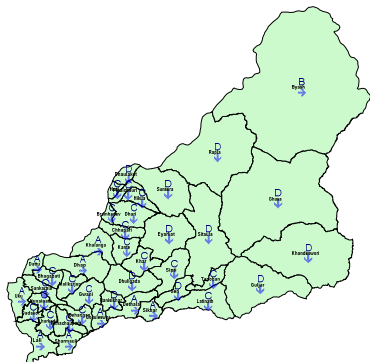


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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) | 133,274 |

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 | 1 |
| Acute child malnutrition (6-59 month)-Wasting | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Livelihood Change (and ? Coping strategies) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Availability | | | |
| Production: Winter Crop | | | |
| First main crop (Wheat_Growing) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Second main crop (Barley_Growing) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Third main crop (NA) | — | — | — |
| Food stock at household level | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Accessibility | | | |
| Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Income through sales: NTFPs, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Livestock:? | | | |
| Income through sales: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Remittances | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Utilisation | | | |
| Human disease incidences, and epidemics | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Drinking water supply and sanitation | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stability | | | |
| Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, thunderbolt, and strong wind | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Disaster: Earthquake, Fire | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Out-migration (stress induced) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade) | 1 | 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

Although Darchula district is minimally food insecure during this reporting period then also it was moderately food insecure during Jul.-Aug. months. Out of 41 VDCs, 10 VDCs of cluster A, 20 VDCs of cluster B and 11 VDCs of cluster C are minimal food insecure. HHs food stock in cluster A and B is sufficient for more than four months due to harvest of normal summer crops whereas in cluster C it's sufficient for 3 months due to marginal land availability. Market price of rice is increased by 6.25% than last year. Main food staples in key markets are sufficient and supply is continuous. Open access to India plays vital role in supporting most of HHs of Darchula district in cluster A and B for wage employment whereas GOs/INGOs created wage employment opportunities through different development activities in whole district. This was good time for remittance inflow whereas people were immigrated for celebration of festival_Dashain, tihar, summer crop harvest and CA election. People are also internally migrating from Byash VDC to Khalanga DHQ. Sale of vegetable, pulse, livestock, livestock products was regular moreover cash income from sale of NTFP-Yarshagumba was Rs.1 arab 28 cor. for 6,230 HHs involved of 20 VDCs @ Rs. 40,000-Rs.50,000 per hh and revenue collected was Rs.79,69,005 till Mangshir.'070. No any significant natural disaster and cases of diseases occurred and the security situation is generally peaceful. So combining and analyzing all the indicators of food security, Darchula district is identified as minimally food insecure and comes under food security phase one.

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 and C will remain similar as the summer crop production was normal and most HHs have balance food stock for more than 4 months whereas in cluster C income from sale of NTFP_yarsha will increase purchasing capacity of people and moreover availability of food in market will be sufficient. Situation in Cluster B will deteriorate due to no new crop harvestment in upcoming cycle, HHs food stock will be depleting and market price of rice will be in increasing trend.

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 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: CDO, LDO, DADO, DHO, WDO, DLSO, DFO, DDC communication officer, Irrigation Office, RVWRMP, DLGSP, REDP, FNCCI, Care Nepal and WFP. (Present: CDO, LDO, DADO, DLSO, DFO, DHO, DEO, DPO, WCDO, DIO, FNCCI, NGO Fed., Press Fed. 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/nfsec/home>



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