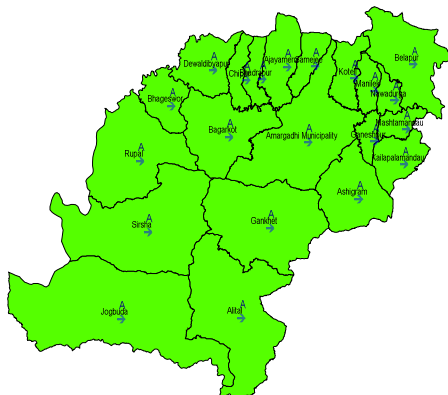


Reporting period: (16 Jul-15 Nov 2013)

Outlook period: (16 Nov-15 Mar 2014)

Estimated number of food insecure population



Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	
Total population in district (2011 census)	

Source: DESN/Field Observation

Food security statements

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59 month)-Wasting	1		
Livelihood Change (Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production: Winter/Summer Crop	1		
First main crop (Wheat)			
Second main crop (.....)			
Third main crop (.....)			
Food stock at household level	1		
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	1		
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1		
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1		
Income through sales: NTFPs, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	1		
Livestock:?			
Income through sales: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1		
Remittances	1		
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1		
Drinking water supply and sanitation	1		
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, thunderbolt, and strong wind	1		
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1		
Out-migration (stress induced)	1		
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1		
Overall classification	1		
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 classification:

- Phase 1. Minimal Food Insecure – Households with **severe** 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

Current food security situation

Daddelthura District is generally food secured during this reporting period. Paddy & Maize crops production increase by 42 % & 33% respectively compare to last year production (Last year-26640 MT, This year -36961 MT). Income through vegetables and cash crops during the review period (around 2000 HHs) (1000 commercial farmer) directly involve in fresh vegetable) where average Income @ NPR 40,000/HH. Yield of major cash crop (soybean) increased from 1000 MT to 1980 MT, due to HHs have food stock for more than 4 months from last harvest of summer crops and other sources. Normal market price of coarse rice compared to last year this cycle. Key findings of the study indicate that food security, income supply, and employment opportunities will be under strain if different development activities ongoing from GOs and INGOs. People are using traditional coping mechanism by selling vegetable, cash crops and doing daily wage work.

Current food security outlook

The overall situation is expected to be remain same in next cycle; Due to timely onset of winter rain production of winter crops (potato, mustsrud, cauli, cabbage, tomato etc) is expected to be normal, HHs may depend on previous stock and market purchase, Food supply in market and transportation trails are expected to be regular. Continue support of Government and development agencies (main season for onset of government run projects and works)so, wage opportunities will be normal.

Distrcat Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, WDO, DPHO, CCI, INGOs - Helvetas Nepal, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs: WFAF, SuDECC, Everest Club, MDI Nepal, LDF, NARC, SOSEC, SAHAS Nepal, SEWAK, FEDO, DCF, Civil society & Farmers etc. (differ based on district situation)

This District Food Security **Network** 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/nefoodsec/home>



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