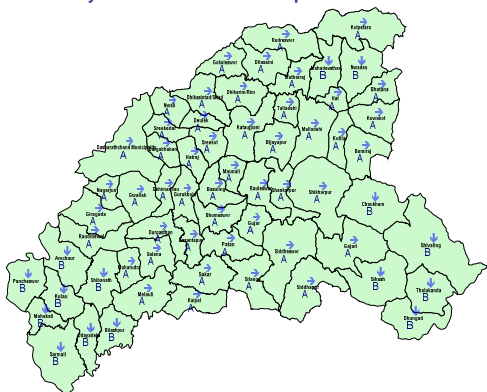


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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)	250,898

Source-DFS/Field Observation

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1	1	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59 month)-Wasting	1	1	
Livelihood Change (Coping strategies)	1	1	
Availability			
Production:Winter Crop			
First main crop (Wheat_ Growing)	1	1	
Second main crop (NA)			
Third main crop (NA)			
Food stock at household level	1	2	
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	1	1	
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1	1	
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	
Income through sales: NTFPs, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	1	1	
Livestock:?			
Income through sales: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	
Remittances	1	1	
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	
Drinking water supply and sanitation	1	1	
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, thunderbolt, 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 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 or conflicts or movement restriction due to conflict. Some immediate interventions and assistance required.
- 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 security statements

Current food security situation

Although Baitadi district is minimally food insecure during this reporting period then also it was moderately food insecure during Jul.-Aug. months. Out of 62 VDCs and 1 Municipality of Baitadi district all 48 VDCs of cluster A and 15 VDCs of cluster B are minimal food insecure. Production of summer crops maize and paddy was normal which increased HHs food stock for more than four months whereas in cluster B most HHs food stock is sufficient for 3-4 months due to marginal cultivated land. Key markets have sufficient food stock due to frequent access of transportation. Market price of rice was increased by 6.25% compared to last year. This was good period for remittance inflow as people were in migrating for celebrating festivals_Dashain, tihar, harvesting summer crops and CA election. Wage employment opportunities were there as different development works were run by GOs, I/NGOs. People are using traditional livelihood strategies for living by doing wage labor, selling vegetables, honey etc. Water supply and sanitation systems were operational as no any obstruction due to extreme climate and availability of water was sufficient during this period. No any significant natural disaster and diseases has occurred whereas security situation was generally peaceful.

Current food security outlook

- The overall situation is expected to deteriorate in next cycle as there will be no new crop harvestment and HHs will have to rely on limited food stock. Key markets will have sufficient food stock to meet the demand as roads will not be blocked. Market price of rice will be in increasing trend.
- The situation in Cluster A will remain similar as the summer crops production was normal and most HHs have balance food stock for more than 4 months. Moreover these VDCs are road head touched and there are good opportunities of wage employment.
- Situation in Cluster B will deteriorate due to no new crop harvestment in upcoming cycle, HHs food stock will be depleting, market price will be in increasing trend and people will probably cope by deteriorate mood of coping mechanisms

District Food Security Network affiliated members: CDO, LDO, DADO, DLSO, DFO, DHO, DEO, DPO, FNCCI, NGO Federation, NRCS, DSCO, WCDO, Irrigation office and WFP. (Presenties- CDO, LDO, DADO, DLSO, DHO, DFO, DPO, NGO Fed., NRCS, WCDO and WFP.)

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/nfsms/home>



This product is funded by the European Union
The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.