

Acute Food Insecurity Situation in Sindh

Results of IPC Food Insecurity Analysis for Jamshoro, Sanghar, Umerkot and Tharparkar Districts of Sindh

IPC Global Partners



**The European Commission in the global partnership is represented by the Joint Research Centre (EC-JRC)*

With the support of



OBJECTIVES OF IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

- **Assess** the acute food insecurity situation in 4 drought prone districts in Sindh (Jamshoro, Sanghar, Tharparkar and Umerkot)
- **Classify areas** based on the prevalence of acute food insecurity
- Identify **major contributing factors to** acute food insecurity
- Indicate implications for response planning

METHODOLOGY OF ANALYSIS

- Due to absence of recent secondary data for acute analysis, primary data was collected through Livelihood and Food Security Assessment (LFSA) during April/May 2017
- Training on tool of LFSA from April 20-22, 2017
- Data collection by experienced field staff of member organization of FSWG including Bureau of Statistics (BoS)-Sindh from April 23 to May 06, 2017
- District teams supervised by experienced staff of BoS-Sindh
- Monitoring of data collection by staff of BoS-Sindh, FAO and WFP
- Data entry led by staff of FAO
- Data analysis by data analysts of IPC RSU, FAO, WFP and BoS
- Training on IPC Acute Analysis from May 18-21, 2017
- IPC Acute Analysis workshop from May 22-24, 2017
- IPC Acute Analysis Report - reviewed by IPC Regional and Global Support Unit
- Presentation of the IPC Acute findings – presentation of results to different government and non-government workshops

INDICATORS USED IN IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

- **Food consumption**-food consumption score, sources of food, minimum dietary diversity
- Expenditure on food
- Iodized salt consumption
- No. of meals eaten yesterday
- Household hunger score
- **Child feeding**- minimum dietary diversity, minimum meals frequency
- **Health and Nutrition**- Nutritional status (GAM status) of under 5 children, Nutritional status of PLW, prevalence of disability, distance to health facility, problems in accessing health care
- **Assets**- ownership of physical and productive assets
- **Land**- ownership and cultivation, sufficiency of own produced cereals, water availability for agriculture
- **Livestock**- ownership, deaths, sale
- Income quintiles
- **Sources of Livelihood**- agriculture, non-agriculture, sustainable, unsustainable
- Reduced coping strategies (rCSI)
- Livelihood coping strategies
- **Debt**- source, reasons, outstanding amount
- Migration
- **Water**- Access to improved sources of water, time to collect water, quality measures to improve water,
- **Sanitation**- Access to improved sanitation
- Exposure to natural shocks/hazards (flood, drought etc)
- **Housing**-ownership status, # of rooms, cooking fuel, access to electricity
- Assistance received

DATA SOURCES

- **Livelihood and Food Security Assessment (LFSA) 2017**
- SMART Survey (Jamshoro, Tharparkar)
- National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS)
- Crop Production
- Livestock Production
- Food Stocks
- Prices

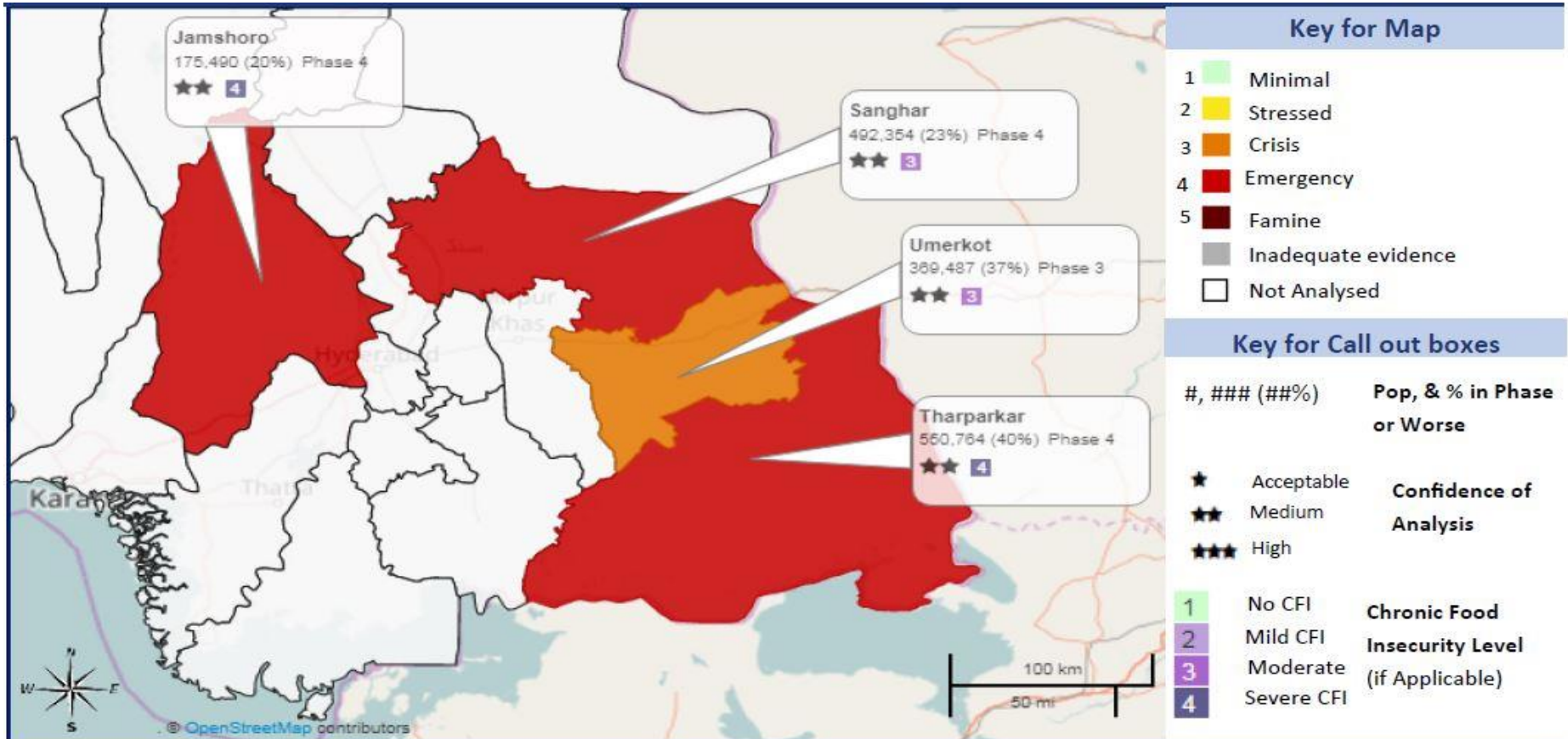
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Of the total population in 4 districts,

- **26%** is estimated to be in Phase 4 (Emergency Acute Food Insecurity)
- **24%** in Phase 3 (Crisis Acute Food Insecurity)
- **23%** in Phase 2 (Stressed Acute Food Insecurity) and
- **27%** in Phase 1 (Minimal Acute Food Insecurity)

- **Out of 4 districts analysed,**
 - 3 (Tharparkar, Jamshoro, and Sanghar) are classified as Phase 4 or Emergency Phase, because based on the analysis of outcome and contributing factors, 20% or more population in these district was in Phase 4.
 - 1 district (Umerkot) is classified in Phase 3 or Crisis

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY IN 4 DISTRICTS OF SINDH, PAKISTAN



Key for Map

- 1 Minimal
- 2 Stressed
- 3 Crisis
- 4 Emergency
- 5 Famine
- Grey box: Inadequate evidence
- White box: Not Analysed

Key for Call out boxes

- #, ### (##%) Pop, & % in Phase or Worse
- ★ Acceptable Confidence of Analysis
- ★★ Medium
- ★★★ High
- 1 No CFI Chronic Food Insecurity Level (if Applicable)
- 2 Mild CFI
- 3 Moderate
- 4 Severe CFI

For More Information: Contact
 Ajmal Jangeer
 Raja.Jahangeer@fao.org

Analysis Partners and Supporting Organizations

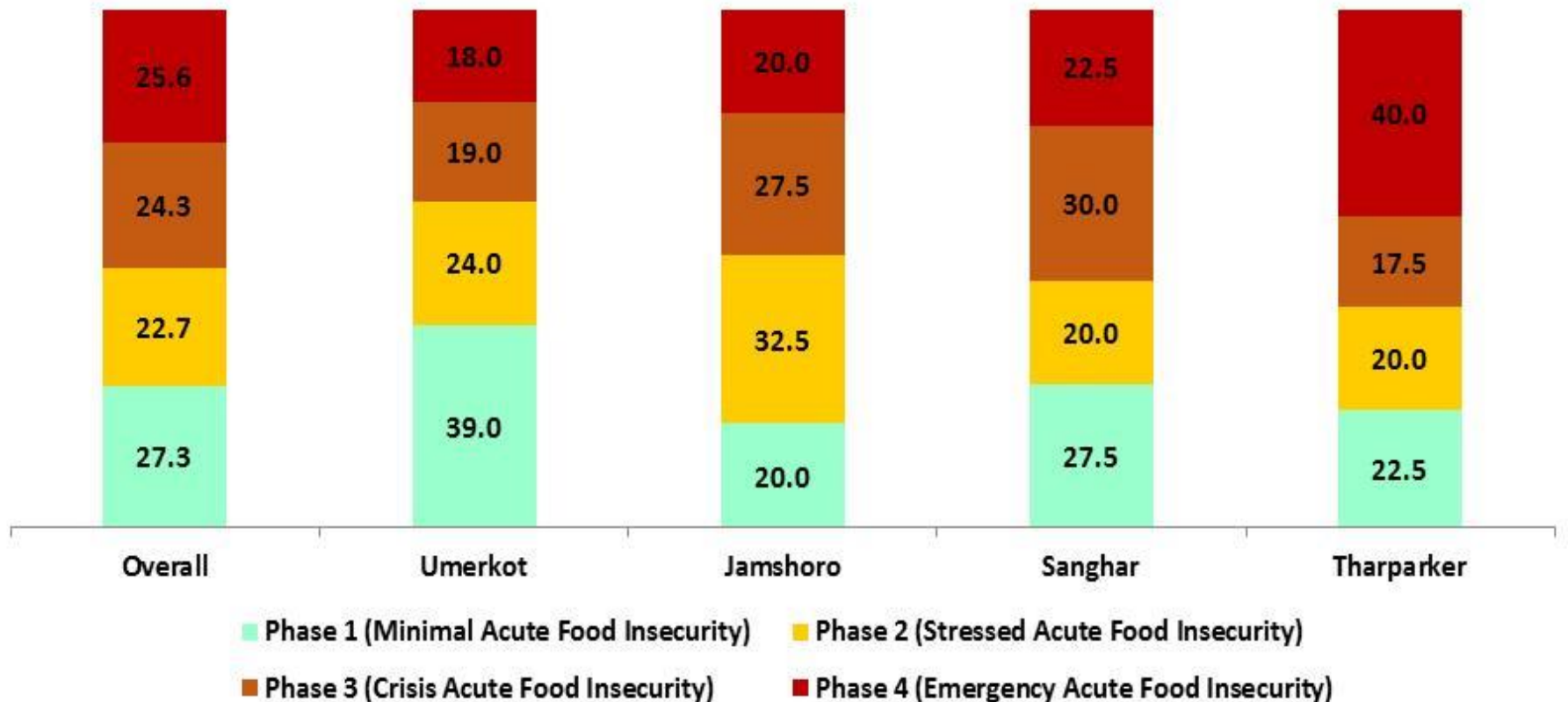


IPC Global Partners:

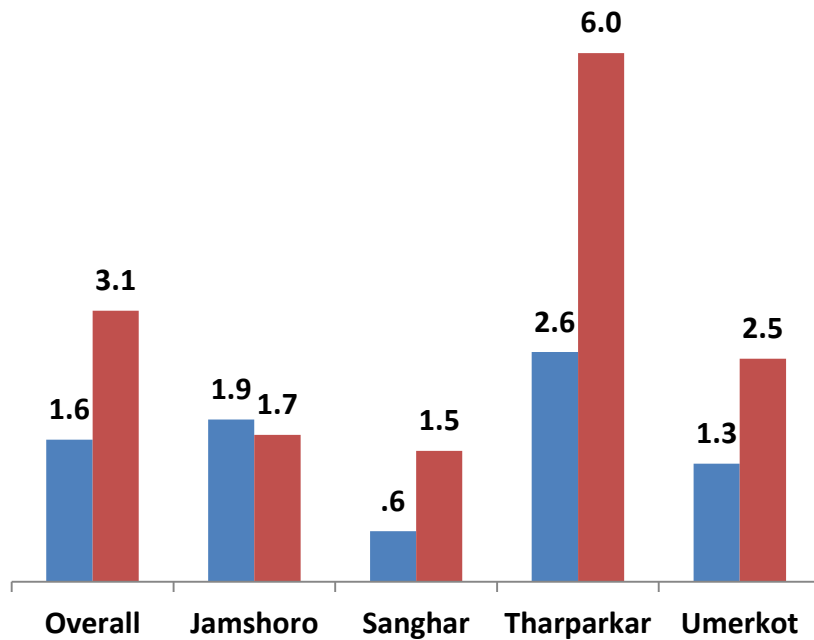


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Classification of Population Based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis

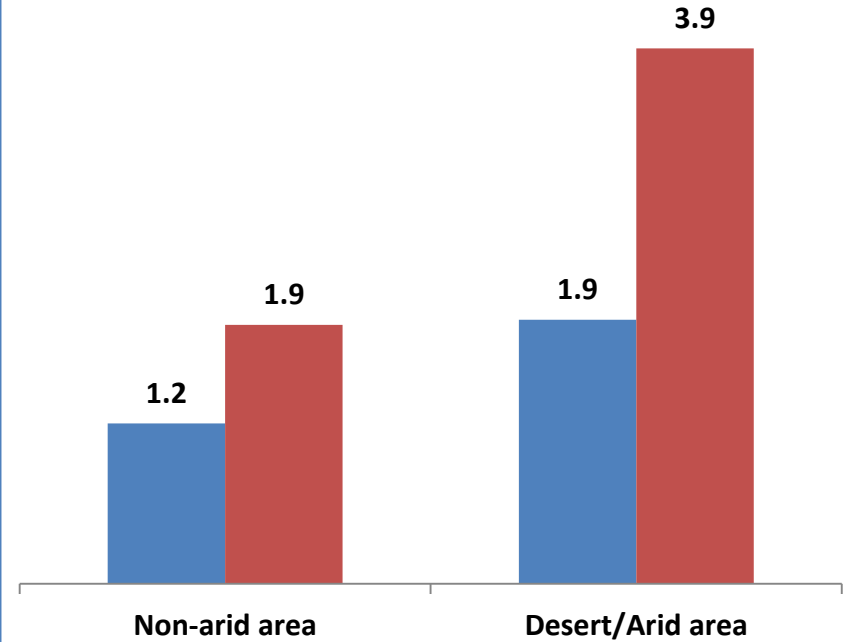


Avg. No of Acres of Land Owned and Cultivated



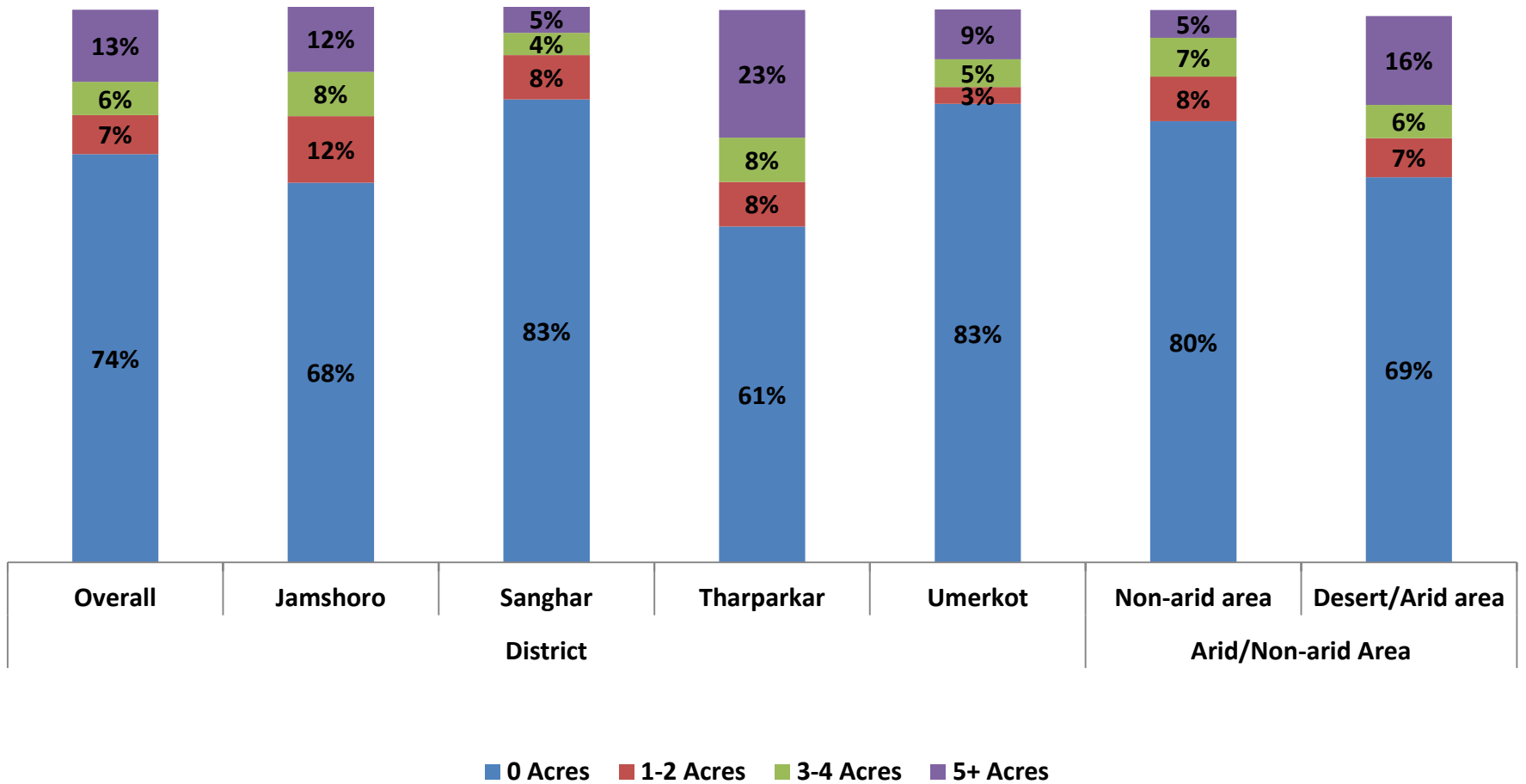
■ Land Ownership (Number of Acres of Agricultural Land Owned)
■ Land Cultivation (Number of Acres Cultivated)

Avg. No of Acres of Land Owned and Cultivated

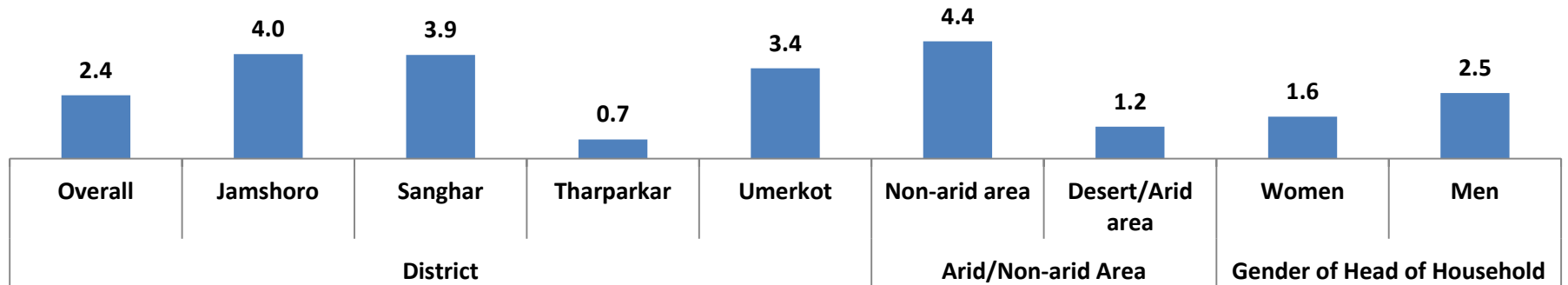


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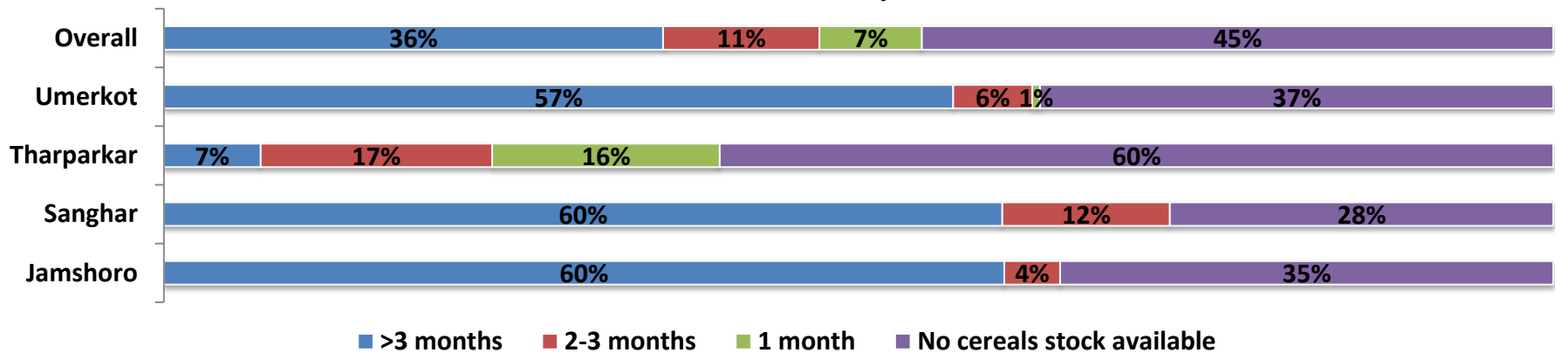
Land Ownership Distribution (# of Acres)



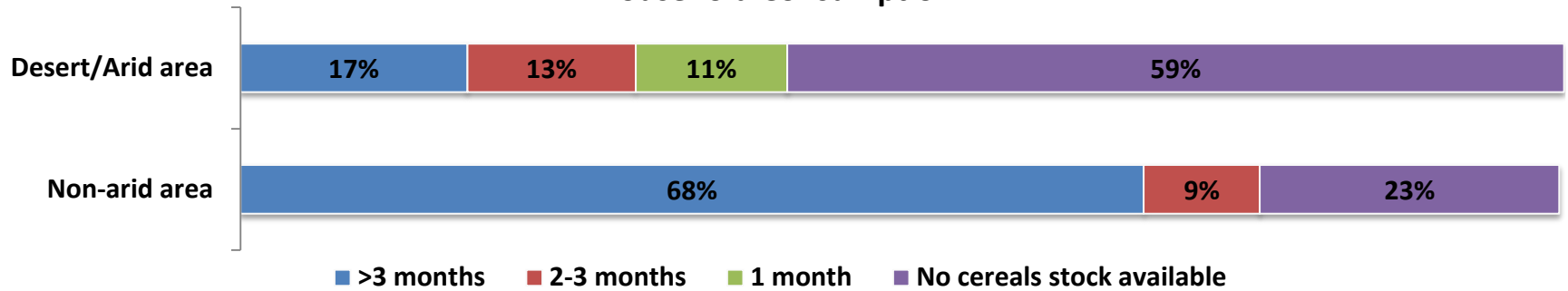
Number of Months Owned Produced Cereals from Last Season were Sufficient for Household Consumption (Avg.)



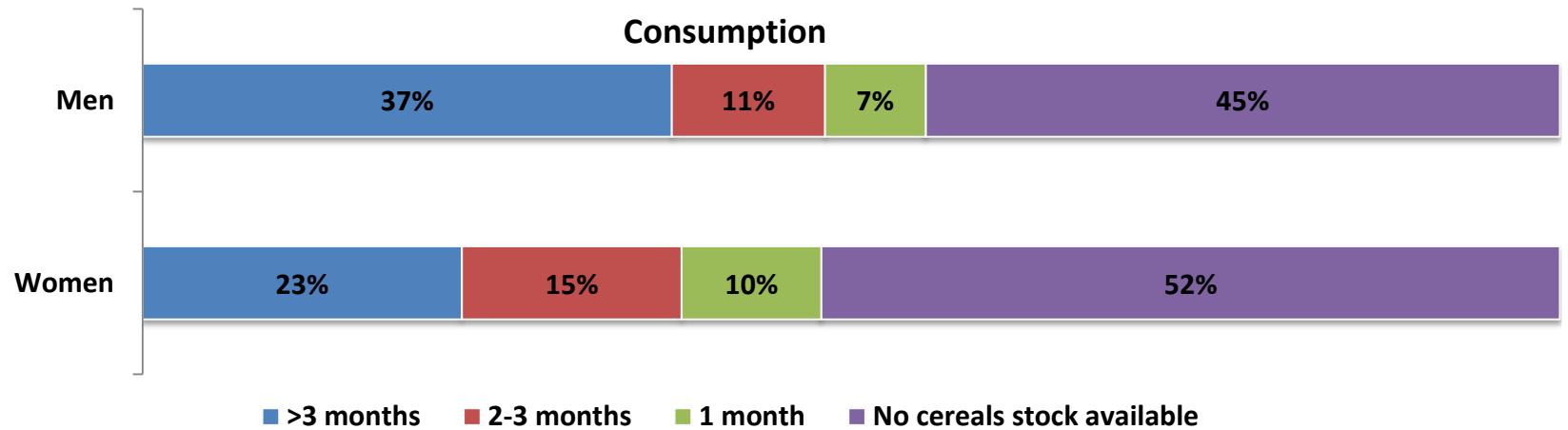
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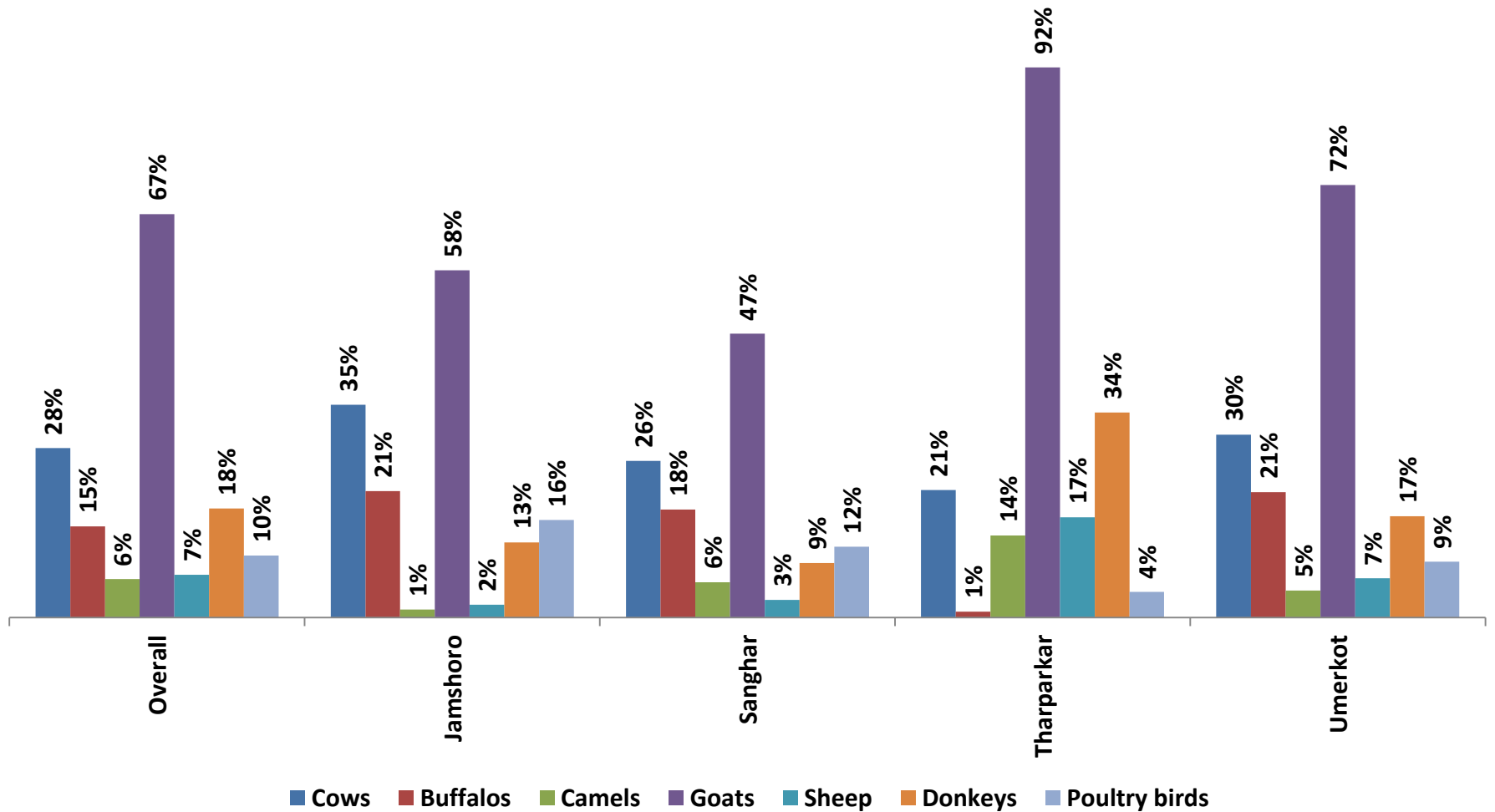
Number of Months Own Produced Cereals from Last Season Were Sufficient for Household Consumption



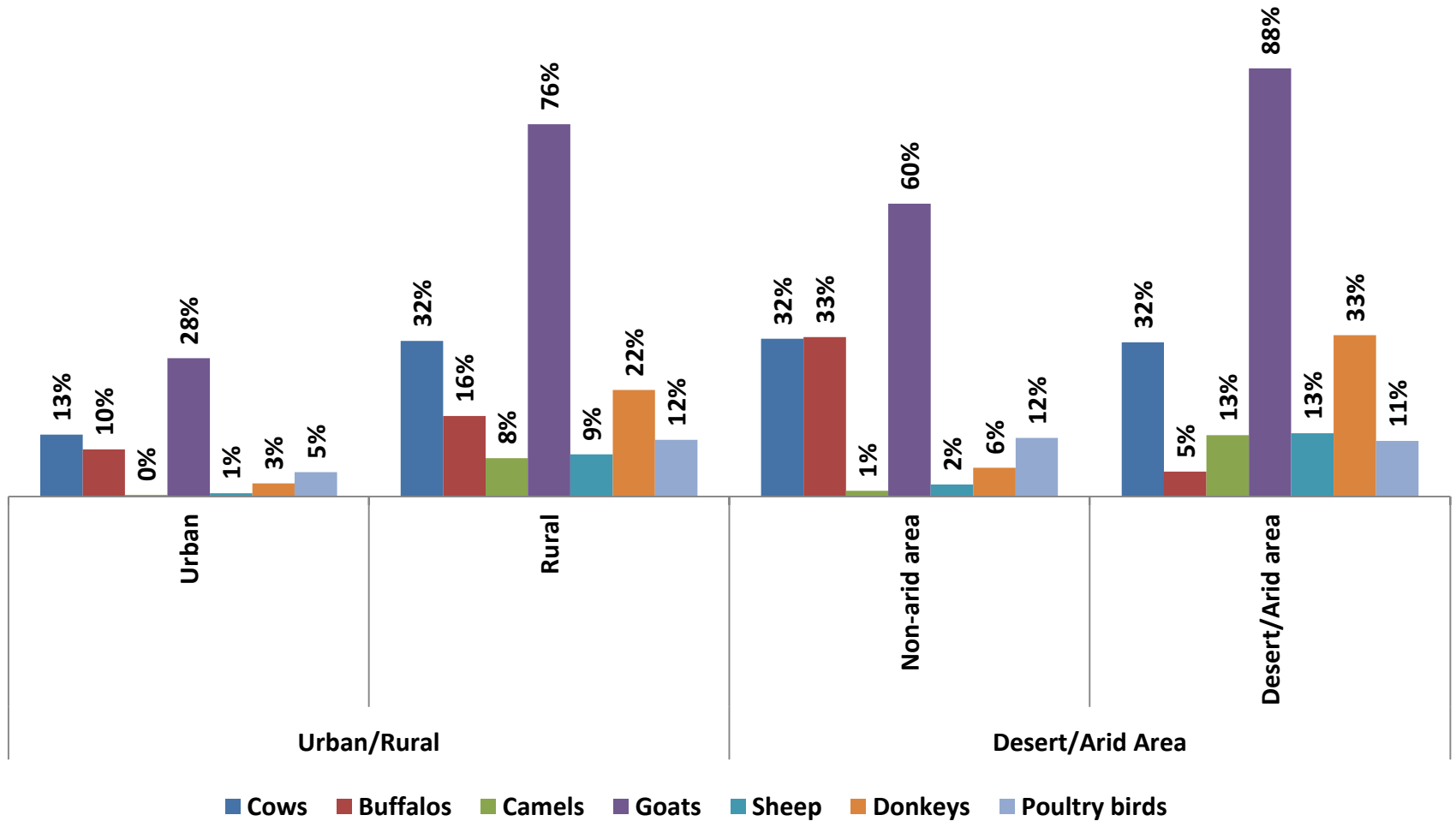
Number of Months Own Produced Cereals from Last Season Were Sufficient for Household Consumption



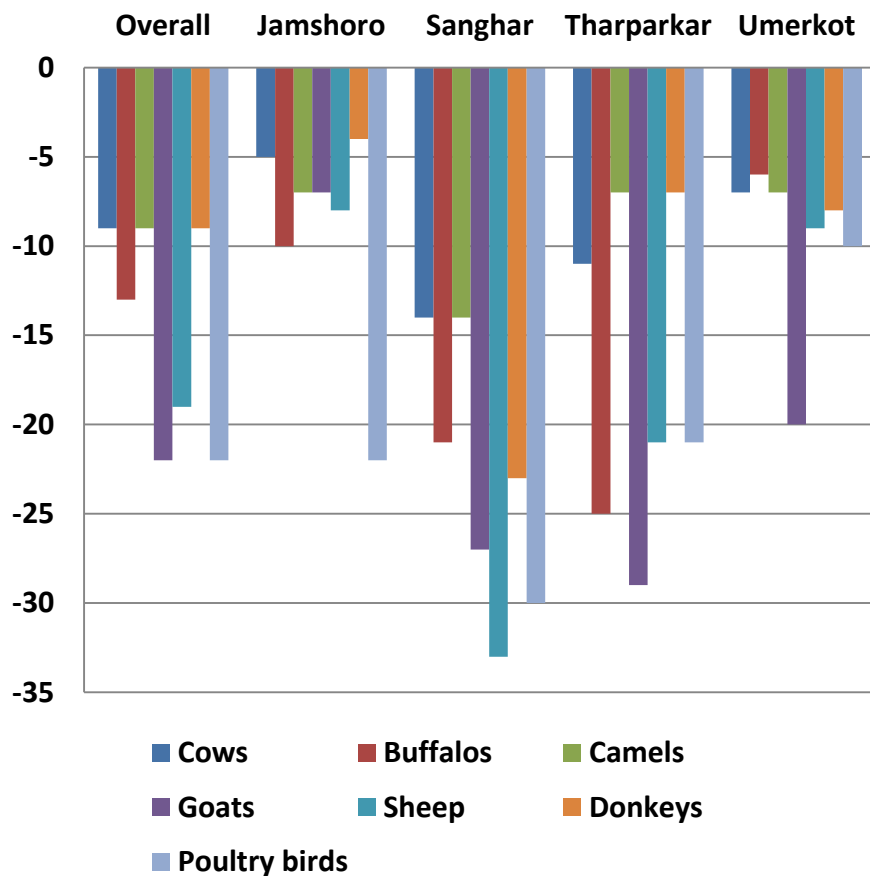
Ownership of Livestock/Poultry by Households



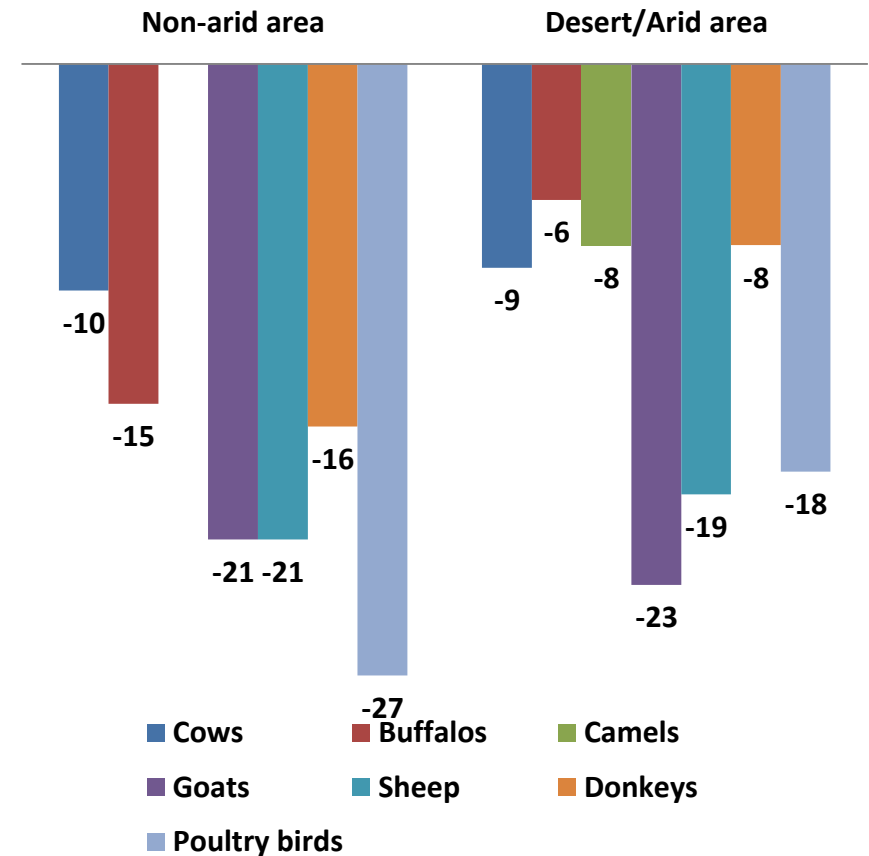
Ownership of Livestock/Poultry by Households



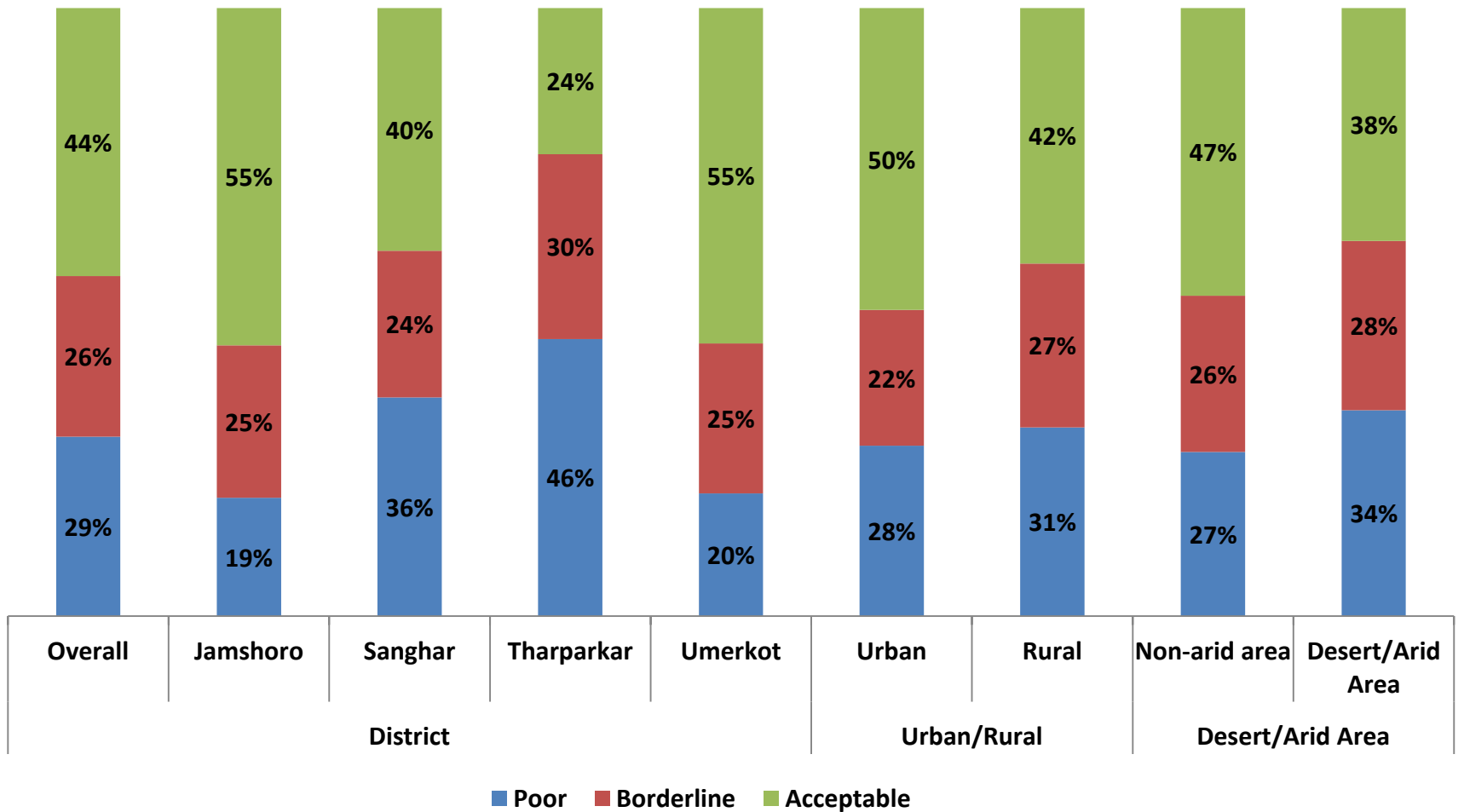
Percentage of Livestock/Poultry Died During Past Six Months



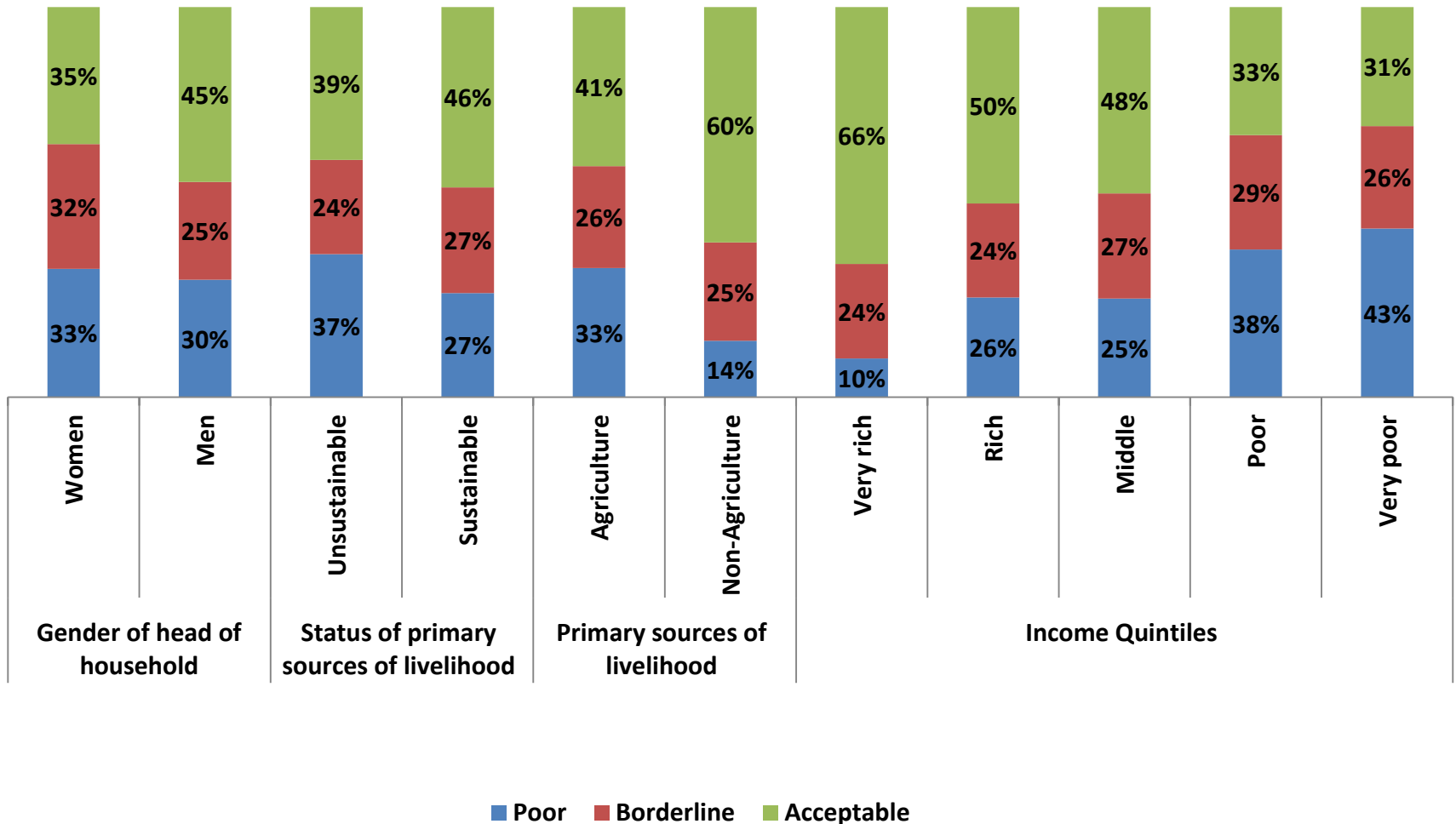
Percentage of Livestock/Poultry Died During Past Six Months



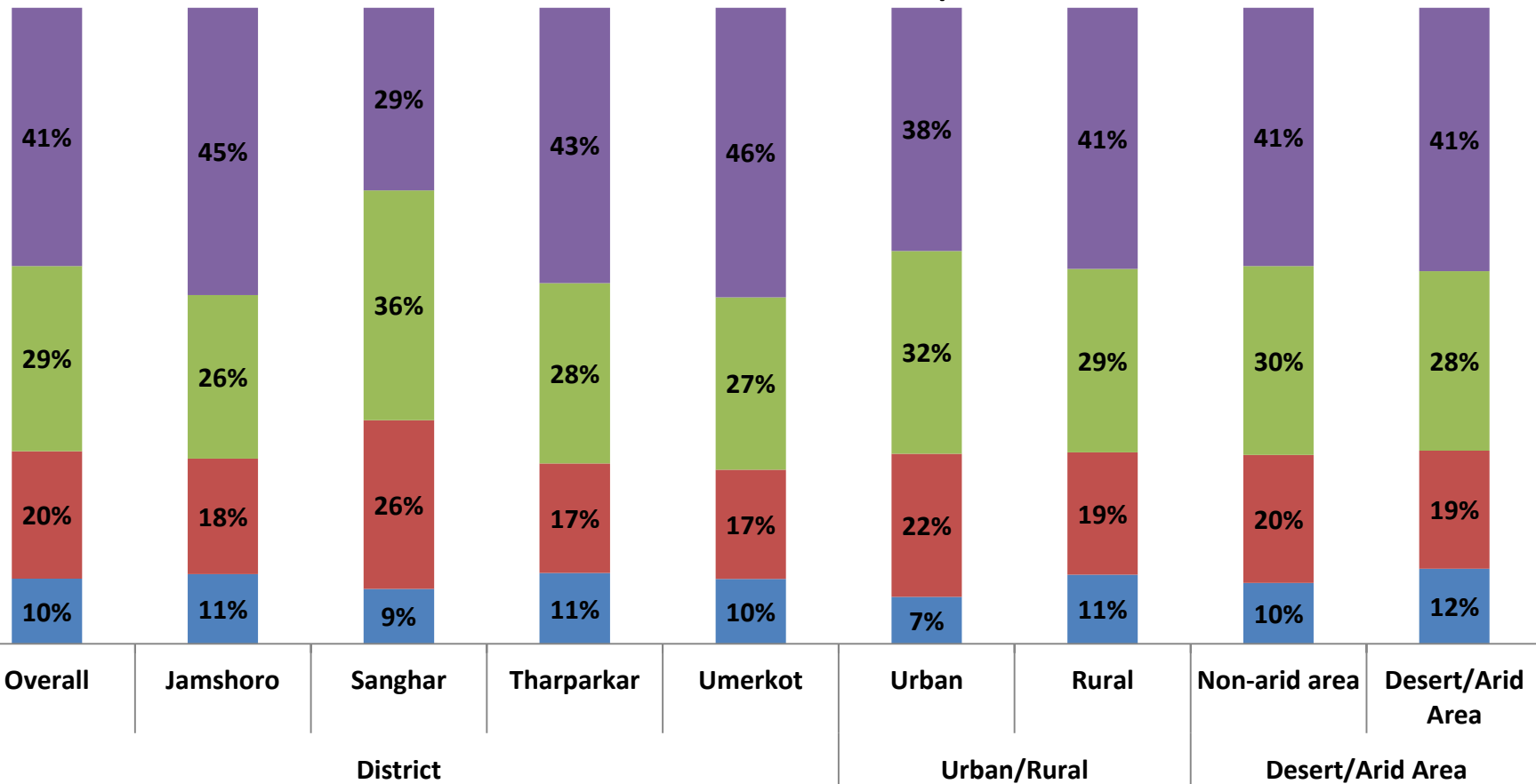
Food Consumption Score



Food Consumption Score

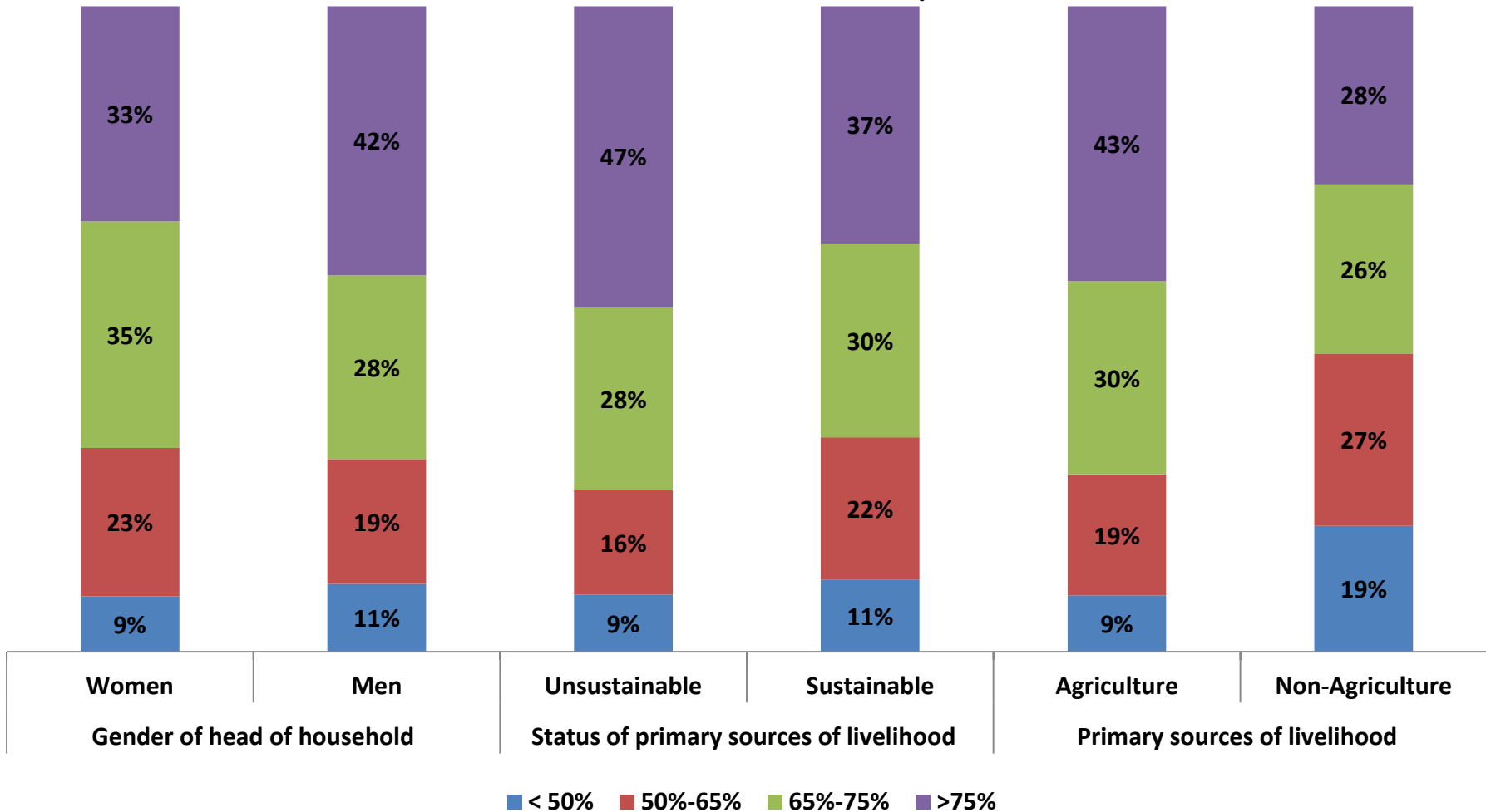


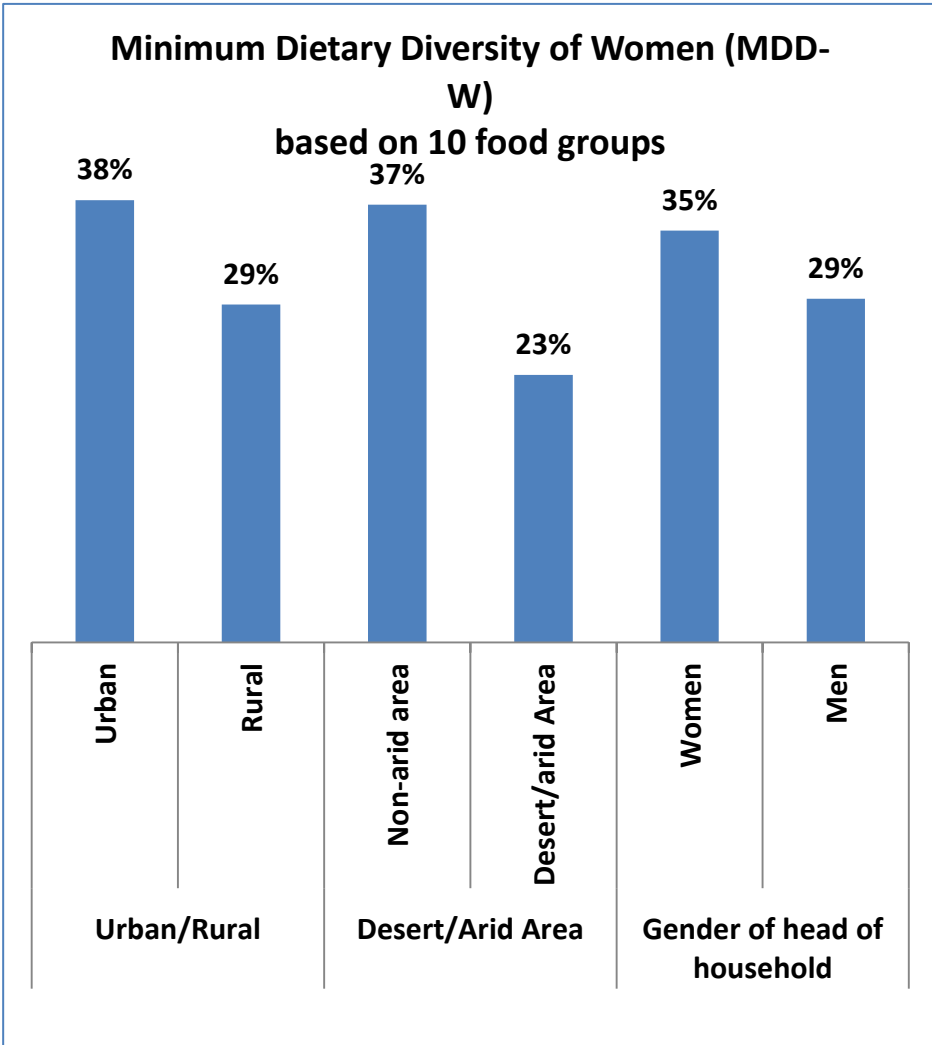
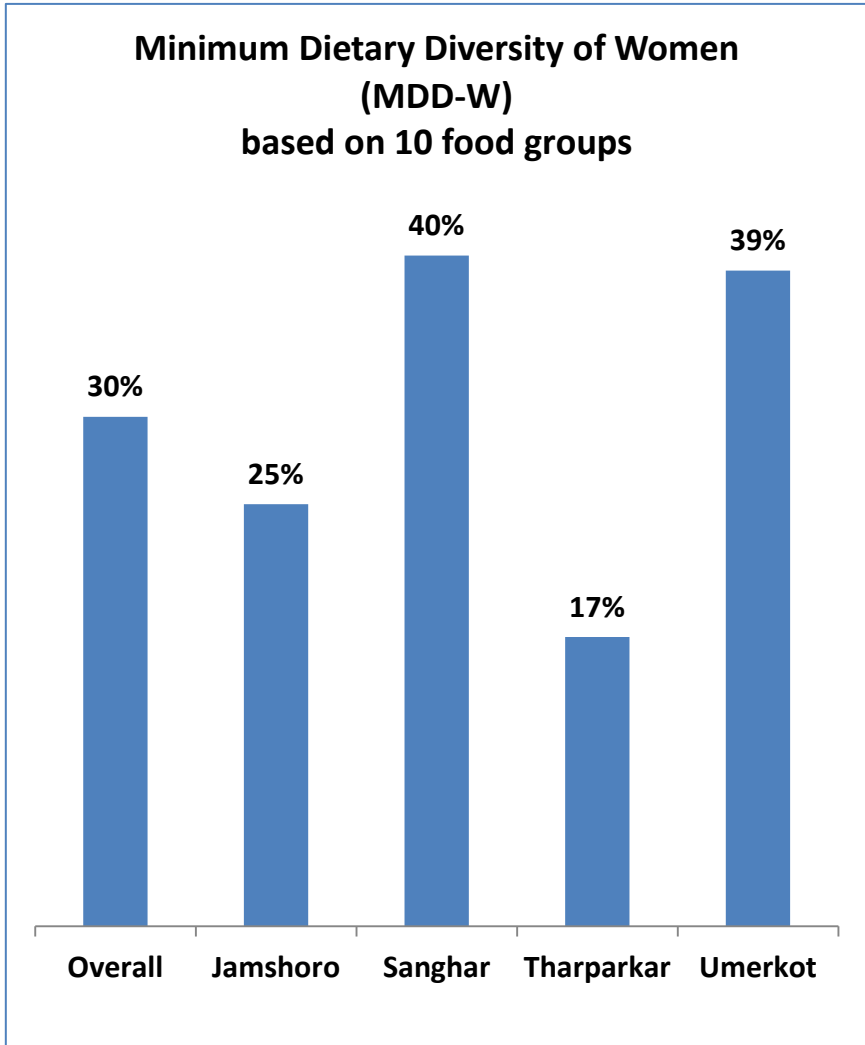
Share of Food in Total Household Expenditure



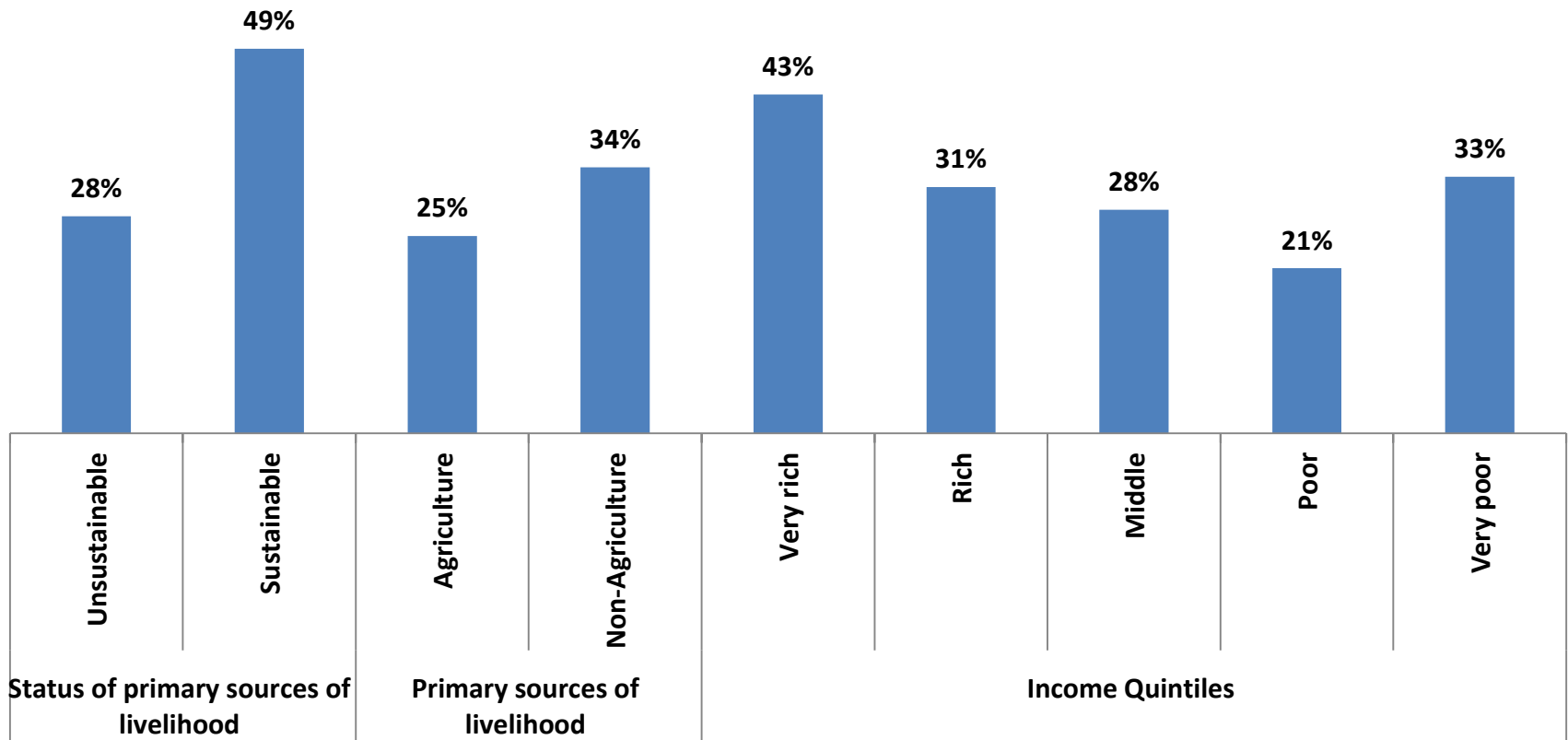
■ < 50%
 ■ 50%-65%
 ■ 65%-75%
 ■ >75%

Share of Food in Total Household Expenditure

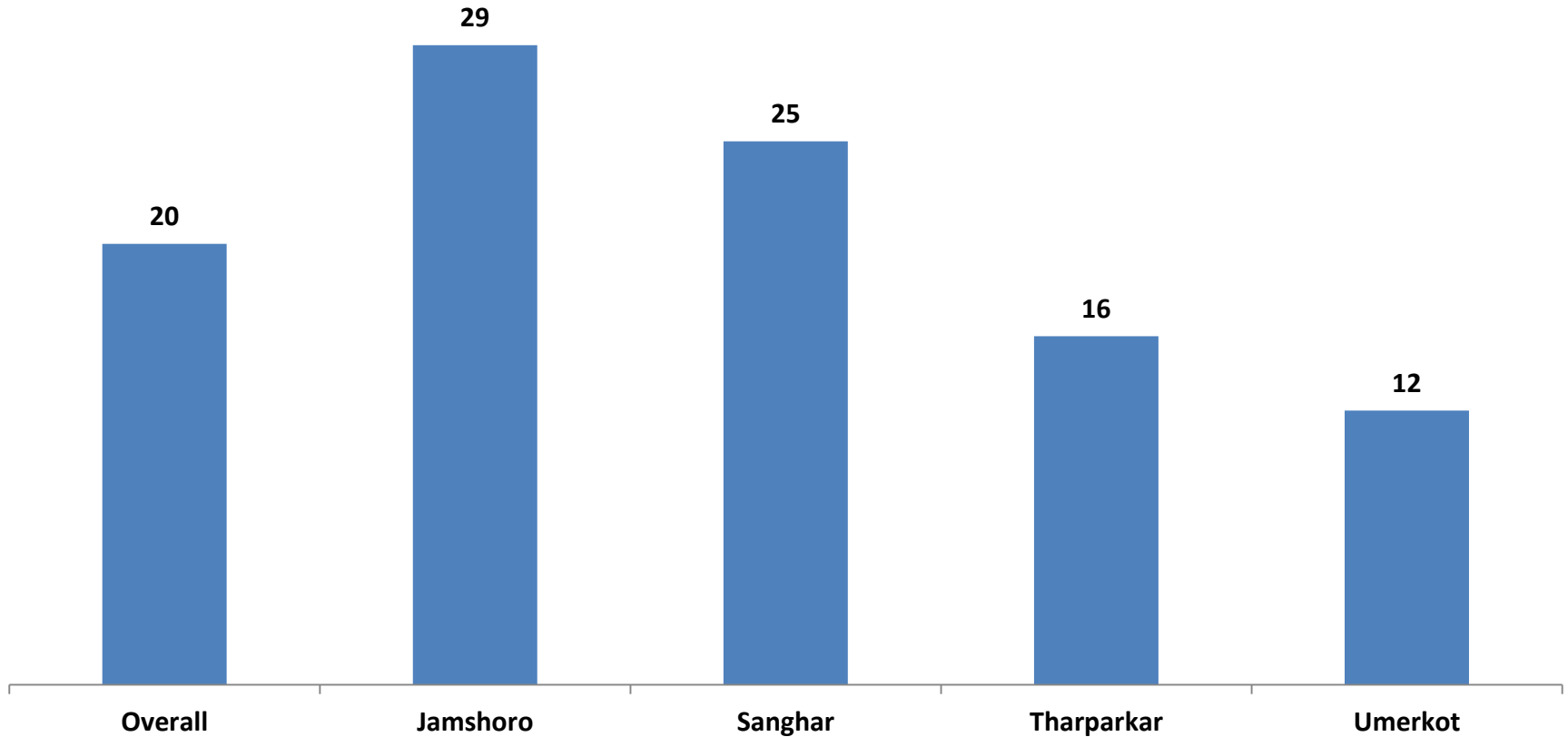




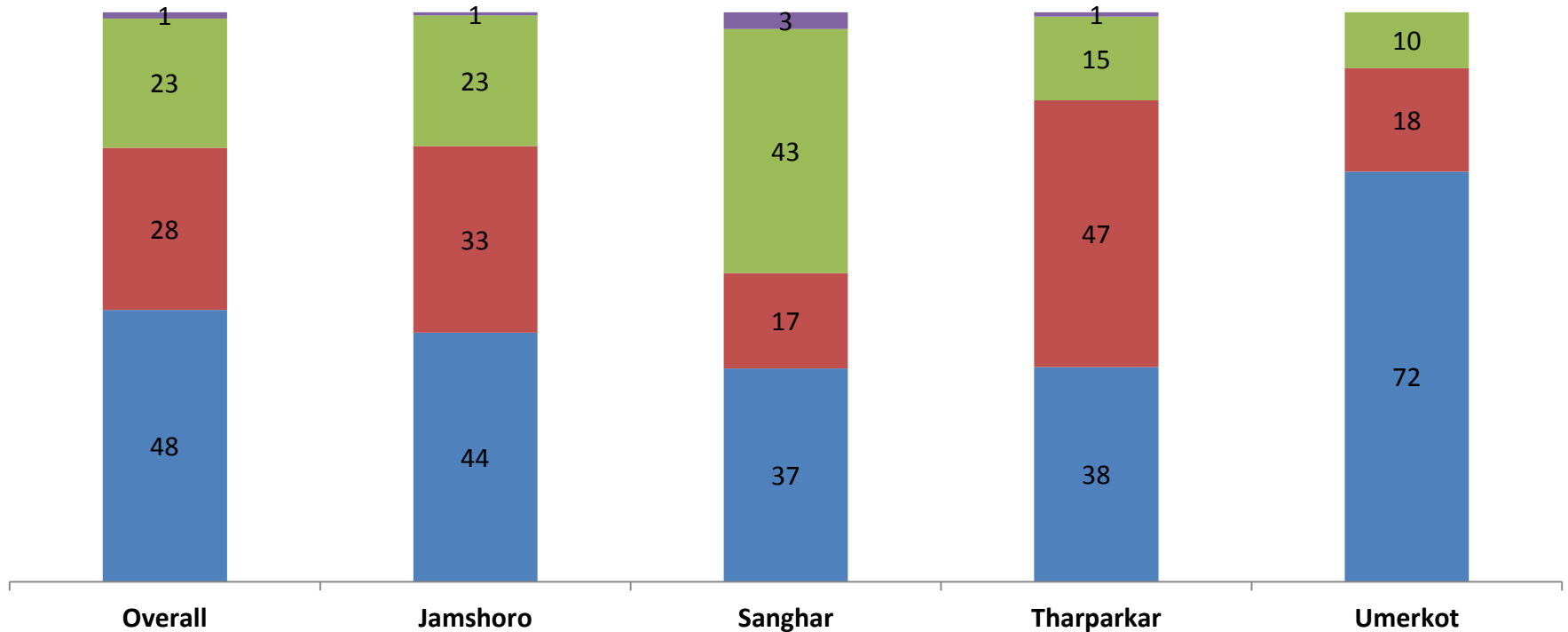
Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women (MDD-W) based on 10 food groups



Percentage of Children Age 6-23 Months with Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD)

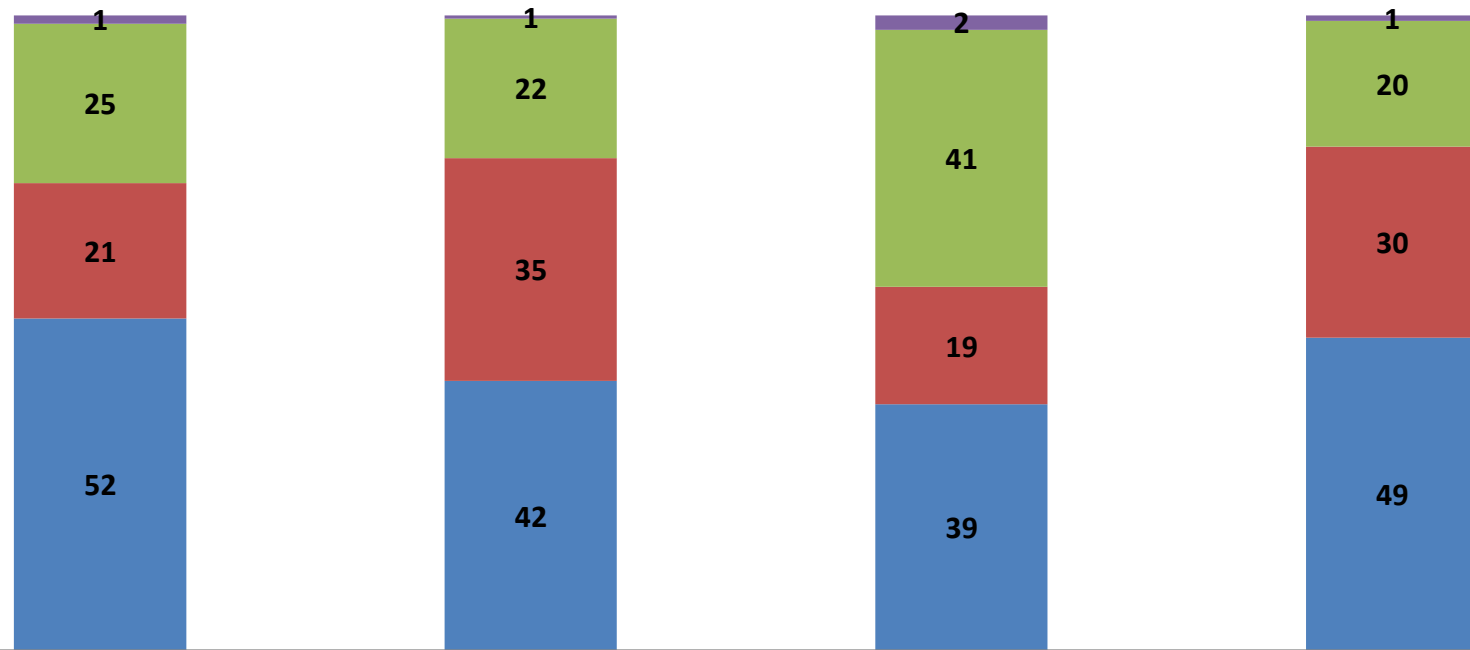


Household Hunger Score



■ % of households with HHS of 0 (None-Phase 1)
 ■ % of households with HHS of 1 (Slight-Phase 2)
■ % of households with HHS of 2-3 (Moderate-Phase 3)
 ■ % of households with HHS of 4-6 (Severe-Phase 4)

Household Hunger Score



Non-arid area

Desert/arid Area

Women

Men

Desert/Arid Status

Gender of head of household

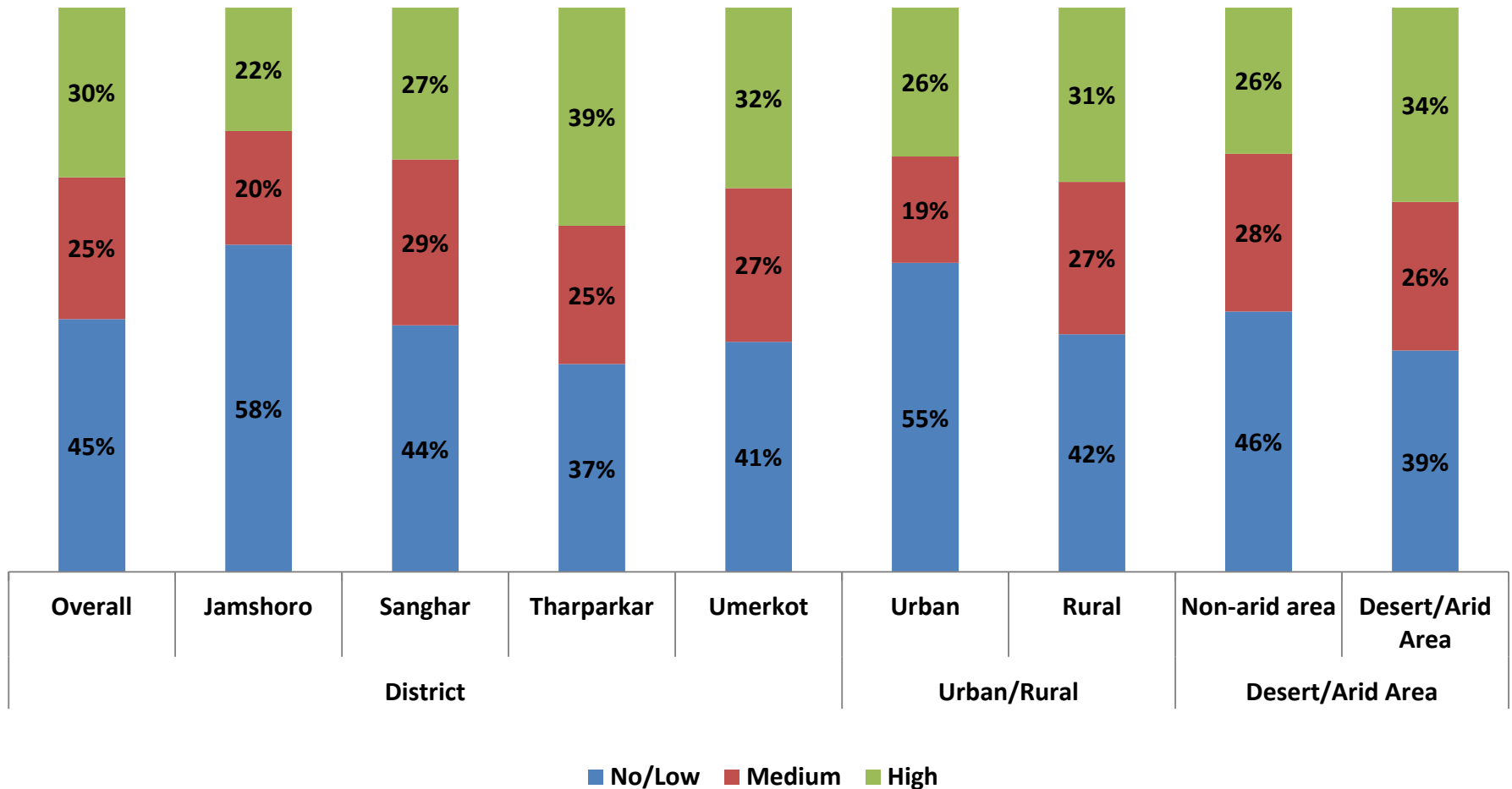
■ % of households with HHS of 0 (None-Phase 1)

■ % of households with HHS of 1 (Slight-Phase 2)

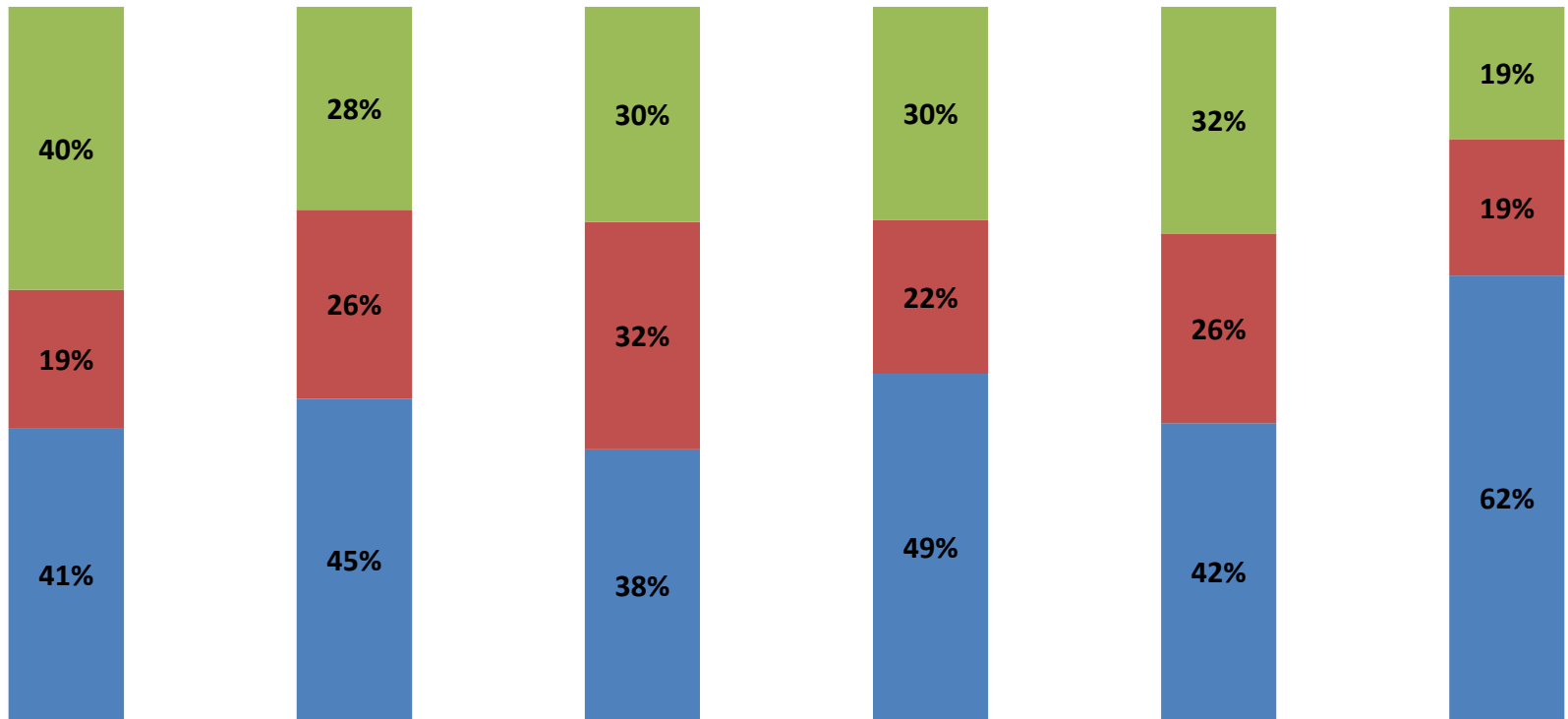
■ % of households with HHS of 2-3 (Moderate-Phase 3)

■ % of households with HHS of 4-6 (Severe-Phase 4)

Reduced Coping Strategies



Reduced Coping Strategies



Women

Men

Unsustainable

Sustainable

Agriculture

Non-Agriculture

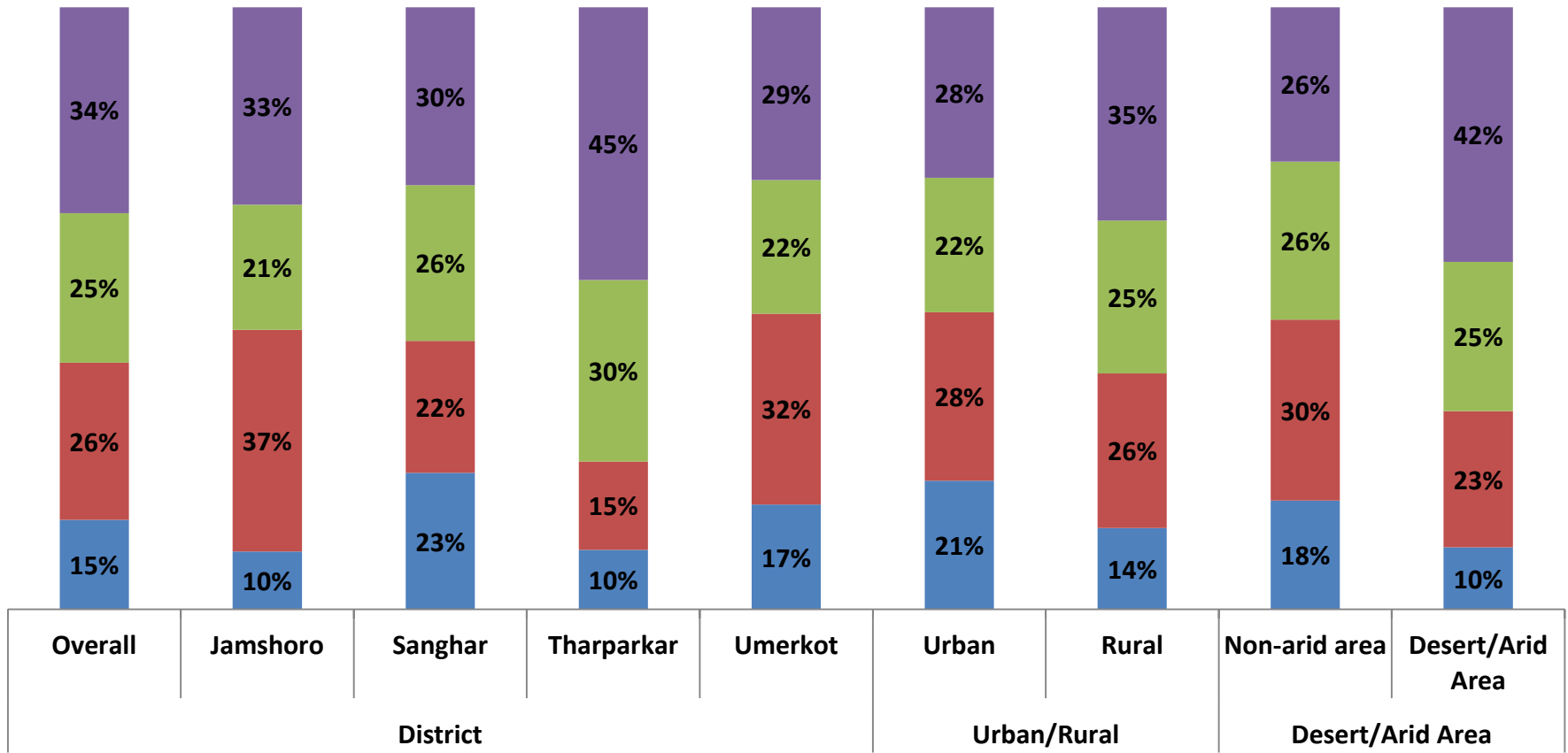
Gender of head of household

Status of primary sources of livelihood

Primary sources of livelihood

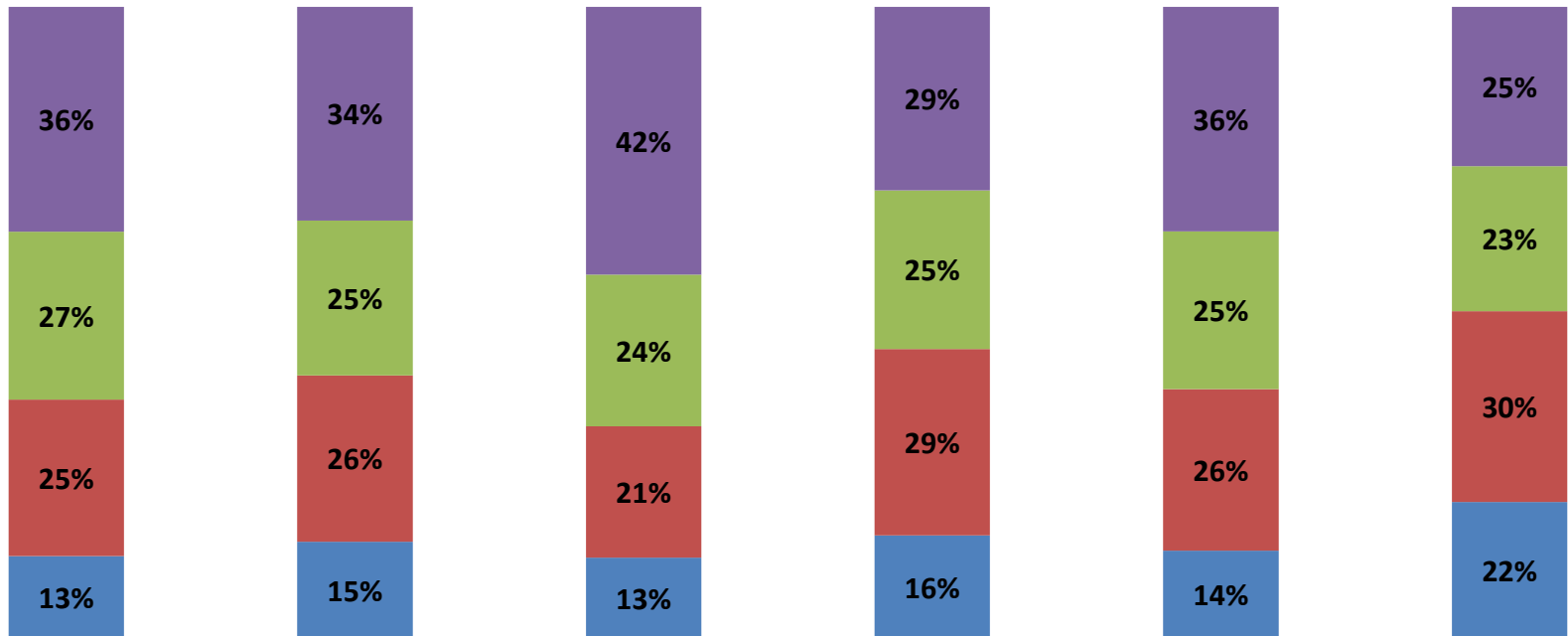
■ No/Low
 ■ Medium
 ■ High

Livelihood Coping Strategies



- HH not adopting coping strategies
- HH adopting stress coping strategies
- HH adopting crisis coping strategies
- HH adopting emergencies coping strategies

Livelihood Coping Strategies



Women

Men

Unsustainable

Sustainable

Agriculture

Non-Agriculture

Gender of head of household

Status of primary sources of livelihood

Primary sources of livelihood

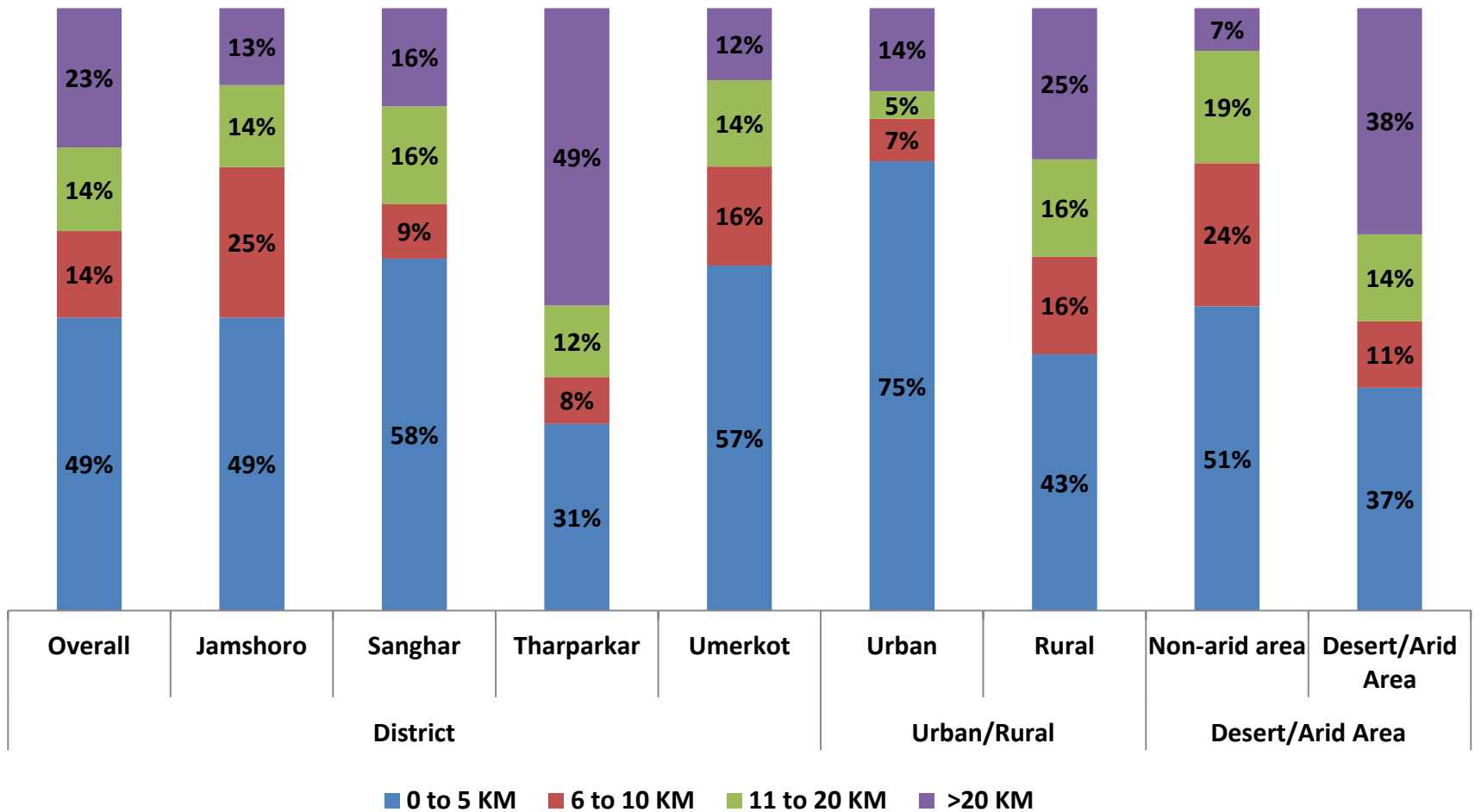
■ HH not adopting coping strategies

■ HH adopting stress coping strategies

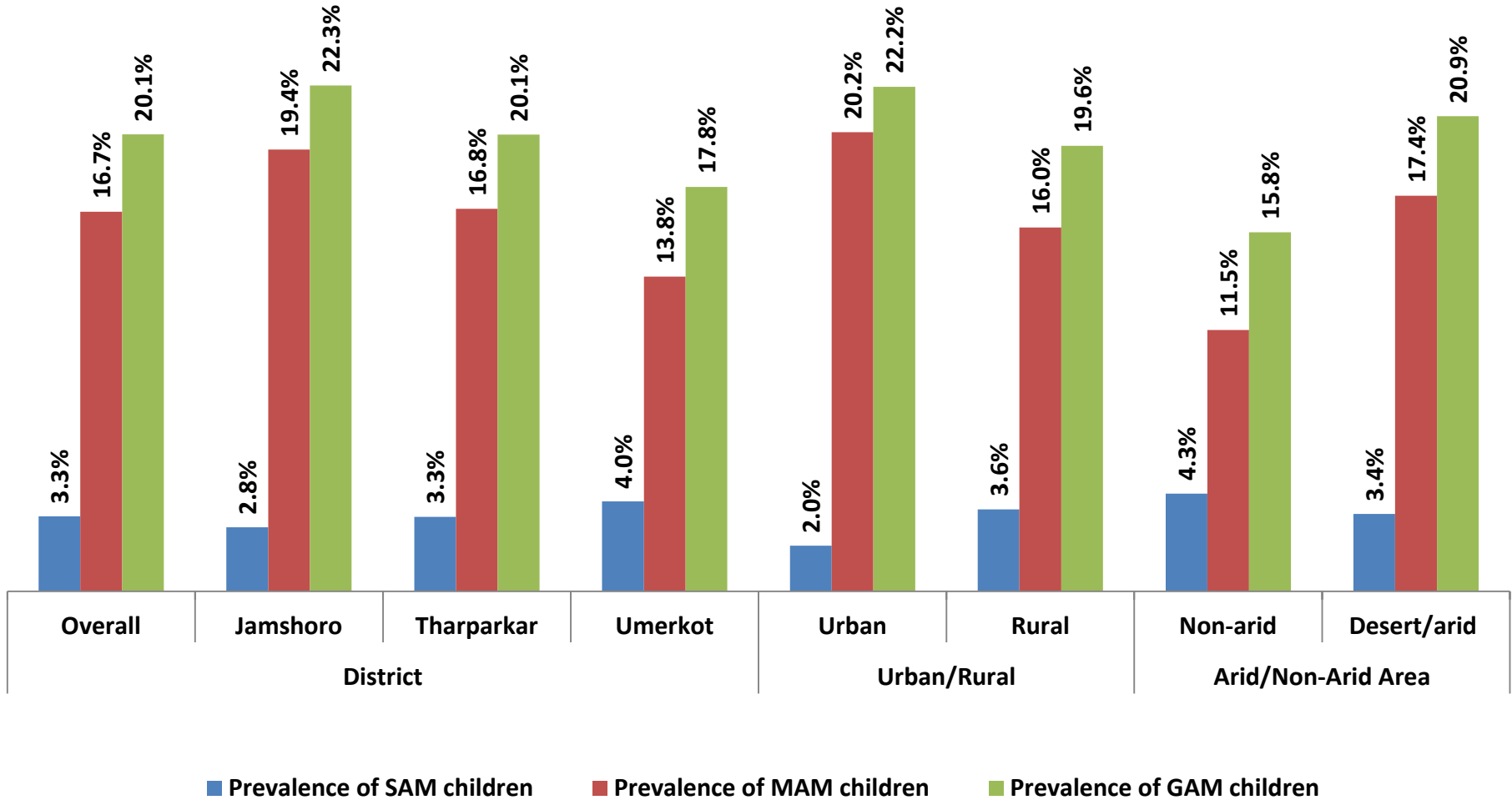
■ HH adopting crisis coping strategies

■ HH adopting emergencies coping strategies

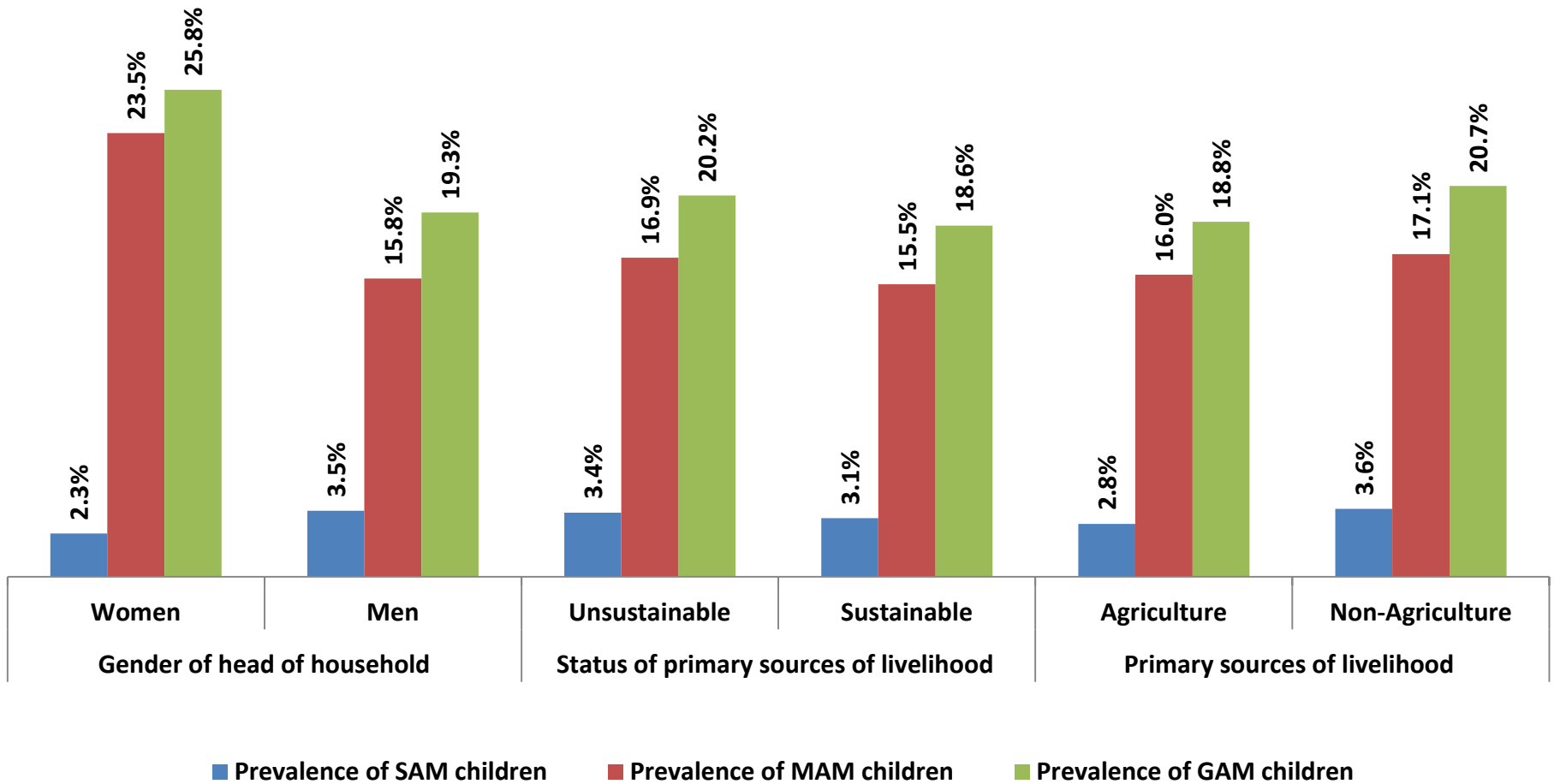
Distance to Food Markets



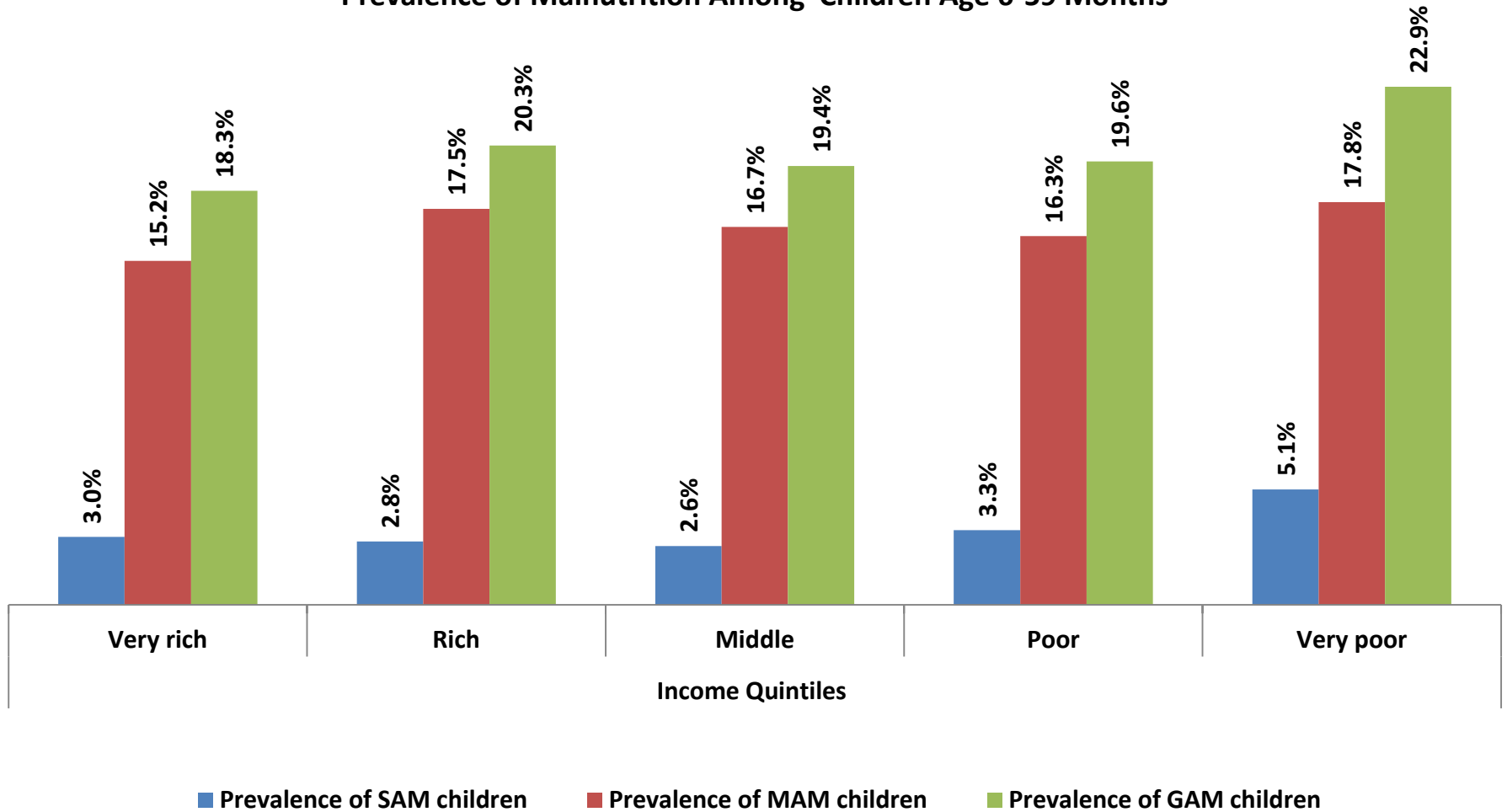
Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Children Age 6-59 Months



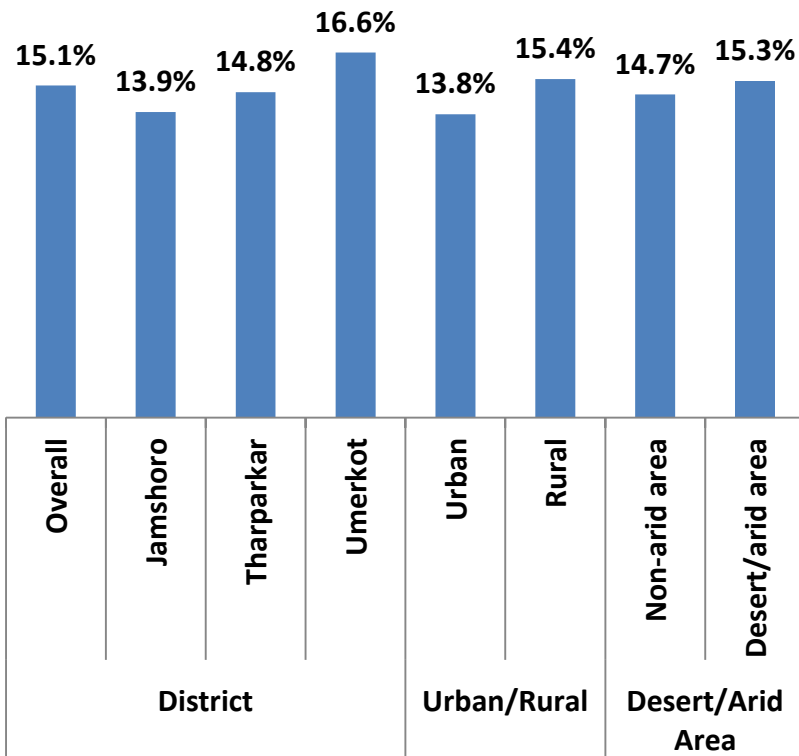
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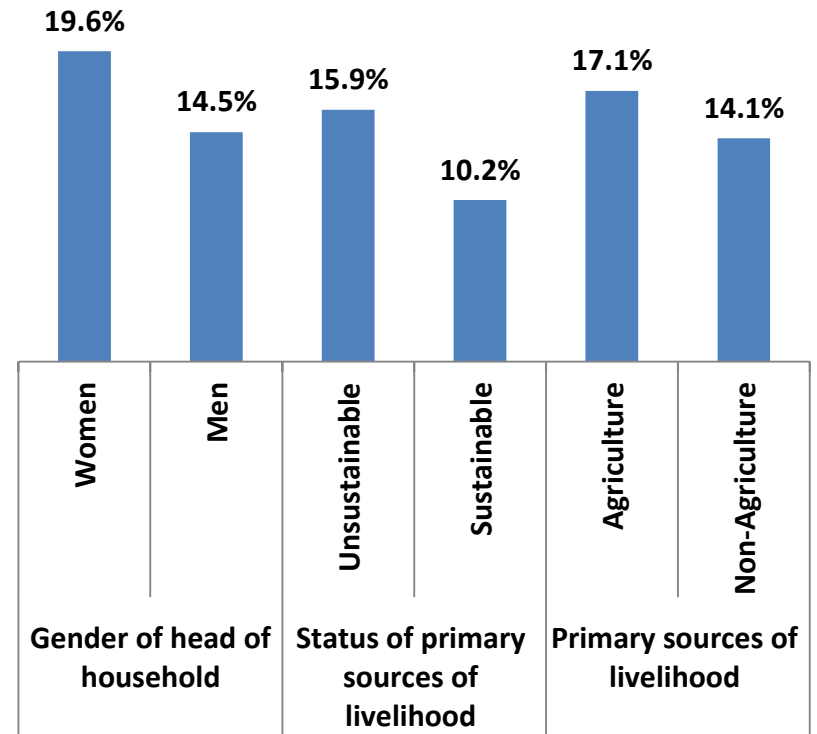
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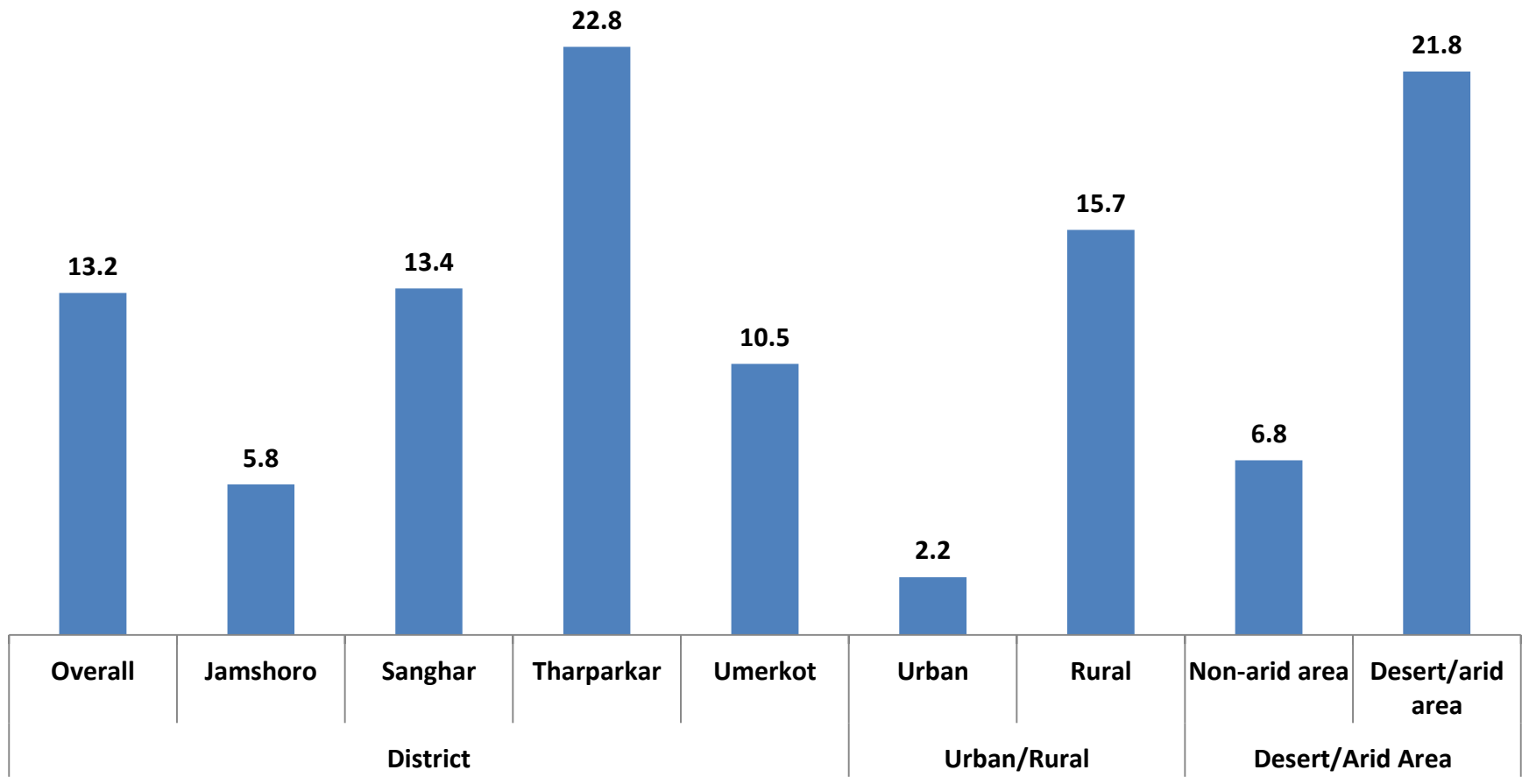
Prevalence of Malnutrition Among PLW



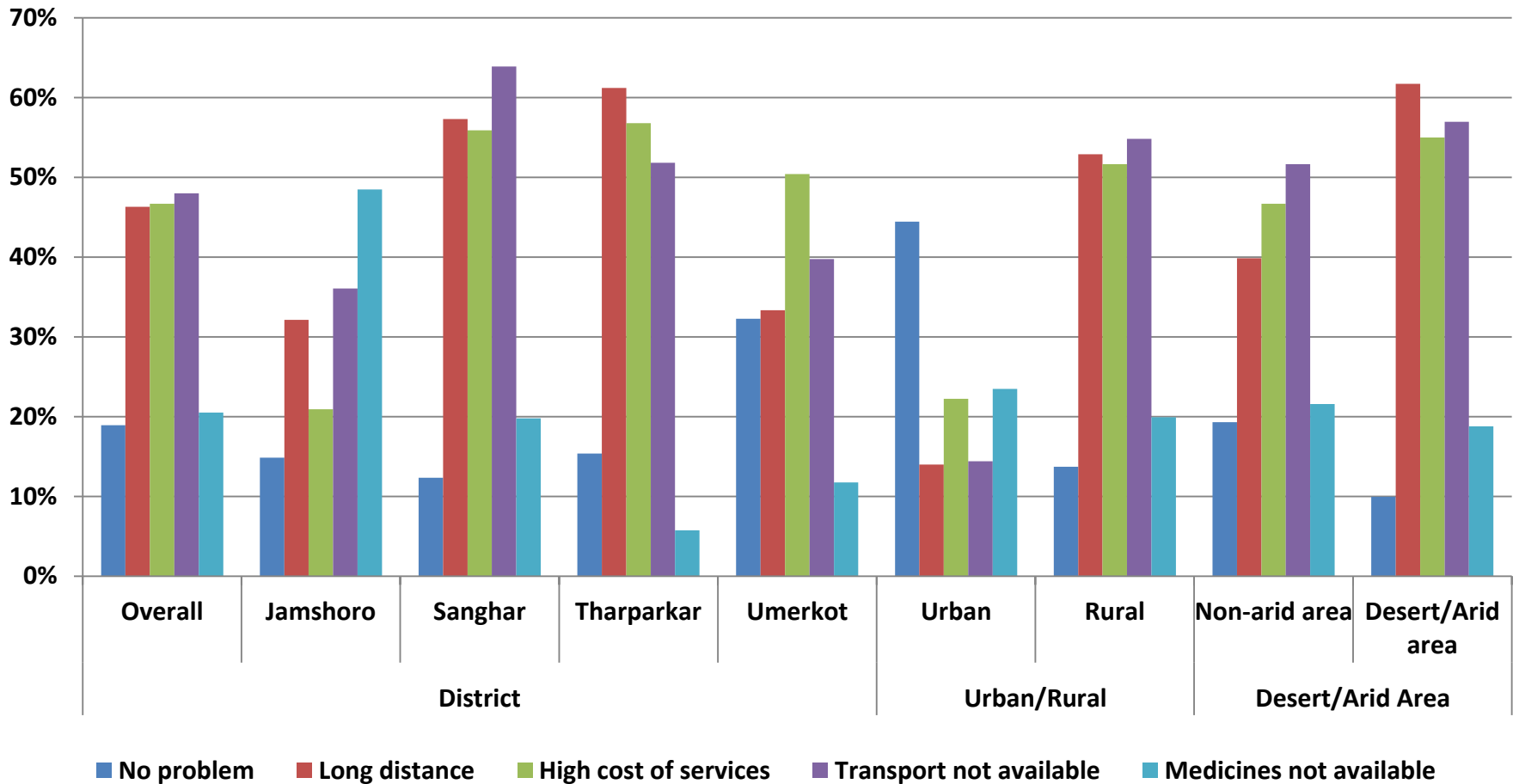
Prevalence of Malnutrition Among PLW



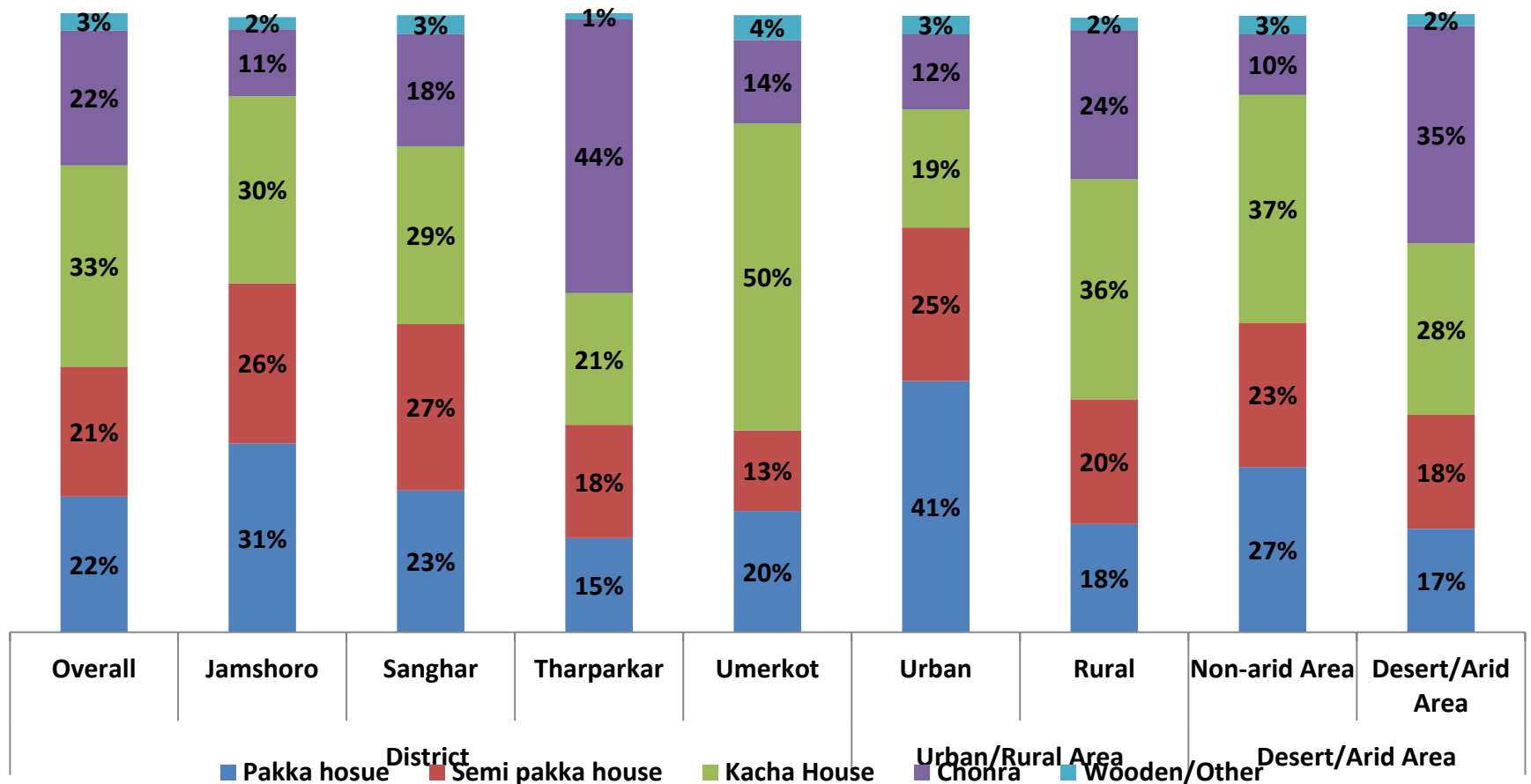
Avg. Distance to Mostly Accessed Health Facilities (KMs)



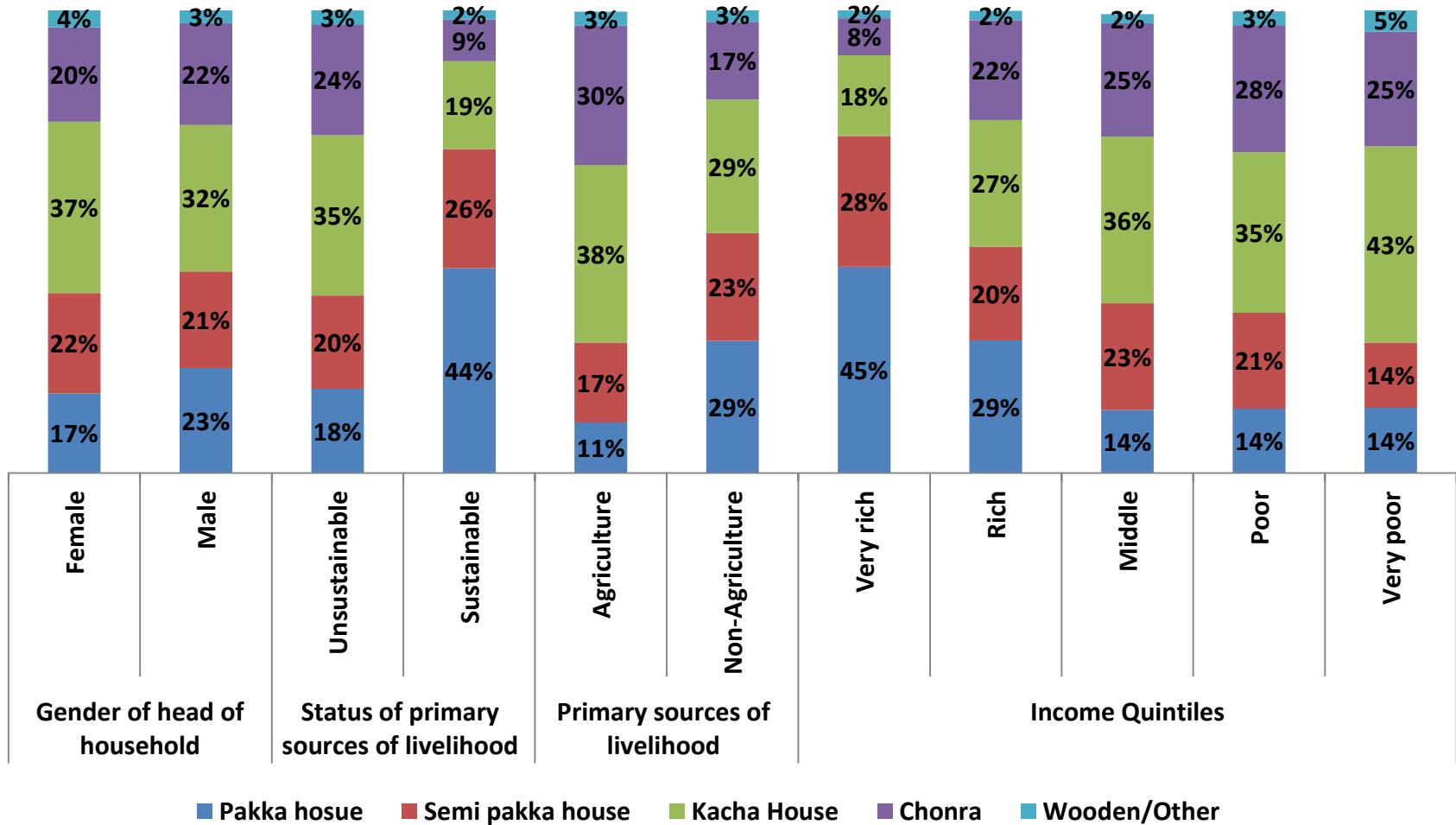
Problems in Accessing Health Care



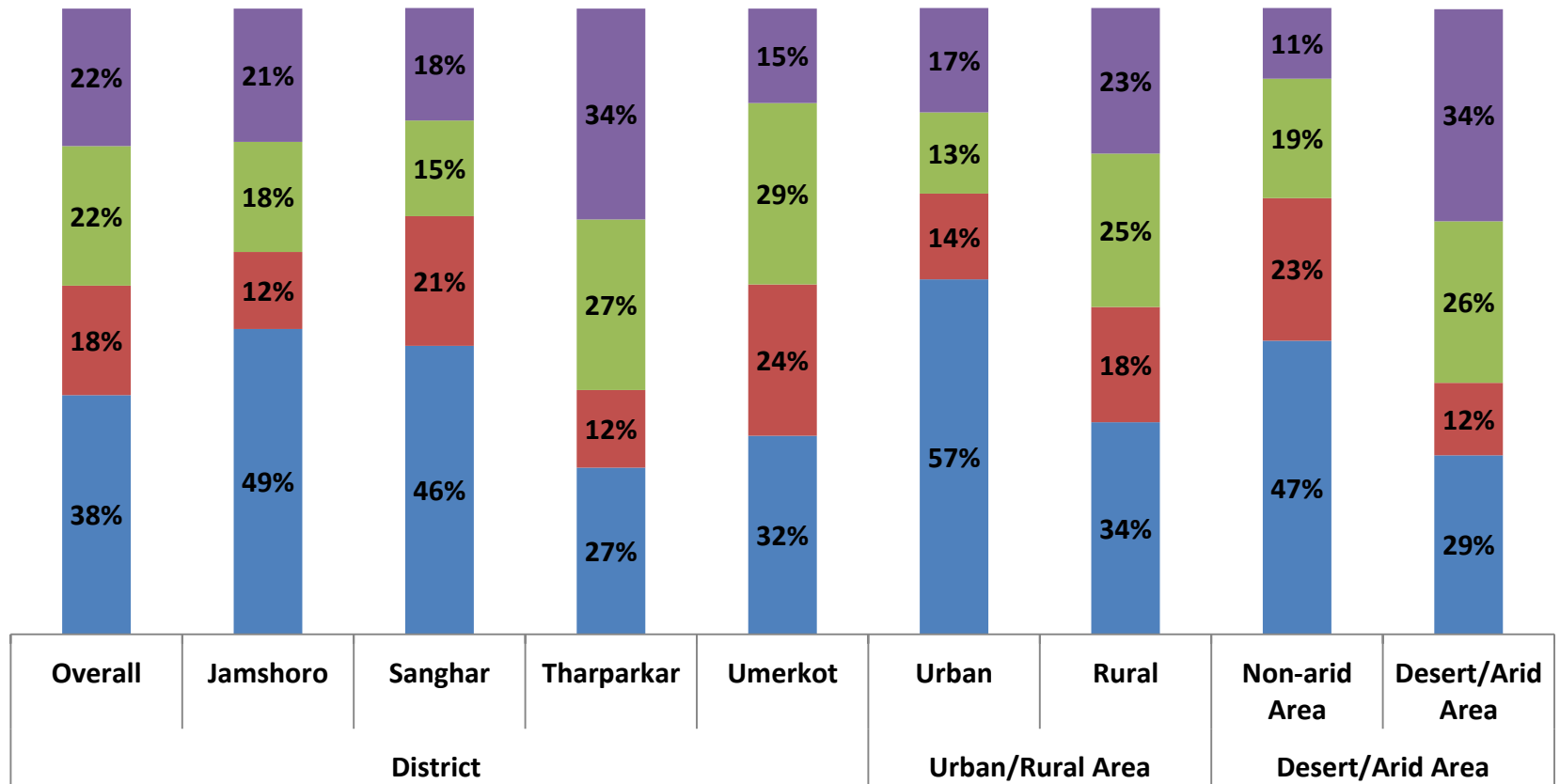
Type of Housing



Type of Housing

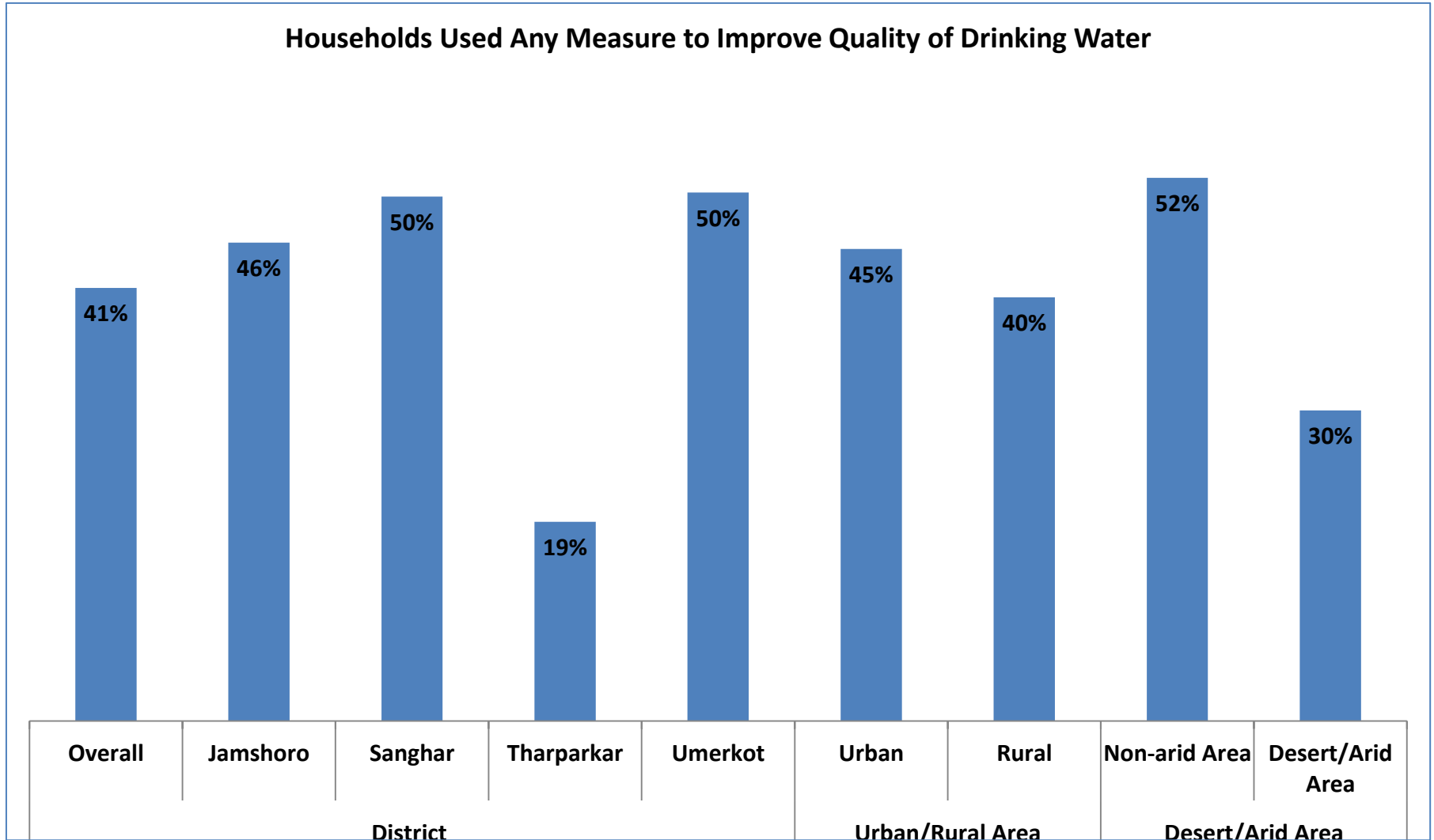


Access to Water

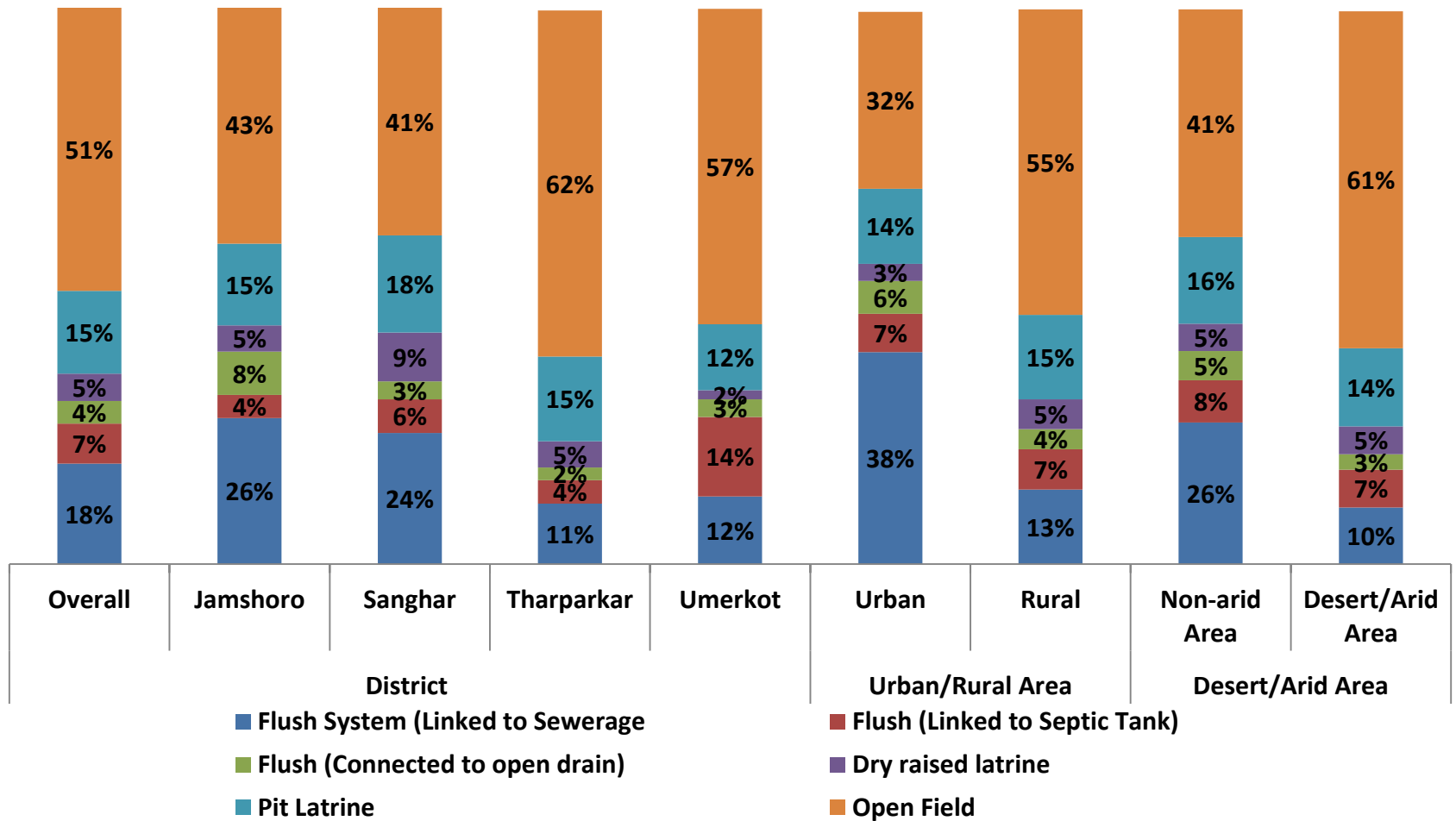


■ In the house/comound
 ■ Less than 10 minutes walk
 ■ 10-30 minutes walk
 ■ More than 30 minutes walk

Households Used Any Measure to Improve Quality of Drinking Water



Type of Toilet



KEY FINDINGS

- Overall , food availability was not found to be a major limiting factor
- Production levels consistent across the 4 districts
- Markets found to be fully functional.
- Poor levels of food consumption and high rates of malnutrition are linked to issues of food access and utilization.
- Households have high reliance on unsustainable livelihood sources
- Low income levels
- Debt accumulation
- Low levels of quality of food consumption
- Poor access to improved water and sanitation

IPC LOCAL PARTNERS

- **Ministry of National Food Security & Research**
- **Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms**
- **Ministry of Health Services and Regulation**
- **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**
- **National Agriculture Research Council**
- **Pakistan Agriculture Research Council**
- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**
- **National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS)**
- **Planning & Development Department-Sindh**
- **Bureau of Statistics-Sindh**
- **Provincial Nutrition Cell-Sindh**
- **Agriculture Extension Department-Sindh**
- **Livestock Department-Sindh**
- **Women Development-Sindh**
- **Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Sindh**
- **Food Department-Sindh**
- **Action Against Hunger (ACF)**
- **Concern Worldwide**
- **Save the Children**
- **TRDP**
- **IFPRI Pakistan**
- **SDPI**
- **SDF**
- **AWKUM**
- **Welthungerhilfe**
- **SAFWCO**
- **Pakistan Food Security Cluster/Working Group**
- **UN Agencies (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA)**
- **ECHO-Financial Support**

THANK YOU

LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT (LFSA) 2017

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE

JAMSHORO		SANGHAR		THARPARKAR		UMERKOT	
Sub-district (Taluka/Tehsil)	Share	Sub-district (Taluka/tehsil)	Share	Sub-district (Taluka/tehsil)	Share	Sub-district (Taluka/tehsil)	Share
Kotri	32%	Jam Nawaz Ali	9%	Chachro	18%	Kunri	23%
Manjhand	19%	Khipro	26%	Dahli	9%	Pithoro	9%
Sehwan	25%	Sanghar	26%	Diplo	18%	Samaro	23%
Thana Bula Khan	24%	Shahdadpur	13%	Islamkot	9%	Umerkot	45%
		Sinjhor	8%	Mithi	27%		
		Tando Adam	17%	Nagarparkar	18%		

		JAMSHORO	SANGHAR	THARPARKAR	UMERKOT	Overall
Urban/Rural	Urban	29%	21%	9%	18%	19%
	Rural	71%	79%	91%	82%	81%
Desert/Arid Area	Non-Arid Area	29%	78%	0%	61%	41%
	Desert/Arid Area	71%	22%	100%	39%	59%
Gender of head of household	Female	18%	19%	11%	8%	14%
	Male	82%	81%	89%	92%	86%

LFSA Sample: 4 districts, 20 sub-districts (Talukas/Tehsils), 89 PSUs (17 urban, 72 rural), 1573 households, 1075 PLW, 1343 children age 6-59 months (681 children age 6-23 months)