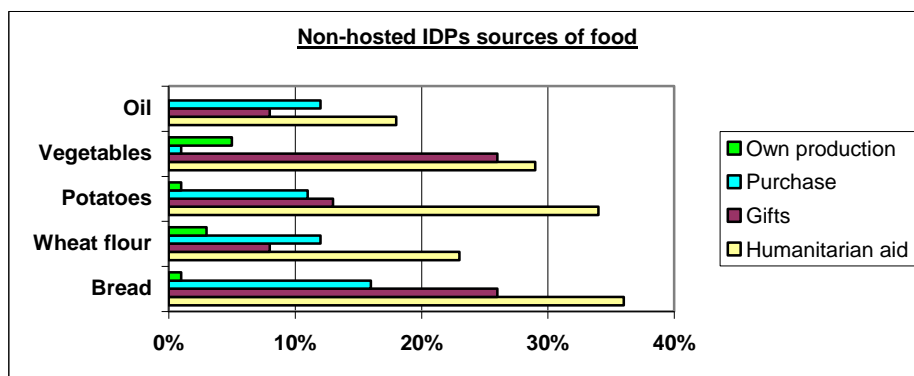
Overview

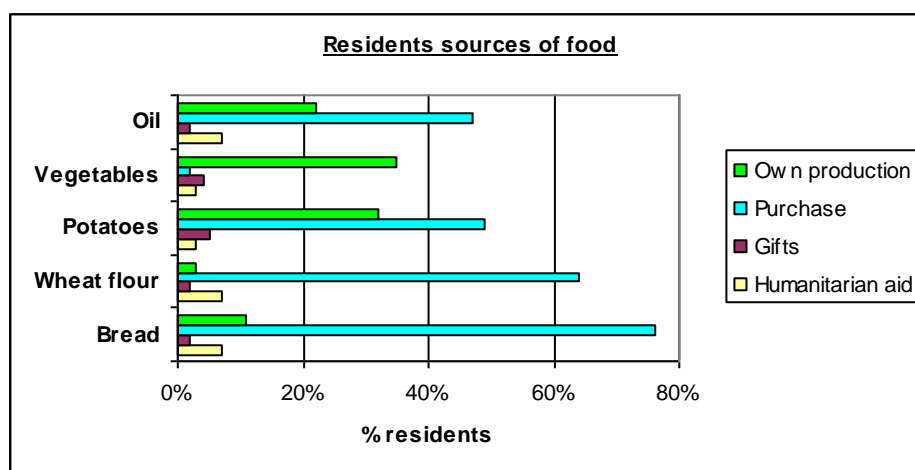
- **Humanitarian assistance was the main source of bread, wheat flour and other cereals, and to some extent vegetables for IDPs**, particularly the non-hosted IDPs. **Humanitarian assistance was also a significant source of food for the food insecure households.**
- **Food gifts** were also important for IDPs and for the severely food insecure, especially for fresh items including bread, potatoes, meat, vegetables and fruits.
- **Market/shop purchases** were the main source of most commodities of hosted IDPs, host families and residents except for bread (frequently baked by host families, possibly using humanitarian wheat flour received by the hosted IDPs).
- **Own production** was an important source of potatoes, fruits and vegetables for hosted IDPs, host families and residents.
- Baking own bread was associated with greater food security. **Support with re-equipment, wheat flour and cooking fuel to enable households to bake bread at home will be useful to improve food security.**
- Own production of potatoes, fruits, vegetables and oil was also associated with better food security, thus **agricultural assistance to enable households with access to land or garden to cultivate will be beneficial to food security.**

Sources of individual food items

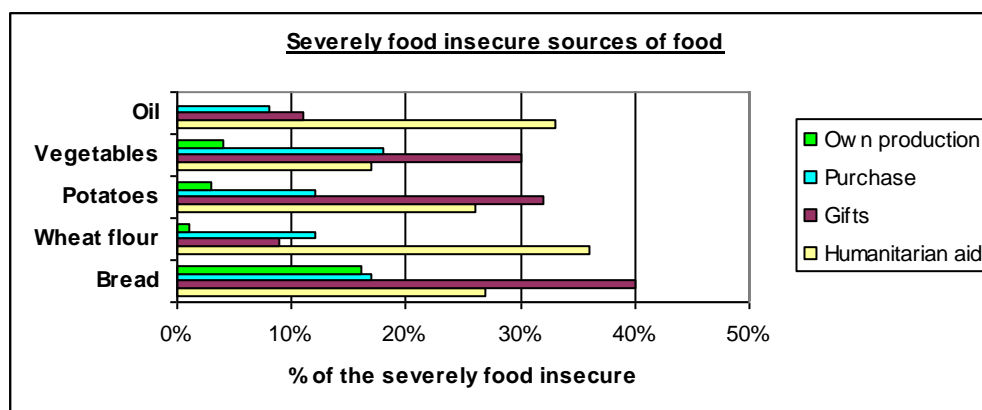
Main sources of food during previous 7 days	IDPs, host families and residents
Humanitarian assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread: 36% of the non-hosted IDPs; • Potatoes: 34% of non-hosted IDPs; • Wheat flour, rice, maize or pasta, and biscuits: about 20% of IDPs; • Oil for 20% of IDPs; • Vegetables: 20% of non-hosted IDPs; • Sugar: 32% of the non-hosted IDPs and 21% of the hosted IDPs.
Food gifts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread: 26% of non-hosted IDPs and 10% of hosted IDPs; • Meat: 28% of non-hosted IDPs; • Eggs: 11% of IDPs; • Dairy products: 10% of IDPs; • Vegetables and fruits: 19%-26% of non-hosted IDPs and 16% of hosted IDPs;
Market/shop purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread for 58% of hosted IDPs, 66% of host families and 78% of residents; • Wheat flour, rice, maize, pasta and biscuits for 47% of hosted IDPs, 55% of host families and 64% of residents; • Potatoes for about half of hosted IDPs, host families and residents; • Beans/peas for 43% of hosted IDPs, 39% of host families and 34% of residents; • Meat for 35% of non-hosted IDPs, 54% of hosted IDPs, 64% of host families and 72% of residents; • Dairy products for 25% of hosted IDPs and about 33% of host families and residents; • Oil for 35% of hosted IDPs, 44% of host families and 47% of residents; • Vegetables for 22% of non-hosted IDPs, 35% of hosted IDPs. 39% of host families and 46% of residents; • Fruits for 28%-29% of hosted IDPs and host families, and 35% of residents; • Sugar for 49% of hosted IDPs, 60% of host families and 68% of residents.
Own production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread for about 20% of host families and 11% of residents; • Potatoes for 18% of hosted IDPs, 33% of host families and 32% of residents; • Beans/peas for 12% of residents; • Meat for 17% of host families and 12% of residents; • Eggs for 21% of non-hosted IDPs, 32% of host families and 36% of residents;

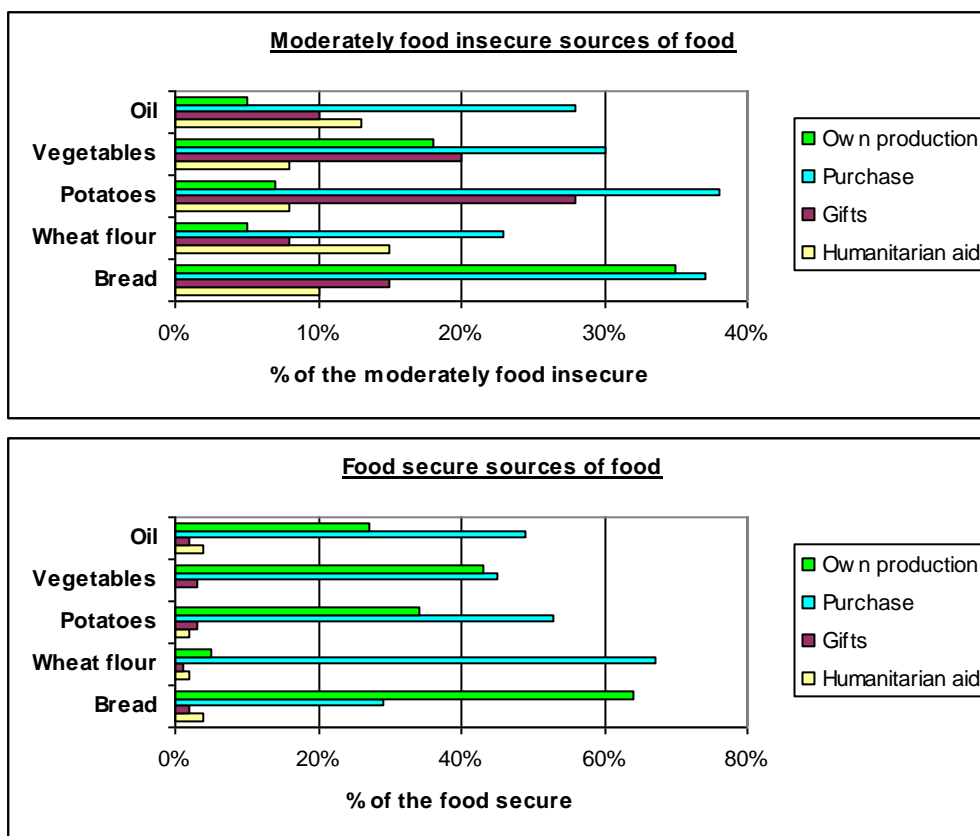
Main sources of food during previous 7 days	IDPs, host families and residents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy products for 29% of hosted IDPs, 36% of host families and 33% of residents; • Oil for 17% of hosted IDPs, 27% of host families and 22% of residents; • Vegetables for 28% of hosted IDPs, 44% of host families and 37% of residents; • Fruits for 29% of hosted IDPs, 45% of host families and 38% of residents.





Main sources of food during previous 7 days	Food insecure versus food secure households
Humanitarian assistance	<p><u>Higher proportions coming from humanitarian assistance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread: 27% of the severely food insecure and 10% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 4% of the food secure; • Wheat flour, rice, maize, pasta, biscuits: 36% of the severely food insecure and 15% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 2% of the food secure; • Potatoes: 26% of the severely food insecure, compared to 8% of the moderately food insecure and 2% of the food secure; • Oil: 33% of the severely food insecure and 13% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 4% of the food secure; • Vegetables: about 20% of the food insecure, compared to none of the food secure; • Sugar: 43% of the severely food insecure and 25% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 4% of the food secure.
Food gifts	<p><u>Higher proportions coming from gifts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread: 40% of the severely food insecure and 15% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 2% of the food secure; • Potatoes: about 30% of the food insecure, compared to 3% of the food secure; • Vegetables and fruits: 25%-30% of the severely food insecure and 15%-20% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 3% of the food secure
Own production	<p><u>Lower proportions coming from own production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread: only 16% of the severely food insecure and 35% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 64% of the food secure; • Eggs, dairy products, potatoes, vegetables, fruits or oil, reflecting lower access to land or garden to cultivate, and to animals

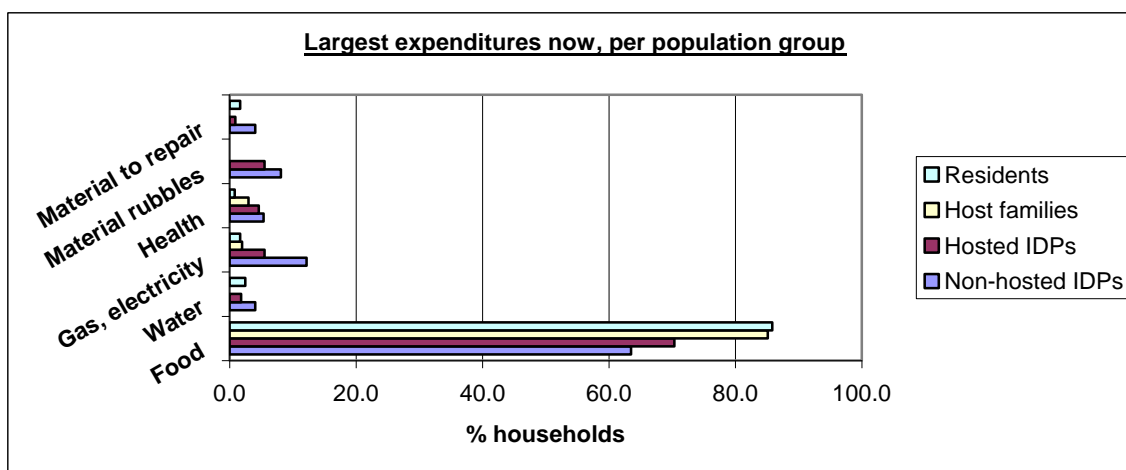




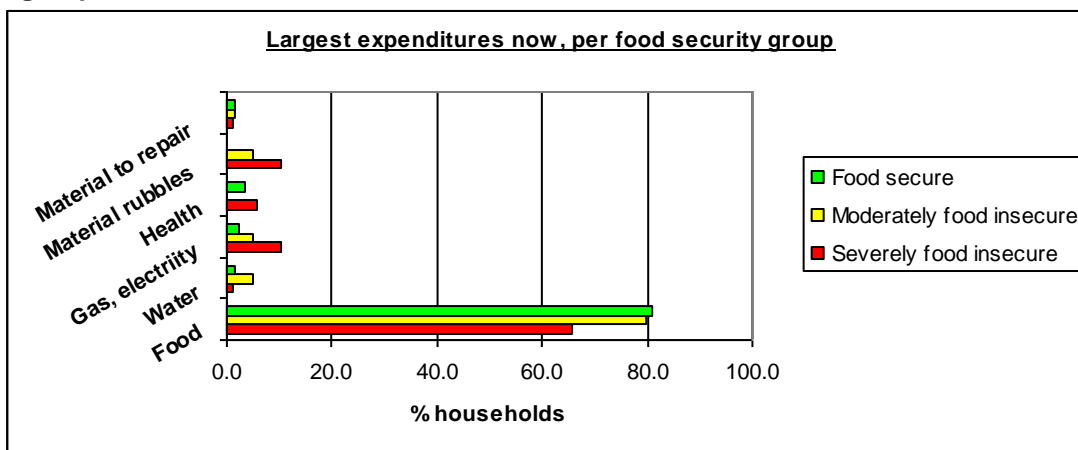
3.6 – Main expenditures

3.6.1 – Main expenditures

- **Food was by far the largest expenditure of all households, but its importance increased compared to before the violence.** On the other hand, a lower proportion of IDPs mentioned food as their main expenditures compared to host families or residents, probably reflecting the food assistance received from organizations or from their hosts. Indeed, the proportion of host families and residents who mentioned food as main expenditures rose compared to before the violence.
- **More than 2/3 of the IDPs reported food as their main expenditure, compared to about 85% of host families and residents.** Before the violence, food was the main expenditure of less than half of the IDPs and about 65%-69% of the residents.
- About **5% of IDPs mentioned health expenditures** as their major expenditure at the moment. Before the violence, 8% of non-hosted IDPs and less than 1% of hosted IDPs had health as their major expenditure.
- **Some 7% of IDPs indicated materials to remove rubble as their current main expenditure.** It was not mentioned by any of the other households, nor was it before the violence.



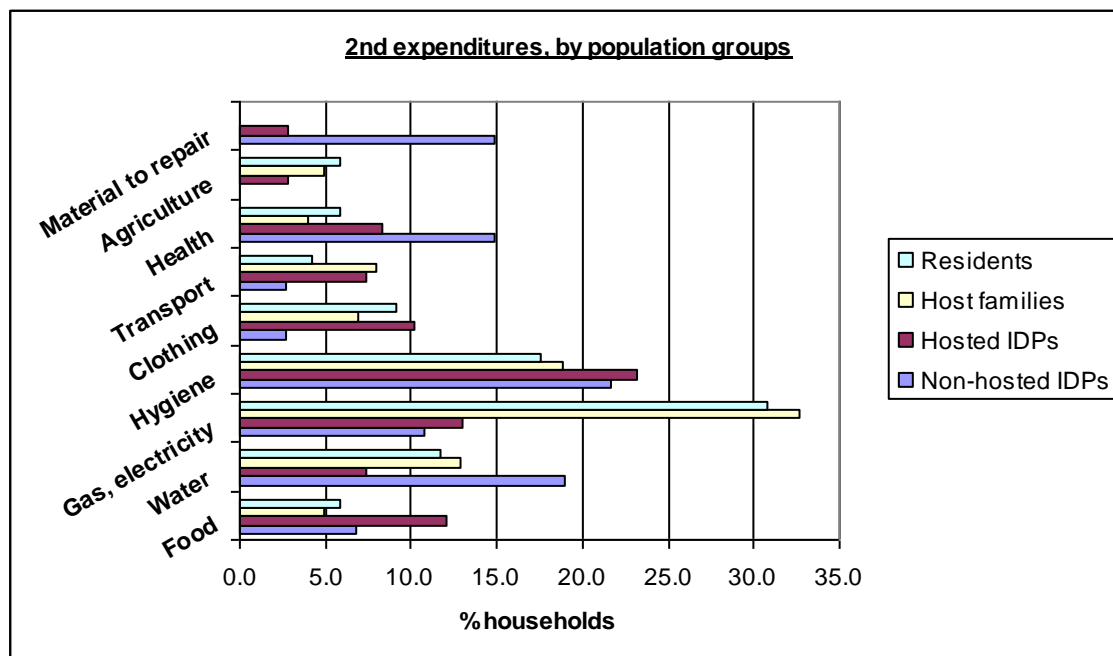
- **Severely food insecure households were slightly less likely to report food as their main expenditure at all times**, compared to other households (respectively 65% and 80%). This reflects their higher dependence on humanitarian assistance and food gifts, reliance on low and unreliable sources of income, and/or the need to allocate scarce economic resources to other essential needs (e.g. rent, health).
- On the other hand, **food insecure were more likely to spend their resources on materials to remove rubble** (10% of the severely food insecure and 5% of the moderately food insecure, but none of the food secure). As such, **support for these activities such as cash- or food-for-work or through provision of free equipment may be valuable for the food insecure**.
- **Severely food insecure households were also more likely to indicate health expenditures** as their current major expenditures compared to others: 6% and less than 3% respectively. This also points toward **health assistance as a useful support to this group**.



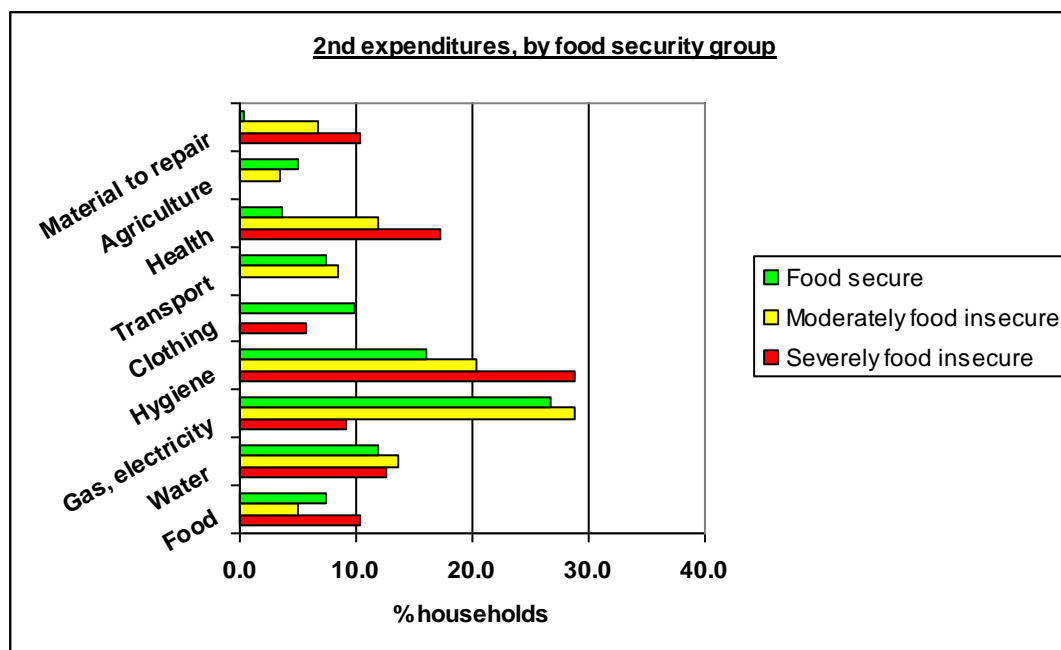
3.6.2 – Second and third expenditures

- At the time of the survey, gas/electricity and hygiene products were the 2nd main expenditures incurred by households: respectively 23% and 20% of households. However, **gas/electricity expenditures** were more frequently mentioned as 2nd expenditure by host families or residents (about 32% each) than IDPs (about 12%).
- Also, while gas/electricity were also the most frequent 2nd expenditure of households before the violence, hygiene expenditures were not that frequently mentioned before (11% of households before compared to 20% now).
- Of non-hosted IDPs, 15% mentioned **health** as their 2nd expenditures, and 8% of the hosted IDPs. The proportions were lower among host families (4%) and residents (6%).

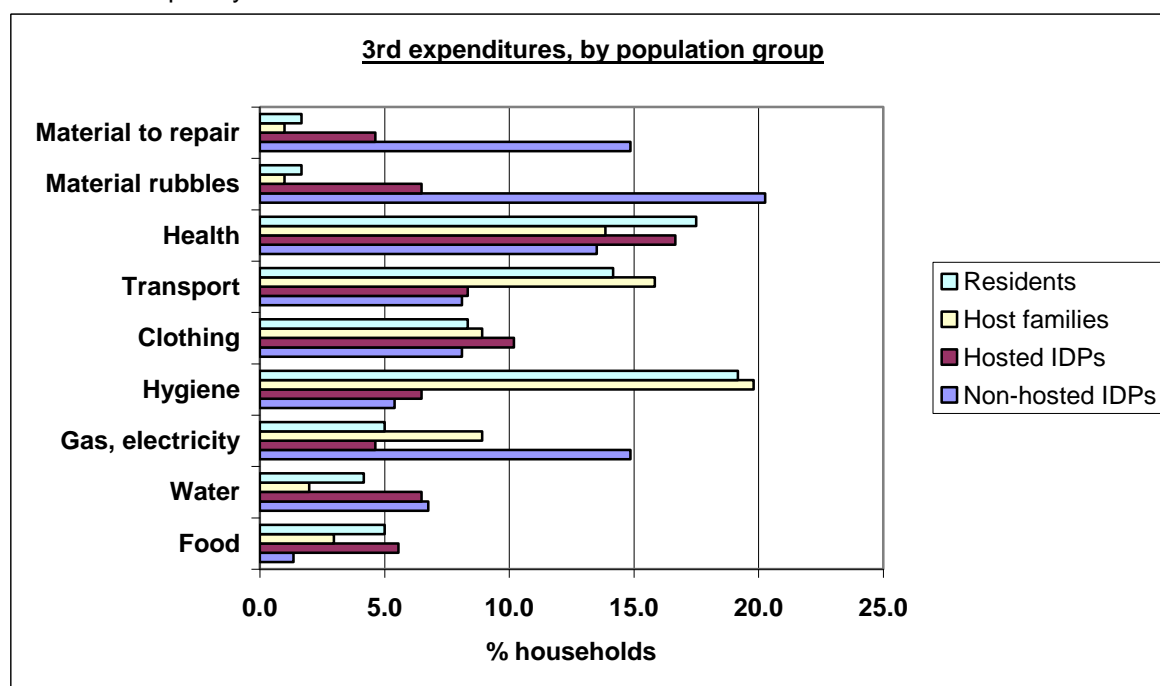
- Also, 19% of non-hosted IDPs indicated **water** as their 2nd expenditures now, compared to only 7% of hosted IDPs, 13% of host families and 12% of residents.
- **Expenditures on material to remove rubble** were also the 2nd expenditures of 15% of non-hosted IDPs, reflecting their efforts to repair their destroyed housing probably on-site.
- **Food** was the 2nd expenditure of 10% of IDPs, compared to 5%-6% of host families and residents.



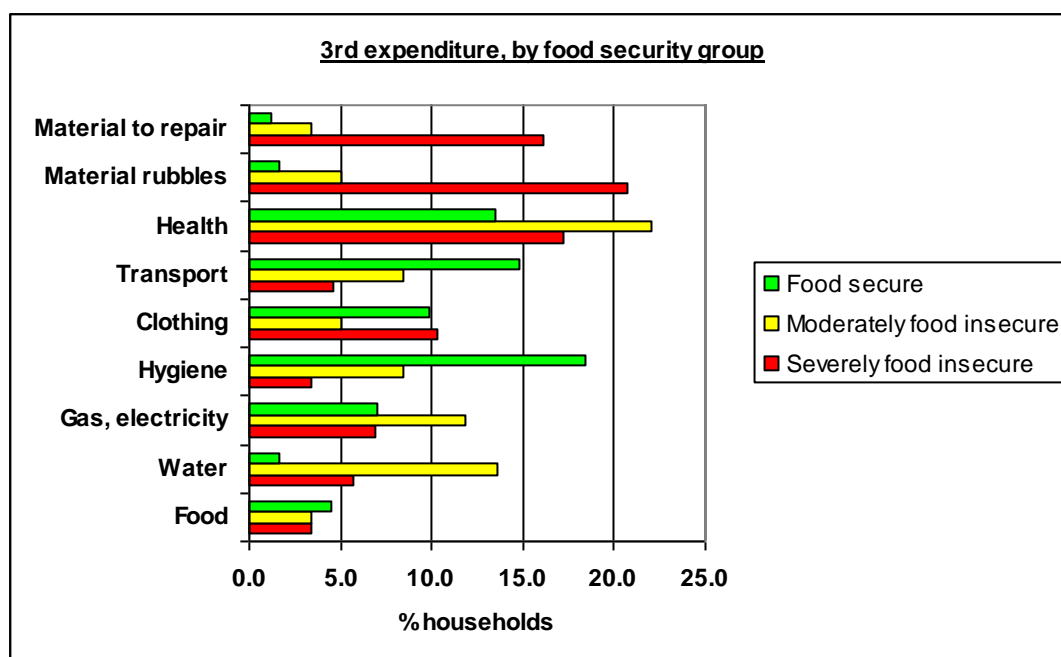
- **Hygiene products** were the 2nd expenditures of 29% of severely food insecure households, more so than for the moderately food insecure (20%) or food secure (16%). **Health expenditures** were also more frequently mentioned as 2nd expenditures by severely food insecure households: 17% compared to 12% of the moderately food insecure and 4% of the food secure households.
- Some 10% of the severely food insecure households had **food** as their 2nd expenditures, compared to 5% of moderately food insecure and 7% of food secure households.
- A similar proportion of severely food insecure households indicated material to repair their house as their 2nd expenditure (10%), and 7% of the moderately food insecure, compared to almost none of the food secure households.



- **Health, hygiene products, and transportation** were the 3rd expenditures currently mentioned most frequently: respectively 16%, 13% and 12% of households. They were also the 3rd expenditures before the violence. About 9% of the households reported clothing as their 3rd expenditures and 8% gas/electricity, also relatively similar to before.
- However, 20% and 15% respectively of non-hosted IDPs reported that material to remove rubble and material to repair their house were their 3rd expenditure, while none of these featured frequently before.



- **Food insecure households were more likely to mention health as their current 3rd expenditures:** 17% of the severely food insecure and 22% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 13% of the food secure. Severely food insecure households also more frequently mentioned material to remove rubble or material to repair their houses as their 3rd expenditures: respectively 21% and 16%, compared to less than 5% for the other households.



- These results confirm the **value that assistance with hygiene packages, health, equipment/tools, and/or cash-/food-for-work activities for repairs/reconstruction would have for the food insecure households.**

3.6.3 – Fourth expenditures

- A variety of expenditures were mentioned by households as their fourth one. **Clothing** was slightly more frequently mentioned (12% now, 10% before the violence) than other expenditures. **Health expenditures** were mentioned by 13% of the IDPs, 18% of host families and 8% of residents as the 4th expenditures now, while they were less often mentioned before the events (about 8% for all types of households).
- **Severely food insecure households were more likely to mention health expenditures and material to remove rubble or to repair their housing** as their 4th expenditure, compared to other households.

3.6.4 – Average amounts of food and other expenditures

- At the time of the survey, households spent on average 306 som/capita for food⁴ on a weekly basis, and 190 som/capita/week for other expenditures. **These amounts were the lowest among hosted IDPs** (respectively 269 som and 138 som), probably because they could benefit from support from their hosts. The highest expenditures were incurred by residents, who spent on average 356 som/capita/week for food and 240 som/capita/week for other expenditures.
- **Severely food insecure households spent as much as food secure households for food** (311 som/capita/week), while moderately food insecure households spent less (247 som/capita/week) probably because this group had better access to their own food produce (see paragraph 3.8.1 below, 24% of them could still cultivate now, compared to only 8% of the severely food insecure). However the amounts spent are less than required to procure a varied and sufficient diet. In contrast, food secure households spend the same amount but have also access to their own food production. Furthermore, food prices have

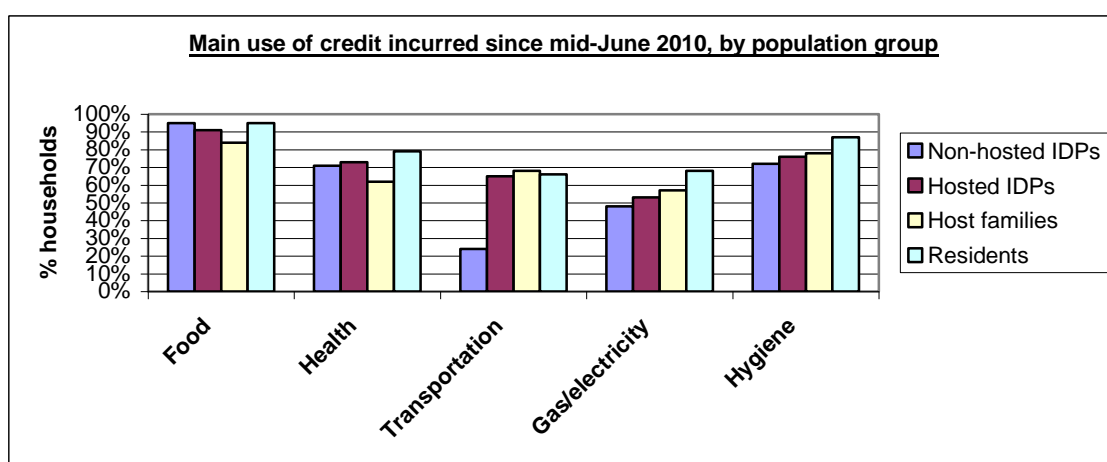
⁴ At an exchange rate of US\$1: som 58, these amounts correspond to US\$5.2/cap./week for food (US\$0.75/cap./day) and US\$3.3/cap./week for other expenditures (US\$0.46/cap./day), hence a total of US\$8.5/cap./week (US\$0.62/cap./day).

increased (see Section 3.9) and, as mentioned, many sources of cash for the severely food insecure households come from unsustainable and socially unacceptable sources such as charity.

- Similarly, **severely food insecure households spent as much as food secure households for other items**, reflecting the fact that most of the severely food insecure households were non-hosted IDPs, hence had to meet all their expenditures by themselves and limited non-food assistance was received (see paragraph 3.11).
- **Provided that access to markets is safe and affordable, and that traders resume their normal activities, support with cash is likely to benefit the severely food insecure whose own capacity to produce food or access income has been greatly impaired.**

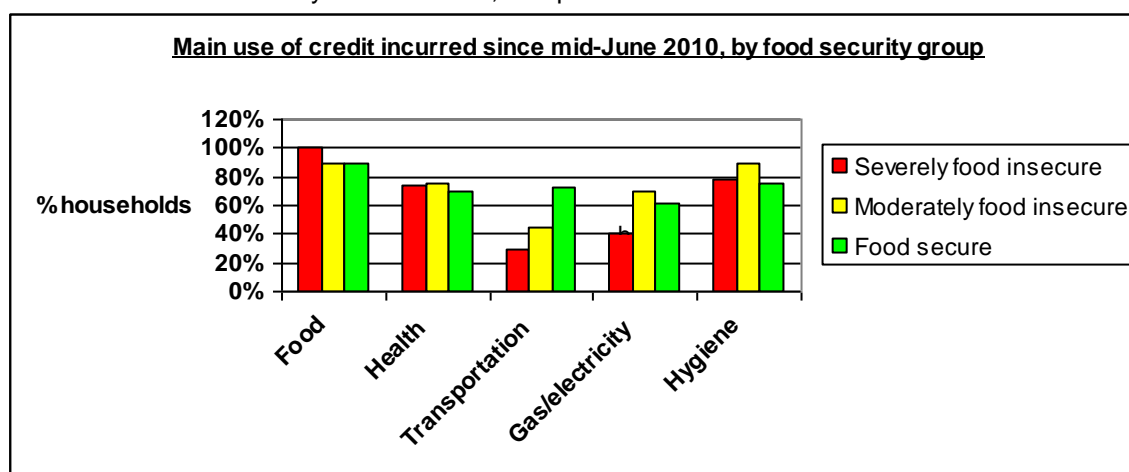
3.7 – Credit or loans

- **Almost 1/3 of households had to borrow money since the violence in June**, including IDPs, host families and residents, and independently from their food security status.
- **The majority of borrowing households (more than 90%) used the money to purchase food.**
- The **majority of the loans** were also used to pay for:
 - **Hygiene items** for almost 80% of borrowing households.
 - **Health care or drugs** by more than 70% of all borrowing households.
 - **Transportation** by around 65% of hosted IDPs, host families and residents, but only by 30% of non-hosted IDPs. This may reflect initial transportation costs related to the displacement and to activities in the IDPs' hosting areas, while non-hosted IDPs were more likely to have stayed on their compound even though their house was destroyed.
 - **Gas/electricity** by almost 61% of IDPs, 57% of host families and 68% of residents.



- **Half or less of the borrowing households used the loans for:**
 - **Study/school-related expenditures** for almost half of the households.
 - **Ceremonies**, including funerals, for some 42% of borrowing households.
 - **Water** by 41% of hosted IDPs, 35% of host families and 29% of non-hosted IDPs, but 58% of residents.
 - **Clothing** by half of the hosted IDPs, 29% of non-hosted IDPs, 43% of host families, but 66% of residents.
 - **Agricultural inputs** by 29% of IDPs, 51% of host families and 60% of residents.
 - **Payment of house rental or land rental** by 18% and 21% respectively of borrowing households.

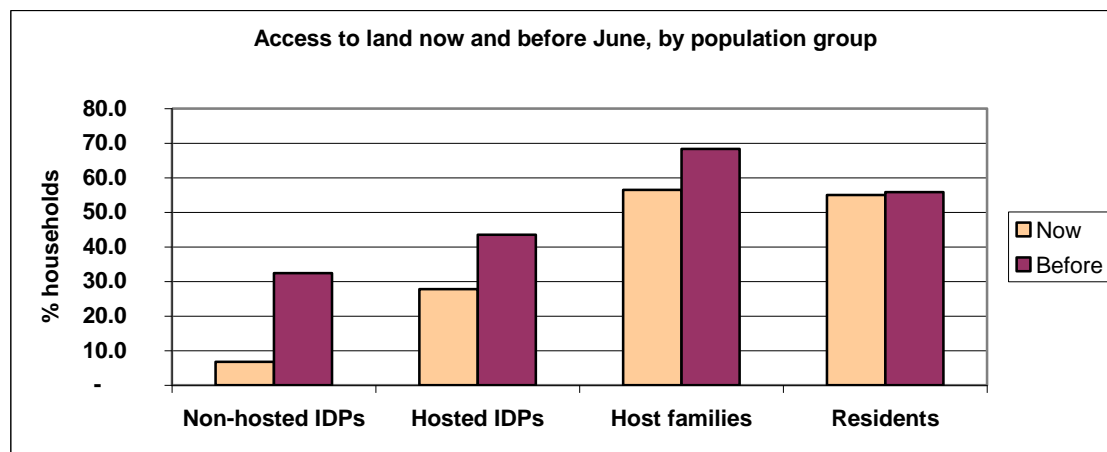
- **Materials to remove rubbles** by 29% of IDPs but also 16% of host families and residents, perhaps to assist the IDPs.
- **Materials for repair of housing** by 31% of IDPs, as well as 24% of host families and 21% of residents.
- **Food insecure households were less likely to have used the loans to pay for:**
 - Transportation: 30% of the severely food insecure and 45% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 72% of the food secure.
 - Gas/electricity: 41% of the severely food insecure compared to 70% of the moderately food insecure and 62% of the food secure.
 - Clothing: 37% of the severely food insecure compared to 50%-54% of the other households.
 - Agricultural inputs: 15% of the severely food insecure and 40% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 56% of the food secure.



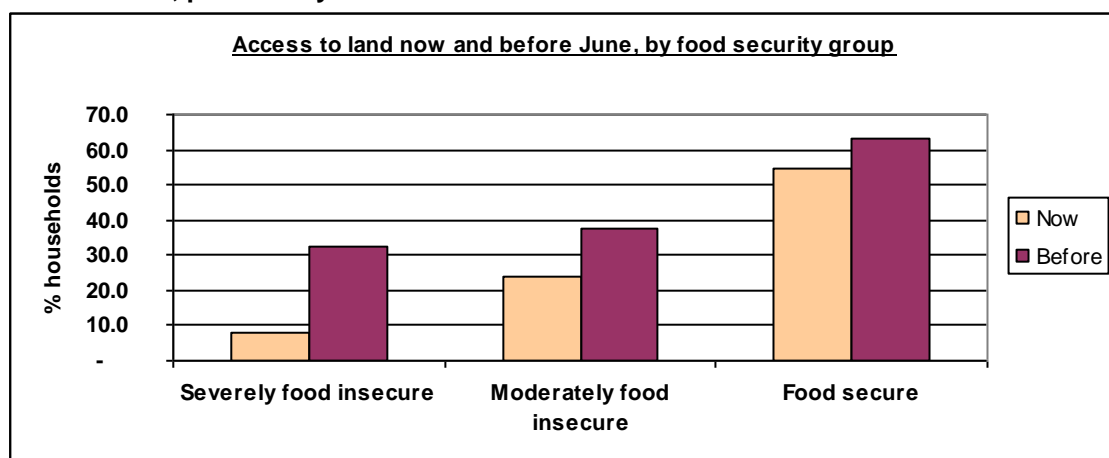
3.8 – Agricultural activities, crops and livestock

3.8.1 – Access to garden or land to cultivate

- The proportion of households with access to a garden or land to cultivate decreased after the violence. As expected this was mainly the case for IDPs, especially those non-hosted. **While before the events 32% of non-hosted IDPs and 43% of the hosted IDPs could cultivate a garden or land, only 7% and 28% respectively could do so now.**
- **The proportion of host families who could cultivate also decreased**, from 68% before to 56% now, possibly because of fear to move out. There were no changes in access to garden or land among residents.



- Key Informants were less likely to report loss of access to land than households, but they did report a decreased access to pastures now compared to before the violence, as well as lower access to agricultural equipment in areas directly affected by the violence. Differences between Key Informants and households are likely to be due to the fact that the former have less insight on the situation of IDPs and mostly report on the situation of host families and residents.
- **Food insecure households were more likely to have lost access to garden or land,** than food secure households:
 - While 32% of the severely food insecure could cultivate before, only 8% could do so now.
 - For the moderately food insecure, 37% could cultivate before and 24% now.
 - Of the food secure, 63% cultivated before and 55% now.
- The results show a relationship between the degree of food insecurity and possibility to cultivate a land or garden. As such, **return to places of origin and safety to move to attend crops and pastures, will be essential to improve the food security situation of households, particularly the IDPs.**



3.8.2 – Access to fertilizer

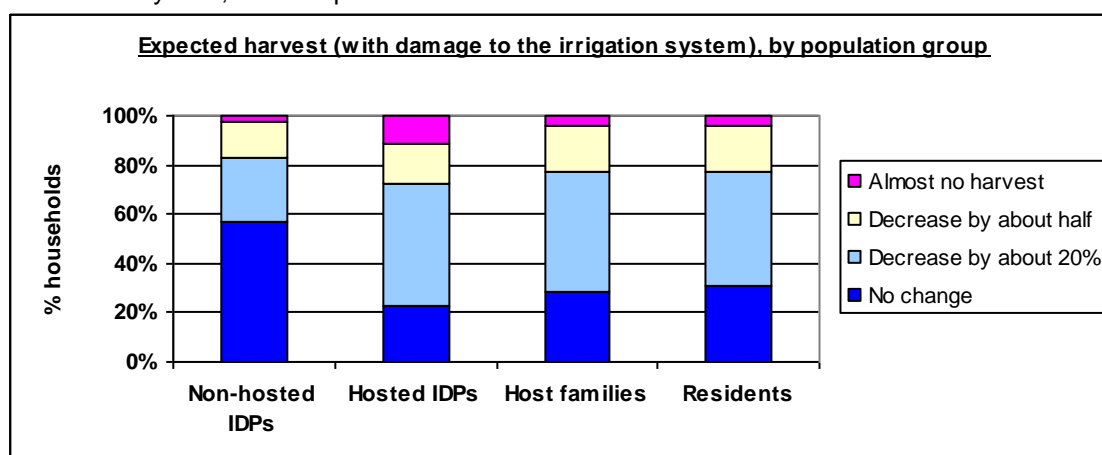
- Access to fertilizer drastically declined after the violence for all households, IDPs, host families and residents alike:
 - Currently, only 8% of the IDPs still had fertilizer or were able to buy some, compared to 26% before.
 - Among host families, 30% had fertilizer or could buy some now, compared to 43% before.
 - Of the residents, 28% had fertilizer or could buy some, compared to 37% before.
- **Food insecure households were less likely to have fertilizer or be able to purchase some both before and after the violence.** Before the events, about 22% of food insecure households had fertilizer and 41% of food secure households. Now, less than 5% of food insecure households had fertilizer and 29% of food secure households.
- **Because of the association of food insecurity with fertilizer access, assistance with this input will be useful to improve the food security situation of households.**

3.8.3 – Access to irrigation system and anticipated consequences on yields

- While Key Informants rarely mentioned changes of access to irrigation systems, IDPs frequently reported decreased access. As mentioned, the discrepancy may be due to Key

Informants reporting mostly the situation of host families and residents, rather than that of the IDPs.

- **Hosted IDPs were the main group reporting decreased access to a functioning irrigation system**, possibly because many of the non-hosted IDPs remained closer to their land (?). Before the violence, 31% of the hosted IDPs indicated that they had a functioning irrigation system compared to 20% now.
- Only the food insecure households reported lower access to a functioning irrigation system now compared to before. Generally speaking they were also less likely to have access than the food secure. Similarly as for fertilizer, **repairs, resumption of safe access to irrigation systems, or provision of irrigation will thus support the improvement of the food security situation of households able to cultivate.**
- Among households whose irrigation system was affected by the violence, only around 20% estimated that the yields of their main crops would not change. Host families and hosted IDPs were more pessimistic, with only 15% and 13% respectively not expecting any change.
- About a quarter of the households whose irrigation system was affected anticipated a decrease by about 25% of their usual yields, 10% anticipated a decrease by about half of their usual yields, and 3% predicted a total loss of harvest.



- **Food secure households tended to anticipate larger decrease of their usual yields than food insecure households:** 30% of them believed that yields of the main crops would decline by about 25% (compared to about 18% sharing this opinion among the food insecure). This result indicates that **their food security situation may deteriorate post-harvest and in the winter months**, as their usual food stocks and income from sale of produce will be lower.

3.8.4 – Main crops cultivated, harvest period and duration for self-consumption

- The results for the planned harvesting of crops and estimated duration for family self-consumption were similar across the different crops (wheat, maize, potatoes, vegetables and fruit trees). Generally speaking, **non-hosted IDPs were the least likely to harvest any crop, followed by the hosted IDPs**. This may reflect the fact that non-hosted IDPs remain mostly in urban areas, where traditionally they were less likely to be engaged in farming⁵.
- Key Informants confirmed expectations of lower harvests for most crops, particularly for fruits in areas directly affected by the violence. However, the main reasons they mentioned

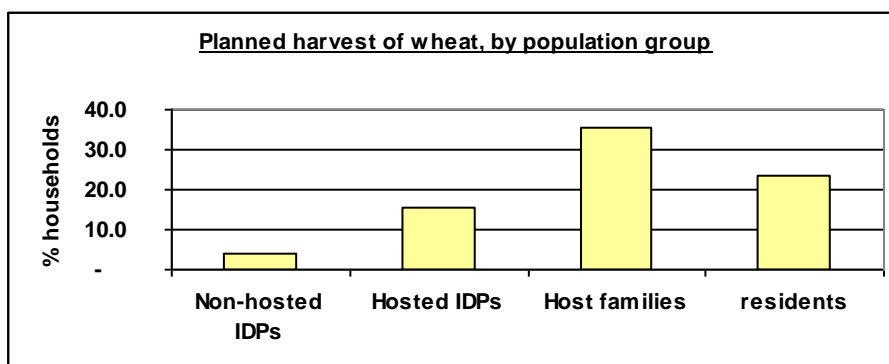
⁵ In the survey, the questions on prospects for harvest of different crops were not dependent on a question confirming previous planting. They aimed at estimating the proportion of households who will not harvest, whatever the reason for it.

were not directly associated with the events. Shortage of water and of equipment were primarily evoked, followed by lack of fertilizer and, to a lesser extent, shortage of labour (manpower).

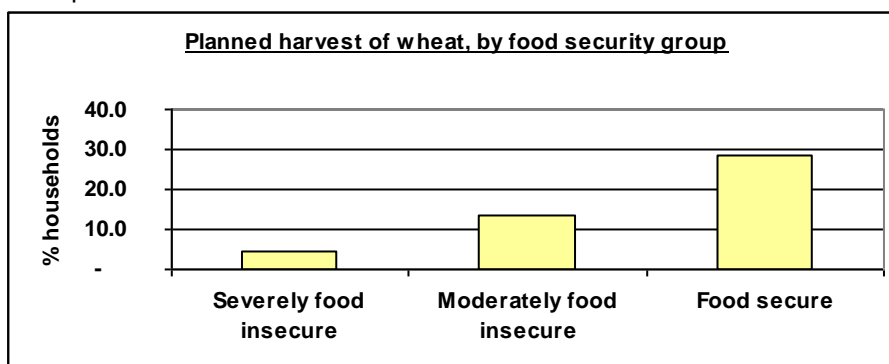
- IDPs generally estimated a shorter duration of their harvests for family self-consumption. However, if host families share their harvest with them, their estimated self-sufficiency will also decrease.
- **Food insecure households were less likely to harvest crops than food secure households, and the duration of the harvests for family self-consumption was shorter.**

Wheat

- **The proportion of IDPs indicating that they will harvest wheat was very low:** only 4% of the non-hosted IDPs and 16% of the hosted IDPs, compared to 36% of the host families and 23% of the residents.



- **Food insecure households were less likely to harvest wheat than food secure households:** 5% of the severely food insecure and 14% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 29% of the food secure.



- Most households anticipated the wheat harvest for the month of July.
- **The few non-hosted IDPs able to harvest wheat estimated that their harvest would only last for less than 3 months of family consumption. Hosted IDPs and residents estimated about 6 months of wheat self-sufficiency, and 7 months for host families.**
- **The duration of wheat self-sufficiency was shorter for the food insecure households:** 4 months for the severely food insecure and 5 months for the moderately food insecure, compared to almost 7 months for the food secure. Taking July as the harvest month, the corresponding duration would be until October-November 2010 for the food insecure and January 2011 for the food secure.

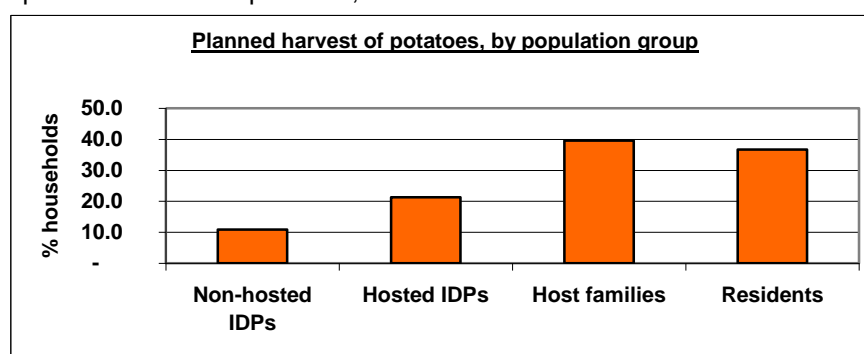
Maize

- **Similar results as for wheat were found.** Only 4% of the non-hosted IDPs indicated that they will harvest maize and 20% of the hosted IDPs, compared to 43% of the host families and 32% of the residents.

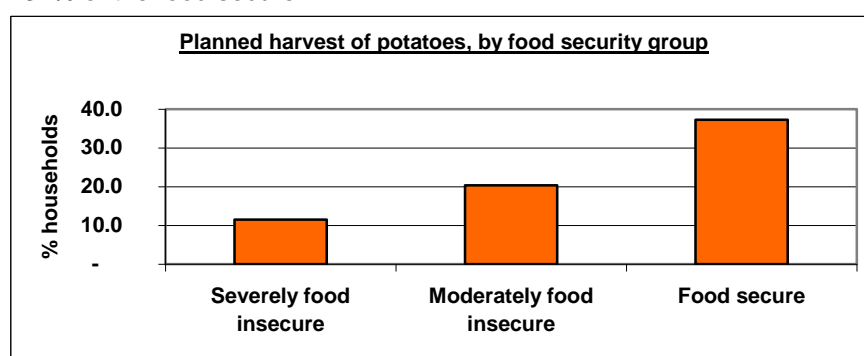
- **Food insecure households were much less likely to harvest maize** than food secure households: 6% of the severely food insecure and 12% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 38% of the food secure.
- Most households anticipated the next maize harvest in September, with some starting earlier in August.
- **The few non-hosted IDPs able to harvest maize estimated that their harvest would only last for less than 3 months of family consumption. Hosted IDPs estimated about 4 months of maize self-sufficiency**, and host families and residents about 5.5 months.
- **The duration of maize self-sufficiency was shorter for the severely food insecure households**: 3 months for the severely food insecure compared to about 5 months for the moderately food insecure and for the food secure. Taking September as the harvest month, the corresponding duration would be until November 2010 for the severely food insecure and January 2011 for the other households.

Potatoes

- The pattern was the same as for wheat and maize although the proportion of non-hosted IDPs able to harvest potatoes was slightly higher, at 11%. About 21% of hosted IDPs planned to harvest potatoes, 40% of host families and 37% of residents.



- **Food insecure households remained less likely to harvest potatoes**: 11% of the severely food insecure would do so and 20% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 37% of the food secure.



- Most households anticipated the next potato harvest spreading between July and September.
- The non-hosted IDPs able to harvest potatoes estimated that their harvest would last less than 2 months for family self-consumption. Host IDPs estimated a duration of about 4 months, host families almost 6 months, and residents 5 months.
- **Severely food insecure households anticipated that their potato harvest would meet their consumption requirements for 3 months only**, compared to 5 months for the other households.

Cotton

- The proportion of households in the sample who will harvest cotton was relatively low. None of the non-hosted IDPs indicated that they would harvest cotton, 11% of the hosted IDPs, 18% of the host families and 19% of the residents.
- **Food insecure households were much less likely to harvest cotton:** none of the severely food insecure and 8% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 19% of the food secure. **As cotton is a cash crop, the ability to cultivate it probably strengthens food security by increasing income.**
- Most of the households cultivating cotton anticipated the harvest in October.
- Assuming that some of the households involved in cotton growing process oil for self-consumption, the reported duration was around 3 months for hosted IDPs and residents, and 4 months for host families.

Vegetables

- Similarly as for the other crops, **non-hosted IDPs were less likely to harvest vegetables:** 16% planned to do so, compared to 29% of hosted IDPs, 39% of host families and 38% of residents.
- **Food insecure households were also less likely to harvest vegetables:** about 19% would do so, compared to 40% of the food secure households.
- Most households anticipated the vegetables harvest in June and July, although some also mentioned August and September.
- IDPs able to harvest vegetables estimated around 2 months of self-sufficiency, while host families and residents anticipated around 3 months.
- **Food insecure households also expected shorter self-sufficiency duration (2 months) compared to food secure households (3 months).**

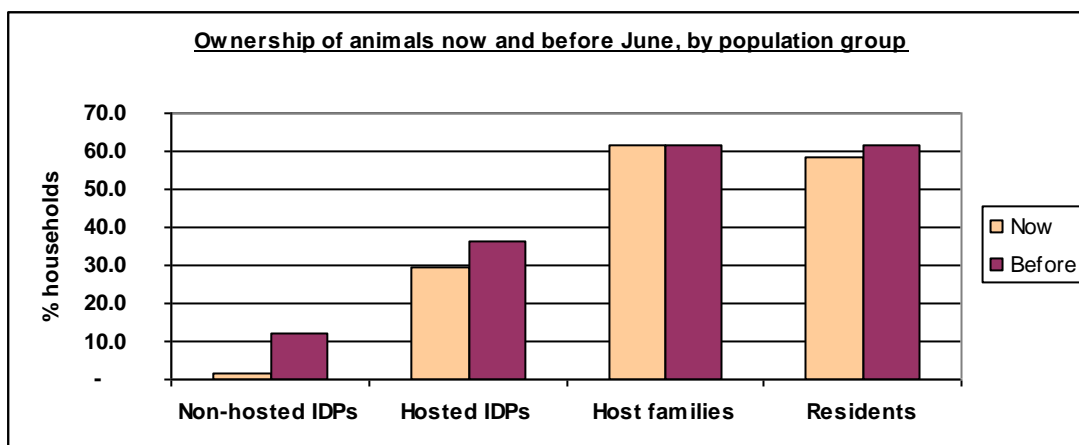
Fruit trees

- **The proportions of both non-hosted IDPs and residents able to harvest fruits were lower:** respectively 22% and 28%, compared to 44% of the host families and 34% of the hosted IDPs. The reasons for lower fruit tree cultivation by residents are unclear.
- **There were no noticeable association between food insecurity and the ability to harvest fruits.**
- Most of the households harvesting fruits anticipated that the harvest would spread between July and September.
- IDPs expected around 2 months of self-sufficiency in fruits, compared to around 3 months for host families and residents.
- **Food insecure households also expected 2 months of self-sufficiency compared to 3 months for food secure households.**

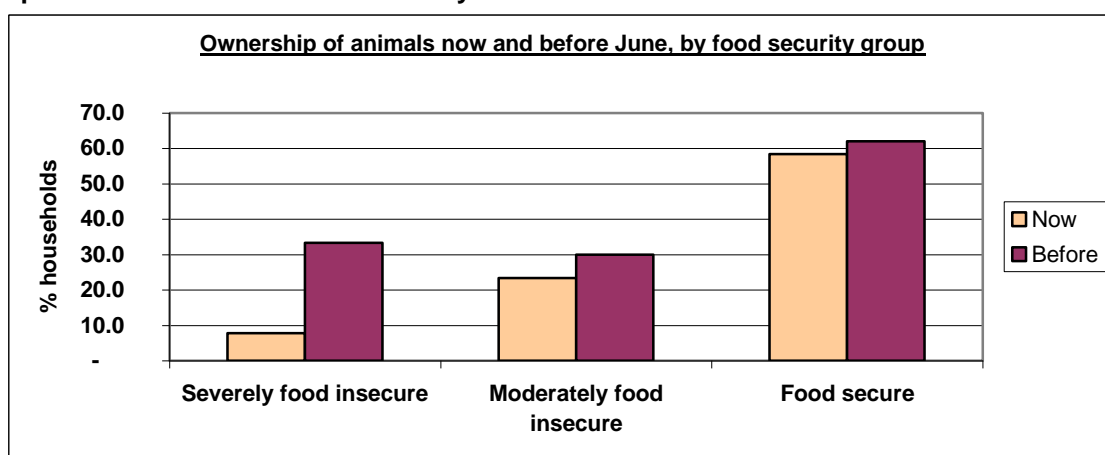
3.8.5 – Ownership of animals and animal fodder

Animal ownership

- Before the violence, about half of the households sampled owned animals. The proportion declined to 41% now. **Losses of animals were major among IDPs.**
- Non-hosted IDPs tended to own animals less frequently before the violence in June, probably because many of them live in urban areas. However, practically all of those who owned animals practically lost them: only 1% had animals at the time of the survey, compared to 14% before.
- Losses of animals were also significant among hosted IDPs, as more than half had animals before (52%). Only 32% had animals now.



- Although practically no changes in the number of animals owned was noted among host families and residents, there was a decreasing trend especially for poultry and sheep, which may reflect the slaughtering or selling of some animals to share with IDPs, generate cash or consume meat without having to travel to the market. **Should such trend continue, both host families and residents would start depleting a key household asset for food security.**
- Food insecure households systematically own less animals than food secure households**, with no change associated to the violence. h, **support with veterinary services and animal feed for households in areas hosting IDPs would be important to protect the herds of those currently food secure.**



Animal feed or fodder

- While 38% of households had access to animal feed or fodder before the events, only 29% had access now.

Poultry

- IDPs did not seem to have incurred significant losses of poultry. They also generally owned less poultry than host families or residents, both now and before the violence: about 2 poultry (even less than 1 among non-hosted IDPs) compared to 7 for host families or residents. As for crops, this result may reflect a majority of IDPs of urban origin.
- Food insecure households were much less likely to own poultry, both now and before the violence.** Severely food insecure households owned about 1 poultry and moderately food insecure about 2, compared to 7 for food secure households.

Sheep

- Both now and prior to the violence, non-hosted IDPs owned less sheep on average (less than 1 sheep) than hosted IDPs (around 3 sheep) and host families and residents (around 5 sheep).

- Severely food insecure households owned on average 1 sheep and moderately food insecure 2 sheep, compared to 6 sheep for food secure households.

Cows and bulls

- The number of large ruminants owned by non-hosted IDPs was very low both now and before the violence (less than 1 on average). Hosted IDPs owned 1 cow on average, while host families and residents owned about 2 cows.
- Severely food insecure households owned less than 1 cow on average and moderately food insecure 1 cow, compared to 2 cows for food secure households.

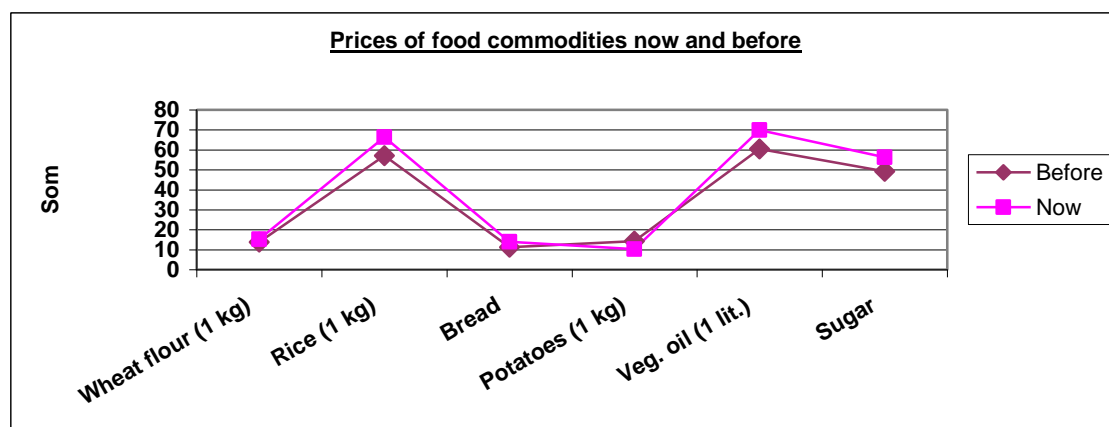
Horses and donkeys

- Ownership of horses or donkeys was not widespread and did not change with the events. As for the other animal species, non-hosted IDPs and food insecure households were less likely to own them than other households.

3.9 – Markets

- Key Informants in the villages surveyed (rural areas) indicated that the average distance to the nearest market was 17 km. While all markets were functional and key food items (bread, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, sugar and vegetables) available for sale at the time of the assessment, about 2/3 of the informants reported difficulties to access markets.
- Changes in the number of traders were somewhat contradictory and no conclusion can be drawn.
- According to Key Informants, **the price several commodities had increased** compared to before the violence mid-June:
 - **Bread:** by 27%, from 11 som/piece to 14 som now.
 - **wheat flour:** by about 11%, reaching 760 som/50 kg now;
 - **rice:** by about 16%, reaching 66 som/kg now;
 - **vegetable oil:** by about 17%, reaching 70 som/litre now;
 - **sugar:** by about 14%, reaching 56 som/kg now.

Conversely, **price of potatoes had slightly decreased** from 14 som/kg before to 10 som/kg now. The latter is mainly due to the incapacity of farmers to sell their potatoes to Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan traders as a result of the border closure.



3.10– Assets ownership

3.10.1 – Overview of changes in assets ownership

- As expected the proportion of IDPs owning assets as well as petty trade stocks now was lower than host families or residents, and the extent of loss compared to before the violence was higher, especially the non-hosted IDPs.

- A declining trend of assets ownership was also noted in host families and residents (e.g. radio, sewing machine, bicycle, motorcycle), possibly reflecting the need to generate cash quickly by selling these assets. **Should this trend continue, it will contribute to households' decapitalisation and decrease their resilience to future shocks.**
- At present, **food insecure households were less likely to own assets than food secure households.** Such a difference according to the degree of food insecurity was not always noted before the violence, not only for lower value assets such as radio or cell phone but also for bicycle, motorcycle or petty trade stocks.
- **Asset and petty trade stock losses were also reported much more frequently by the food insecure households, especially the severely food insecure, than the food secure households.**
- **Given their association with severe food insecurity, replenishment of sewing machine and petty trade stocks (in cash or in-kind) would be particularly valuable to the severely food insecure.**

3.10.2 – Types of assets owned

Radio

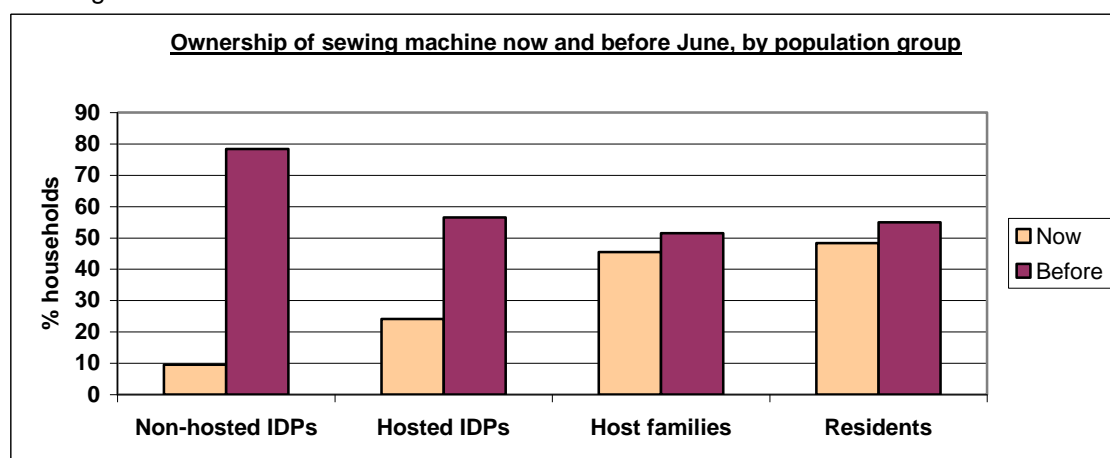
- **Only 7% of non-hosted IDPs owned a radio now**, compared to 85% before. The proportion of hosted IDPs owning a radio was also halved compared to before, from 66% down to 33%. Radio ownership also declined among residents: 66% owned one before, compared to 57% now.
- Food insecure households were less likely to own a radio now: 14% of the severely food insecure and 36% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 54% of the food secure. There were no such differences according to food insecurity before the violence.

Cell phone

- While almost 90% of IDPs owned a cell phone before, **only 16% of non-hosted IDPs** did so now, and 69% of hosted IDPs.
- Less than 1/3 of the severely food insecure (31%) owned a cell phone now and 61% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 81% of the food secure. Such differences did not exist before the violence.

Sewing machine

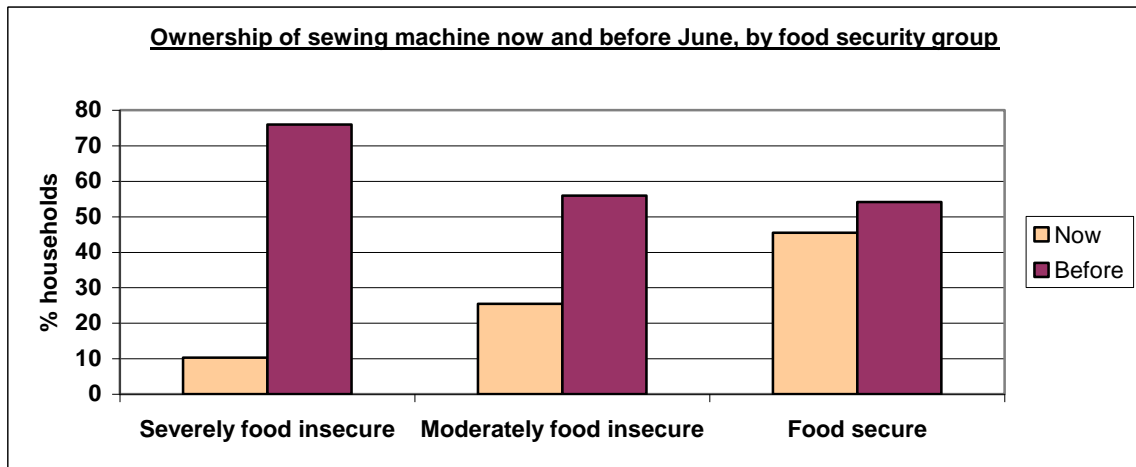
- **More than 3/4 of the non-hosted IDPs owned a sewing machine before the events, but this proportion dropped to 9% now.** More than half of hosted IDPs owned a sewing machine before but only 24% now. Ownership also tended to decline among host families and residents although to a lesser extent. More than 45% of these households still owned a sewing machine now.



- Sewing machine ownership plummeted among severely food insecure households from 76% before the violence to only 10% now. Many moderately food insecure households also

lost this asset: 56% owned before but only 25% now. The decrease was much lower among food secure households: 54% before and 45% now.

- **As ownership of a sewing machine seemed to have been more frequent among severely food insecure households, this would certainly be a priority item to provide or support its purchase.**



Bicycle

- **Almost half of the IDPs owned a bicycle before the events but only 14% did so now.** Around 37% of host families and 25% of residents owned a bicycle now. There was a slight decline of ownership among these families compared to before the violence.
- As before, the degree of loss of this asset was larger among food insecure households, especially the severely food insecure. At present, only 10% of the severely food insecure and 19% of the moderately food insecure owned a bicycle, compared to 53% and 39% before the violence. Of the food secure households, 29% owned a bicycle now, compared to 36% before.

Motorcycle

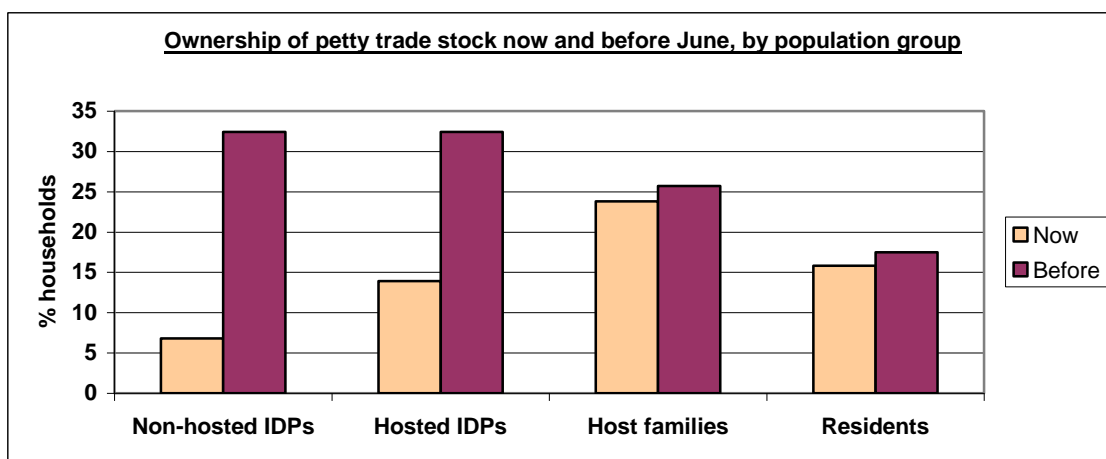
- **While 32% of non-hosted IDPs owned a motorcycle before, only 3% did so now.** Similarly, **motorcycle ownership declined among hosted IDPs from 18% before to 6% now.** About 10% of host families and 8% of residents currently owned a motorcycle, with a slight decline compared to before the violence.
- Only 3% of severely food insecure and 8% of moderately food insecure households owned a motorcycle now, compared to 22% in both groups before the violence. Among food secure households, 9% owned a motorcycle now, down from 15% before.

Car

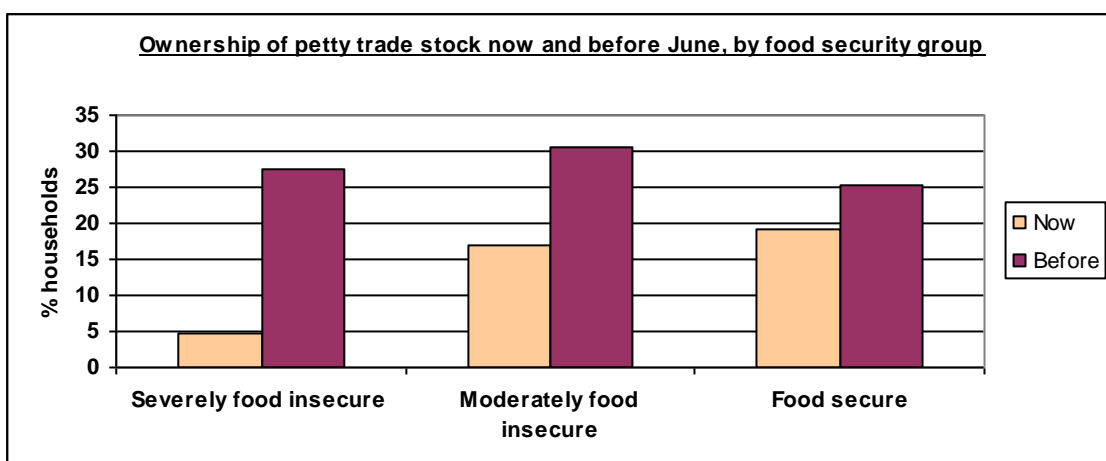
- Reflecting the fact that many households, especially non-hosted IDPs, were of urban origin, the proportion of car owners before the violence was relatively high. About 45% of IDPs owned a car before, 41% of host families and 36% of residents.
- **Almost half of the IDPs lost their car,** even more so among the non-hosted IDPs. Only 8% of the non-hosted IDPs own a car now, and 37% of the hosted IDPs.
- Food insecure households were less likely to own a car than food secure households even before the violence. However the difference is larger now, as food insecure households were more likely to have lost their car. At the time of the survey, 14% of severely food insecure and 22% of moderately food insecure households owned a car, compared to 39% and 36% respectively before. Some 39% of the food secure households owned a car now, down from 44% before.

Petty trade stocks

- **IDPs frequently lost any petty trade stocks they may have had.** About 32% of IDPs had such stocks before but only 11% now. Host families or residents did not report significant losses. Now, 24% of host families and 16% of residents had petty trade stocks.



- Only 5% of severely food insecure households had petty trade stocks now, compared to 28% before the violence. Petty trade stocks were owned by 17% of moderately food insecure and 19% of food secure households now, compared to 30% and 25% respectively before the violence.



Shop

- A similar pattern as for petty trade shocks was observed. **While 22% of IDPs owned a shop before, only 8% owned one now.**
- Only 5% of the severely food insecure households owned a shop now, down from 21% before. Loss of shop was less frequently reported by moderately food insecure or food secure households. Respectively 20% and 16% owned one now, compared to 29% and 21% before.

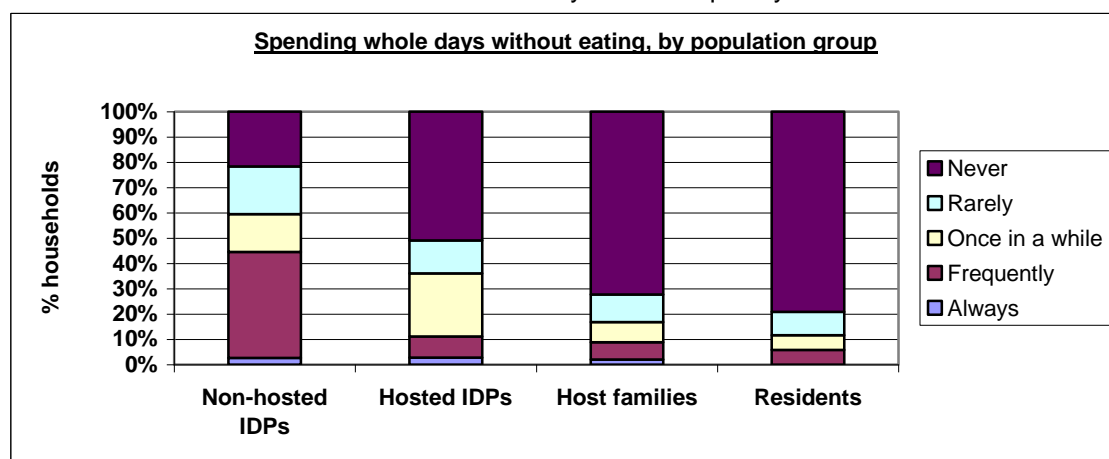
3.11 – Coping strategies

3.11.1 – Type of coping strategies

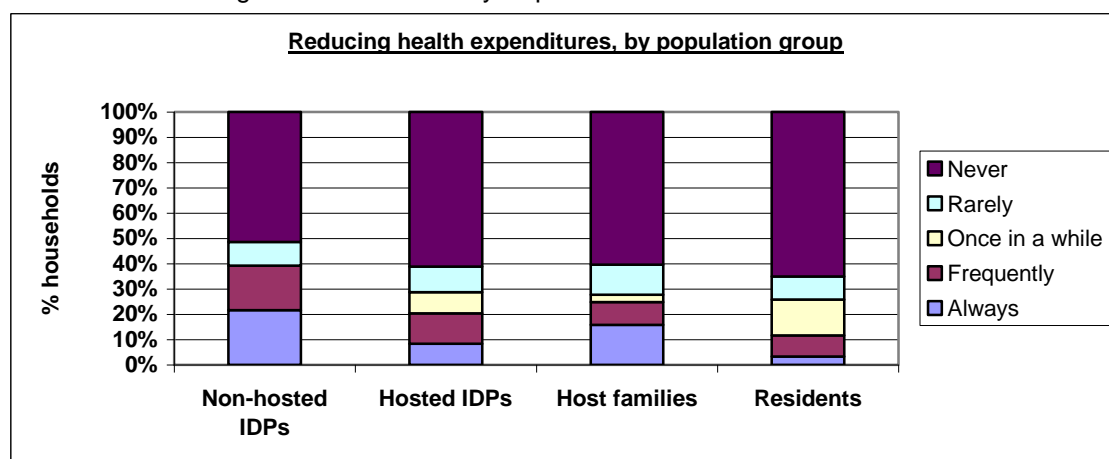
IDPs, host families and residents

- As a result of the June violence, **the majority of non-hosted IDPs (around 80%) and more than half of hosted IDPs used some kind of coping strategies** to reduce their food consumption, reduce their expenditures for food, or increase their income. **Most did them constantly or frequently.** Some of these strategies will have direct impact on their nutritional and health status and could eventually put their lives at risk (see paragraph 3.11.2). Others will have negative effects on their future livelihoods.

- **Between 25%-30% of host families and 12-21% of residents also used coping strategies**, generally less frequently than IDPs.
- 80% of the non-hosted IDPs and 55% of the hosted IDPs sent family members elsewhere to eat. This was also done by 26% of host families and 12% of residents. About 2/3 of the non-hosted IDPs and almost 40% of the hosted IDPs used this strategy in permanence or frequently.
- **78% of the non-hosted IDPs and 49% of the hosted IDPs spent whole days without eating. This strategy was also used by 28% of host families and 21% of residents. Almost half (45%) of non-hosted IDPs did it constantly or frequently, raising alarms for their nutritional status and health. Some 10% of hosted IDPs, 9% of host families and 6% of residents also did not eat for a whole day at this frequency.**

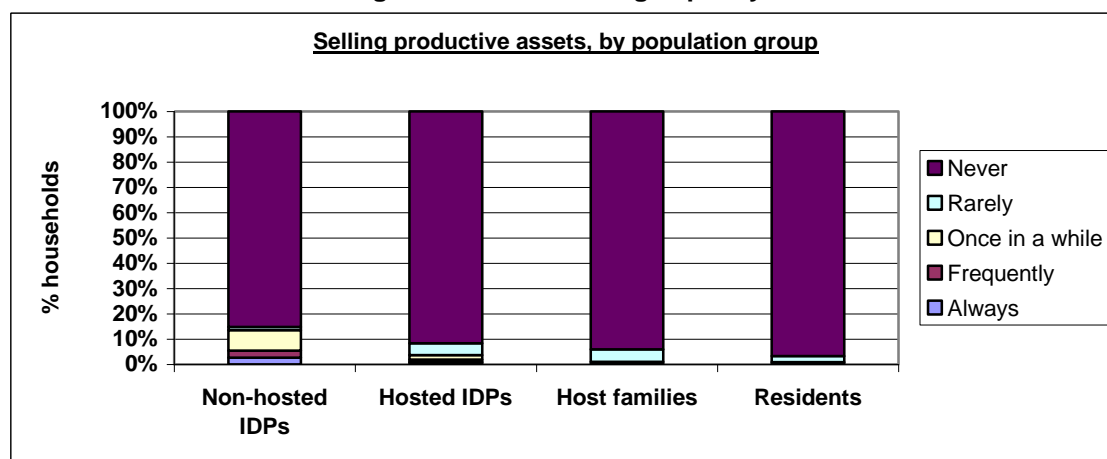


- **48% of non-hosted IDPs and 39% of hosted IDPs decreased their health expenditures. This was also frequently done by host families (40%) and residents (35%).** This strategy may have negative effects if prolonged or if the chronically sick individuals do not get the treatment they require.

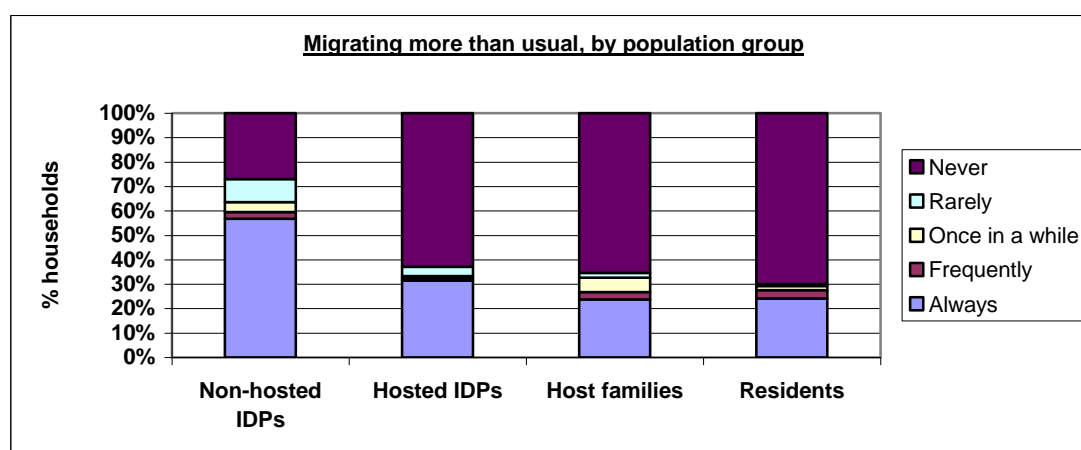


- **44% of non-hosted IDPs and 15% of hosted IDPs gathered wild food or harvested immature crops.** This was also done by 17%-18% of host families and residents.
- Around **half of the IDPs consumed their seed stocks. This practice was also frequently applied by host families (44% did so) and only slightly less by residents (36%).** If the seed stocks are exhausted, the capacity of these households to plant for the next season will be impaired.
- **24% of the IDPs decreased their expenditures for agricultural inputs or animal feed, but this strategy was employed by 37% of host families and 31% of residents.** This may negatively affect the current or next crop yields.

- Few of the IDPs (11%), host families (8%) or residents (6%) sold household assets. However, **11% of IDPs sold some productive assets**, and this was also done by 6% of host families and 8% of residents. For the IDPs, the relatively low proportion of asset sellers may be explained by the widespread looting and destruction of these assets. For the other households, it may reflect their current capacity to use reversible coping strategies and an effort to avoid depleting their asset base. **Sale of productive assets will have negative effects on the future working and income-earning capacity.**



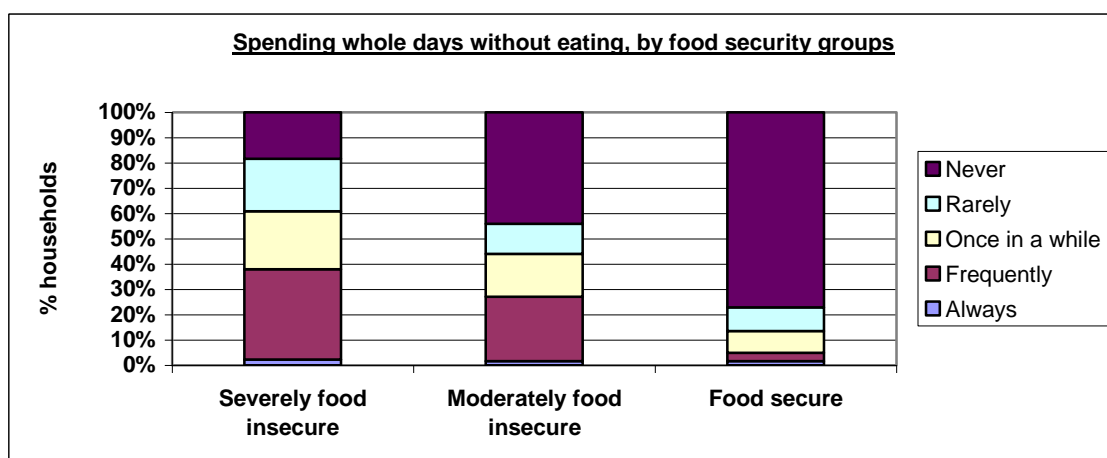
- About 16% of all households sold more animals than usual. As for productive assets, this may lead to a **depletion of their capital assets, reducing their resilience capacity to future shocks.**
- Almost 3/4 of non-hosted IDPs reported that some members had migrated more than usual, to look for work or food. Excess migration was less frequently used by hosted IDPs (37%), host families (35%) and residents (30%), yet it remained a relatively widespread strategy. Should these migrants be able to send back cash or goods, it would certainly support the recipients, and would be especially beneficial to the non-hosted IDPs.



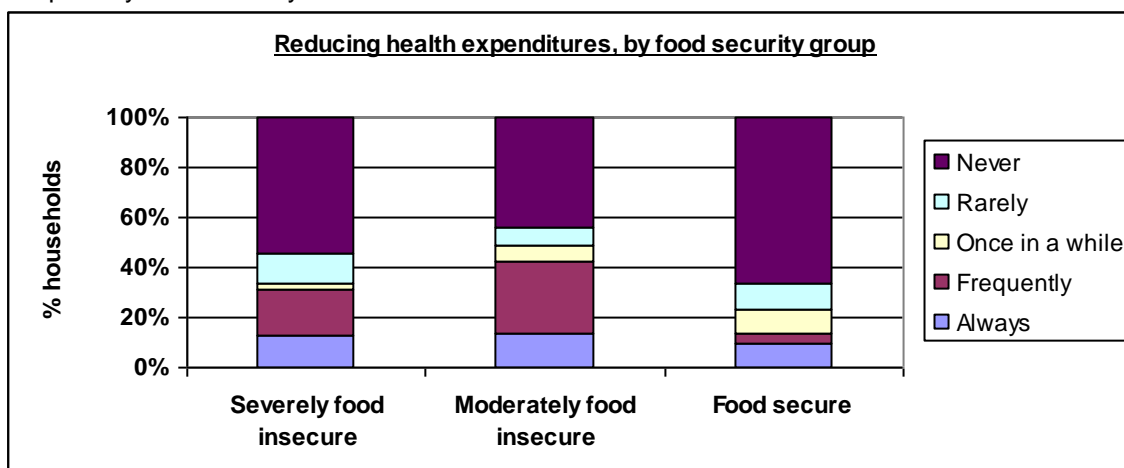
Food insecure households

- Food insecure households were more likely to have used coping strategies since the June events, especially the severely food insecure.
- 80% of the severely food insecure households and almost 60% of the moderately food insecure households sent family members elsewhere to eat. About 2/3 of the severely food insecure and 40% of the moderately food insecure did it always or frequently. By comparison, 20% of food secure households used this strategy.

- **82% of severely food insecure and 66% of moderately food insecure households spend whole days without eating**, compared to **23% of food secure households**. Some **38% of the severely food insecure and 27% of the moderately food insecure did this constantly or frequently**, with negative consequences anticipated for the nutritional and health status of vulnerable members.



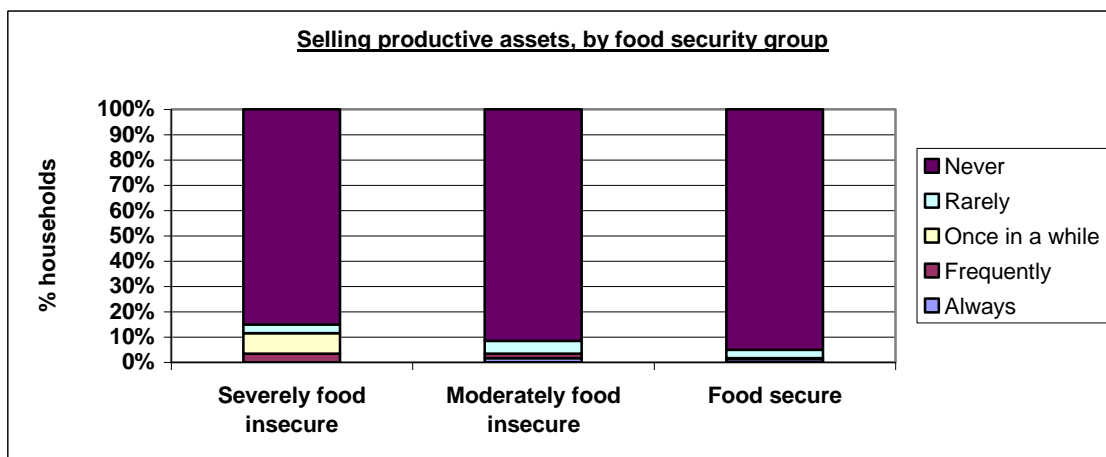
- **Food insecure households tended to decrease their health expenditures more frequently**: 46% of the severely food insecure, 56% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 40% of the food secure. This strategy is clearly negative for protecting health, especially of chronically sick individuals.



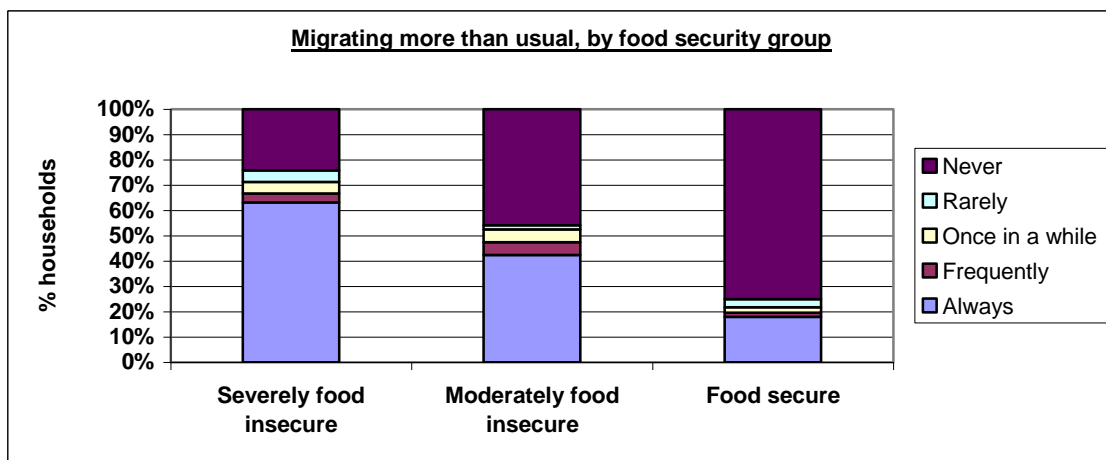
- **Gathering of wild food or harvesting of immature crops were more frequently used by the severely food insecure households**: 36% did so, compared to 18%-19% of moderately food insecure or food secure households.
- **59% of the severely food insecure and 49% of the moderately food insecure consumed their stocks of seed**, compared to 39% of the food secure. The capacity to plant for the next season risks to be jeopardized for these households.
- **Decreased expenditures for agricultural inputs or animal feed was more frequently employed by moderately food insecure and food secure households than severely food insecure households**, perhaps because the latter had already lower expenditures before the crisis. About 30% of moderately food insecure and 35% of food secure households did this, compared to 29% of severely food insecure households. Crop yields may be lower for this reason.
- There were **no associations between the degree of food insecurity and the sale of domestic assets as a coping strategy**. This may be because the food insecure lost their

assets due to the violence, as well as efforts from the less food insecure and food secure to protect their asset base and use rather reversible coping strategies.

- However, **15% of the severely food insecure households sold some productive assets**, compared to 8% of moderately food insecure and 9% of food secure households. This may affect their recovery capacity.



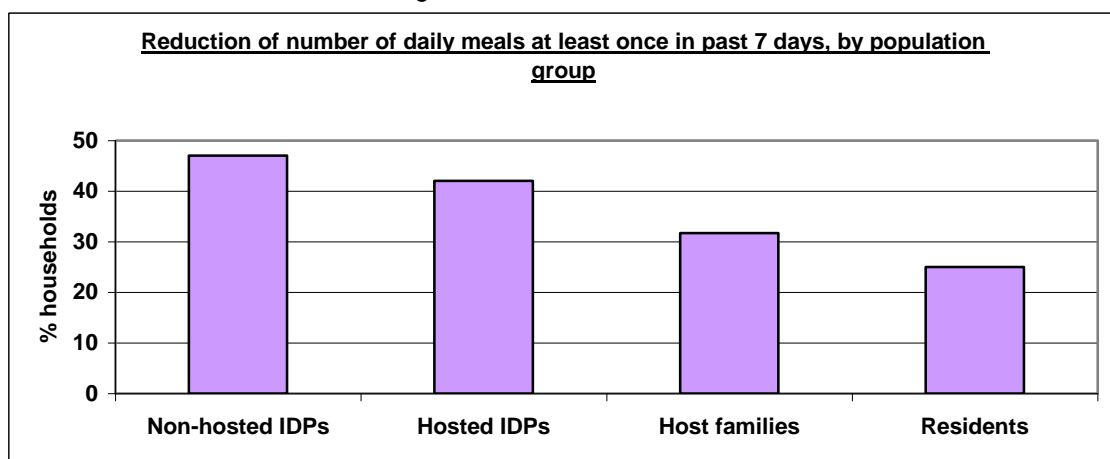
- There were **no noticeable associations between the degree of food insecurity and the sale of animals more than usual.**
- **Food insecure households were more likely to have sent migrants more than usual to look for work or food:** 76% of the severely food insecure and 54% of the moderately food insecure did so, compared to 41% of the food secure. Support from this migrants with cash or goods should strengthen and improve the food security situation of beneficiaries.



3.11.2 – Reduced Coping Strategy Index

- A group of 5 coping strategies was isolated to calculate a **Reduced Coping Strategy Index (R-CSI)**. The index was computed by counting the number of times the above strategies had been employed during the 7 days preceding the survey. The index captures typical coping strategies related to food that households employ when they face difficulties to meet their food consumption requirements:
 - rely on less preferred and less expensive food;
 - borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative;
 - limit portion size at meal times;
 - restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat;
 - reduce number of meals eaten in a day.

- The higher the R-CSI, the more frequently households had to use the strategies in an attempt to resolve their difficulties, thus reflecting greater hardship for these households.
- The average R-CSI for the sampled households was 16. **The R-CSI of non-hosted IDPs was the highest (36), indicating that they had to use these strategies much more frequently than the other groups.** The R-CSI was 18 for hosted IDPs, 11 for host families and 7 for residents.
- **Severely food insecure households had the highest R-CSI (34) but the R-CSI was also much higher for moderately food insecure households (22) than for food secure households (8).**
- All the 5 strategies had been used at least once in the previous 7 days by half or more of the households, except for the reduction of the number of daily meals:
 - 59% reliance on less preferred and less expensive food
 - 56% borrowing of food/reliance on help
 - 55% limiting portion size at meal times
 - 47% restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat
 - 45% reducing number of meals eaten in a day.
- **The vast majority of the non-hosted IDPs had used all these strategies (95%).** More than 60% of the hosted IDPs had relied on less preferred/less expensive food, and borrowed food/relied on help, and almost half had used the other strategies.
- Almost half of the host families and 40% of the residents had relied on less preferred/less expensive food, and borrowed food/relied on help, and between 1/4 and 1/3 of these families had used the other strategies.



- **More than 85% of the severely food insecure and between 60%-67% of moderately food insecure households had used all these strategies.** Almost half of the food secure households used the somewhat less harmful coping strategies consisting of reliance on less preferred/less expensive food (45%) and borrowing food/reliance on help (40%), while around 30% employed the other strategies.



3.113 – Strategies entailing risks for the lives and risks for the livelihoods

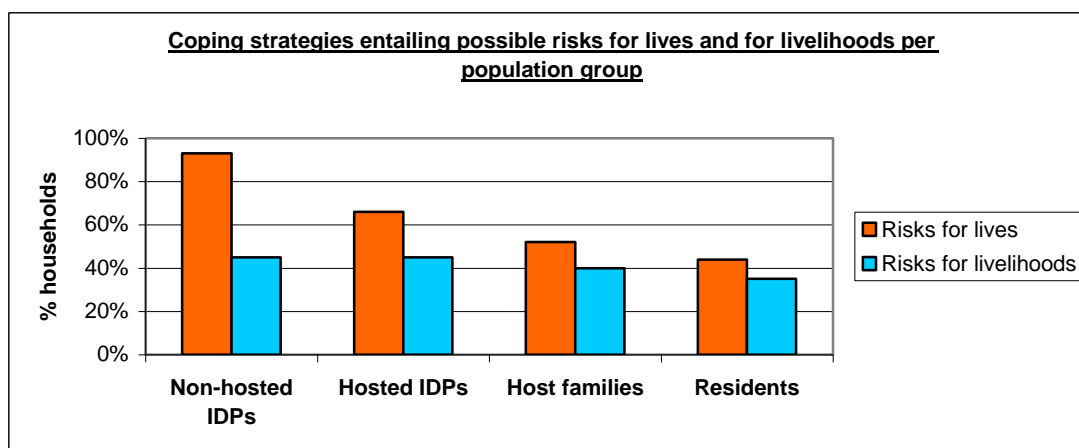
- Coping strategies were divided into 2 groups according to the potential risk they may entail:
 - for health and nutrition, and eventually for the lives of individuals if they are used on the medium or long-term, and
 - for livelihoods, by depleting productive assets and animals.

Strategies entailing risks for health and/or nutritional status	Strategies jeopardizing future livelihoods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit portion size at meal times more than 2 days in past 7 days. • Restrict consumption by adults so that children can eat, more than 2 days in past 7 days. • Spend whole days without eating once in a while, often or all the time. • Decrease health expenditures often or all the time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consume seed stocks rarely, once in a while, often or all the time. • Decrease expenditures for agricultural inputs or animal feed once in a while, often or all the time. • Sell productive assets once in a while, often or all the time. • Sell animals more than usual once in a while, often or all the time.

- It must be noted that households using strategies that may have health, nutrition and life negative consequences also put their livelihoods at risk, as members may become unable to work, and additional health expenditures may have to be incurred. The distinction is thus made between households using strategies that may affect both their lives and livelihoods, and households using strategies that put their livelihoods at risk but not their lives.

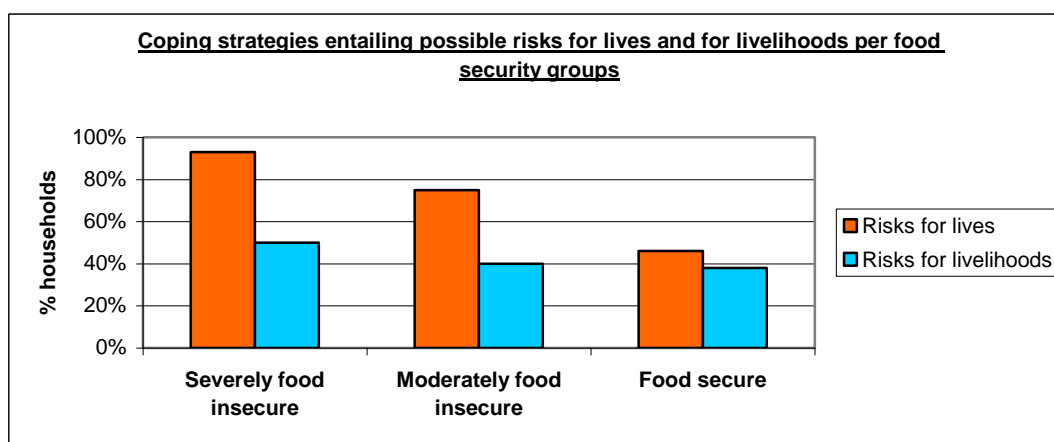
IDPs, host families and residents

- **The majority of non-hosted IDPs (93%) used strategies entailing potential risks for their health, nutrition and eventually their lives.** About 2/3 of hosted IDPs did the same, half of host families and 44% of residents.
- Some 45% of IDPs, 40% of host families and 35% of residents used strategies jeopardizing their future livelihoods but not their lives.



Food insecure households

- **Food insecure households were much more likely to use strategies entailing potential risks for their health, nutrition and eventually their lives:** 93% of the severely food insecure and 75% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 46% of the food secure. Yet the widespread use of these strategies by currently food secure households is a matter of concern, as they may fall into food insecurity should they continue to use them.
- **A higher proportion of severely food insecure households used strategies affecting their future livelihoods but not their lives:** 50% of the severely food insecure compared to 40% of the moderately food insecure and 38% of the food secure. **The fact that almost 40% of moderately food insecure and food secure households used these strategies is also worrying, as their food security situation may deteriorate shortly or in the event of an extra shock.**



3.12 - Assistance received

- Generally, assistance with food, hygiene kits or households items had been more frequently received by IDPs, especially non-hosted, and by food insecure households, especially the severely food insecure. This indicates an **appropriate targeting**. However, exclusion errors remain.
- **Increased distribution of hygiene kits** would also be important to lessen expenditures for these items.

3.12.1 – Food aid

- **The vast majority of non-hosted IDPs had received food assistance since the June events (90%).** Food had also been received by 60% of hosted IDPs, 42% of host

families and 40% of residents. As blanket food distributions were implemented, the variation of coverage across the various groups may indicate differences of timing as well as areas with IDPs simply not included in the distribution plans.

- **Given the higher vulnerability of non-hosted IDPs to food insecurity,** efforts should be made to assist those who have not yet benefited.
- **Food insecure households were more likely to have received food assistance since June, reflecting a relatively appropriate targeting:** 88% of the severely food insecure and 73% of the moderately food insecure benefited from food aid, compared to 38% of the food secure.

3.12.2 – Hygiene kits

- Only about 40% of IDPs had received hygiene kits and about 22% of the host families and residents.
- **Food insecure households had more often received hygiene kits than food secure households:** respectively around 40% and 22%.
- **As hygiene-related expenditures were frequently mentioned by IDPs and by food insecure households, larger assistance with these items would be useful.**

3.12.3 – Household items

- Almost half of non-hosted IDPs and 26% of hosted IDPs received household items. Residents and host families were less likely to have benefited, which makes sense: respectively 18% and 9% received household items.
- Household items had been received more frequently by food insecure households: 45% of the severely food insecure and 24% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 16% of the food secure.

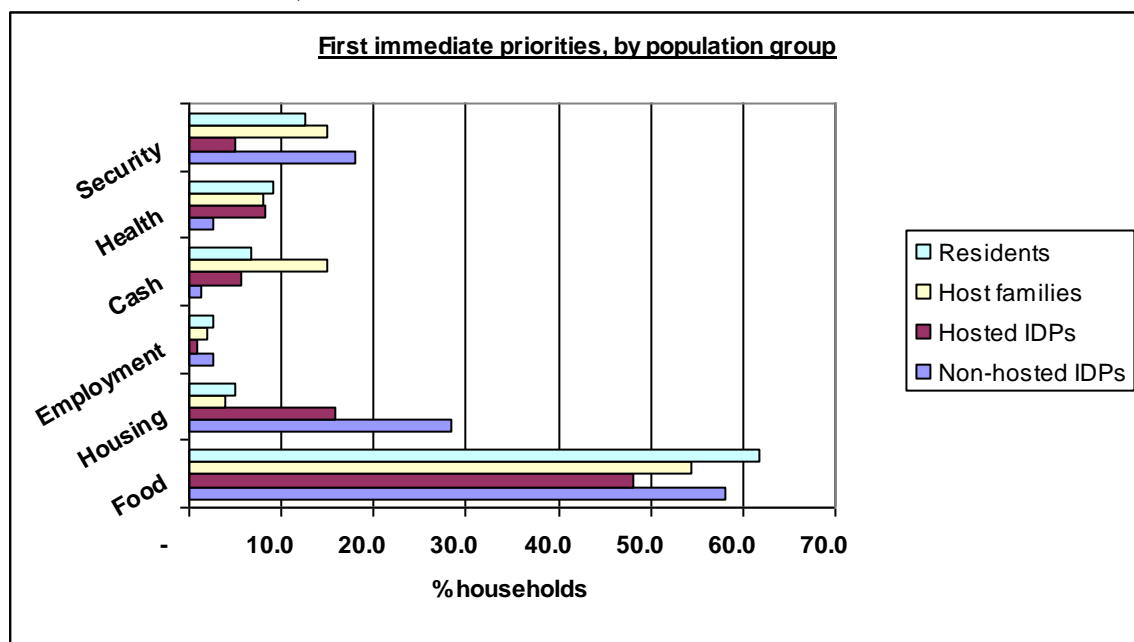
3.13 – Main priorities

- **In the immediate, food was the top priority of the majority of households, followed by housing for the IDPs, and cash for host households.**
- **Health** came as 2nd immediate priority for all households but food remained important for hosted IDPs and host families, and housing for non-hosted IDPs. Security was prioritized by about 11% to 13% of households.
- Housing was more likely to be an immediate priority of food insecure households.
- According to about 1/4 of the Key Informants interviewed, the residents' greatest need was technical assistance for agricultural activities. Around 20% of the Key Informants mentioned stability and security, and employment, while 13% mentioned fuel.
- **For non-hosted IDPs, the 1st priority for the next months was housing, while food remained important for hosted IDPs.** Security continued to be mentioned as 1st or 2nd priority for the next month by 11% to 13% of households.
- As 2nd priorities for the next months, **cash, health and employment** were the most frequently mentioned.

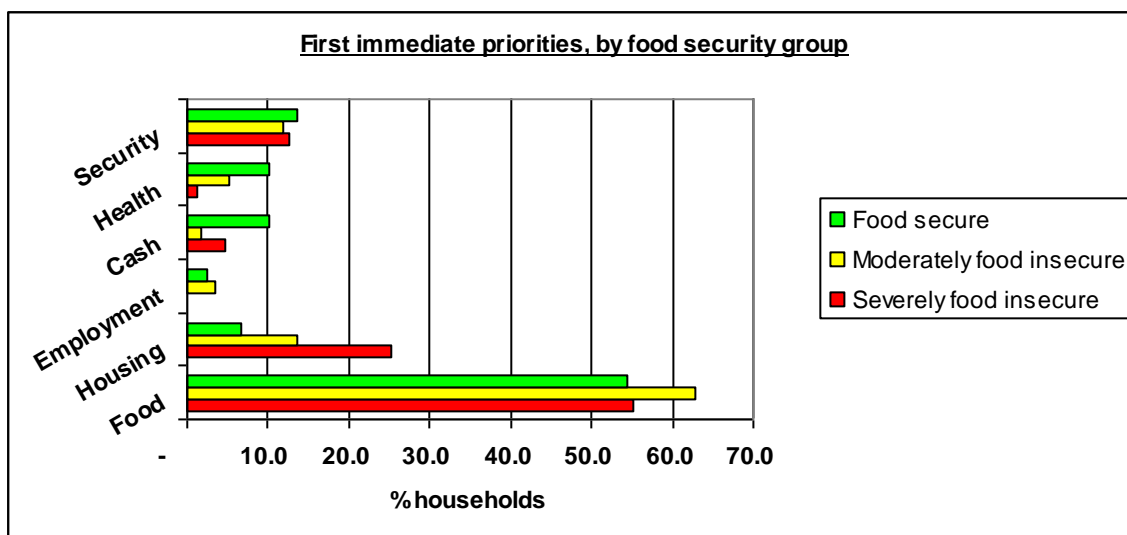
3.13.1 – Immediate priorities

First immediate priority

- Around 60% of the non-hosted IDPs and residents, and around half of the hosted IDPs and host families mentioned food as their 1st immediate priority.
- **Housing** was the 1st priority of 28% of non-hosted IDPs and 16% of hosted IDPs but less than 5% of host families or residents.
- Security was number 1 for 18% hosted IDPs but only 5% of non-hosted IDPs. It was also prioritized by 15% of host families and 12% of residents.
- **Cash** was the 1st priority of 15% of host households, but only 1% of non-hosted IDPs and 6% of hosted IDPs, and 7% of residents ranked it first.

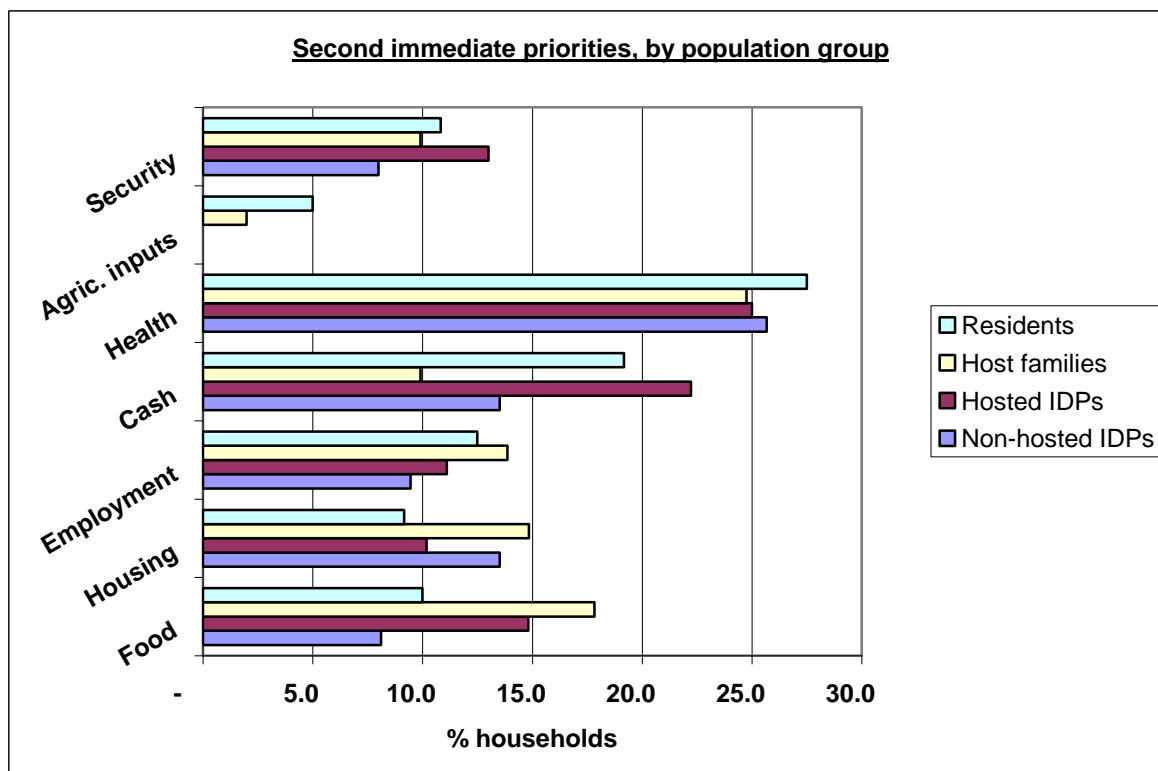


- Moderately food insecure households prioritized **food** more frequently than other households: 63% compared to 54% of severely food insecure or food secure households.
- Food insecure households were more likely to prioritize **housing**: 26% of the severely food insecure and 13% of the moderately food insecure, compared to 6% of the food secure.
- **Security** was the 1st immediate priority of about 13% of households whatever their food security status.
- **Cash** was the 1st priority of 10% of food secure households but only 4% of the severely food insecure and 2% of the moderately food insecure households.

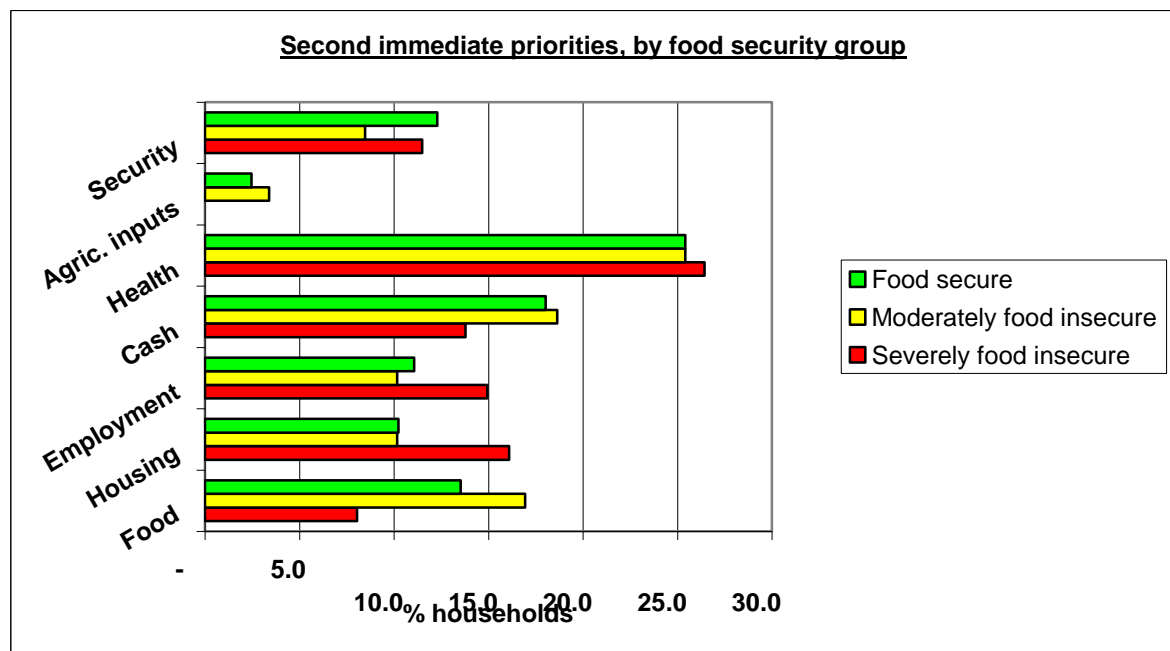


Second immediate priority

- **Health** was the most frequently mentioned 2nd immediate priority by all households (26%) whatever their displacement and hosting status, and their food security status.
- **Security** was the 2nd priority of about 11% of households.
- **Food was the 2nd immediate priority of 15% of hosted IDPs, 8% of non-hosted IDPs, 18% of host families and 10% of residents.**
- Hosted IDPs and residents were more likely to put **cash** as 2nd priority (around 20%) than non-hosted IDPs (13%) or host families (10%).
- About 11% of all households mentioned as 2nd priorities **housing, employment or security**.



- **Severely food insecure households tended to put housing as their 2nd priority (18%),** while moderately food insecure and food secure were more frequently mentioning **cash** (18%).



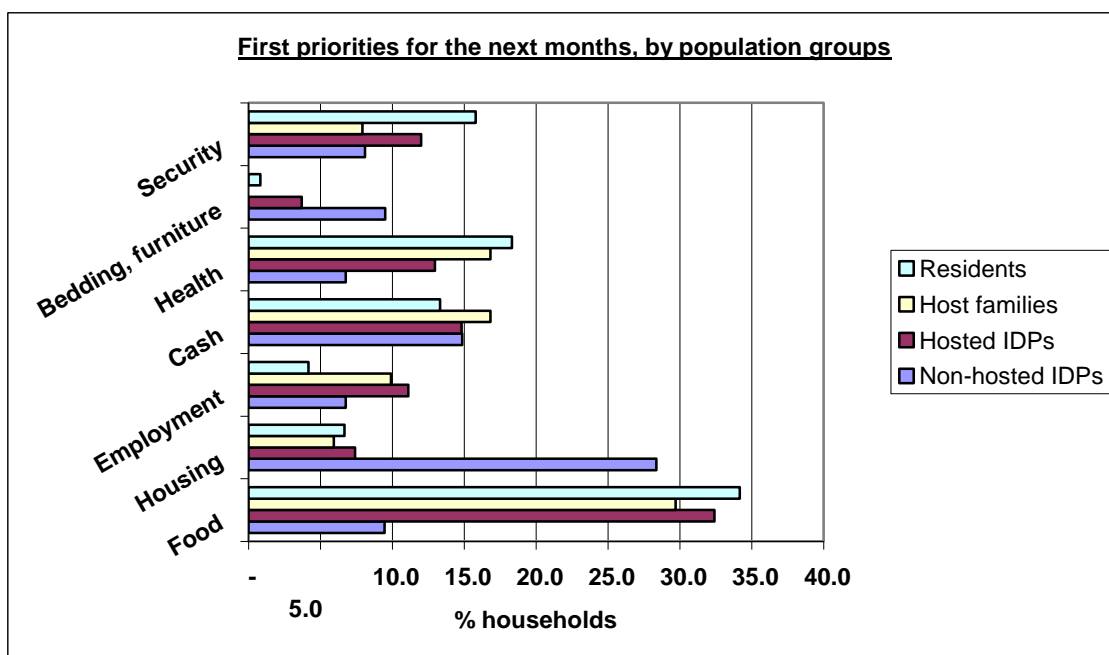
Third immediate priority

- **Security** was the 3rd immediate priority of 28% of all households, followed by **cash** (18%) and **health** (16%). Differences according to displacement or hosting status were limited.
- **Severely food insecure households tended to mention more frequently food as their 3rd immediate priority:** 17% compared to 7% of moderately food insecure and 9% of food secure households.

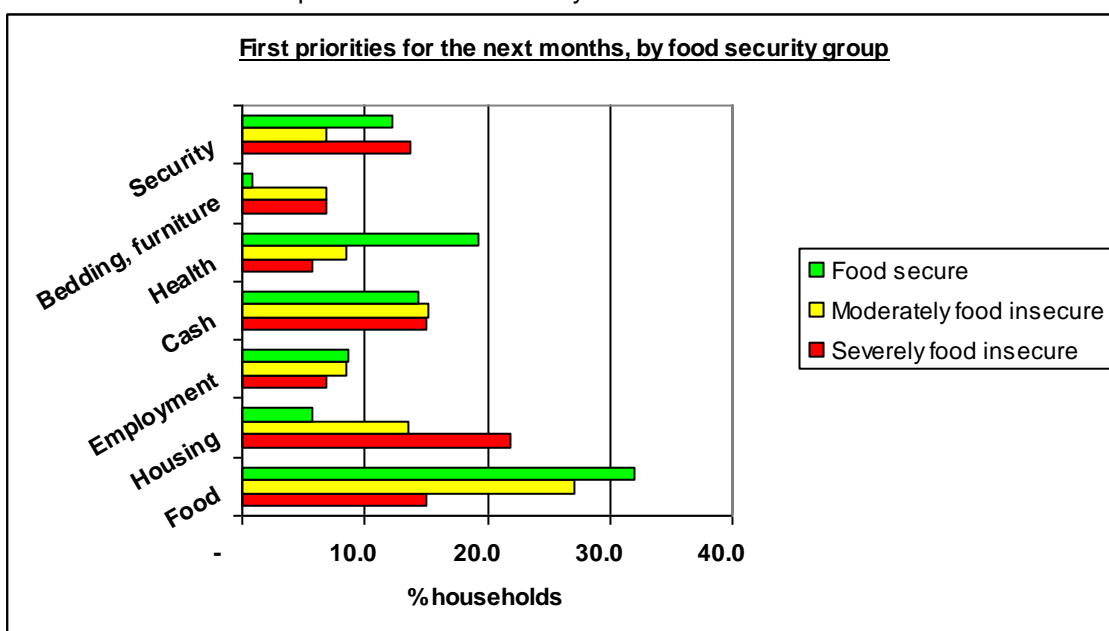
3.13.2 – Priorities for the next months

First priority for the next months

- **Non-hosted IDPs put housing as their first priority for the next months, while hosted IDPs continued to rank food first.**
- **Cash** for the next months was prioritized by 15% of IDPs, 17% of host families and 13% of residents.
- **Health** was number 1 for the next months for 10% of IDPs (especially hosted), compared to 17% of host families and 18% of residents.
- **Employment** was also prioritized by around 10% of hosted IDPs and host families, compared to 7% of non-hosted IDPs and 4% of residents.
- **Security** for the next months remained a priority for 12% of hosted IDPs, 16% of residents, and 8% of non-hosted IDPs and host families.

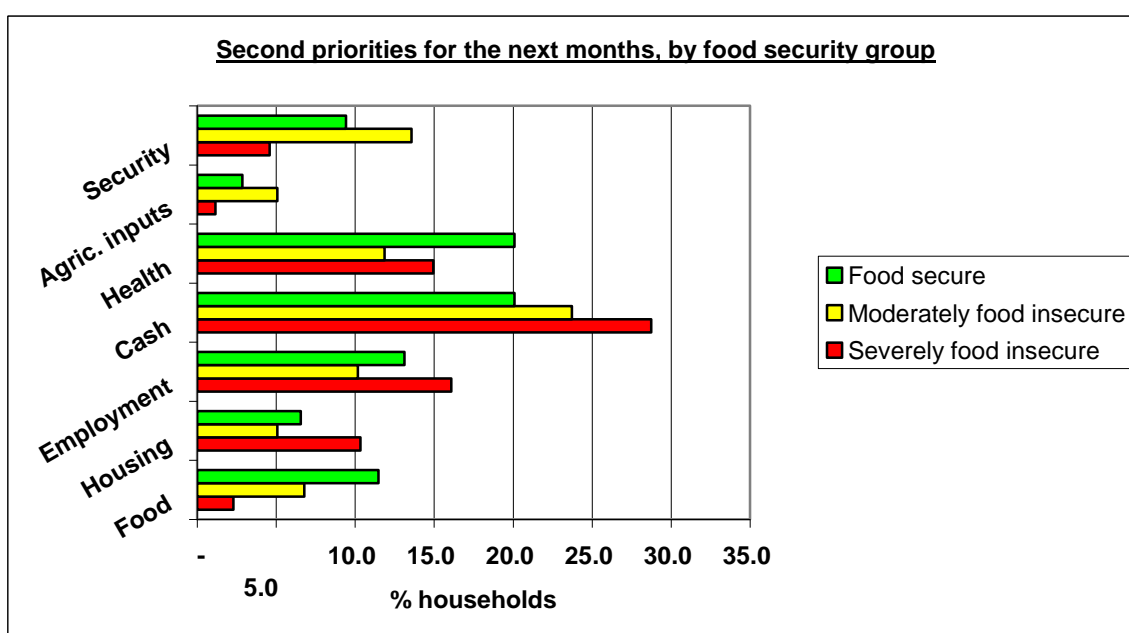
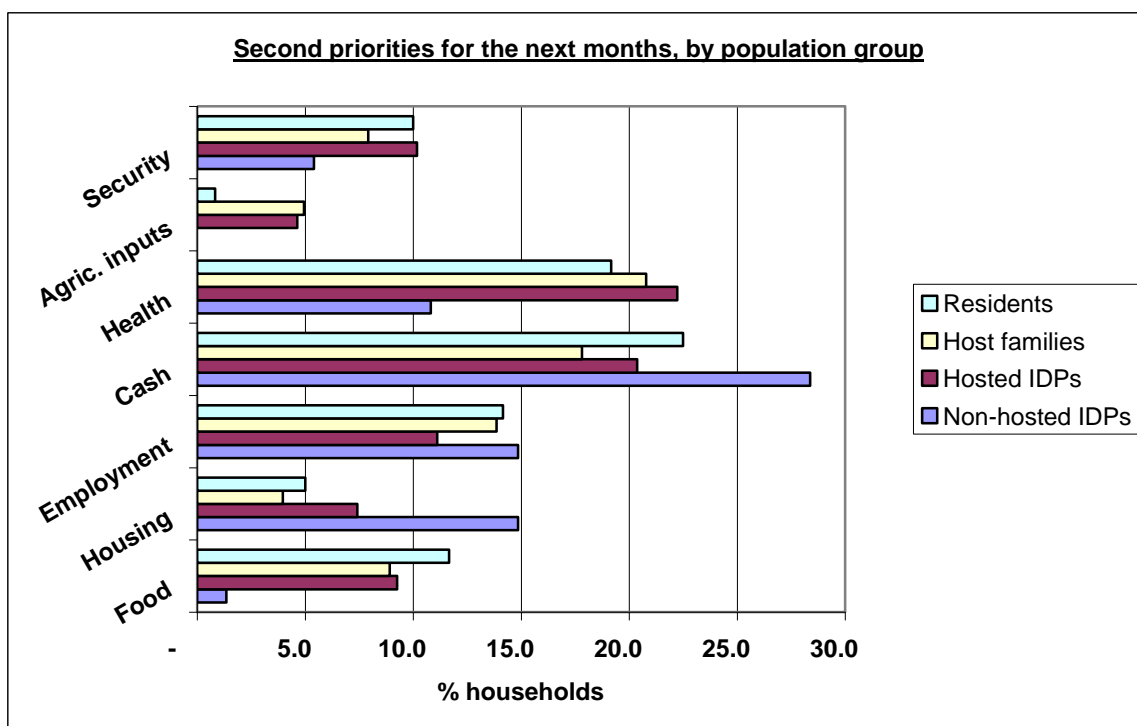


- **For the next months, food was less frequently prioritized by severely food insecure households:** 18% of the severely food insecure compared to 28% of the moderately food insecure and 32% of the food secure.
- Rather, **housing was ranked 1st by 20% of the severely food insecure households** as well as by 13% of the moderately food insecure households, compared to 6% of the food secure.
- **Cash** was prioritized by about 15% of the households whatever their food security status.
- **Security** in the next months continued to be prioritized by around 11% of households, without clear relationship with their food security status.



Second priority for the next months

- Similarly as for the immediate, **health and cash were the 2nd priorities for the next months** for 20% to 22% of all households, with no major association with their displacement, host or food security situation.
- About 13% of households also mentioned **employment** as their 2nd priority.



Third priority for the next months

- **Security, health and cash** were the most frequently mentioned 3rd priorities for the next months. **Employment** was also mentioned by 16% of the non-hosted IDPs, compared to 9% of hosted IDPs, and 6% of host families and residents. **Agricultural inputs** were the 3rd priority of 11% of host families and residents, and 6% of IDPs.
- **Severely food insecure households** were more likely to mention **employment** (18%), **cash** (12%), **bedding/furniture** (11%) or **cooking utensils** (10%) than other households.

IV – POSSIBLE EVOLUTION OF THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

4.1 – Food security situation prior to the unrest of June 2010

WFP carried out several analyses and updates of the food security situation in Kyrgyzstan since 2008, using data from the national Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey (KIHS). The last update re-analysed KIHS data collected in the first 3 quarters of 2009⁶. The prevalence of household food insecurity was found similar to the level of 2006, showing no improvements in the last years. **Food insecurity affected about 1/3 of the population, with 1/5 being severely food insecure.** In the absence of major shock later on, it was assumed that the **food security situation was the same by early 2010.**

The characteristics of the food insecure showed that **food insecurity in the Kyrgyz Republic is essentially chronic**, with **poverty** as the basic cause of poor food consumption. Poverty translates into underlying factors of food insecurity including large family size, lack of education, low access to land and irrigation, inability to procure proper agricultural inputs to secure good harvests, small number of animals, absence of markets and remunerative prices for products, and low-paid and irregular wage occupations. These factors combine to limit access to food from own production and from market purchase, resulting in the consumption of a diet lacking varied, nutritious food and especially expensive items such as animal products.

While at national level the prevalence of food insecurity remained stable, some variations were noted at oblast level over the past 4 years. In particular, between 2006 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, **severe and moderate food insecurity decreased in Osh oblast. It also decreased in Jalalabad oblast**, although with signs of deterioration since mid-2009. The reasons for this improvement were unclear. Some public works initiatives in Jalalabad oblast in 2009 may have created employment for the poorest and contributed to the relative and possibly temporary food security improvement.

4.2 – Possible evolution of the food security situation in the next 5 months

The situation in Osh and Jalalabad and surroundings remains volatile. While no large-scale looting or attacks against Uzbek groups occurred since the end of June, isolated cases of threats and attacks continue to happen. The evolution of the political and security situation is difficult to predict at this stage. It may deteriorate when the government elections take place in October.

The first priority mentioned by a large proportion of IDPs was assistance to rebuild or repair their houses. Return will be delayed in both rural and urban areas without **speedy provision of cash, equipment or other materials for house construction.**

The loss of assets for the IDPs and the trend towards depletion of assets – although mostly domestic rather than productive – by host families and residents will **decrease their resilience capacity to future shocks.**

Similarly, frequent use of coping strategies entailing risks for the nutritional and health situation of vulnerable members, as well as strategies jeopardizing future livelihoods, including by currently food secure households, is a serious concern as it will impair the recovery process and have long-lasting consequences on their recovery and resilience.

In rural areas, safe access to lands and pasture by Uzbek farming families may remain elusive for the coming months, impairing proper care and irrigation of crops, and decreasing the amounts that will be harvested. The **displaced from urban areas** who have moved to

⁶ Second Update on the Food Security and Nutrition Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic. WFP, April 2010.

villages may not have the required skills to engage in agricultural activities, or may not have access to alternative land, and they have lost their animals when they had some. Consequently, IDPs will put pressure on the resources of the host communities. While food consumption may improve in July/August owing to the harvest of wheat, vegetables and fruits, rural households are typically not self-sufficient and thus this relief will be short-lived.

Host families may also share their spring and summer harvests with the IDPs thus decreasing the amount of food traditionally stored and preserved for the winter and thus their own food self-sufficiency.

The crops of **some of the resident rural families** (including Kyrgyz) have also been partially destroyed in the areas that were crossed by the IDPs when they initially moved to Uzbekistan, and later on when they moved to villages. Furthermore, the closure of borders with Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, which already occurred during the civil unrest last April, is hampering the entry of fertilizer, and the price of fuel keeps increasing. These phenomena will also decrease yields as less fertilizer will be applied and some agricultural machinery and irrigation systems may not be put in use. The particular plight of the residents in areas directly affected by violence, contiguous areas or areas where IDPs have moved is described in the **Box** below.

In sum, **food insecurity is generally expected to increase in areas hosting IDPs in the next 5 months and especially in the winter, affecting IDPs, host families and some residents** who have been indirectly affected through their food or income-earning activities.

In urban areas, households targeted by the violence may not be able to resume their income-earning activities for fear of being looted or attacked again, especially as many of these are of high visibility: businesses, restaurants etc. Those whose houses, shops or establishments have been burned or looted will also have to find resources to reconstruct and re-equip themselves. Other sources of employment may also be inaccessible for a while, as long as movements outside Uzbek neighbourhoods remain unsafe.

Poor harvest in rural areas may also result in higher prices on markets for local products, thus negatively affecting the purchasing power capacity of urban customers. This will affect the urban poor in general, both Kyrgyz and Uzbek households.

Similarly as in rural areas, the above means that **food insecurity of IDPs whose house is inhabitable and residents in Uzbek neighbourhoods, as well as the urban poor in general (Kyrgyz and Uzbek) is likely to worsen in the coming months** inasmuch as their income sources remain inaccessible and their asset base is not replenished.

Box – Why is the situation of residents in affected areas of Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings worsening as a result of the civil violence?

About a quarter of the residents in Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings who live in areas directly affected by the violence, contiguous areas or in villages where IDPs have moved were identified as being food insecure, including 9% severely. They include households relying mainly on pensions and social allowances or on low income-earning activities essentially based on the sale of their agricultural produce. In addition, many have only one income-earner in the family, often a pensioner, and thus have limited capacity to work. When they do, the work consists essentially of irregular or seasonal labour or independent work that brings low and unstable income. Their asset base is also small.

These households are in their majority chronically poor and were already food insecure prior to the violent events of mid-June 2010. However, **a series of factors linked to the civil troubles are contributing to a deepening of the severity of their food insecurity, and could push many of the currently food secure into food insecurity.** These factors include:

- Residents will obtain lower harvest than 'usual' and lower income from the sales of agricultural produce, due limitations of movements owing to the generally insecure environment, which affects the attention provided to crops and animals and travel to the market for selling. Half of the residents expect a lower harvest.
- Demand for labour or independent work is depressed due to low purchasing power of the population in the affected areas, many of whom are now IDPs and host families. While new work opportunities

may arise as seasonal workers from Uzbekistan cannot enter Kyrgyzstan anymore, the food insecure residents generally lack the working force capacity to engage into them.

- Potatoes and fruits which used to be sold to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan traders at this time of the year have markedly decreased due to the closure of borders. Decreased sales of agricultural produce severely affect the food insecure residents given the important contribution they make to their income. Access to fertilizer has also decreased: 37% of the residents had access to fertilizer before June, compared to 28% now.
- Prices of bread, wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil and sugar have risen in local markets in the affected areas. This further decreases the purchasing power of poor and food insecure residents, who rely on market purchases for more than half of their food consumption. Food is currently the main expenditure for 85% of the residents, compared to 69% before June.
- About 1/3 of residents - a similar proportion as the IDPs and host families - have had to take up loans since the events of June. The bulk of these loans was used for food purchases as well as for other essential needs (hygiene, transportation, health etc.), showing that residents' income was clearly insufficient to compensate for the losses incurred since June.
- Food stocks are beginning to decrease as households consume them both because of decreased cash income and in order to limit movements to the market. While 57% of the residents had stocks before June, 50% had some now. This will affect their capacity to meet their food needs during winter time.
- Approximately 1 of every 5 resident households had reduced the number of daily meals since June and was eating less than 3 meals a day now. About 20% of residents were spending whole days without eating, including 6% frequently. Some 12% were reducing their health expenditures always or frequently. Overall, more than 40% of the residents were using coping strategies that entail serious risks to the health and nutritional status of vulnerable members, and 35% were using strategies that jeopardize their future livelihoods.
- About 14% of the residents had sold some domestic assets (e.g. radio, sewing machine, bicycle) and small animals since the violence in June. Although not on a large scale, this trend is worrying as it will reduce their capacity to withstand future shocks.
- Almost 10% of the residents had their house damaged by the attacks in June, including 7% seriously. The food security situation of these households is expected to deteriorate as resources need to be allocated to housing repairs and reconstruction and to replenish the lost assets and animals.

The above elements support the projection of a worsening of the food security situation of the residents who were already chronically food insecure before. Both their income and their food consumption have been negatively affected by the June events, through restrictions of movements, decreased harvests, lower sales of agricultural produce and increased food prices. Their ability to engage into alternative income-earning activities is very limited.

Assistance to the food insecure residents will not only defuse perceptions of bias in favour of Uzbek-only IDPs and host families and lessen risks of further grievances and conflict between population groups, but will also prevent a deterioration of the health and nutritional status of vulnerable individuals as well as of their livelihoods.

Besides socio-political factors affecting food security, Kyrgyzstan is also highly susceptible to natural disasters including earthquakes, floods, mud slides and in the winter avalanches and snow storms. These can losses of human lives, livestock and harvest and heavy damage to infrastructures. While weather conditions and earthquakes are obviously hard to predict, **the low or nil asset base of already affected households and lack of opportunities to diversify their sources of income, will severely limit their resilience to natural hazards.**

4.3 – Estimated number of people needing food security assistance in the next 5 months

Estimations of the number of households and people requiring food security assistance were made bearing in mind the above projections, the dire situation of the food insecure households, and the fact that many households are using coping strategies likely to put their health, nutrition and eventually lives at risk. Assumptions made are summarized in table 2.

Table 2 – Assumptions to estimate the number of persons needing food security assistance in the next 5 months

<p>Population figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of population in Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings directly or indirectly affected by the violence in June: 1,272,200 persons. • Estimated number of hosted IDPs: 40,000 persons. • Estimated number of non-hosted IDP: 35,000, including 500 persons in collective centres and 34,500 persons in tents or in their semi-destroyed house. • Number of residents (not displaced nor returnees): 1,197,200 persons. • Average size of host families: 6 members. • Average size of IDPs (hosted and non-hosted): 8 members. • Average size of resident families: 6 members.
<p>Food security situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-hosted IDPs: 63% severely food insecure, 20% moderately, 17% food secure; • Hosted IDPs: 24% severely food insecure, 19% moderately, 57% food secure • Residents: 9% severely food insecure, 14% moderately, 77% food secure.
<p>Practical and social considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the non-hosted IDPs will be targeted. This is because of the very high proportion of food insecure (83%) which renders targeting difficult and probably not cost-efficient nor socially acceptable. Hence the 17% of non-hosted IDPs currently food secure are also included. • Among the hosted IDPs, the food insecure households will be targeted as well as 30% of the food secure. This is because the food security situation of the population in crisis-affected areas is projected to deteriorate. In the absence of basis to estimate the extent of this degradation, an arbitrary 30% of the currently food secure are considered 'at risk' of food insecurity (17% of the hosted IDPs currently food secure). The proportion of hosted IDPs targeted thus becomes 60%. • All the host families will receive some assistance, at the same time as their hosted IDPs. This means that host families who are food secure will also be supported. This is because even though the proportion of food secure host families is higher than the proportion of their hosted IDPs, it will be difficult in practice and in terms of acceptability to assist hosted IDPs but exclude the host families. • The food insecure residents will be targeted. These are mostly the chronically poor and food insecure, whose situation was similar before the June events. However, a series of factors linked to the civil troubles are contributing to a deepening of the severity of their food insecurity, and could push many of the currently food secure into food insecurity (see Box section 4.2). No allowance will be made for a potential deterioration of the situation of food secure residents, as they are expected to have more resources and ability to cope, than the IDPs.

The above assumptions result in a total of about 353,000 persons in need of food security assistance (57,000 households), including **61,000 IDPs** (~8,000 IDP households) and **292,000 host family members and residents** (~49,000 households).

Table XX – Estimated number of households and persons in need of food security assistance in affected areas and areas with IDPs in Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings

	IDPs/returnees		Host families	Residents
	Non-hosted	Hosted		
Severely food insecure	63%	24%	8%	9%
Moderately food insecure	20%	19%	12%	14%
Food secure targeted	17%	17%	-	-
Total number of persons	40,000	35,000	35,000	1,197,200
Average household size	8	8	6	6
Total number of households	5,000	4,375	5,833	199,533
Number of targeted household	5,000	2,625	2,625	45,893
Number of targeted persons	40,000	21,000	~16,000	~276,000

V – SUGGESTIONS FOR FOOD ASSISTANCE AND FOR WFP'S OPERATIONS

5.1 – General considerations

An essential requirement for both directly and indirectly affected households (whether Uzbek or Kyrgyz) is security of movement to allow safe access to markets, workplaces, land and pasture. **Food security and resumption of livelihoods will not be achievable if peace and confidence are not re-established.**

Households whose house, establishment, and/or productive assets (equipment, fields, livestock) and/or human workforce (due to death or injury) have been lost, need assistance not only to protect access to food and food consumption, but also to rebuild their house and recover their assets. As such, food assistance will contribute to address the former need, but **complementary and simultaneous non-food assistance is indispensable to cover the rest of the needs.** These most probably include building materials and equipment, as well as cash, vouchers or in-kind replacement of lost assets, repairs and agricultural inputs. **In the absence of these, it is likely that part of the transfers for food (in-kind or cash) to the food insecure will be diverted to meet other requirements** as households' will strive to restore their economic independence.

The results of the rapid assessment and priorities expressed by households themselves, point towards the following **priorities to meet other essential needs than food**, through in-kind, voucher or cash transfers):

- Material and possibly technical support to rebuild and repair damaged houses;
- Health services;
- Cooking equipment (gas or electricity)
- Hygiene kits;
- Agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizer (assuming safe access to land);
- Small animals and animal fodder or feed;
- Domestic assets, to replenish lost ones, such as sewing machine, radio, cell phone.

5.2 – Suggestions for food security assistance interventions

WFP and partners and ICRC have distributed food to all households living in Osh and Jalabad cities and in villages with IDPs. WFP and its partners distributed the equivalent of 1,480 kcal/person (70% of standard food requirements of 2,100 kcal) in a 2-week ration of wheat flour and vegetable oil. Pulses will be included in the next round of distributions. ICRC distributed a ration (in 2 bi-weekly instalments) of higher kilocalorie content (100% of standard requirements) and variety. Targeting remains challenging because of the dispersion of IDPs and the political sensitivities of assisting only Uzbek households. As such, the next

distributions in August will remain blanket, but the results of the rapid EFSA will be used to define operational targeting criteria to be used for the following distributions.

5.2.1 – Type of food security assistance

Where access to markets is physically easy (e.g. less than 30 minutes using the available transportation means) AND safe, cash transfers for food purchase would seem appropriate, considering that so far food has remained available and prices have not increased dramatically. Bearing the market access pre-condition in mind, this would be the preferred intervention in both urban and rural areas, as it would also stimulate the local economy.

A Concept Note is being prepared to start identifying possible modalities for such transfers. Monitoring of food availability and prices will be important to check against shortages due to poor local production or hoarding behaviour of traders, and undue effects of a cash injection into the local economy (inflation). The apparently low familiarity of households with money transfer mechanisms and bank services will need to be taken into consideration when designing cash-based interventions.

Where access to markets is difficult (far away, transportation unavailable or too expensive, unsafe), in-kind food distributions are more appropriate.

A combination of food and cash transfers can also be envisaged. This may be done sequentially (e.g. in-kind food continue until the proper conditions are in place to switch to cash) or simultaneously (acknowledging that this entails significant logistics implications).

The type of assistance provided by other agencies (e.g. food or cash) in contiguous geographic areas may also influence the decision on the intervention modality, in order to avoid confusion among beneficiaries and perceived discrepancies in the level of aid provided.

The option of **food- or cash-for-work interventions** instead of free (unconditional) transfers may be appropriate where:

- (i) There is a wish to enable households who have not been directly affected by the violence (host families, most Kyrgyz residents) to also benefit from the assistance but targeting is difficult. As conditional transfers tend to be self-targeting, it is expected that only the neediest households (independently of their status and ethnicity) will enrol.
- (ii) The food insecure household have able-bodied members able to work. Free transfers should be ensured for those without working capacity (see paragraph 5.1.2 for targeting criteria).
- (iii) Work outputs can be identified for the benefits of the whole community, both Kyrgyz and Uzbek, and jointly agreed-upon. These may include repairs or construction of facilities such as market places, schools, health centres, irrigation/drainage systems, disaster risk prevention measures, and roads.

In both rural and urban areas, Uzbek families may be reluctant to send their children to schools if the latter are located outside Uzbek neighbourhoods. While this is not linked to a food security issue as such, **supporting both Kyrgyz and Uzbek schools by strengthening the government's school feeding programmes** may contribute to safer access - as both groups acknowledge an equitable assistance - and preserve enrolment and attendance. School feeding support may also encourage enrolment and attendance of school children of affected and food insecure families who may be tempted to withdraw their children from school due to lack of resources.

A dedicated survey of school facilities will be required to decide on this option. The nation-wide EFSA scheduled for July-August will also provide some information on physical access to primary schools and main difficulties of households to enrol and maintain their children at school. The results will be available just prior the re-opening of schools in September.

5.2.2 – Target groups

Blanket assistance to all households in Osh and Jalalabad cities and villages with IDPs will not be sustainable nor is it appropriate as the degree of food insecurity and magnitude of needs are different across various types of households. Switching to targeted interventions are advisable as early as feasible, depending on the capacity to operationalize the proposed targeting criteria through local authorities, Key Informants and NGOs.

As described in paragraph 4.3, **practical and social considerations are also necessary**. This includes the decision to target all the non-hosted IDPs given the high proportion of food insecure households in this group, and the decision to provide some assistance to all host families whose hosted IDPs will benefit from aid. As such, inclusion errors are anticipated and acknowledged.

Targeting criteria can be derived from a combination of the main characteristics of food insecure households, summarized in table 3.

Table 3 – Livelihood asset characteristics of food insecure households

Livelihood assets	Characteristics of many food insecure households
Human and social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-hosted IDP • Human losses due to the violence in June; • Woman-headed (23% food insecure); • Elderly as head of household; • Include a pregnant or a lactating woman, or a chronically sick member; • Large family size (8 or more) • Weak kinship and social networks (preventing hosting).
Physical and natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House fully destroyed by attacks in June; often living in temporary shelter/tent in their house compound; • Increased reliance on gas for cooking, to the detriment of 'free' cooking fuel such as wood (possibly for fear to go out and collect it) and animal dung (due to the heavy losses of animals); • No food stocks, or stocks for a few days only; • No access anymore to garden or land for cultivation, fertilizer, or irrigation system; • Lost harvest due to the violence, or low duration (3 months or less) of the harvest for own consumption for those who can still cultivate; • Have lost their animals due to the violence; • Have lost their domestic assets, petty trade stock, or shop for those who had these before
Financial assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 1 member able to earn cash (down from 2 or 3 before); • Reliance on charity, irregular wage labour and pensions/allowances as the main sources of income, providing low, unreliable and/or unsustainable income; • High number of external migrants, and increased migration following the violence; however, relatively low receipt and/or low frequency of receipt of goods or money (about twice a year); • Need and borrow money to pay for transportation, gas/electricity and clothing, and to a lesser extent for agricultural inputs.

Primary target group: directly and severely affected

The primary target group consists of households who are both:

- (i) unable to resume their food production and income-earning activities as a result of the communal violence, either because they have lost their productive assets and/or their working-able/bread-earning members and/or safe access to markets or working places, AND
- (ii) do not benefit from sustainable and reliable alternative food and income sources.

These will mostly be **non-hosted IDPs**, most likely of Uzbek ethnicity.

Second target group: partially affected, directly or indirectly

A second target group is households whose own food production and income have been partially affected, directly or indirectly through loss or decrease of harvest, hampered access to fertilizer and to markets by the border closure, and/or sharing of food with IDPs. These households will have decreased food self-sufficiency and food access through lower amounts available for winter stocks and income from sale of produce. As they are likely to belong to both Uzbek and Kyrgyz ethnic groups, it should minimize perceptions of preferential support to one ethnic group and be consistent with a needs-based approach.

These are likely to be **both Uzbek IDPs, mostly in hosted, host families and Kyrgyz residents in areas where IDPs have moved**. They may also include small-scale bakers whose wheat stocks and/or baking equipment have been destroyed or looted, those whose baking capacity has been hampered by shortages of gas and electricity related to the conflict, or those who have suffered significant decrease of sales due to the general insecurity. Cessation of baking activity could affect community food security given the importance of bread in the local diet⁷.

Third target group: vulnerable and chronically food insecure

These households live in areas affected by the violence or where IDPs have moved and have a permanent low capacity to produce their own food and generate sufficient income to meet food requirements of their members due to lack of proper working capacity and assets.

These are likely to be the chronically poor **already targeted by WFP and partners' pre-violence programmes (e.g. Vulnerable Group Feeding beneficiaries)** through information on their income (obtained from official registers), number of children under 14 years, acreage of land cultivated, ownership of productive assets, number of animals owned.

These households are likely to be **Kyrgyz (and to a lesser extent Uzbek) residents in areas where IDPs have moved**.

Fourth target group: primary school children

Target primary schools would be those located in Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings. Both Kyrgyz and Uzbek schools should be included to minimise perceptions of bias and contribute to restoring safe access.

5.2.3 – Amount and duration of food security assistance

The amount of assistance required to protect or improve food security will vary according to the target groups, as their degree of food insecurity and level of needs differ.

Primary target group (directly and severely affected)

As mentioned, households (mostly non-hosted IDPs) whose house has been destroyed or looted, and whose income-earning capacity has been directly and severely affected, will have other urgent needs besides food. As such, it must be clear that food assistance, in-kind or in cash, will aim at protecting or improving food access and consumption and will free households' resources to meet other needs, but will not be sufficient in itself to restore livelihoods.

Yet, given the magnitude of overall needs, it seems justified to meet **100% of standard requirements (equivalent of 2,100 kcal/person/day in food, cash or combination) for the**

⁷ Rapid Survey of Small-Scale Bakers in Osh and Jalalabad cities. Kyrgyz Republic. World Food Programme, July 2010

next 3 months between August and October 2010, and re-assess the situation to adjust the amount for the winter months.

Second target group (partially affected, directly or indirectly)

Households whose food and income base have decreased but have not been lost completely, need assistance to cover the gap caused by lower harvests as well as for sharing with IDPs in the case of host families. As it is not possible to estimate the magnitude of this gap for each household, **food or the cash equivalent to 50% of standard requirements (about 1,000 kcal/person/day) for the next 3 months August-October 2010** may be sufficient. However, **it might be easier for practical and operational reasons to align with the amount being provided under WFP regular Vulnerable Group Feeding programme, at 730 kcal/person/day** (see third target group below).

As this would be lower than the proposed level of assistance, the trade-off between meeting needs and accommodating practical constraints need to be examined. On the pros' of such alignment, besides logistics benefits, is the fact that it would enable to target this group in a similar way as the chronically food insecure and vulnerable and thus further contribute to disconnect the assistance from the communal violence and lessen perceptions of ethnic bias. On the cons' is a relatively low support (35% of the standard requirement).

As for the primary target group, a re-assessment of the situation will be necessary for the winter months.

If **small-scale bakers** are identified as a particular group requiring assistance to resume their baking activities and/or recover their economic losses⁸, a **one-off assistance with wheat flour to replenish their stock**, combined with provision of lost equipment (through collaboration with partners) could be envisaged.

Third target group (vulnerable – chronically food insecure)

These households are unable to meet the totality of their food requirements from their own production or income sources, at all times. Previous assessments have found that typically these households face a gap of about 800 kcal. For practical reasons, WFP Vulnerable Group Feeding programme is providing **730 kcal/beneficiary/day with the same cycles as the typical VGF cycle (3-month periods). The same amount (in-kind or in cash) is suggested to be provided to this group** in Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings.

Fourth target group (primary school children)

If the option of supporting government's school feeding programmes in Kyrgyz and Uzbek schools in areas Osh and Jalalabad cities and surroundings is retained (based on dedicated survey and nation-wide EFSA results), WFP could top up the current snack and/or improve its nutritional value by facilitating access to fortified commodities (wheat flour, oil), and free resources for the purchase of complementary fresh food on the local market. The amount of food per school children should be determined from the school survey.

⁸ WFP launched a rapid survey of small-scale bakers in Osh and Jalalabad cities on 10-11 July 2010. Results are expected to be available by the 3rd week of July.

5.2.4 – Summary of the proposed types of assistance, amount and target groups and criteria

Target groups	Directly and severely affected	Partially affected, directly or indirectly	Vulnerable chronically food insecure	Primary school children
Type of assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash: if markets at less than 30 mn with available transportation means AND safe access – Monitoring of prices required • Food: in other market conditions • Sequence of: 1) food, then 2) cash is appropriate to establish conditions for cash transfers 			Food: to top-up, or improve the nutritional value of government's snack
Targeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total loss of productive assets, OR loss of income-earning members AND • Unsustainable/unreliable sources of food and income (remittances, host families) <p><u>Likely to be:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uzbek IDPs, particularly if non-hosted • In Uzbek + mixed villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial loss of harvest • Decreased sales of produce • Pressure on food and income (host families) <p><u>Likely to be:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Uzbek and Kyrgyz farmers in areas where IDPs have moved, • Hosted IDPs and Uzbek host families • Possibly small-scale bakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income, low number of cattle, low acreage of irrigated and non-irrigated land cultivated, lack of productive assets, and high number of under-14 years children, as per standard VGF criteria <p><u>Likely to be:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents both Uzbek and Kyrgyz • Large families • Lonely elderly 	Primary schools in both Kyrgyz and Uzbek localities
Amounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent to 100% of standard kilocalorie requirements, at 2,100 kcal/pers./day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent to 50% of standard kilocalorie requirements • For logistics and acceptability reasons, may be appropriate to downscale at 35% of requirements (730 kcal/pers./day) to align with VGF ration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent to 35% of standard kilocalorie requirements at 730 kcal/pers./day, as per standard VGF ration 	To be determined from dedicated school survey
Duration	August – October Re-assessment needed for winter months		3-month cycles	Starting at school opening in September until the end of the winter period

ANNEX 1 - HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Questionnaire

Code Oblast : _	Code Rayon : _	Code Aiyl Okurgs : _
Name of the location (public building IDP temporary residence) _____		
Questionnaire number: _ _ _	Date : _ _ / 0 _ 2010 day / month	
Code enumeration team: _ _		
Name of enumerators : _____/		

Consent:

We are assessing the situation of families following the events of the past few weeks. As it is not possible to meet everybody, we have selected only some localities and families in order to have an idea of the general situation. None of the localities or families visited will be privileged to receive particular assistance, and we do not register names. However, this information will be used to take decisions on assistance in the various locations where people have been affected.

The interview should not last more than 20 minutes. The answers you will give will remain strictly confidential and will not be given to others. You can refuse to participate or to answer to some of the questions. But we hope that you will accept to participate, as your answers are very important to take the best decisions possible. Do you have questions for us ? Can we start ?

I - DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

1.1	Where is your family living NOW ? (at the time of the interview) 1= in own house (not displaced) 2= in house of a relative, friend or neighbour (displaced or returnee) 3= in a collective centre such as school (displaced or returnee) 4= in an empty house (displaced or returnee)	_ If answer is 1, go to question 1.3
1.2	Did you move outside Kyrgyzstan due to the events ? 1= Yes / 2= No	_
1.3	Are you sharing your house with other families displaced by the events ? 1= Yes / 2= No	_ If answer No, go to Section II
1.4	Including your own family, how many families live here?	_

- **If there are several families living together, administer 2 questionnaires : 1 for the host family (not displaced), and another 1 for the hosted family (displaced or returnee)**
- **If there are several displaced or returnee families living together, select 1 at random**

II – HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Ask for now and for before the events		Now		Before events	
Who is making the decisions for the household ? 1= Man/ 2 = Woman		2.1	__	2.2	__
How old is he/she?		2.3	__ years	2.4	__ years
How many children and adults live in your family ?		Now		Before events	
Children below 5 years		2.5	__	2.6	__
Primary school-age children 5-11 years		2.7	__	2.8	__
Secondary school-age children 12-18 years		2.9	__	2.10	__
Adult men 19-60 years		2.11	__	2.12	__
Adult women 19-60 years		2.13	__	2.14	__
Adults above 60 years of age		2.15	__	2.16	__
If there are no changes in the family members, go to question 2.18 If some family members are missing, ask question 2.17					
2.17	What happened to the family members who lived with you before the events?				Children
	1= Hosted in another family (relatives, friends, neighbours) in the same village or town 2= In hospital or health centre for wound treatment 3= Have moved outside Kyrgyzstan (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, elsewhere) 4= Have died 5= Does not know				Adults
In the family NOW: <i>Write total number of persons, or 0 if there are none</i>					
2.18	Are there persons who have long-duration sickness (e.g. diabetes)?		__	chronic sick	
2.19	Are there pregnant women ?		__	pregnant	
2.20	Are there lactating women ?		__	lactating	

III – HOUSING CONDITIONS, WATER, SANITATION AND COOKING FACILITIES

3.1	Has your house been affected by the events? 1= not touched 2= partly destroyed but can live in it 3= partly destroyed and need repairs before living in it 4= fully destroyed	__			
Ask for now and for before the events		Now		Before events	
Were do you get your water for drinking and cooking ? 1= <u>Safe source</u> (private tap, public tap, tank, bottle, rain water, protected well) 2= <u>Unsafe source</u> (non protected well, canal, river, swamp)		3.2	__	3.3	__
What are you using mainly for cooking food ? 1= gas 2= electricity 3= wood 4= animal dung 5= other (specify) _____		3.4	__	3.5	__
Do you have utensils for cooking and eating ? 1=Yes / 2= No		3.6	__	3.7	__

IV – CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

Ask for now and for before the events

				Now		Before the events	
Can you cultivate a land or a garden ? 1= Yes/ 2= No <i>If No, go to Question 4.26 on animals</i>				4.1	__	4.2	__
Do you have fertilizer or can you purchase fertilizer ? 1= Yes/ 2= No				4.3	__	4.4	__
Do you have a functioning irrigation system ? 1= Yes/ 2= No				4.5	__	4.6	__ <i>If No, go to question 4.8</i>
If the irrigation system has been affected by the crisis (<i>compare 4.15 with 4.16</i>), how much will the yields of your main crops change this season? 1= No change / 2= Decrease by about 25% 3 = decrease by about 1/2 / 4 = Almost no harvest						4.7	__
		Which crops will you harvest this season? 1= Yes / 2= No <i>If No, go to next crop</i>	In which month of this year will you harvest? <i>Note the month - Note « all » if the harvest is continuous each month</i>		How long approximately will the harvest last for family consumption? if the weather is normal? <i>Note number of months. Write « 0 » if less than 1 month</i>		
Wheat	4.8	__	4.9	__	4.10	__	months
Maize	4.11	__	4.12	__	4.13	__	months
Potatoes	4.14	__	4.15	__	4.16	__	months
Cotton	4.17	__	4.18	__	4.19	__	months
Vegetables	4.20	__	4.21	__	4.22	__	months
Fruit trees	4.23	__	4.24	__	4.25	__	months

				Now		Before events	
Do you have animals ? <i>If No, go to Section VI</i> 1= Yes/ 2= No				4.26	__	4.27	__
Do you have animal feed or fodder ? 1= Yes/ 2= No				4.28	__	4.29	__
How many poultry do you have?				4.30	__	4.31	__
How many sheep and goats do you have?				4.32	__	4.33	__
How many cows and bulls do you have?				4.34	__	4.35	__
How many horses do you have?				4.36	__	4.37	__
How many donkeys do you have?				4.38	__	4.39	__

V – EXPENDITURES

Ask for now and for before the events

What are your 4 largest expenditures for your living?		Now		Before the events	
1= Food 3= Water 4= Gas, electricity, other cooking fuel 5= Soap, hygiene products 6= Clothing 7= Rental of housing 8= Telephone communications 9= Transportation, diesel for car or truck 10= Health care, drugs 11= Schooling 12= Ceremonies (including funerals) 13= Debt or credit repayment 14= Agricultural inputs, animal feed, irrigation 15= Rental of land 16= Material to remove rubbles 17= Material to repair or reconstruct housing 18= Other (specify) _____	5.1	__ Largest expenditure	5.2	__ Largest expenditure	
	5.3	__ 2 nd expenditure	5.4	__ 2 nd expenditure	
	5.5	__ 3 rd expenditure	5.6	__ 3 rd expenditure	
	5.7	__ 4 th expenditure	5.8	__ 4 th expenditure	
At the moment, how much do you spend for your family for one week :					
For food?		5.9	__	KGS	
For other expenditures than food ?		5.10	__	KGS	
Did you have to borrow money since the events ? 1= Yes / 2= No		5.11	__	→ If No, go to Section VI	
What are the main expenditures that you have covered with this money?		1= Yes / 2= No			

Food	5.12		Transportation, diesel for car/trucks	5.13	
Water	5.14		Health care, drugs	5.15	
Gas, electricity, other cooking fuel	5.16		Schooling	5.17	
Soap, hygiene products	5.18		Ceremonies (including funerals)	5.19	
Clothing	5.20		Agricultural inputs, animal feed, irrigation	5.21	
Rental of housing	5.22		Rental of land	5.23	
Material to remove rubbles	5.24		Material to repair or reconstruct housing	5.25	

VI – INCOME SOURCES AND ASSETS

Ask for now and for before the events

		Now		Before the events	
How many persons in the family can earn some cash?		6.1		6.2	
What are the 3 main sources of cash for the family?		Now		Before the events	
1= Sale of harvest of wheat, maize, potatoes, cotton etc. 2= Sale of vegetables or fruits 3= Sale of animal products 4= Sale of animals 5= Irregular wage labour (e.g. seasonal, temporary) 6= Regular, wage labour (e.g. employee in factory) 7= Independent worker (e.g. carpenter, taxi driver) 8= Civil servant (e.g. police, administration, teacher...) 9= Employment in UN agency or NGO 10= Sale of handicraft 11= Petty trade (street vendor) 12= Small business (shop) 13= Large business 14= Rent of property 15= Rent of land 16= Pension, allowances 17= Remittances 18= Sale of humanitarian assistance 19= Charity from relatives, friends, neighbours 98= No 2 nd source of income (only one source) 99= No 3 rd source of income (only 2 sources)		6.3	 1st source	6.4	 1st source
		6.5	 2nd source	6.6	 2nd source
		6.7	 3rd source	6.8	 3rd source
Do you have family members who live outside Kyrgyzstan 1= Yes / 2= No		6.9			
		↑ If No, go to Question 6.12 ↑			
If Yes, do they help you out with money or goods? 1= Yes/ 2= No		6.10			
		↑ If No, go to Question 6.12 ↑			
If yes, how many times a year do you receive this help?		6.11			
Have you ever used money transfer systems (companies)?		6.12			
Have you ever used bank services ?		6.13			

Ask for now and for before the events

Do you have....	1= Yes / 2= No	Now		Before the events	
Stove	6.14		6.15		
Television	6.16		6.17		
Radio	6.18		6.19		
Cell phone	6.20		6.21		
Sewing machine	6.22		6.23		
Bicycle	6.24		6.25		
Motorcycle	6.26		6.27		
Car, truck	6.28		6.29		
Stock for petty trade	6.30		6.31		
Shop	6.32		6.33		

VII- FOOD CONSUMPTION

Ask for now and for before the events

	Now		Before the events	
How many meals do you eat each day?	7.1	__	7.2	__

<p><i>Consider only meals consumed at home or in public kitchen but not in private restaurants or street food</i></p> <p><i>Do NOT count food consumed in very small amount (less than a teaspoon per person)</i></p>	How many days for the last 7 days did your family consume these food items?	What was the main source of these food?			
	0 = Not eaten 1= 1 day 2= 2 days 3= 3 days 4= 4 days 5= 5 days 6= 6 days 7= 7 days	1= Own production/garden 2= Purchase in shops, markets, petty traders 3= Purchase at credit, borrowed 4= Received against work (in-kind payment) 5= Bartered against other goods 6= Received as gift from family or neighbours, begged 7= Humanitarian food aid 99= Not eaten during the 7 past days			
Bread	7.3	__	7.4	__	
Wheat (grain, flour), rice, maize, pasta	7.5	__	7.6	__	
Biscuits, High Energy Biscuits	7.7	__	7.8	__	
Potatoes, sweet potatoes	7.9	__	7.10	__	
Beans, chickpeas, lentils, peas	7.11	__	7.12	__	
Vegetables	7.13	__	7.14	__	
Fruits	7.15	__	7.16	__	
Nuts, walnuts, hazelnuts	7.17	__	7.18	__	
Meat (red, poultry)	7.19	__	7.20	__	
Eggs	7.21	__	7.22	__	
Fish	7.23	__	7.24	__	
Dairy products (yogurt, cheese, milk)	7.25	__	7.26	__	
Vegetable oil, butter, grease	7.27	__	7.28	__	
Sugar, honey, jam	7.29	__	7.30	__	
		Now	Before the events		
Do you have stocks of food ? 1= Yes / 2= No		7.31	__	7.32	__
		<i>If no stocks, go to Section VIII</i>			
How long will your stocks last for the family consumption ?		<i>Write number of days</i>			
Wheat (grain, flour)	7.33	__ days	Potatoes, sweet potatoes	7.34	__ days
Rice	7.35	__ days	Oil, butter, grease	7.36	__ days
Beans, peas, chickpeas, lentils	7.37	__ days	Sugar	7.38	__ days

VIII – COPING STRATEGIES, ASSISTANCE AND PRIORITIES

In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your family had to:		Number of days	Severity weight	Score= Number of days x severity
8.1	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods ?	__	1	__
8.2	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative ?	__	2	__
8.3	Limit portion size at meal times ?	__	1	__
8.4	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat ?	__	3	__
8.5	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day ?	__	1	__
Since the events in June, have there been times when your family had to do the following in order to get money or food ?		1= Never 2= Rarely (less than once per week) 3= Once in a while (1-2 days/week) 4= Often (3-6 days/week) 5= All the time		
8.6	Send family members elsewhere to eat ?	__		
8.7	Spend whole days without eating ?	__		
8.8	Consume seed stocks ?	__		
8.9	Decrease expenditures for agricultural inputs or animal feed ?	__		
8.10	Sell household assets (e.g. radio, TV, furniture etc.) ?	__		
8.11	Sell productive assets (e.g. work equipment etc.) ?	__		
8.12	Sell animals more than usual ?	__		
8.13	Gather wild food, hunt or harvest immature crops ?	__		
8.14	Decrease health expenditures?	__		
8.15	Migrate more than usual to look for work or food ?	__		

Since the events, have you received any of the following... ?			
Food ?	1= Yes / 2= No	8.16	__
Hygiene kits (soap etc.)?	1= Yes / 2= No	8.17	__
House items?	1= Yes / 2= No	8.18	__
Other _____		8.19	__

What are your 3 main priorities?	In the immediate	For the next months
1= Food	8.20	8.21
2= Housing	__ 1 st priority	__ 1 st priority
3= Employment, work		
4= Cash		
5= Health	8.22	8.23
6= Schooling	__ 2 nd priority	__ 2 nd priority
7= Water		
8= Sanitation		
9= Cooking utensils	8.24	8.25
10= Bedding, furniture	__ 3rd priority	__ 3rd priority
11= Agricultural inputs		
12= Security		
13= Other (specify) _____		

ANNEX 2 – KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE

Village Assessment Sheet									
This assessment form should be used in close coordination and review with key members of the community (example: the village authorities, community leaders, local health staff, religious leaders, local community based organizations) and take into consideration the need for a balanced representation of women, men and vulnerable groups. The security of all participants must be taken into consideration when conducting the assessment.									
1. Assessment Team Information									
Name of team leader						Contact Details			
Date of assessment:									
2. Sample Village/Community									
Village Name		Alay Ukmutyu (Sub-district)				District (rayon)			
Name of Community Leader/information provider:						Phone Number:			
3. Population data (Village/Settlement level)						No	HHs	Percentage	
3.1 Population in May 2010 (prior to conflict) :									
3.2 Estimated population (currently) in July 2010 :									
3.3 Estimated no. of households hosting IDPs (currently) in July 2010									
3.4 Estimated no of displaced population living with host families:									
3.5 Estimated houses burned:									
3.6 Estimated houses looted :									
3.7 Estimated no. of households living in the tents/public buildings:									
3.8 Estimated no of camps/public buildings with IDPs:									
4 LIVELIHOOD									
Main livelihood of this community is (tick):									
		1- 24 %		25 – 49 %		50 -74 %		75 – 100 %	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
4.1	Crop farming								
4.2	horticulture								
4.3	livestock								
4.5	Small business								
4.6	Services								
4.7	Social allowance								
4.8	Public employment								
4.9	Remittances								
4.10	Help from others								
PRODUCTION									
Comparing expected in production in 2010 to production levels in 2009 (tick)?									
		1- 24 %	25 – 49 %	50 -74 %	75 – 100 %	> 100 %			
4.11	Cereals								
4.12	Fruits								
4.13	Kitchen gardens								
4.14	Livestock								

4.15 If production is less, what is the main reason (rank by priority of the reasons 1, 2, 3)

[____] Water ; [____] farm inputs (seed, fertilizer); [____] farm power; [____] manpower; [____] security [____] other specify _____

Percentage of village population with:

		1 -24 %		25 – 49 %		50 – 74 %		75 – 100%	
		Before	Now	Before	Now	Before	Now	Before	Now
4.16	Access to farm land								
4.17	For those with livestock, access to pasture								
4.18	Access to farm machinery								
4.19	Access to irrigation system								
4.20	Access to portable water								

4.21 What are the main difficulties for the people to access food at the moment?

☐ Do not own land ☐ No markets; ☐ no cash; ☐ cannot work in the field Other Specify _____

4.22 What are the main difficulties for the people to access income at the moment?

☐ Cannot sell their produce; ☐ do not receive allowance/pension; ☐ no remittances ☐ jobs lost ☐ Other Specify _____

5. MARKETS

5.1 How far is the closest market from the village? _____ km

5.2 Are there difficulties to access market now? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why

☐ Insecurity ☐ no transport ☐ Other _____

5.3 Is market operational now? ☐ Yes ☐ No (if yes go to 5.4; If No go to 5.6)

If yes,

5.4 Has no of vendors and products sold changed?

☐ Decreased ☐ the same ☐ Increased by (circle) 25% 50% 100% 200% 300% 500%

5.4 Is Market stocked with main (wheat flour, oil, sugar, potato) food commodities ☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No

5.5 Prices of the main commodities

Commodity	Availability	Unit	Price before the conflict KGS	Price now KGS
Wheat flour	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	50 kg.		
Bread	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	loaf		
Rice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 Kg		
Oil	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 Lt		
Sugar	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 Kg		
Potato	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 kg		

If No,

5.6 what is the reason:

☐ Insecurity, ☐ no transport; ☐ no buyers, ☐ no vendors, ☐ other _____

Do you know when it will be reopened? _____ weeks; or _____ months; ☐ DNK

6. Relief needs
6.1 What do the community members identify as their greatest needs to restore their livelihoods of the IDPs:
1
2
3
6.2 What do the community members identify as their greatest needs to restore their livelihoods of the residents:
1
2
3