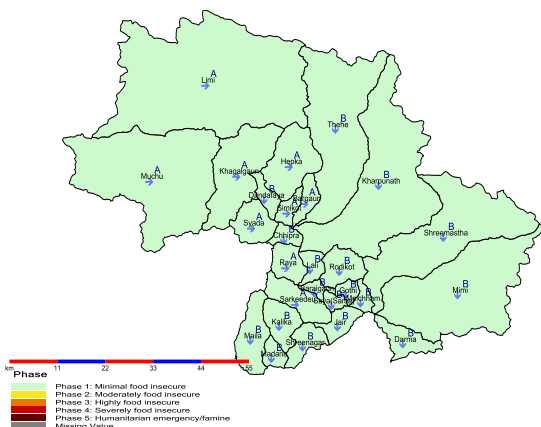


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

| Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4) | Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4) |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| | |
| Total population at risk | 0 |
| Total population in district (2011 census) | 50858(CBS) |

Source: DADO/DFSN/Field Observation/Census 2011, CBS

Phase classification indicators*

| Indicator | VDC Cluster | | |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| | A | B | C |
| Area Outcomes | | | |
| Food Consumption | 2 | 2 | |
| Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting | 3 | 3 | |
| Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies) | 1 | 1 | |
| Availability | | | |
| Production :1 st main crop: (Buckwheat-A, Millet-B)- Harvested | 2 | 1 | |
| 2 nd main crop: (Millet-A,Paddy-B)- Harvested | 1 | 1 | |
| 3 rd main crop: (Wheat- A&B)- Sowing | 1 | 1 | |
| Household food stock | 1 | 1 | |
| Market stock | 1 | 1 | |
| Accessibility | | | |
| Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others) | 1 | 1 | |
| Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts | 1 | 1 | |
| Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises | 1 | 1 | |
| Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey | 1 | 1 | |
| Remittances | 1 | 1 | |
| Utilisation | | | |
| Human disease incidences, and epidemics | 1 | 1 | |
| Water supply for drinking, sanitation | 3 | 3 | |
| Stability | | | |
| Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind | 1 | 1 | |
| Disaster: Earthquake, Fire | 1 | 1 | |
| Out-migration (stress induced) | 1 | 1 | |
| Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade) | 1 | 1 | |
| Overall classification | | | |
| 4 months outlook | ▶ | ▼ | |

* VDCs are clustered based on general similarities in food security. Classification of each indicator is based on agreed thresholds of the reference indicator.

Food security statements

| Current food security situation |
|--|
| <p>The current food security situation is minimally food insecure. 60-80% of households are able to meet the basic food need due to stock from normal winter crop harvest and recently harvested summer crops. Production of main summer crops like millet and paddy is increased by 20% and 4.55% respectively but production of buckwheat is decreased by 20% compared to last year in cluster A & B. Besides this production cash crops, green vegetables and fruits is normal except potato. Production of potato decreased by 33% compared to last year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevalence rate of acute malnutrition is maintained at 10% due to awareness created by different GOs and NGOs, School feeding programme and Child Nutrition Programme. Households have food stock sufficient for >4 months in cluster A and up to 4 months in cluster B. This is because of summer crop harvest and remained stock from winter crop harvest. Also Chinese government has granted 25-50 Kg of food per HH to 4 VDCs of cluster A and 2 VDCs of cluster B. The sell and distribution of NFC food is done in regular basis in DHQ. The VDCs of cluster A have easy access to main market in Chinese border side. The stock of main staples in DHQ and seasonal markets remained normal due to smooth and regular transportation by airlift and surface level. The price of NFC rice is increased by 5% and wheat flour (Maida) by 10% compared to last year. Wage employment opportunities are as per normal situation in cluster A because of tourism, construction of buildings and casual works like pottering of NTFFPs and timber woods. But the opportunities of employment is decreased by 10% in cluster B due to CA election. Income from sell of NTFFPs like Jatamasi, Kutki, Wild garlic, Satawa and Attis is also normal in both clusters. Earning from sell of those NTFFPs is estimated as NPR 15000-20000 per individuals who were involved. Few HHs from cluster A and B were able to make good income by selling of livestock product and honey. Likewise few HHs have good income from sell of cash crops like potato, apple and beans in some VDCs of cluster A & B (i.e surrounding VDCs of DHQ). The flow of remittance is very nominal in both clusters (about NPR 800000). There are no incidences of disease and epidemics recorded. Only 8 VDCs were declared ODF and water supply and sanitation system needs additional support or alternative means to fix. Also no climatic hazard and disasters were occurred and the out-migration trend is normal except few traditional migration to Chinese border side for business purpose. HHs are adopting normal type of coping strategy like sell of cash crops, small business and wage labor in both the clusters. The civil security situation is normal due to peaceful and calm political situation. |

Current food security outlook

| |
|--|
| <p>The overall food security outlook will be deteriorating in cluster B because the current households food stock will be running out and no new harvesting in upcoming cycle. But the outlook in cluster A will remain the same because these VDCs are traditionally food secure and HHs have more food stock than cluster B. The most of the HHs of cluster A VDCs have the trend to keep food stock beforehand before the closure of Chinese border.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to main market i.e. Taklakti in Chinese border will be disrupted due to cold weather (For cluster A and B). Transportation of food commodities to DHQ and seasonal market (Paima) will be affected due to snowfall. So the stock of main staples in DHQ and seasonal market (Paima) is likely to decrease in up-coming cycle. There will be less opportunity of wage employment due to less presence of development activities. Also next monitoring cycle will be lean period for sell and collection of NTFFPs and cash crops. The civil security situation will remain calm and peaceful. |
|--|

Food security classification:

- Phase 1. Minimal Food Insecure – Households with secure food and non-food needs without shifting or changing livelihood strategies. These households are capable of adjusting small scale stresses caused by hazards, disasters, shocks, epidemics and conflicts or violence by means of existing social, natural and economic capital.
 - Phase 2. Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed) – Households meet minimal food with traditional coping, but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.
 - Phase 3. Highly Food Insecure (or Crisis) – Households with food consumption gaps high or above usual acute malnutrition. Or meet minimal food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets - lead to food consumption gaps.
 - Phase 4. Severely Food Insecure (or Emergency) – Households unable to meet food and non-food needs without losing livelihood assets. This induces very high acute malnutrition leading to high morbidity, mortality and shortened life expectancy. Probable high level of violence and movement restriction due to conflict. Some immediate interventions and assistance required.
 - Phase 5. Humanitarian Emergency (or Famine) - Almost all households have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, destitutions, irreversible loss of capital resources and loss of lives are evident. Households of the whole areas are challenged by acute shortage of food and other basic needs - hazards, disasters, epidemics or destruction of infrastructure, disturbances of services. Immediate humanitarian assistance required.
- Outlook:** ▲ improve, ▶ stay the same, ▼ decline

District Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DEO, DPHO, NFC, CCI, INGOS - Helvetas Nepal, CARE Nepal, REDP, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs: WEAFF, SuDECC, Everest Club, MDI Nepal, LDF, NARC, SOSEC, SAHAS Nepal, SEWAK, FEDO, DCF, Civil society & Farmers etc.

This District Food Security Bulletin and other publications relating to food security can be accessed through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System Google group:

<https://sites.google.com/site/nepalfoodsec/home>



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