

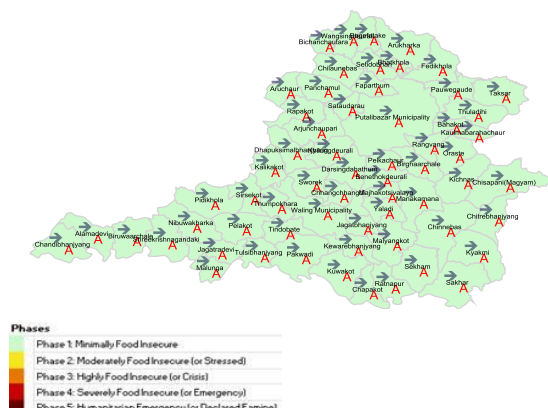
District Food Security Network Bulletin

Issue: 6

Reporting period: Shrawan-Kartik 2070 (Mid July-Mid Nov'13)

Outlook period: Mangsir-Phalgun 2070 (Mid Nov'13-Mid Mar'14)

Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	1	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop- Maize (Harvested)	1	1	
2 nd main crop-Paddy (Harvesting)	1	1	
3 rd main crop-Millet (Harvesting)	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	1	1	
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	1	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 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

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	57,8296 (20%)
Total population in district (2011 census)	289,148

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation
<p>The overall Food Security situation is normal. All 60 VDCs and 2 municipalities of the district are in minimally food insecure phase in this cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maize, paddy and millet are the main summer crop of the district. Maize had already harvested, paddy and millet are harvesting and the production is normal. The food stock is sufficient for 4-6 month from their production and income. Income from cash crop like vegetables, Zinger, maize seed and animal products and their sale was good (69 Crore 53 Lakh) with high price as compared to baseline. Employment opportunities from some agriculture & construction works are reportedly available. There was sufficient food stock in the market to fulfill the demand and the price of main staples were also normal (increased by 9.55 percent) as compared to last year. Estimated inflow of remittance is increased by 20% (Rs 2.Arab 88 Crore) as compared to last cycle due to major festivals in the cycle. The rate of malnutrition is 0.14% and wasting is 0.12% in the cycle. There was no significant natural disaster causing food loss and civil security was normal during this cycle. People using the traditional coping strategy.
Current food security outlook
<p>The food security situation of the Cluster will remain the same as Minimally Food Insecure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH food stock will be sufficient for more than 4 months from the stock of previous harvest and good purchase capacity. Cash (orange/vegetable) and livestock products sell will be continued. Similarly income from remittance and employment opportunity will also be available from agriculture operation, private and development activities. price of main staples in key markets may remain stable due to good road access and availability of food from harvested crop. Market stock is sufficient. Civil security will be normal due to completion of Constitutional election. People their traditional coping mechanism as wage, sell of cash crops, out migration.