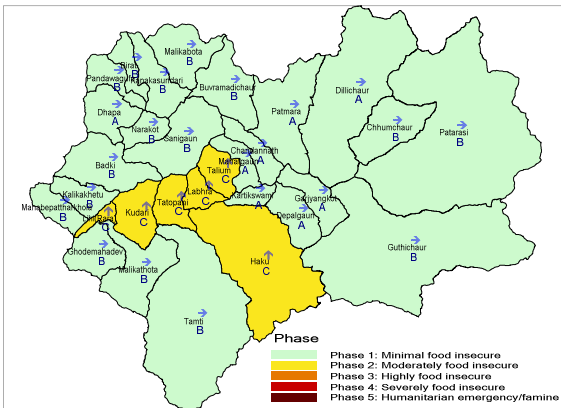


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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)	107,495

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	2	2	2
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	3	3	3
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	2
Availability			
1 st main crop - Barely (Growing)	1	1	1
2 nd main crop - Wheat (Growing)	1	1	1
3 rd main crop	NA	NA	NA
Household food stock	1	1	2
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	2
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	2
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 violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	1
Overall classification	1	1	2
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

A majority of households are consuming cereals and pulses (bread and beans) as traditional food habits, but food consumption is not diversified. The District Health Office (DHO) record suggests the prevalence of acute malnutrition to be 10-18% in the district; however, this information is based on reported cases of sick children accessing health services, so it is not representative of the general population. The DHO reports that the main reasons for high level of acute malnutrition are poor sanitation and hygiene (mainly non-food security specific factors) and traditional consumption practices. Livelihood strategies have remained stable in the VDCs in Cluster A and B; however, the situation has deteriorated in six VDCs in Cluster C (Haku, Tatopani, Lamra, Talium, Kudari, and Rara(Lih)), having the moderately food insecure phase (Phase 2).

Households in Cluster C (Phase 2) are coping by borrowing money or buying food on credit as household food stocks are reported as not sufficient to meet their requirements. This main reason of behind is up to 45 percent of the main summer crop (paddy) in these areas was lost due to hailstorms during the harvesting period. This has affected household food stocks and has had a negative impact on livelihoods. These VDCs experienced a large loss of livestock (horses-342, sheep-455, goats-215, and cattle-11) worth roughly NPR 244.60 million due to the heavy storms during April-June 2013. NFC has given priorities hailstorm to victim VDCs as subsidies NFC rice most of HHs are getting rice as well as HHs borrowing food from near of road corridor traders as well as the Karnali Highway has been smoothly functioning well, Thus the stock of major staples is sufficient in the main markets stock is 300-500 MT. Remittance inflow in the cluster form seasonal (out-migrants- 669) brought estimated NPRs 16.72 million from out of district and country. Seasonal employment opportunity HHs members are getting wage employment opportunities a estimated 1500 - 2000. This cluster of HHs income from by sale of apple saplings NPRs 5.35 million. Which has helps maintain a remains same moderately food insecure.

Overall, 24 out of 30 VDCs (Clusters A and B) in the district are minimally food insecure (Phase 1). This is mainly due to the normal food stocks previous cycle harvested summer crops (paddy, maize, and millet). Besides this, the food supply is regular in this area as the road is operational and markets are functioning well. Local markets have reserve food in stock of roughly 800 to 1,000 MT. The Nepal Food Corporation (NFC) had also subsidized rice accessing as regularly.

Roughly 4000 - 6000 households in Clusters A and B have seasonal employment opportunities in the agricultural sector, private building construction works, development sector, and the Karnali Highway. Likewise, households in Cluster A and B earned income from the apple saplings NPR 0.16 Million as well as bean, potato and vegetable - NPR 461 Million. This cluster of HHs income from by sale of apple saplings NPRs 1.64 million. The district as a whole earned NPR 22.29 million from the sale of satuwajara, padanchal and Kudki etc. This cluster of VDCs has earned by sale of sheep and goat NPR 96 Million. Also from seasonal from 400-5000 out-migrants has been brought NPR 114.72 Million

As reported by several commercial banks and money transfer agencies, the district received approximately NPR 18.77 million of remittances during this period.

Current food security outlook

The situation is expected to remain the same in (cluster A and B) and cluster C will be improve as nominal food insecure phase - I. Reason of behind HHs will be harvest winter crop as expected Barley and Wheat as normal production. An inflow of remittances is expected brought from all cluster's of HHs members has been help to maintain as well. it is also expected that the RCIW programme will be implemented in this cluster C and B VDCs. By GOs, I/NGOs and NGOs will be carry on redevelopment activities HHs members will get wage work. HHs members will income by collection of Yarchgumba and Ghuchi chae and other NTFF.

In Clusters A, B and B, households will be able to meet basic food needs from their own stocks and income from different sources. Market food stocks are expected to remain normal, traders will stock before rain season as the Karnali Highway improvement process is ongoing and it is expected that the road will remain operational in the next cycle.

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: CDO, LDO, DADO, DFO, DLSO, DHO, WCDO, DIO, District Office of Statistics, Hydrology and Meteorology Station, NARC, NFC, NRCS, World Vision, KASDA, BEE Group, LI-BIRD, PACE Nepal, Sundar Nepal, 4S, CEAD, Sangi-La Association, SEDA Nepal, and WFP (participated in the meeting: All member agencies participated in the meeting).

This District Food Security Bulletin and other publications relating to food security can be accessed through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System Google group:

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

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