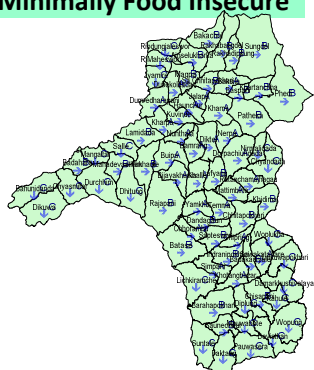


Phase 1. Minimally Food Insecure



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)	206,312

Source: DFSN/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	1	1	1
Livelihood Change (Coping strategies)	1	1	1
Availability			
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
Accessibility			
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
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	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 overall food security situation of the district is minimally food insecure
* >80 % people are able to access and consume food without shifting their traditional livelihood strategies.
*Increase income of 2.75% (NPR 1386million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, egg) and NPR 7 million from sale of cash crops (cardamom, tomato, potato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger etc) in 25 VDCs of (cluster A).
*Similarly, increase income of 2.75% (NPR 1069 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs etc) and (NPR 231.4 million) from sale of cash crops (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger and cardamom, etc.); in 30 VDCs (cluster B).
*Similarly, increase income of 2.75% NPR 1014 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs etc) and wage employment in agriculture and developments activities (1276 persons) in 21 VDCs (cluster C).
*Sufficient food stock for > 4 months at HH level in all cluster (ABC) due to previous stock of maize and production of paddy increasing by 7% and millet 3% compare to last year.
*Market price (coarse rice NPR 50-60) has increased by 10-20 % compared to last year.
*Estimated, 84% HH have safe drinking water supply by more than 15liter/capita/day including 50% have sanitation facilities over the cluster/district.
*Sufficient market stocks in all marked due to operation of Belly Bridge in Sunkoshi and Dudhkoshi.
*Regular operation of district road due to district connection with main markets and end of rainy season.
*Regular received remittance Rs.1200 million with increasing 10-20% compare to last year.
*Sufficient employment in development activates: 1276 persons in DRSP/ Rs 618860, 11445 persons in LILI/ Rs 300 lakhas and 1680 persons in DADO/ Rs 30 lakhas.
*NFC has 685 quintal stocks and delivered 678 quintal which is sufficient for more than four months.
*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.

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 paddy, millet and food stocks (food stocks which was bought from field with reasonable price from remittance). 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 increase due to ferry removed from Sunkoshi and Dudhakoshi, and 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: sell of livestock productions, remittance, employment opportunities in agriculture activities and development activities. But it does not play major roles for food security.
Market price will be increase due to ferry removed from Sunkoshi and Dudhakoshi, 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 - 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, Himal 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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