## **District Food Security Network Bulletin**

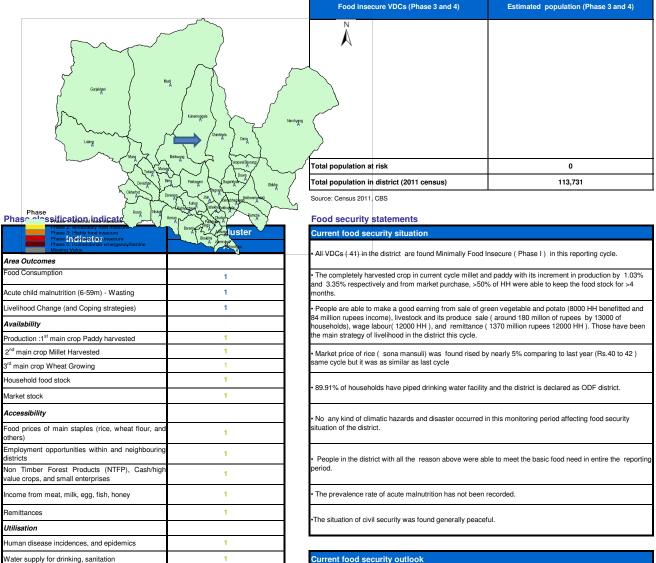


नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली

Reporting period: Mansir - Falgun 2070 (16 Nov 2013-15 March 2014) Outlook period: Chaitra '70 - Asar 2071 (16 Mar 2014- 15 July,2014)

### **Food Security Phase Classification Map**

# Estimated number of food insecure



## Current food security outlook

The food security situation is expected to remain same as minimally food insecure in the next cycle

- Household food stock will be sufficient for >4 months because the winter crop wheat will be harvested and rice could be purchased from markets due to good purchasing capacity.

  Market food stock will be sufficient for 1-2 months due to well functioning of markets due to functional road
- employment opportunities will be available from agricultural and development activities as well within the

- Market price of food commodities will be normal as previous cycle.
- Income from remittance, Pension, Sale of vegetables, and livestock product will be continue to support eople's earning.
- Situation of out-migration, diseases and acute malnutrition will remain normal and security situation is xpected to remain calm during the cycle.

Overall classification

4 months outlook

Stability

Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spel

Civil security (social violance, and bandh/blockade)

nowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind Disaster: Earthquake, Fire

Out-migration (stress induced)

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 hocks, 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

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 ife 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: DAO, DDC, DADO(secretary), DHO, DFO, DLSO, DSCO, WDO, DDWSDO, CSIDC, FNCCI, NRCS, Fecolun, NGO Fed., leaders farmers-2, ADB, FNJ and WFP.

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VDCs are clustered based on general similarities in food security. Classification of each indicator is based on agreed