

Jan Feb Mar **Apr** May June Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

**Purpose and Interpretation:** Food Security Updates (FSUs) have two key components; 1) an Early Warning (EW) section and 2) a Situation Report (SitRep) from main States and Regions. *The EW section outlines the key events occurring throughout Myanmar that are currently impacting the food security situation.* By highlighting these events, it is possible to identify townships where food security status is likely to deteriorate in the short term, facilitating decision-making and response. Methodologically, WFP classifies the severity of shocks as Low, Moderate or High, depending on the likelihood that a shock is significant enough to result in deteriorations in key food security indicators as defined by the Food Security Information Network (FSIN). Indicator scores are then summed to determine a shock severity score. This methodology is summarized below. *The SitRep, by contrast, provides general information on a monthly basis about the food security situation in key Regions and States in Myanmar.* SitReps summarize the evolving food security situation and help provide context to more in-depth FSIN periodic monitoring rounds.

**Source of information:** Information included in Food Security Updates (FSUs) comes from a variety of sources, including observations from field staff, information from assessment activities, community reports or requests for assistance, government requests for action and information from media outlets. Monthly Updates can be accessed online at <http://www.fsinmyanmar.net>.

FSIN Food Security Classifications	FSIN Key Indicators	Shock impact on each indicator is estimated and scored as follows:	Shock severity scoring is sum of indicator scores, categorized as follows:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Generally food secure</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderately food insecure</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFA500; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Highly food insecure</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #8B0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Severe Situation</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #4682B4; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Emergency Situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crop Production</li> <li>▪ Food stocks</li> <li>▪ Market stocks</li> <li>▪ Purchasing power</li> <li>▪ Dietary diversity</li> <li>▪ Hunger</li> <li>▪ Acute malnutrition</li> <li>▪ Disease</li> <li>▪ Migration</li> <li>▪ Coping</li> </ul>	<p>Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3</p>	<p>Low severity &lt;12 Mod severity 12 to 17 High severity &gt;17</p>

### Early Warning Report: Key Shocks Reported in April

Severity	Shock	State	Township	Shock severity score	Recent FSIN classifications <sup>1</sup>			Direct effect and likely human impact
					Pre	Mid	Post	
Low	Livestock Disease	Chin	Falam	10	■	■	■	<p>A significant number of chickens have been affected by an unknown disease in Falam Township. While the impacts of the disease are felt throughout the township, Lehai, Ranlawn and Zomual villages were most impacted. In these villages, all chickens reportedly succumbed to the disease.</p> <p>Loss of chickens likely impacts household consumption patterns, incomes and potentially market prices. As significant impacts are only documented in a few villages, however, the overall impact on the food security situation is likely low.</p>
Moderate	Conflict	N.Shan	Tan Yan	13	■	■	■	<p>In the late March/ early April, there were several clashes in Tangyan, Thein Ni, Kutkai and Manton townships. As a result, nearly a thousand additional people were displaced.</p> <p>Conflict and displacement results in food stock and asset loss, rendering households less able to produce or purchase food (thus ultimately impacting consumption patterns, hunger and nutritional status).</p>
			Thein Ni		■	■	■	
			Kutkai		■	■	■	
			Man Tone		■	■	■	
High	Nothing to Report							



### Actions Taken/ Needed

**Conflict—In N. Shan,** WFP and other partners in the food sector continue to provide food to displaced populations. In April, WFP delivered 141MT of food to over 8,000 displaced persons.

**Livestock diseases --- In Falam,** partners in the food and agriculture sectors need to monitor the spread of this disease. Monitoring efforts should extend to surrounding townships as well.

<sup>1</sup> FSIN food security classifications are made pre-monsoon, mid-monsoon and post-monsoon. Classifications included in the table above detail the last three classifications observed in periodic monitoring rounds prior to the monthly report.



# Food Security Update- April 2013

## Early Warning and Situation Reports

FSIN	Situation	Report
<b>Kachin State</b>	<p>The FSIN and other food sector partners began monitoring the food security situation in IDP camps, starting in January 2013. As of April, 53 camps (in government-controlled areas) had been monitored and food access appeared sufficient in all monitored camps. This was not surprising given regular provision of a full food basket by WFP coupled (at least in most camps) with significant cash programming by NGOs active in the camps. Close to 50% of monitored households also reported work opportunities outside the camp, with households able to earn close to 10,000 MMK per week. Overall, more than 80% of adults and children in monitored households reported three or more meals per day and 95% reported adequate food consumption.</p> <p>While food was available to IDPs, local reports and observations point towards a continuing problem with water and sanitation. Water access (for both drinking and domestic use) is a considerable problem for camps in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Mohnyin, Moe Gaung, Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi and Shwe Gu. Sufficient numbers of latrines were highlighted as a key issue in Zaing Aung camp in Sadaung township.</p> <p>Alongside water and sanitation issues, firewood shortages were also reported as a problem amongst IDPs. World Concern and KMSS are attempting to address the problems, providing firewood in a few camps.</p> <p>While the numbers of IDPs in Government-controlled camps remain stable, a slight increase (of 2%) was observed in non-government controlled areas. Overall, WFP and food sector partners continued to assist (in accordance with the multi-sector Response Plan) more than 30,000 IDPs in April, with 496 MT of food distributed alongside significant cash grants.</p>	
<b>Shan State</b>	<p>In Laukai and Konkyan township, ponds, springs and other water sources are either nearly or completely dry as of April. As a result, villages are forced to collect water from unsafe or distant sources or seek water from other villages. Across both townships, approximately 50% of villages are affected by these shortages and as a result people are having to reduce domestic water use, endangering hygiene. Htite Pyin Shan village tract is particularly affected, with more than 90% of villagers facing shortages.</p> <p>Conflict continues to impact monsoon crop preparation in Lashio and surrounding townships. WFP continued relief assistance to IDPs, with 141 MT of food distributed to over 8,000 displaced persons in April.</p> <p>WFP Asset Creation projects are on-going in Hsihseng, Phekhon and Hopone townships, targeting chili and ex-poppy farmers.</p>	
<b>Rakhine State</b>	<p>In northern Rakhine State, reports from field staff indicate continuing migration to and from Bangladesh. In Kyein Chaung village tract (Maungdaw township), villagers were migrating to Bangladesh due to lack of job opportunities, food and other difficulties. In Maungdaw town, by contrast, as many as 600 Rakhine arrived from Bangladesh, with most lacking job opportunities and facing food insecurity.</p> <p>In northern Rakhine state, reports emerged of significant deteriorations in child nutritional status, to levels far exceeding emergency thresholds. Screenings indicated that as many as one-quarter of all children under 5 could be acutely malnourished in both Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships. WFP and ACF are both responding with ACF re-establishing nutrition centres throughout both townships and WFP providing seasonal support (in the form of blended food) to all children under 5 in over 100 of the most vulnerable villages in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung.</p> <p>The first round of Vital Polio Immunization Campaign reached 370,000 children under the age of 5 in Rakhine state.</p> <p>In central and northern Rakhine, WFP continues to provide assistance to IDPs affected by communal violence. In Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Kyauk Phyu, Min Bya, Mrauk U, Myebon, Pauktaw, Ramree, Rathedaung and Maungdaw. WFP and food sector partners delivered 1,994 MTs of food to over 125,000 IDPs in April.</p>	
<b>Magway Region</b>	<p>Water shortages continued to be reported throughout Magway Region in April. To assess the extent of water shortages, WFP and partners conducted a quick assessment of water collection ponds in Yenanchaung, Pakokku, Yesagyo, Natmauk, Chauk and Pauk townships. Out of 271 ponds, 234 (86%) were completely dry, forcing villagers to purchase water from tube well owners (at 200-300 MMK/ tank), with some tube-well owners living as much as a two-hour walk from the affected villages. Only 17 ponds (6%) had sufficient water to last until the next monsoon season, while an additional 20 (8%) had water to last 1-2 months.</p>	
<b>Chin State</b>	<p>Reports continue to emerge of food shortages associated with low crop production in 2012. Many reports now indicate that villages are beginning to run out of food stock across the state with most relying on livelihood coping strategies such as seasonal migration and reliance on remittances to bridge the food gap. WFP and FSIN partners are monitoring the situation, with the pre monsoon food security monitoring round to be implemented next month. More information on reported shortages will be available thereafter. In the meantime, FSIN partners continue to implement food security programming throughout the state, with WFP providing food via asset creation activities in Hakha, Matupi, Falam and Tidem.</p> <p>WFP and ACF have completed a nutrition survey in Paletwa township in southern Chin State. Preliminary results indicate a better than expected situation, in terms of acute malnutrition, but full survey results have not been released yet. The full report will be available in the coming month or two.</p>	