Manang

District Food Security Network Bulletin
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नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली
Nepal Khadhyo Surakshya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP)
Nepal Food Security Monitoring System

Food Security Phase Classification Map

Outlook
- Will Improve
- Will remain same
- Will deteriorate
- Missing Value

Phase
- Phase 1: Minimal food insecure
- Phase 2: Moderately food insecure
- Phase 3: Highly food insecure
- Phase 4: Severely food insecure
- Phase 5: Humanitarian emergency/famine
- Missing Value
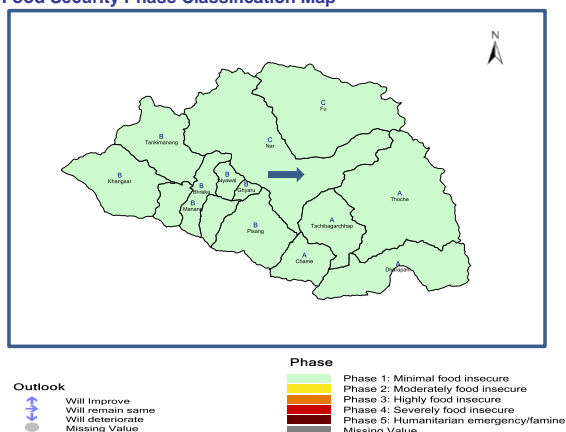
Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	
Total population in district (2011 census)	6,538

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Phase classification indicators*

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

Current food security situation

The district (Cluster A: 4 VDCs, B:7, and C:2) is in Minimal Food Security Situation in this monitoring period. The production of major crop maize, wheat, buckwheat, and karu is found to be good. Production of buckwheat is increased by 2% in this year compared to last year. Production of Potato is increased by 5% compared to last year. Since Lamjung –Chame road is functional. Potato has been the source of cash income. Household level food stock was found sufficient for about 4 months for more than 70% hhs. Market stock was sufficient (3 months) to meet the demand of the people. Besides, NFC rice was sufficient. 155.3 MT of rice has been supplied and 0.67 MT of rice was in stock. Price of rice (Jeera Masinu) has been increased by 12.5% compared to last year but it is affordable to the people of this district. There was sufficient income from the Yarshagumba. 124 Kg of Yarshagumba was sold and the price was Rs. 2.5 million from the district. There was 5954 tourist flow in the district from July to November which had been the main source of income. As reported by ACAP, there are at least 210 hotels in the district. The income of a hotel is around Rs. 7 lakh to 20 lakh in this tourist season. There was no significant income from apple in the district. There was Rs. 8 lakh income through livestock and livestock product in this monitoring period. The malnutrition rate is almost nil in the district. There was no occurrence of epidemic and climatic hazards. The water and sanitation situation is good in the district. 98% people have access to drinking water and 55% people have access to toilet.

The security situation was normal during this monitoring period.

Current food security outlook

The food security situation is likely to remain same (mimimal food insecure) in the next cycle. Current household food stock is sufficient for more than 3 months. NFC has 0.67 MT of rice in stock and 350 MT of rice is in plan to transport. HHs will adopt traditional coping mechanism such as consumption of food kept in stock(own production and imported). Due to functional road, there will be sufficient food available in the markets. People will be out of the district for most of the time and they will bring back foods when they return from February. There will be no climatic hazards and spread of epidemic diseases. Civil security situation is expected to be normal.

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

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