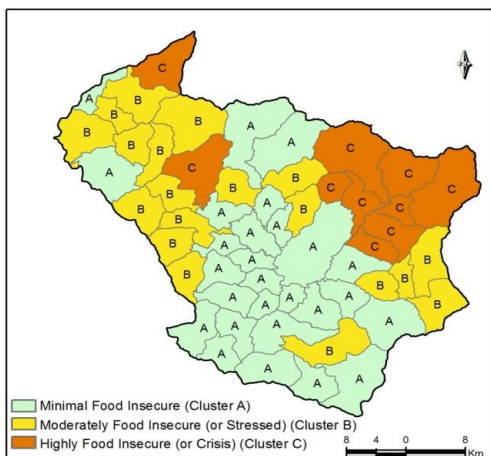


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3)	Estimated population (Phase 3)
Dwari (1-9)	2,480
Bhawani (1-9)	2,100
Kalika (1-9)	2,400
Toli (1-9)	3,345
Naumule (1-9)	1,700
Chauratha (1-9)	2,400
Salleri (1-9)	3,600
Baluwatar (1-9)	3,400
Chamunda (1-9)	6,145
Pipalkot (1-9)	2,700
Total population at risk	30,270
Total population in district (2011 census)	261,770

Source: DADO/DFSN/Field Observation

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Availability			
Winter Crop:			
Wheat (harvested)	1	2	4
Summer Crops:			
1 st main crop: Maize (Growing)	1	1	1
2 nd main crop: Paddy (Planting)	1	1	1
3 rd main crop: Millet (Growing)	1	1	1
Household food stock	1	2	3
Market stock	1	1	3
Accessibility			
Food prices	2	2	3
Employment	1	2	3
Non Timber Forest Products	1	2	3
Natural disasters	1	2	3
Civil unrest	1	1	1
Migration trends	1	2	3
Coping strategies	1	2	3
Utilisation			
Acute malnutrition	3	3	3
Disease	1	1	1
Overall classification	1	2	3
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

* Ten VDCs in Cluster C (*Kalika, Dwari, Baluwatar, Salleri, Toli, Naumule, Chauratha, Bhawani, Chamunda, and Pipalkot*) are classified as Phase 3 highly food insecure (or crisis). This is a condition whereby food consumption gaps are higher than normal and households can meet minimal food needs with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets. Roughly 30,270 people (6,300 households) are affected.

* The deterioration in food security in Cluster C is due to the impact of weather events like hailstorms and strong wind, which damaged wheat production by about 80 percent; furthermore, the income from the sale of vegetables, NTFPs like xanthoxylum (*Timur*), and other cash crops decreased by 40-60 percent. Production of maize had also decreased by about 70 percent in 2012/13 in these areas.

* An additional 19 VDCs in Cluster B are classified as Phase 2 moderately food insecure (or stressed). This is a condition whereby households meet minimal food with traditional coping, but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.

* In Cluster C, more than 30 percent of households have food stocks sufficient for less than one month; in Cluster B more than 50 percent of household have food stock sufficient for 1-2 months only.

* Food stock in markets is decreasing and prices are going up, e.g., the price of coarse rice has increased by 20-25 percent.

* Wage employment opportunities are limited in the district headquarters and surrounding VDCs only. With the phase out of WFP's Livelihoods and Assets Creation programme, some 4,600 households in Cluster C have lost employment opportunities.

* People in Cluster C are coping by reducing the size of, or skipping meals, selling assets (utensils, jewellery, oxen), heavy borrowing, and out-migration (the rate has increased by 20-40%).

Current food security outlook

* The food security situation is expected to improve with the harvesting of maize from September. Income from vegetables, potato, cash crops, and livestock products will also contribute to an improved food security situation.

* With major festivals approaching, closer seasonal in-migrants are expected to bring hand-carry remittances that will improve household purchasing power and market access; market function is expected to improve with the end of the monsoon.

* Wage opportunities are expected to improve with resumption of development activities after the end of the monsoon.

* WFP, through the Livelihoods and Assets Creation programme, will provide 238.22 mt of food assistance to 1,767 households during July-October 2013.

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, desituations, 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

Outlook: improve, stay the same, decline

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

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<http://groups.google.com/group/NeKSAP?hl=en>



This product is funded by the European Union
The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.