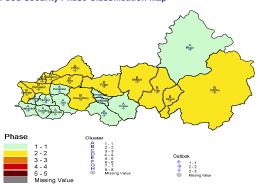
# **District Food Security Network Bulletin**

Reporting period: Nov 16, 2013 - Mar 15 2014

**Food Security Phase Classification Map** 



### Phase classification indicators

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

<sup>\*</sup> VDCs are clustered based on general similarities in food security. Classification of each indicator is based on agreed

## Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	0
Total population in district (2011 census)	

Outlook period: Mar 16 - Jul 15 2014

बेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली

Source: DADO/DFSN/Field Observation/Census 2011, CBS

### Food security statements

ı	Current food security situation
F	• 12 VDCs in cluster are in minimal food insecure and 12 VDCs in Clulster B are in moderately food insecure

Remaining stock from summer crops, sale of (meat & milk 70.27 Million), cash crops (12 million) and NTFPs (12 million), market stock and access, are the main reason for making th VDCs (12/12) Minimally and Moderately Food

2500 employment opportunities from DDC regular programs in VDCs, LAPA in 5 VDCs, RCIW in 8 VDCs, CIP in 3 VDCs (9 million NPR investment), RAP3 in 4 VDCs and other regular development works from GOs and NGOs.

HH food stock for 2-3 months. Unfavorable situation in the food transprotation for traders

Distribution of 390.58 mt rice from NFC.

• 10 to 5% fall in market stock because of blocked in surface and air transportation for 2-3 months due to heavy snow fall owever price remained unchanged.

Remitance inflow in the district in the 2nd Trimester is NPR 3.75 million from 88 persons

215,920 revenues collected from permission provided to collect 22866 kgs of NTFPs like Jatamasi, somlata, sungadawal, Kaladana, Pakhanbed, katuki, atish, chirito, Bojho, kakadsingi, Bishjara etc.) Additionally, occurrance of normal situation of diseases outbreaks, security situation and natural disaster.

Current food security outlook



Food security situation expected to be same in both of the Cluster "A" and "B" which include 12 VDCs each. HH food stock for 4 months, expected adequate market stock, in local market and export are main factors for

expecting the cluster A to keep in same phase. Where as all 12 VDCs in the cluster B will have food stock for 2-3

Season harvesting winter crops like wheat and barley in almost all VDCs and expected normal yield.

Favorable weather, regular functioning in transportation will increase the market and HH stock of food items, Food price is also expected to be normal. NFC stock - 119.12 mt.

The security situation of entire district will be anticipated to be normal

Some 4000 House Holds 40% of total HHs will be envolved in collection of NTFPs like yarchagunbu, Ghuchchi • 268.3 MT of food stock has hyau etc. een notices in 4 market center of the district, enough for next Trimester as stock has been adding up due to

inctionable transprotation means to the district

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 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, NFC, DWDO, INGOs - UMN Nepal, GN, CEAD, INF, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs: MCDC, SAPROS, HURENDEC, RCDC, PSC,

PACE NEPAL, SAHAS Nepal, KIDARC, LAPA, RAP etc. This District Food Security Bulletin and other publications relating to food security can be accessed through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System Google group:

