

District Food Security Network Bulletin

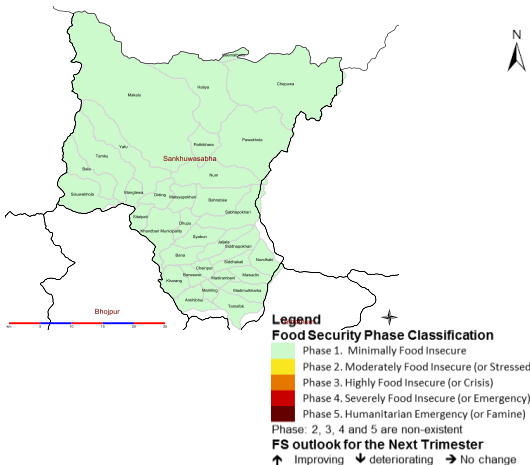
Issue: 15

Date FS network/DFSN meeting: 26/03/ 2015 (12 Chaitra 2071)

Reporting period: Mangsir - Falgun (mid Nov 2014 - mid Mar 2015)

Outlook period: Chaitra 2071 - Ashadh 2072 (mid Mar - mid Jul 2015)

Food Security Phase Classification Map



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)	158742 (Male 75725, and Female 83517.)

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster	
	A	B
Area Outcomes		
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1	1
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1
Availability		
Production:		
1 st main crop- Paddy- Harvested (A & B)	1	1
2 nd main crop- Millet- Harvested (A & B)	1	1
3 rd main crop- Maize- planting (A & B)	1	1
Household food stock	1	1
Market stock	1	2
Accessibility		
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1	2
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1	1
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1
Remittances	1	1
Utilisation		
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1
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 violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1
Overall classification	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: Chaitra- Asadha (mid-March to mid-July 2014)
As per DFSN meeting, the district is Minimally Food Insecure and more than 80% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Minimal food Insecure is attributed to the previous food stock, access to market purchases, harvesting of Paddy, Maize, good income from wage opportunities in construction and agriculture activities as well as sell of cash crops/NTFPs (vegetables, potato). Market price of main commodities (rice, wheat flour) has increased by 8-12% compared to the base year over the district. However, price is stable compared to the last cycle but increased marginally compared to the price of this season last year. This district earned high income from the sale of NTFP like cardamom (value Nrs. 80,000 to Nrs. 90,000 per 40kg), Chiraito, Allo, Rudrakchha and citrus fruits. approximately NPR 1.78 Arab income generated from selling cash crops, NTFPs (Citrus fruits - Orange, ginger, chili, cardamom, Rudraksha, Chiraito, and Timber). The Market stock was found to be sufficient as regular supply as well as NFC had its stock (205Qtl.) distributed. Remittance was the second major source of income that contributes to an average of Nrs.500000000.00 to support for food security as 7 people out of 10HHs being out-migrant for working purpose in abroad countries. On the part of utilisation, water supply system being well facilitated however lack of proper management, sanitation had been a problem. Above all, coping was found to be traditional and optimum calorie intake as of festival season. In this period, no any case of epidemics and severe diseases observed. All other factor like coping was traditional and no significant case of natural disaster, disease, malnutrition and civil security.
· Adequate rainfall over the district. However, there was normal situation of climatic hazard like floods, landslides and hailstorms during this season. Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs.

Current food security outlook: Shrawan- Kartik (mid-July to mid-November 2014)
According to DFSN meeting, the food security situation is predicted to be remained normal as Minimally Food Insecure for the period of Mansir- Falgun (2nd trimester) across the district. This food security situation is mainly attributed to the household's own food stock; income from sell of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops (vegetables, citrus fruits, etc); income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. Market price is expected to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets as well as normal supply situation. Further, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal during the period. Majority of households in both clusters are expected to consume adequate food (rice, pulse, maize, vegetables, dairy products and meat) without changing their livelihood pattern. Household's food stock will improve by harvesting of Paddy and access to the market purchase. They will have income from sale of NTFPs, cash crop/vegetables, livestock products and increase in remittance flow.

Food security classification:

- Phase 1. Minimally 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, 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, DHO, CCI, WFP, NRCS, NFC, NGO Federation, NGOs: and Suaahara.

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<https://sites.google.com/site/nefoodsec/home>

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