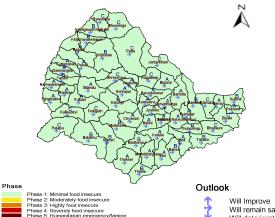
Okhaldhunga

District Food Security Network Bulletin

Issue: 10

Reporting period: 16 Nov - 15 March 2014 Outlook period: 16 March -15 July 2014

Food Security Phase Classification Map



Will Improve Will remain same Will deteriorate

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	Α	В	С
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 :1 st main crop	1	1	1
2 nd main crop	1	1	1
3 rd main crop	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)	1	1	1
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	•	•	

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)		
otal population at risk	0		
otal population in district (2011 census)	1,47,984 (Households: 32,466)		

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

Estimated number of food insecure

Food security statements

Current food security situation

0% households are able to meet their dietary basic food needs. Acute malnutrition of (6- 59) months children is 0.085

All VDCs in all clusters are 'Minimally Food Insecure' in the reporting cycle.

Key reasons for Minimally Food Insecure in all clusters in the cycle are; more than 50 percent households have foo tocks sufficient for more than four months; largely due to main crops Paddy and Millet are harvested within the eriod with increased productivity compared than last year. However cluster 'C' have marginal cultivating area of addy and Millet.

VDCs of all clusters (cluster 'A' relatively better than 'B' and 'C') have access to markets and also reported good come from wage employment in construction and agricultural activities as well as from sell of cash crops and Non Timber Forest Products- NTFPs (e.g. winter vegetables, Chilly, Citrus fruits, Tomato, Chiraito, Satuwa, Lokta, Argali As estimated by DFSN, all together approximately 657,463 million NPR getting incomes through cash crops/NTFPs and livestock products. Remittance worth NPR 448 million has siphoned during the reporting period.

No significant number of cases with high incidence and epidemic is reported in any cluster. No occurrence of climatic hazards. Normal situation observed.

No occurrence of natural disaster. Normal situation observed in all clusters Normal situation of out- migration reported.

Stabilized market / services and regular transportation and peaceful situation are observed in the period.

Current food security outlook

Food security situation is anticipated to remain stable in all VDCs in all clusters largely on the grounds of l ood stock will remain four month due to previous stock and they have access to markets with stable price ounds of hou

Their will continue income from cash crops/ NTFPs and livestock and livestock product.

Wage opportunities continue in agriculture, construction and development activities.

Remittance inflow will in normal trend.

Even though rainy season will start affects smooth road transportation facility due to Belly Bridge will not in function wer Sunkoshi; market will function smoothly with adequate stocks of food staples and affordable price. Food supply vill also be supported by Nepal Food Corporation, which has a target to supply 150 mt rice. Normal and peaceful situation will expect.

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

ood 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 thocks, 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 onsumption 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 if 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. puseholds 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,

improve, stay the same, decline

District Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DEO, DPHO, NFC, CCI, INGOs - Helvetas Neoal, CARE Neoal, REDP, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs: WEAF, SuDECC, Everest Club, MDI Nepal, LDF, NARC, SOSEC, SAHAS Nepal, SEWAK, FEDO, DCF, Civil society & Farmers 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: