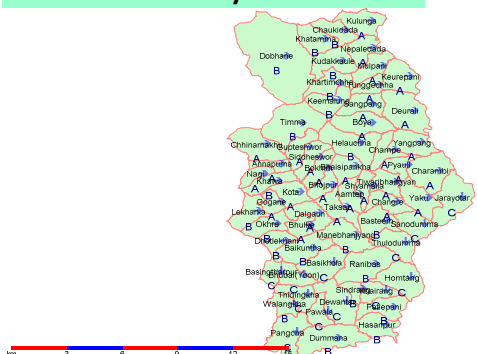


## Phase 1. Minimally Food Insecure



### Estimated number of food insecure population

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
<b>Total population at risk</b>	
<b>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	<b>182,459</b>

Source:DFSN/Field Observation

### Phase classification indicators\*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
<b>Area Outcomes</b>			
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1	1	1
Acute child malnutrition (6-59 month)-Wasting	1	1	1
Livelihood Change ( Coping strategies)	1	1	1
<b>Availability</b>			
Production:Summer Crop First main crop (Maize)	1	1	1
Second main crop ( Paddy )	1	1	1
Third main crop ( Millet )	1	1	1
Food stock at household level	1	1	1
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	1	1	1
<b>Accessibility</b>			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	2	2	2
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
<b>Utilisation</b>			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	1
Drinking water supply and sanitation	1	1	1
<b>Stability</b>			
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
<b>Overall classification</b>	1	1	1
<b>4 months outlook</b>	▶	▶	▼

\* 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
<b>The overall food security situation of the district is minimally food insecure</b>
* >80 % people are able to access and consume food without shifting their traditional livelihood strategies.
*Decrease income of <1% (NPR 164.4 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, egg) and NPR 44 million from sale of cash crops (cardamom, tomato, potato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger etc) in 25 VDCs of (cluster A).
*Similarly, decrease income of <1% (NPR 80.2 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs etc) and (NPR 160 million ) from sale of cash crops (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger and cardamom, etc.); in 30 VDCs (cluster B).
*Similarly, decrease income of <1% NPR 20.7 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs etc) from sale of cash crops (1.5 million) in 12VDCs ( cluster C).
*Sufficient food stock for > 4 months at HH level in cluster (AB) and >3 months in cluster (C) due to previous stock of maize and production of paddy increasing by 3.20% and millet 1% compare to last year.
*Market price (coarse rice gone up from NPR 35-45) has increased by 10-20 % compared to last year.
*Estimated, 70.04% HH have safe drinking water supply by more than 15liter/capita/day including 47.06% have sanitation facilities over the cluster/district.
*Sufficient market stocks in all marked due to operation of Bridge in Arun river and end of monsoon.
*Regular operation of district road due to district connection with main markets and end of rainy season.
*Regular received remittance Rs.850 million with increasing 10-20% compare to last year.
*DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of wasting by <0.01%
*There are no significant disasters and disease outbreak reported and situation of nutrition and civil security remained normal during the cycle.
*NFC has 525 quintal stocks and delivered 675 quintal which is sufficient for more than four months.

### Current food security outlook

**Cluster (AB-55 VDCs) expected to be remained same as minimally food insecure and cluster (C- 21 VDCs) will be moderately food insecure.**

# Cluster A and B It is anticipated that the food security situation will be probably minimally food insecure due to previous stocks of maize, paddy, millet and food stocks ( food stocks which was bought from field.) Regular income from: sell of livestock productions, remittance, sale of NTFPs, cash crop and employment opportunities in agriculture activities and development activities. Market price will be increase due to poor road condition road condition will be poor due to rainy season.

# Cluster C It is anticipated that the food security situation will be probably moderately food insecure due to getting low of previous stocks of paddy, millet and maize. This period is lean period, no cash crop and no employment opportunities on cash/food immediately. Regular income from: remittance, employment opportunities in agriculture activities and development activities. But it will low volum and does not play major roles for food security.

# Market price will be increase due to poor transportation and road condition will be poor due to rainy season. Additionally, water supply system and sanitation facilities are predicted to be operational including normal situation of human diseases and climatic hazards during the cycle.

### 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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DPHO, NFC, CCI, INGOs - WFP, NGO Federation, Civil society, , SSMP, LILI, CIPRED Nepal,Himali Club & Balsewa Samaj etc.

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/nepalfoodsec/home>

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