



## Highlights

- Over the period July to September 2008, the number of people highly and severely food insecure increased by about 50% compared to the previous quarter due to severe flooding in the East and Western Terai districts, roads obstruction because of incessant rainfall and landslides, rise in food prices and decreased production of maize and other local crops.
- The food security situation in the flood affected districts of Eastern and Western Terai remains precarious, requiring close monitoring, while in the majority of other districts the food security situation is likely to improve in November-December due to harvesting of the paddy crop.
- Decreased maize and paddy production in some districts may indicate a deteriorating food insecurity situation from January onwards.

## Overview

### Mid and Far-Western Nepal

A considerable improvement in food security was observed in some Hill districts such as Jajarkot, Bajura, Dailekh, Rukum, Baitadi, and Darchula. These districts were severely or highly food insecure during April - July 2008 because of heavy loss in winter crops, rise in market prices and lack of employment opportunities. The situation has improved due to WFP's food assistance in some areas and the harvesting of summer crops this August. The food security situation has deteriorated or has remained mostly unchanged in many VDCs in the Mountains where around 200,000 people in Kalikot, Achham, Bajhang, Mugu, Humla and Dolpa continue to be severely or highly food insecure. This condition has been caused by a variety of factors including: obstruction of roads due to rain and landslides, food price increases, lower production of local crops (*Chinu* and millet), closing of the Tibetan border across which small trades are generally conducted, and a fall in income levels from the sale of *Yarsagumba*.

The overall food security situation is likely to improve in many of these districts during November-December due to summer crop harvests (particularly paddy), availability of more employment opportunities and improved supply of food in markets. WFP food for assets will play a significant role in improving short-term food security as well as generating employment opportunities for many vulnerable communities during

this period. However, there is an expectation of deteriorating food security from January onwards as in most of the Hill and Mountain districts excessive rainfall, floods, landslides, strong wind, and pest diseases have badly affected maize production and consequently reduced food stocks much below what is normally expected during this time of the year. The situation could be even worse in some districts where excessive rainfall and pests have decreased paddy crop production by about 30-50%.

### Central and Eastern Nepal

The Central and Eastern districts covered by FSMAS were generally found to be food secure during the period July until September and the outlook for November-December is generally stable.

### Floods in Southeast – Southwest Nepal

During the months of August and September 2008, the South East and South West of Nepal incurred significant damage and destruction through separate incidents of severe flooding. The Eastern Terai districts of Sunsari and Saptari and the Western Terai districts of Kanchanpur, Kailali and Bardiya were particularly affected. The initial assessment of food security carried out in the framework of the Multi-Agency Koshi River Flood Impact Assessment<sup>1</sup> in September indicated a severe decline in household food security. This significantly improved with the arrival of humanitarian food assistance, which has been provided to 64,000 flood-affected/displaced people over the last three months. Longer-term food security

could be achieved through the provision of return packages consisting of food and other essentials as well as agriculture support to restore people's livelihoods.

In the Western Terai, a recent rapid assessment conducted by WFP in November, revealed that the food security situation is still critical in Kanchanpur and Kailali where 137,000 people are reported to be severely or highly food insecure (pages 7-11 provide an overview of the current situation). Although in these areas the majority of displaced people could return to their land, support is still required to assist the rehabilitation of people's livelihoods in the most affected communities.

This bulletin provides the latest update on the food security situation in 37 districts, covered by the field surveillance system of the WFP Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (FSMAS) using the food security phase classification methodology. Map 1 and 2 show the food security situation for July-September and its likely evolution during the period November-December. Pages 12 to 18 provide a detailed description of food security for most districts ranked according to their overall phase classification. Table 3 on page 19 gives detailed estimates of the number of highly and severely food insecure populations. Pages 5-6 provide an overview of selected household food security indicators in their respective food security phase classifications.

<sup>1</sup> Multi-Agency Flood Impact Assessment Koshi River Flood – Nepal, UN World Food Programme Nepal, September 2008



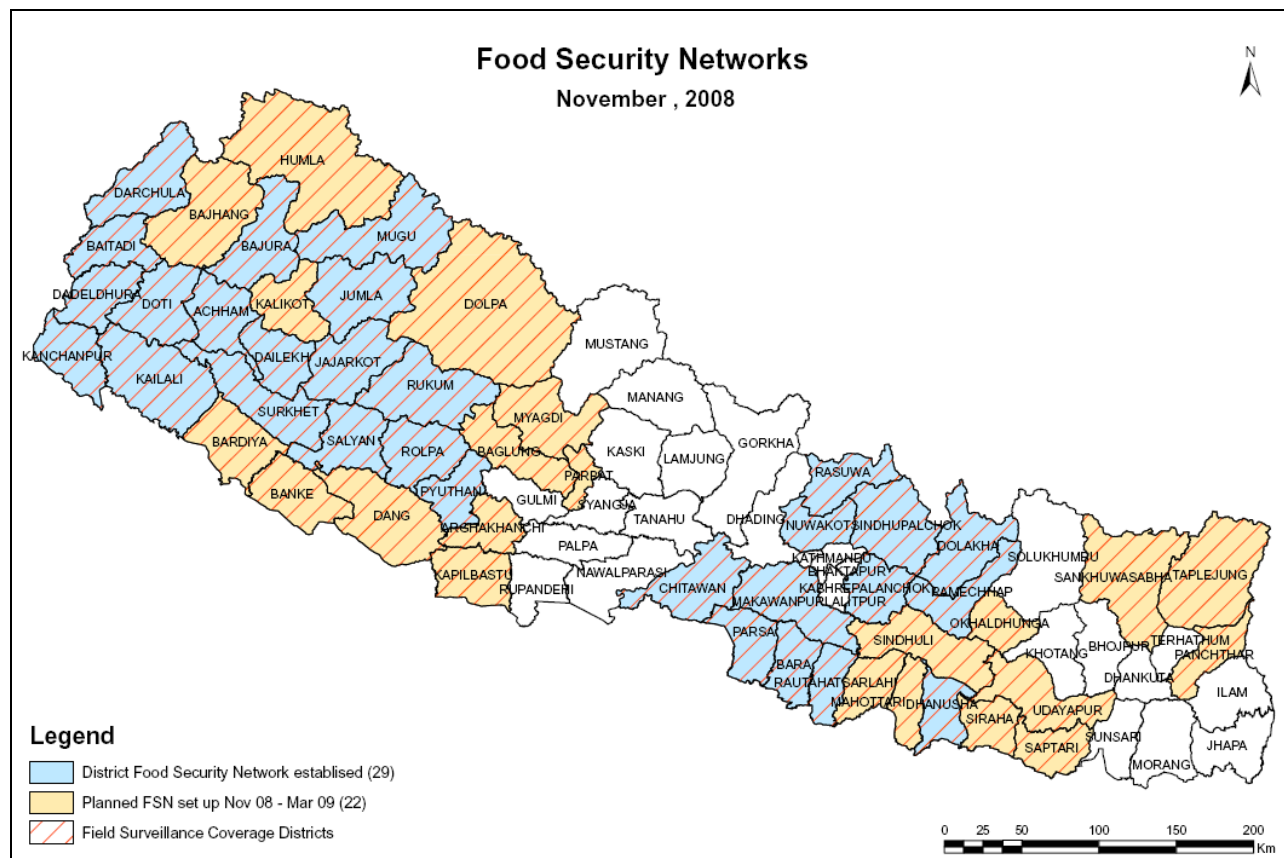
## Food Security Phase Classification

The Food Security Phase Classification methodology is used by WFP FSMAS to conduct food security situation analysis at VDCs level and to prepare quarterly food security phase classification maps. The methodology has been strengthened during March-June 2008 and a description of its major components has been reported in the Food Security Bulletin No. 20. As part of the methodology, WFP is

promoting the establishment of district-based food security forums to enable better verification of food security information and classification and decision making by major local agencies.

So far, 29 Food Security Networks (FSNs) have been set up and another 22 should be established before March 2009 (in some districts the District Agriculture

Development Executive Committee acts as a FSN). The FSMAS will be expanded to cover five new districts (Sankhuwasabha, Taplejung, Panchthar, Rautaha and Okhaldunga) in the Eastern region and three districts in the West (Myagdi, Baglung, Parbat).



## Migration as a coping strategy in times of crises

### Box 1 "Migration as a Coping Strategy in Times of Crisis in Nepal, Implications for WFP Responses"

WFP, with technical input from UNICEF and UN/AIDS, has completed its study on migration as a coping strategy in times of crisis. The study is based on a series of surveys and focus group discussions conducted among households, recently returned migrants, and migrants traveling through main crossings along the border with India.

The study explores the phenomenon of migration. In particular, it looks at its role among poor, rural and often food insecure communities in the Far- and Mid-Western Hills of Nepal, for whom migration to India has become an accepted and widely adopted component of their livelihood strategy. The report contains the results of an extensive survey of migrants as well as provides background information on a range of factors related to migration.

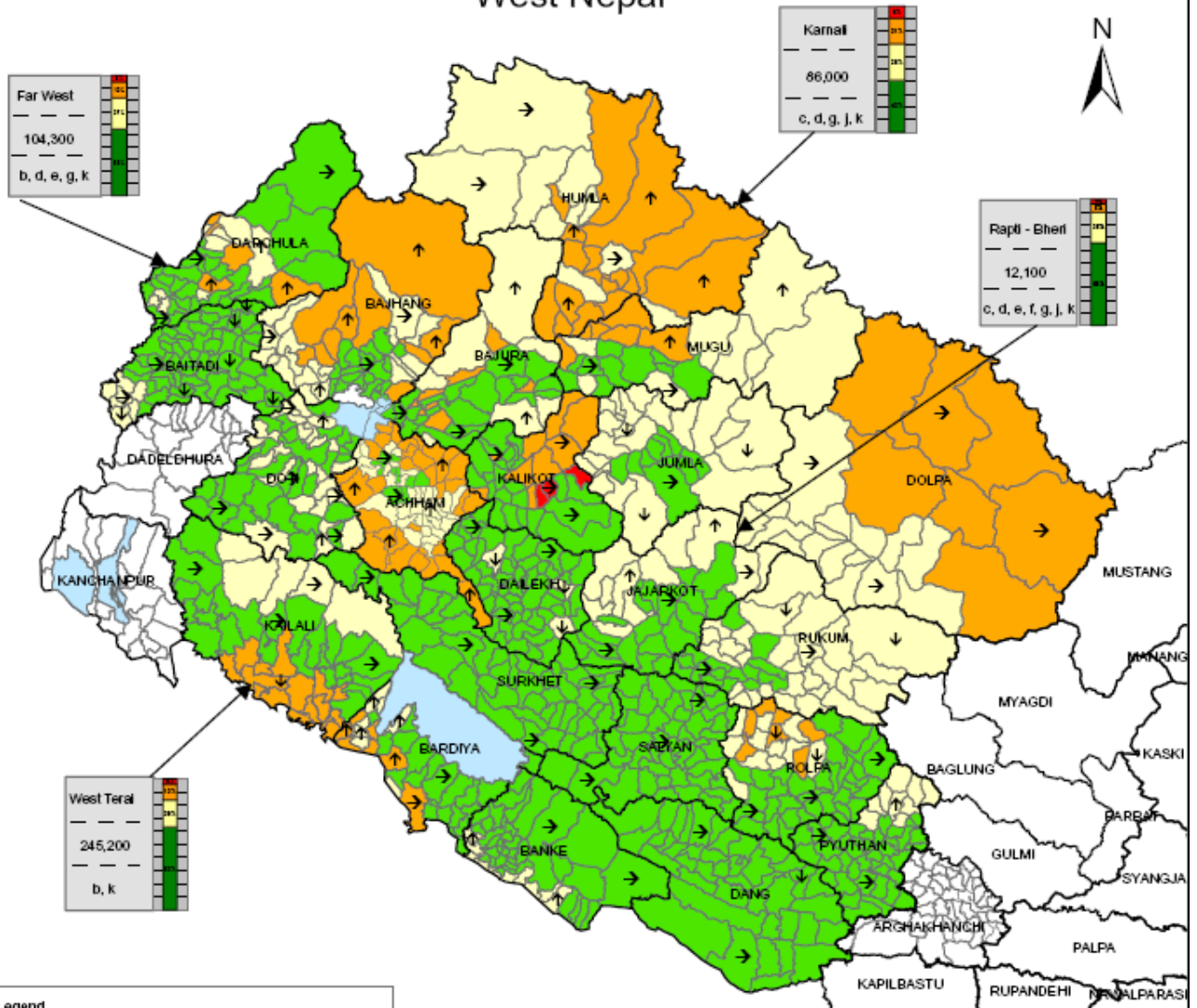
The report will be released in December during a seminar on the role of migration in Nepal.



# Food Security Phase Classification Map

## Period July - Sept 2008

### West Nepal



**Legend**

Administrative Boundaries  
 District (thick line)      VDC (thin line)

Food Security Phase Classification  
 1 Generally Food Secure (green)  
 2 Moderately Food Insecure (yellow)  
 3 Highly Food Insecure (orange)  
 4 Severely Food Insecure (red)  
 No Data (white)  
 National Parks/Wild Life Reserve/No Population Area (blue)

FS Outlook for the Next Quarter  
 ↑ Improving      ↓ Deteriorating      → No Change

West Terai	Name of Monitoring Cluster	Percentage of population in respective phase
245,200	Number of people in phase 3 and 4	
b, k	Key Immediate Causes	

**Key Immediate Causes**  
 a. drought      f. crop pest disease  
 b. flood      g. market disruption/price increase  
 c. hailstorm      h. civil insecurity  
 d. late/early rain      i. disease outbreak  
 e. landslide      j. unemployment  
 k. others

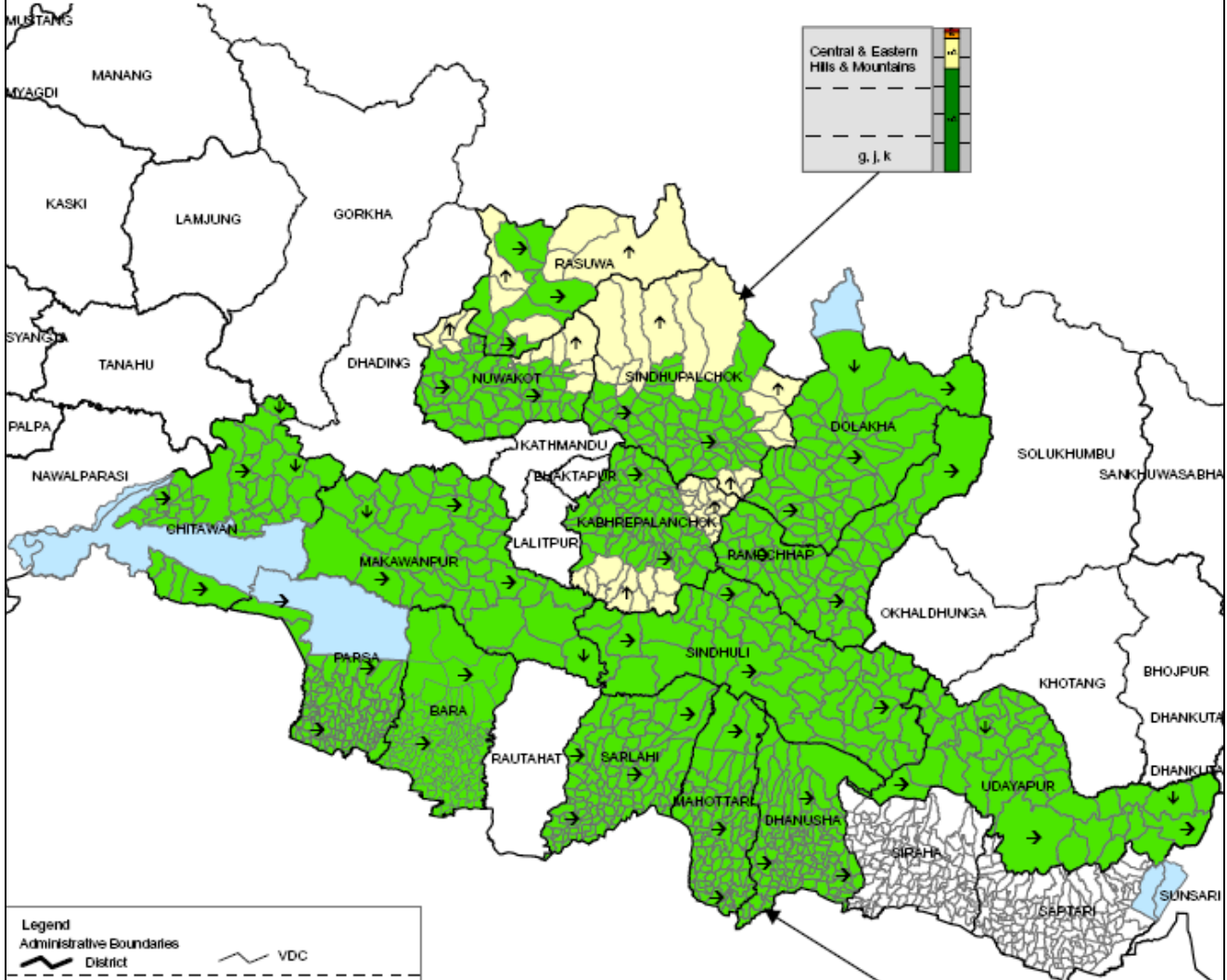




# Food Security Phase Classification Map

## Period July - Sept 2008

### East Nepal



**Legend**

Administrative Boundaries  
 District (solid line)  
 VDC (dashed line)

**Food Security Phase Classification**

- 1 Generally Food Secure (green)
- 2 Moderately Food Insecure (yellow)
- 3 Highly Food Insecure (orange)
- 4 Severely Food Insecure (red)
- No Data (grey)
- National Parks/Wild Life Reserve/No Population Area (blue)

**FS Outlook for the Next Quarter**

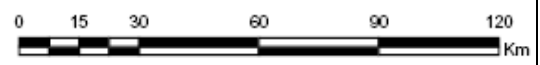
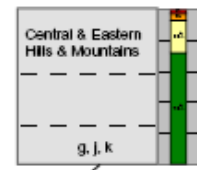
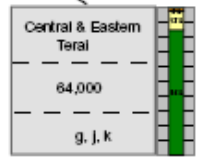
- ↑ Improving
- ↓ Deteriorating
- No Change

**Central & Eastern Terai**

Name of Monitoring Cluster: 64,000  
 Number of people in phase 3 and 4: g, j, k  
 Key Immediate Causes: (color-coded bar)

**Key Immediate Causes**

- a. drought
- b. flood
- c. hailstorm
- d. late/early rain
- e. landslide
- f. crop pest disease
- g. market disruption/price increase
- h. civil insecurity
- i. disease outbreak
- j. unemployment
- k. others





# Household Food Security: Selected Indicators

## VULNERABILITY

The WFP FSMAS collected data from around 1100 households in 34 districts during July-September 2008 to determine the household food security. Households were randomly selected by WFP Field Monitors based on the VDC food security phase classification<sup>2</sup>.

In the reported period, families living in VDCs classified as highly and severely food insecure (phase 3 and 4) reported drought/irregular rains and food price increases as the major causes of food shortages. Respectively 62% and 88% haven't recovered at all from these shocks. In general, more than 50% of the households in the sample reported to have experienced a food shortage and almost 50% asserted that the food shortage was more severe than last year.

This situation is further confirmed by the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) calculated for the different food security groups. The CSI combines both the frequency and severity of coping strategies adopted by the households faced with a shortfall in food and can be considered as a relatively simple indicator of household food security. The CSI is calculated by combining different coping strategies. The different strategies are 'weighted' i.e. multiplied by a weight that reflects their severity. More severe strategies receive a higher weighting (such as selling of land and agricultural assets, days without eating, begging, etc...) and less severe ones are given a lower weighting (e.g. eating less preferred food, spending savings on food, etc...).

The average value of the CSI increases for households in phase 1 to phase 4. For households in phase 1 it is 20, in phase 2 it is 21, and in phase 3 and 4 it is 30 and 45 respectively. Although a reference value for Nepal has not been calculated, the trend shows unambiguously that households with a score of 20 are more food secure than the households with a score of 45 and this corresponds with the food security phase classifications.

Graph 1 displays the coping strategies most frequently adopted by households in phase 3 and 4 when availability/access to food becomes a problem. More sustainable coping mechanisms are most frequently applied, but percentage wise, households in phase 4 use more irreversible coping strategies (selling agricultural and household assets etc.), than those in phase 3.

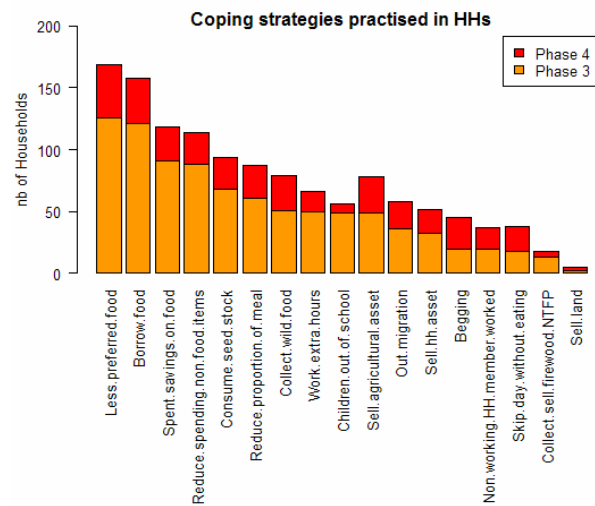
## FOOD AVAILABILITY

An indication of household food availability is given by the available stock of cereals at the household level and the food sufficiency period<sup>3</sup> that these stocks will provide.

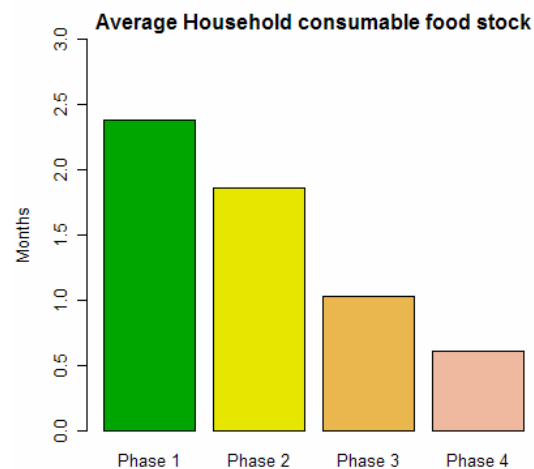
Graph 2 shows that families in phase 3 and 4 have stocks that will last less than 1 month. In comparison, families in phase 1 have sufficient stocks for almost 2.5 months.

<sup>2</sup> The sample frame for this cycle included around 540 households in food secure areas (phase 1), 340 in moderately food insecure areas (phase 2), 140 in highly food insecure areas and 50 in severely food insecure areas. Therefore the data have to be considered as indicative only and are not meant to be representative, particularly for phase 3 and 4 areas.

<sup>3</sup> Food sufficiency is calculated considering a minimum intake requirement of 500g/person/day and average household's size of 6.6 persons.



Graph 1 – coping strategies for highly and severely food insecure households

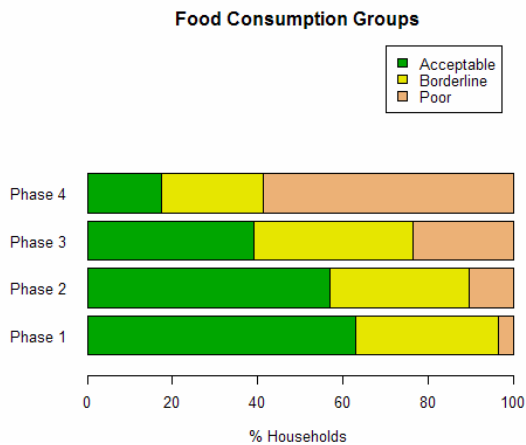


Graph 2 – Household food sufficiency

## FOOD ACCESS

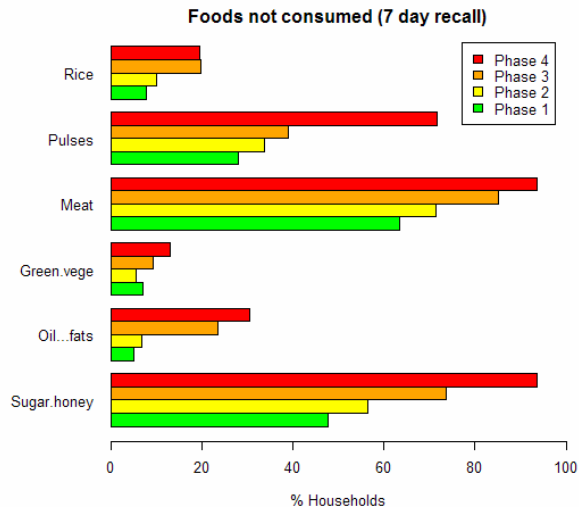
The ability to acquire sufficient quality and quantity of food to meet all household members' nutritional requirements is depicted in graph 3. Households in the different food security phases have been classified into three food consumption groups ('acceptable', 'borderline' and 'poor') according to the diversity of the diet and consumption frequency<sup>4</sup> using the Food Consumption Score (FCS). This shows that almost 60% of households in phase 4 and in phase 3 have a poor consumption pattern, with very worrying consequences of malnutrition.

<sup>4</sup> Internationally agreed thresholds have been used for this purpose



Graph 3

The discrepancy in food consumption among the households in different food security phases is further detailed in Graph 4, where the percentage of households in phase 3 and 4 not consuming some of the major food groups is substantially higher than for the households in phase 2 and 1.



Graph 4 - Percentage of households not consuming some food items.



# The Food Security Situation in the Flood-Affected Districts in the Far- and Mid-Western Regions (update Nov 08)

## BARDIYA, KANCHANPUR AND KAILALI

A post flood assessment was undertaken by WFP in the Mid- and Far-Western Regions in districts that were worst affected by the floods during the third week of September 2008.

Two WFP teams conducted field visits and focus group discussions during 3 to 7 November 2008 in Bardiya, Kanchanpur and Kailali. The teams utilized available data from the Government and assessments prepared by other agencies and adopted the Food Security Phase Classification Methodology to assess the food security situation. The information was shared and verified during Food Security Networks (FSNs) meetings in Kanchanpur and Kailali and a District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) meeting in Bardiya.

The food security situation looks critical in Kailali and Kanchanpur where 137,000 people are estimated to be severely and highly food insecure with evidence that the situation may further deteriorate over the coming months.

In Bardiya, around 5,000 people are still highly food insecure. They are mostly landless and/or people formerly working under the traditional system of bonded labour (*Kamaiyas*). Flood affected families in two of the worst affected VDCs are reestablishing their livelihood and areas classified as moderately food insecure are likely to experience an improvement in the food security situation in the months to come. The other VDCs of Bardiya are currently food secure as families generally possess larger and more fertile agricultural plots on higher ground or further away from the river beds. They were therefore only marginally affected by the floods. In addition, locals still have food stocks from last year's paddy production and winter crops, run small business, sell livestock and cash crops. Good rice production together with the other livelihood strategies of this population will contribute to keeping these VDCs generally food secure.

Table 1 details the number of highly and severely food insecure people in these three districts. Maps on pages 8, 9 and 10 provide details on the current food security phase classification in these three districts. The table on page 11 provides further information of food security by district.

SN	District	VDCs (wards)	Highly food insecure (starting affecting livelihood assets)	Severely food insecure (acute food and livelihood crisis)	Total Population at Risk
			Phase 3	Phase 4	
1	Bardiya	Daulatpur (ward 9)	130		
		Manau (ward 1, 9)	750		
		Bhimapur (ward 9,8)	280		
		KhairiChandapur (ward 1, 7)	1,380		
		Gulariyan municipality (ward 2, 12)	2,600		
		<b>Bardiya Total</b>	<b>5,140</b>		<b>5,140</b>
2	Kailali	Hasuliya(4)		780	
		Hasuliya(1,2,3, 5, 6,7)	2,109		
		Thapapur(9)		980	
		Ratanpur(2)		455	
		Ratanpur(7,8,9)	2,220		
		Khailad(4,6)		3,660	
		Khailad(1,4,6)	1,155		
		Lalbojhi(1-9)		12,306	
		Bhajani(5,7,9)		1,907	
		Bhajani(3,4)	1,362		
		Pawera(2,4,6,7,8)		2,574	
		Pawera(3,7)	1,446		
		Narayanpur(7,9)		1,440	
		Narayanpur(1,2,3,4,9)	3,890		
		Dhansinghpur(7,9)		1,842	
		Dhansinghpur(2,4,5,6)	1,444		
		Teekapur(2,3)		2,764	
		Phulbari(1 Ke-gaun)		480	
		Phulbari(3)	240		
		Urma(1,2,3,6,7)		1,950	
		Urma(2,7)	1,120		
		Beladevipur(1)		780	
		Joshiapur(3)		1,170	
Joshiapur(3)	864				
Masuniya(1 Kailashpur)		1,230			
Thapapur(6,7,9)	2,270				
Gadariya(1,6)	784				
Basauti(3)	539				
Pahalmanpur(8,9)	931				
Ramshikharjhala(6)	500				
Geta(4,6)	483				
Malakheri(3)	628				
Godavari(2,9)	1,176				
	<b>Kailali Total</b>	<b>23,161</b>	<b>34,318</b>	<b>57,479</b>	
3	Kanchanpur	Shankarpur (1-8)			
		Shankarpur(9)			
		Rauteli Bichawa (7,8)			
		Rauteli Bichawa (9)			
		Dekhatbhuli (1,3,4,6,8)			
		Dekhatbhuli (2,7,9)			
		Parashan (7,8,9)			
		Shripur (1,2)			
		Shripur (8,9)			
		Krishnapur (2,4,6)			
		Krishnapur (1)			
		Tribhuvanbasti (6,9)			
		Baisi Bichawa(3)			
		Baisi Bichawa(9)			
		Mahendranagar mun.(11,12,13)			
		Mahendranagar mun.(2,10,15,18,19)			
		Dodhara (8,9)			
		Beldandi (1,2,5)			
		Rampur Bilasipur (5,6,7)			
		Chandani (3)			
		Suda(5,6)			
		Pipladi(3)			
		Raikawar Bichawa(7,8,5)			
Kalika (Puraina basti, Amraiya)					
Laxmipur(1,2,4)					
Daiji(4,9)					
	<b>Kanchanpur Total</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76,301</b>	<b>66,318</b>	<b>142,619</b>	

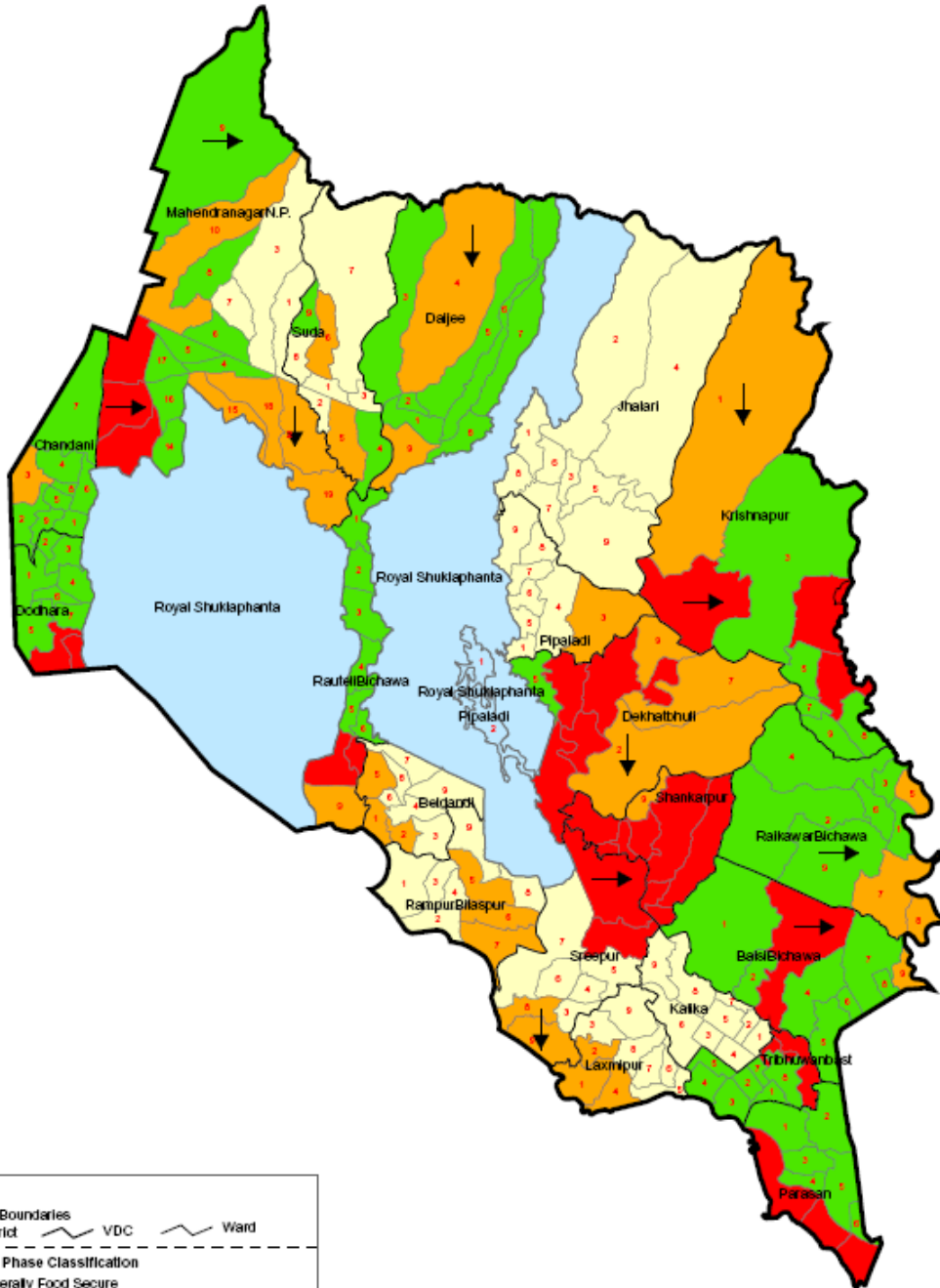
Table 1 – Number of highly and severely food insecure people in Bardiya, Kanchanpur, Kailali (November 2008)



# Food Security Phase Classification Map

November, 2008

District: Kanchanpur



**Legend**

Administrative Boundaries  
 District (thick black line) VDC (thin black line) Ward (dotted line)

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**Food Security Phase Classification**

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- National Parks/Wild Life Reserve/No Population Area (blue)

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**FS Outlook for the Next Quarter**

- Improving (upward arrow)
- Deteriorating (downward arrow)
- No Change (rightward arrow)



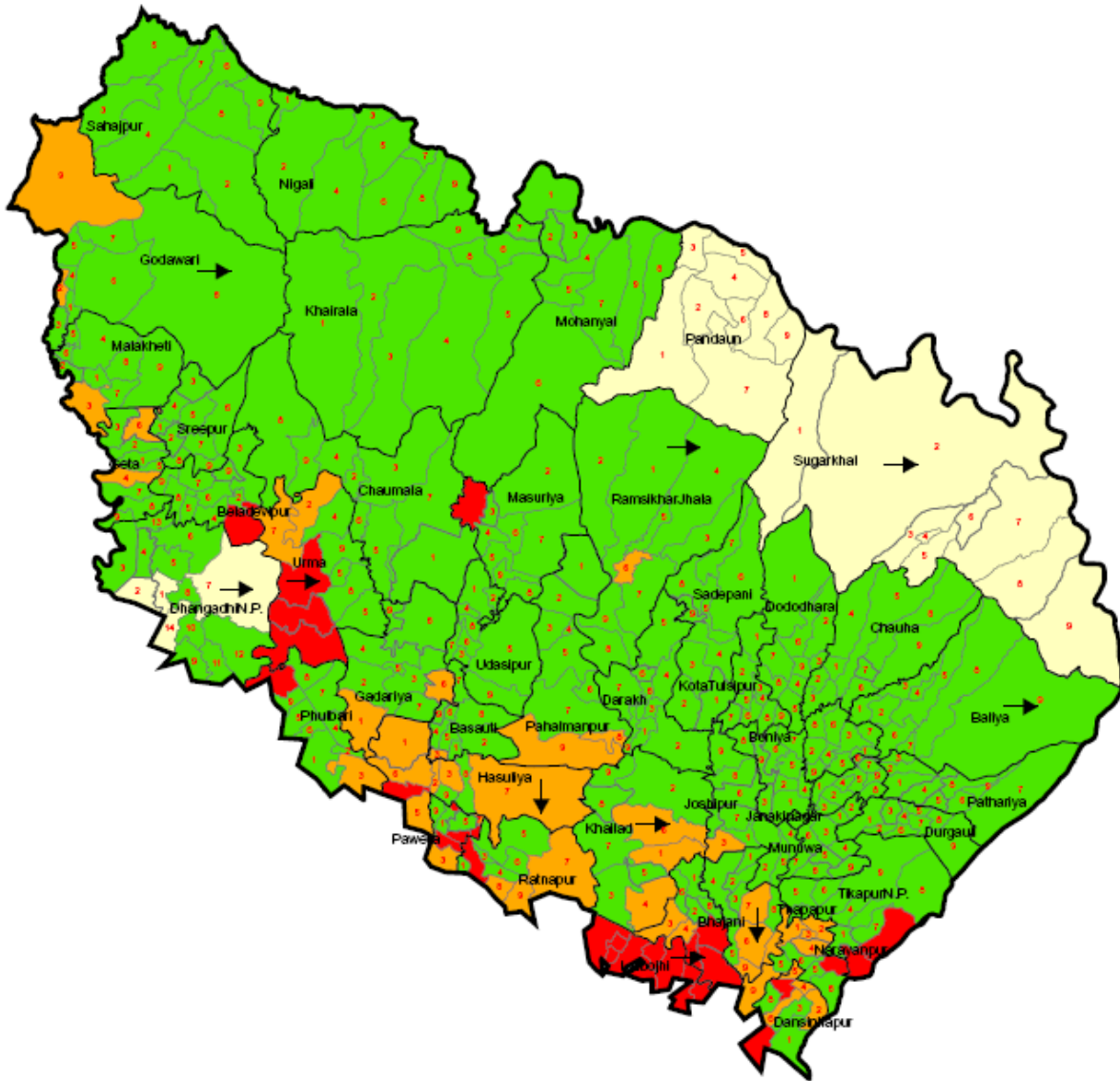




# Food Security Phase Classification Map

## November, 2008

### District: Kailali



**Legend**

**Administrative Boundaries**  
 District (thick black line)  
 VDC (thin black line)  
 Ward (dotted line)

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 1 Generally Food Secure (green)  
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 4 Severely Food Insecure (red)  
 No Data (white)  
 National Parks/Wild Life Reserve/No Population Area (blue hatched)

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**FS Outlook for the Next Quarter**  
 ↑ Improving    ↓ Deteriorating    → No Change

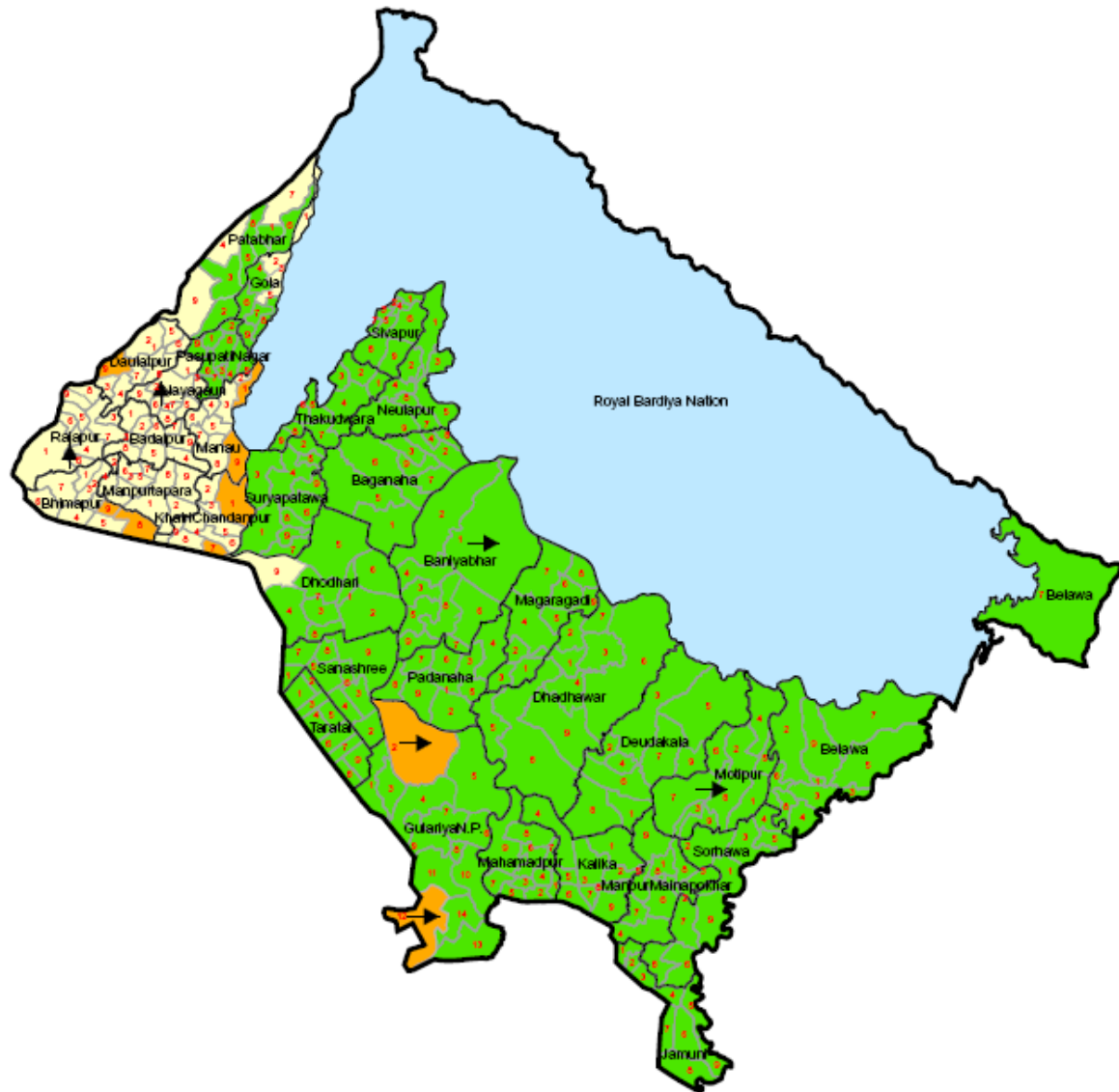




# Food Security Phase Classification Map

## November, 2008

### District: Bardiya



**Legend**

Administrative Boundaries  
 District (thick black line)    VDC (thin black line)    Ward (dotted line)

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**FS Outlook for the Next Quarter**

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- No Change (rightward arrow)





Table 2 – Detailed information on the food security situation of Bardiya, Kanchanpur and Kailali (November 2008)

Severely Food Insecure VDCs				
Districts	Situation report	Immediate/Underlying causes	Outlook (Nov-Dec 2008) (↔ no change ↗ improving ↘ deteriorating)	
Kailali	An estimated 34,000 people are facing severe food insecurity with households having little or no food stocks. Out-migration has increased by more than 50% and children are reportedly dropping out of school in order to earn income to buy food.	Floods washed away crops causing losses as high as 60 to 100%. Much of the paddy field is not usable due to excessive sedimentation. No sources of alternative income are currently available.	↔	As there is no food stock, households will have to depend on food assistance. The fertility of most of the land was badly affected by river sedimentation and this will likely reduce future crop production.
Kanchanpur	People in various wards of 9 VDCs and one municipality are severely food insecure. Households have little or no food stocks available.	The crop loss was more than 60% due to flooding. Much of the paddy field is not usable due to sedimentation. No sources of alternative income are currently available.	↔	As there is no food stock, households will have to depend on food assistance. The fertility of most of the land was badly affected by river sedimentation and this will likely reduce future crop production.
Highly Food Insecure VDCs				
Bardiya	Around 5,000 people are still highly food insecure in 5 VDCs of the western area in the district. The already limited food stock was washed away by the flood, together with vegetable crops that are normally sold by locals. Some people engage in daily agricultural wage labor for paddy harvesting but the wage doesn't fulfill families needs. People are therefore coping by borrowing food and money, selling assets and migrating to India.	A large percentages of wards inhabitants are freed <i>Kamaiyas</i> and landless people living in lowlands along the river and/or with small agricultural plots. The average family size is large. Maize production was decreased by around 70% due to earlier heavy rainfall. Paddy production is estimated to be reduced by around 40% as parts of the fields have been covered by river sand.	↔	The fertility of most of the land was badly affected by river sedimentation, and seed stocks have been destroyed This will reduce future crop production. Rice straw, which is normally used as animal fodder, has been lost which could reduce animal production. Agriculture employment opportunities will be scarce in the neighboring VDCs. Locals will be forced to borrow food/buy food on credit and the seasonal out-migration migration to India will probably increase.
Kailali	An estimated 18,715 people in 17 VDCs are highly food insecure with very little household food stock.	Floods washed away paddy crops causing losses as high as 40 to 60% and covered part of the plots with sediments. No sources of alternative income are available.	↘	These VDCs are likely to experience deteriorating food security because the limited food stocks are going to be depleted in a month or so. Fertility of land has been affected by river sediments and there are no signs of other income opportunities in the coming months.
Kanchanpur	People in 16 VDCs are highly food insecure with very little household food stocks.	Floods washed away paddy crops causing losses as high as 40 to 60% and covered part of the plots with sediments. No sources of alternative income are available.	↘	These VDCs are likely to experience deteriorating food security, because the limited food stocks are going to be depleted in a month or so. Fertility of land has been affected by river sediments and there are no signs of other income opportunities in the coming months.
Moderately Food Insecure VDCs				
Bardiya	People can currently count on 1-2 months of food stocks. Income opportunities are moderate. Some households engage in daily agricultural wage labor for paddy harvesting and in the sale of bananas. Locals migrate to India to complement the locally available sources of livelihood.	Maize production was reduced by around 50-60% due to earlier heavy rainfall. Paddy production is estimated to be reduced by around 20-30% because of flooding.	↗	Paddy harvesting provide household food stocks for around 3 months. Out migration to India and vegetables sales will enhance their livelihood.








# District Situation and Outlook<sup>5</sup>

July-September 2008

District/VDC (Wards) <sup>6</sup>	Situation report	Immediate/Underlying causes	Outlook (Oct-Dec 2008)	Remarks on assigned Outlook	
<b>Severely Food Insecure VDCs</b>					
<b>Kalikot</b>	Chhapre Pakha PhoiMahadev (w. 5-9)	9,600 people are severely food insecure in 3 VDCs with household food stocks sufficient for about 15 days only; people are depending on heavy borrowing of food from neighboring VDCs. There are limited food stocks in markets as the road is obstructed by flooding/landslides from monsoon rain.	Winter crop and the last year's summer crop failed due to pests and hailstorm. Lack of employment opportunities, unavailability of main staples in the markets and high food prices contribute to determine conditions of food insecurity.	↑	Maize, paddy and millet harvests will help increase household food stocks. However, excessive rainfall has affected paddy and the production is expected to decrease by about 30%. Remittances from out migrants to India will enhance people's livelihood.
<b>Highly Food Insecure VDCs</b>					
<b>Bajura</b>	Atichaur (w.2); Kolti (w.6,7,8); Kotila (w.4,8,9); Jagannath (w.2,3,4); Jugada (w.4,6,7); Gudukhati (w.2); Kuldeumanda u (w.8,4); Kailashmandau (w.2,5,6,7,8); Bramhatola (w.2,5,6)	13,900 people are estimated to be highly food insecure in 7 VDCs, with household food stocks sufficient for only 1-2 months. Locals have been driven to adopting a combination of sustainable and unsustainable coping strategies (sale of livestock, purchase on credit and consuming less nutritious food).	Heavy rainfall and landslides destroyed 40-50% maize production and badly affected paddy and millet crops (production is expected to decrease by more than 50% and 30% respectively). The price of rice increased by 20-40% compared to the same period last year and stocks in the markets were limited.	↑	Paddy and millet crop harvests will provide household food stocks for another 1-2 months (Nov-Dec.). With the end of the rainy seasons and of syndicate strikes, the availability of food in markets should increase. WFP food assistance will further contribute to improving local food security.
<b>Bajhang</b>	Bhamchaur Dahabagar Dantola Gadaraya Lekhgau Riluh Sainpasela	26,700 people are estimated to be highly food insecure in 10 VDCs in the central and northern belt with less than 1 month of food stocks. Locals are coping by borrowing money, purchasing food on credit and eating less preferred food.	These are remote VDCs with limited and marginal agricultural land. Rising prices and low food stocks in markets have exacerbated an already precarious situation.	↑	Excessive rainfall has strongly affected potato production (an estimated decrease of 50%), but people can rely on sale of natural herbs to supplement their income.
	Kanda Daulichaur Surma		These are remote and isolated VDCs with limited and marginal agricultural land. Excessive rainfall damaged <i>Yarsagumba</i> production and the fall in its price reduced the income of many households that depend on its sale. High market prices and low markets stocks further worsened the situation.		
<b>Achham</b>	Babala Balanta Basti Batulasen Bhairabsthan Bhatakatiya Bindhyawasin Budhakot Devisthan Dhakari Dungachalna Hichma Kalekanda Khaptad Kushkot Mashtabandal	85,400 people in 32 VDCs have depleted their food stocks. They have been driven to adopting unsustainable coping strategies such as the selling of livestock and depending on wild food. An increase of traditional out-migration levels has been observed.	These VDCs are located far from market centers and employment opportunities, contributing to the present situation. Added to this are price increases as high as 40%, low food stocks in markets and poor crop performance over the winter.	↑	A good paddy and maize harvest, together with improvement of market supply after the rainy season and more humanitarian assistance are likely to improve the food security situation. WFP food assistance is also contributing to improving local food security.

<sup>5</sup> More information is available on request from WFP-FSMAU and the district secretariats of the Food Security Networks

<sup>6</sup> Where appropriate wards have been indicated









	Nada Nandegada Payal Rahaph Ramarosan Raniban Risidaha Santada Shodasadevi Siudi Soukat Sutar Thanti Toli Turmakhad Warla				
<b>Bardiya</b>	Bhimmapur Daulatpur Dhodari Gulariya Khairichandanpur Manau Rajapur	Around 11,200 people are highly food insecure in 7 VDCs of the western and central area of the district. 1,600 people were displaced by flooding and hosted in 8 shelters for 1-5 days. Flooding caused loss of food stocks and livestock. Agricultural land near rivers and streams have been damaged by sediments. In some villages seed stocks for winter crops have been destroyed. People are coping by borrowing food/money and selling assets.	Incessant heavy rainfall from 19 to 21 September caused the Bheri and Karnali rivers, as well as small tributaries, to flood surrounding areas.	 Dhodari Rajapur   Bhimmapur Daulatpur , Gulariya Khairichandanpur Manau	Paddy production will be decreased by 30-40% due to water logging and sand sedimentation. Recovery from floods will be different depending on the location. Landless people and people formerly working under a traditional system of bonded labour (Kamaiyas) will need assistance in the short-term.
<b>Darchula</b>	Dhaulakot Dhuligada Eyarkot Guljar Pipalchauri	Around 5000 people are estimated to be highly food insecure in 5 VDCs, with household food stocks almost depleted.	Heavy rainfall, and road blockade from Dhangadi to Darchula obstructed the supply of food in the markets. No employment opportunities were available.		Paddy and maize production will improve household food stocks. Availability of employment opportunities and NTFP sales will further improve the situation.
<b>Humla</b>	Baraigaun Chhipra Dandafaya Gothi Jair Kalika Kharpunath Lali Madana Malla Melchham Mimi Raya Saya(Sama) ShreeNagar Shreemastha Thehe	29,100 people are estimated to be highly food insecure in 17 VDCs, with household food stocks almost depleted. Many people have been forced to borrow food and money.	The production of winter crop was poor greatly reducing food stocks. Summer crops have just started to be harvested. Bad weather conditions damaged roads, obstructed the supply of rice by NFC and of other food commodities in the markets. No employment opportunities were available.		Paddy, millet and <i>Chinu</i> harvests will increase household food stocks for 1-2 months only (Nov-Dec 08). Production is being affected by excessive rainfall and pests (estimated reduction by 30-50%). More employment opportunities and income from sale of NTFP will be available after the rainy season.
<b>Kailali</b>	Narayanpur, Dansinhapur, Thapapur, Bhajani, Lalbojhi, Munuwa, Joshiapur, Khailad,Ratnapur, Pawera, Hasuliya, Basauti, Gadariya, Phulbari, Ratnapur	Estimated 155,000 persons in 15 VDCs in the southern part of the district are facing high food insecurity with household food stocks almost depleted and crops washed away by the floods.	The paddy crop was growing well, but due to floods of September 21-23, much of the crop was damaged. Household food stocks were also washed away or damaged. No alternative sources of income were available.		The meager household food stocks available will soon be depleted. Households will face difficulty in recovering their damaged/lost assets, and the lack of alternative employment opportunities will not support people's livelihoods.











<b>Kalikot</b>	Nanikot Dhoulagoha, Khina Thirpu, Ramnakot Badalkot Lalu Mehelmudi (w. 1,3,4) Daha (w. 8,9)	32,800 people are highly food insecure in 9 VDCs mostly in the north. Household food stocks are sufficient only for about one month; people are coping by borrowing money and eating less preferred food.  VDCs in the east, south, and west are generally food secure, and the situation is expected to remain unchanged in the next months as well.	Winter crop failed due to drought; maize production declined by 30% due to damages caused by high winds. Because monsoon rains damaged the Karnali Highway reducing the supply of goods to markets, the price of food increased by more than 40%.		Millet is the primary summer crop is harvested in late October. Paddy will be harvested in November. The harvests will provide households with 2-3 months of food stocks.
<b>Dolpa</b>	Bhijer Saldang Phoksundo Tinje Dho Chharka Mukot	7,300 people are highly food insecure in all of the 7 VDCs in upper Dolpa. More than 30% of households have food in stock for less than a month and stocks in markets were depleted. People are coping by borrowing food, money, and consuming less preferred food.	These are VDCs with limited and marginal agricultural land, people generally depend on <i>Yarsagumba</i> and livestock sales mostly in Tibetan markets. The fall in <i>Yarsagumba</i> price and the closing of the Tibetan border reduced the income of many households by more than 60% compared to last year. Potato production decreased by 20-40%.		The meager harvest of wheat and buckwheat expected in mid-October are likely to decrease by 40-60% each, as the crops were affected by drought, strong wind, and pest diseases. The price of main staples in the markets is increasing and there will be limited alternative income sources.
<b>Mugu</b>	Bhie Natharpu Photu Jima Ruga Hyanglu	7,200 people are highly food insecure in 6 VDCs in the north-western part of the district. Most of the households have depleted their food stocks and very few have stocks for up to 1-2 months; NFC has provided food in some areas, however the supply is not sufficient to meet the needs. People are coping by borrowing money and food.	Winter crop (wheat and barley) production decreased by 50% and the summer crop has yet to be harvested. Market prices increased by 10-20% as the transportation became difficult due to summer rain. Fall in the price of <i>Yarsagumba</i> , normally sold by locals, and lack of employment opportunities reduced the income of many households.		Millet and paddy production are expected to decrease by 40-60%; however, the harvest will provide food stocks sufficient for Nov-Dec. Market supply and price are expected to normalize at the end of the monsoon. The food security situation might deteriorate at the beginning of January 2009 as food stocks decline.
<b>Rolpa</b>	Pachawang (3,4, 7-9) Rank (1-3, 5-7) Wota (4,7) Rangkot (1-3, 7,8) Rangsi (7,9) Bhirul / Mirul (5-9) Whama (1, 5-8)	12,100 people in 7 VDCs in the north-western part of the district are highly food insecure with household food stocks sufficient for less than a month. Locals are coping by borrowing money and food, and selling livestock. The seasonal out-migration rate has increased of 10-20%.	Lack of employment opportunities at local level and high food prices caused conditions of food insecurity.		Paddy production is expected to decline by 30-50% and maize production by more than 50% due to strong wind and pests. Household food stocks will be sufficient for less than one month. Remittances are not expected to contribute to people's livelihood in the near future.

### Moderately Food Insecure VDCs

<b>Achham</b>	Households have 1-2 months of food stocks and are coping by selling livestock and consuming less preferred food.	Limited market food stocks, the significant rise in market prices, the unavailability of employment opportunities caused conditions of moderate food insecurity.		Summer crop production is predicted to be normal, markets supply should improve and wage employment opportunities are on the rise.
<b>Baitadi</b>	Seven VDCs in the south-west are classified as moderately food insecure. Household food stocks before maize harvesting in mid-August were almost depleted due to poor winter crop production. People had to rely on remittances from family members in India for buying food in markets. After maize was harvested, household food stocks increased.	These VDCs are traditionally vulnerable, with marginal agricultural land of small extension and difficult access to markets and roads. Limited market food stocks, the significant rise in market prices, and the unavailability of employment opportunities caused moderate food insecurity. Maize production, which represents the main crop for these VDCs was good as a result of regular and sufficient rainfall.		People will continue relying on remittances from family members in India.

<b>Bajura</b>	These VDCs are traditionally vulnerable, with limited and marginal agricultural land. Markets and roads are far and not easily accessible. Households only have 1-2 months food stocks but have been adopting traditional coping mechanisms. The remaining VDCs are all food secure due to good maize production that was harvested since mid-August.	Maize production was moderate (-20%) due to frequent heavy rainfall.		In few areas crop disease has affected paddy, so the production will be reduced by 10-30%. However together with the harvesting of millet, overall household food stocks will increase. Food security will be further improved by WFP food assistance.
<b>Bajhang</b>	In the eastern and some VDCs in the central region, people are coping by selling cash crops and relying on maize harvested in mid-August.	No wage employment opportunities are available in this season.		A predicted moderate paddy and maize production, together with traditional coping strategies such as migration and sale of cash crops will provide sufficient household food stocks for 2-3 months.
<b>Banke</b>	11 VDCs in the south are moderately food insecure with households stocks sufficient for 1-2 months only. People are coping by selling firewood and livestock, and working in markets in Nepal and India. The remaining VDCs are food secure with a stable outlook.	Maize was affected by excessive rainfall, and market price of rice increased by 20-40%. Because of food insecurity, out migration increased by around 10-20%.		Paddy production is expected to be normal and will provide food stocks for 4-5 months.
<b>Bardiya</b>	Around 3,500 people are moderately food insecure in 8 VDCs in the western area of the district.	Incessant heavy rainfall from 19 to 21 September caused the Bheri and Karnali rivers, as well as small tributaries, to flood surrounding areas.		Paddy production will be decreased by 20-30%. These are less vulnerable VDCs where households have larger and more fertile agricultural lots and other income opportunities. Recovery from floods will therefore be easier.
<b>Dailekh</b>	Chamunda, Salleri and Katti VDC are moderately food insecure, people are coping by selling livestock at cheaper prices, and consuming pre-mature crop (maize).  The remaining VDCs are generally food secure with a normal outlook.	Maize production decreased by about 50% due to excessive rainfall, pest infestation and strong wind.		Millet production is expected to be normal. Paddy, the second main crop, has been affected by excessive rainfall and blast disease. Production is expected to decrease by around 10-30%. This will badly affect household food stocks.
<b>Darchula</b>	9 VDCs are moderately food insecure with limited food stocks The remaining VDCs are generally food secure with normal outlook.	Limited employment opportunities and high food prices are the major causes of food insecurity.		Harvests of paddy and maize are predicted to be normal and are expected to improve household food security.
<b>Dolpa</b>	10 VDCs in the central region of the district and 6 VDCs in the southern part are moderately food insecure with 60% of households having food in stock for up to Nov-Dec. NFC has been providing 3-4 Kg of rice per person a month. The food security situation has significantly improved in Majhfal, Dunai and Jufal VDCs (highly food insecure during April-June 2008) as a result of WFP food assistance. People are coping by borrowing money, food, and consuming less preferred food.	Potato production has decreased by more than 50%. At the beginning of August, Pahada VDC Wards No. 3 and 4 were hit by floods. 22.50 Ha. of land were washed away and 47 households were affected. High food prices, limited food stocks in markets, decreases in income from sales of <i>Yarsagumba</i> and the closing of the Tibetan border, from where people purchase food, have resulted in conditions of moderate food insecurity.		Harvesting of maize and <i>Chinu</i> production is expected to be reduced by 10-30% due to late and excessive rainfall. Prices of main staples are expected to remain stable. Income opportunities will remain limited as construction and food assistance activities will be reduced as winter approaches.
<b>Doti</b>	July through mid-September are the most difficult months for these VDCs as household food stocks from winter crops are depleted. People cope by buying food on credit.	Lack of employment opportunities and high food prices have resulted in moderate food insecurity.		The summer crop harvests are predicted to be normal and sufficient for 1-2 months. People will rely on purchased food, will have employment opportunities and will sell livestock to supplement their income.

<sup>7</sup> Banlek, BanjaKakani, Daud, Dahakalikasthan, Khirsain, Khatiwada, Kalena, Mudhegau, Satphari, Simchaur, Tikhatar, Tijali, Pachanali, Ranagau

				These are traditionally vulnerable VDCs, isolated and with marginal agricultural land. The summer crop harvest is predicted to be normal to moderate and sufficient for 1-2 months. People will rely on purchased food but roads and markets access remain difficult.
<b>Humla</b>	The VDCs in the western belts are usually food secure during this part of the year. However because of the frequent closing of the Tibetan border, employment and trading opportunities have been reduced. Food security in Simikot VDC is borderline between phase 2 and 3.	Tourism is the main source of employment in Simikot VDC, but due to the closing of the Tibetan border, no tourist flow has been observed. Stocks of food in markets have decreased considerably in the district headquarters because of the rainy season.		Summer crop production is predicted to be poor to very poor due to excessive rainfall. Crop harvest will slightly improve household food stocks, but if the employment/trading opportunities continue to be limited these VDCs will face a deteriorating food security situation after December.
<b>Jumla</b>	The VDCs on the edge of the districts are moderately food insecure with more than 30% of households having food stocks for 1-2 months. People are coping by borrowing money/food, and consuming less preferred food.  The remaining VDCs are generally food secure with a normal outlook for next cycle.	Food prices in the market increased by 10-20% because of limited supply after the Karnali Highway was blocked because of incessant rainfall. Cash crops were also damaged by excessive rainfall. Drop in the price of <i>Yarsagumba</i> considerably reduced income sources of many families.		Lack of employment opportunities, 30-50% expected reduction of paddy production and 10-30% expected reduction of maize and millet production will badly affect local food security.
<b>Jajarkot</b>	All 9 VDCs in the north are moderately food insecure. These areas were highly, and or severely food insecure in the previous cycle. The situation has gradually improved due to summer crop harvest and WFP food assistance.  The remaining VDCs are generally food secure with a normal outlook for next cycle.	People have not completely recovered from the severe level of food insecurity experienced in the past months. Again excessive rainfall and strong wind have caused a decrease in maize production by 10-30%.		Paddy is the second main crop and production is expected to be normal. This will help people have sufficient food stocks for the coming months.
<b>Kailali</b>	In five of the northern VDCs, the household food stock is limited and will likely last for only 1-2 months.  The remaining VDCs (except these mentioned above and the 17 flood-affected in the south) are generally food secure with a normal outlook for next cycle.	Incessant heavy rainfall from 19 to 21 September moderately affected these VDCs. Maize harvest was not very good due to effect of floods, landslides and pest diseases.		Households will harvest paddy in November but its production is expected to be moderate. Paddy stock will therefore support households for only a short time, so there will be no significant improvement in household food security.
<b>Kavre, Sindhupalchowk</b>	In the north eastern and southern VDCs of Kavre and in the north and western VDCs of Sindhupalchowk households have limited food stocks. People are coping by borrowing food/money and eating less preferred food.	Limited employment opportunities and high food prices have resulted in moderate food insecurity.		Maize, paddy and millet harvest together with more agricultural employment opportunities will improve overall food security.
<b>Mugu</b>	Four VDCs in upper Mugu, and two in the southwest (Pina, and Mangri) are moderately food insecure. Household food stocks are sufficient for 2-3 months. Most of the people have to depend on borrowing money to purchase food. Other VDCs are food secure with a stable outlook for next cycle.	Small trades in Chinese markets are the main livelihood strategy for the VDCs in upper Mugu. However, the drop in <i>Yarsagumba</i> prices and closing of the Tibetan border resulted in significant reduction of income sources and food access. Staple food prices in local markets increased by 10-20%. Pina and Gumtha VDCs were affected by landslides due to heavy rainfall.		Millet and <i>Kaguno/Chinu</i> will be harvested in Oct-Nov. in upper Mugu; paddy will be harvested in Pina and Gumtha VDCs. Though the production is predicted to decrease by 10-30%, households should have sufficient stocks for 3-4 months.
<b>Nuwakot, Rasuwa</b>	In the northeast and northwest VDCs of Nuwakot and in Gatlang, Haku, Yarsa, Bridhim, Langtang, Timure VDCs of Rasuwa, households have limited food stocks. Markets have insufficient food stocks available in some areas.	Limited and marginal land in some areas, road blockades due to landslides in Rasuwa, high food prices, decreased access to markets and reduced income opportunities in the tourism sector have caused moderate food insecurity.		Paddy (with some exception in Rasuwa) and millet harvest, together with more employment opportunities will contribute to improving food security.

<sup>8</sup> Barchhen, Barpata, Basudevi, Chhapali, Dhirkamandau, Kanachaur, Gaguda, Girichauka, Pokhari





<b>Pyuthan</b>	Nine VDCs in the north are moderately food insecure; people are mostly adopting traditional coping mechanisms like wage labour and sale of NTFP. Household food stocks are sufficient for 2-3 months for half of the population. The remaining VDCs are food secure with a stable outlook.	Marginal agricultural land and lack of irrigation facilities make people depend on purchasing food in markets. Increased food prices have caused conditions of moderate food insecurity.		Maize has just been harvested. Paddy will be harvested in Oct-Nov. which should provide food for up to 3 months.
<b>Rolpa</b>	The VDCs located in the west and in the northwest, are facing moderate food insecurity. 50% of households have sufficient food stock for August-September, while the others are depending on wage labour. These communities were in a similar situation in the previous quarter due to poor harvest of winter crop.	Increased food prices in the markets caused conditions of moderate food insecurity.		Paddy production is expected to decline by 10-30% and maize production by 30-50% due to heavy rainfall, strong wind and pests. Current household food stocks will barely meet people's needs up to November. Locals are planning to out-migrate to cope with the deteriorating food security situation.
<b>Rukum</b>	Around 30% of households have food stock for 1-2 months. Similarly market food stocks are limited to 1-2 months. People are coping by borrowing food from their neighbors and purchasing food on credit. The food security situation of Syalakhadi, Sisne, Duli, RanmaMaikot, Jang, Khara, Shankh, and Rugha VDCs (previously highly food insecure) has been improving due to WFP food assistance over the last three months.  The other VDCs are food secure with a stable outlook.	Maize production has decreased by 40% (or more in some areas) due to the effect of heavy rainfall and pest disease. <i>Allo</i> processing, remittances, <i>Yarsagumba</i> collection and sale, helped people's livelihoods. Similarly, WFP food assistance and GTZ/FSRP programmes helped to improve the food security situation.		The food security situation appears to be stable in the central and western areas of the district. Paddy production is expected to be normal, but income from herbs collection will be reduced; however GTZ/FSRP, and WFP-FFW programmes will increase income opportunities to purchase needed food.
				The situation in Gotamkot, Syalakhadi, Sisne, RanmaMaikot, Hukam, and Taksera VDCs could deteriorate in the next cycle, as maize is the only summer crop, which has decreased by around 30%.








### Generally Food Secure VDCs

<b>Baitadi</b>	The majority of VDCs are, to a different extent, all food secure.	The VDCs with road connection have more employment opportunities, have in general greater land ownership and are engaged in sale of agricultural products. Paddy crop condition, the major crop for these areas, is expected to be good.		The VDCs not close to roads will experience a deteriorating food security situation due to small agricultural plots, insufficient food stocks and no employment opportunities.
<b>Chitwan, Danusha, Bara, Mohattari, Parsa, Sarlahi</b>	Presenting a good situation.	Sales of agricultural products and NTFP, small trades at the border with India, remittances and good wage employment opportunities contribute to food security. In Parsa and Bara increasing civil security incidents threaten civil life but still don't affect the food security situation.		The paddy harvest will help maintain food security; however, some VDCs of Chitwan <sup>10</sup> could face moderate food insecurity in December as food stocks are finished off. Families may cope by borrowing money and food.
<b>Dolakha, Ramechhap</b>	Presenting a good situation.	Good maize production in the majority of VDCs (few exceptions in south Ramechhap due to insufficient rainfall), sales of cash crops and NTFP and wage employment opportunities contribute to food security.		Paddy and maize will be harvested in October-November and will be the major contributor to food security. The production is predicted to be normal. Sale of NTFP and cash crops and more employment opportunities will help protect food security levels.

<sup>9</sup> Some of the south-western VDCs

<sup>10</sup> Kaule Korak, Lothar, Siddi



			Only for some VDCs of Dolakha <sup>11</sup> . 	Small agricultural lots with low productivity of paddy and millet means that families will have to rely on food purchases to supplement crop production. Poverty and high food prices have caused limited purchasing capacity and will place families at risk of deteriorating food security.
<b>Kavre, Sindhupalchowk</b>	The VDCs in north, central and eastern Kavre and the southern VDCs of Sindhupalchowk are reported to be food secure.	Households still have food stocks from winter crops and have started harvesting maize. People complement their livelihood with sales of livestock and cash crops and through agricultural wage labour.		Paddy and millet harvest will contribute to local food security.
<b>Makwanpur, Sindhuli, Udayapur</b>	Presenting a good situation.	A good maize crop and, in some areas, early paddy production, sale of agricultural products, together with some wage employment opportunities contributed to food security.		Paddy and millet harvest will contribute to local food security.
			Only for some VDCs of Udayapur and Makwanpur <sup>12</sup> . 	These VDCs could face moderate food insecurity in December. People may cope by borrowing money and food.
<b>Nuwakot, Rasuwa</b>	The VDCs in central and southern Nuwakot and Chilime, Thuman, Golijung, Syafu, Dhunche, Ramche, Dandagoun, Thulogoun, Lanarepouwa, Jibjibe, Bhorle, Saramthali VDCs in Rasuwa are reported to be food secure.	Good maize and potato production and stocks from the winter crops, sale of cash crops and NTFP, some employment opportunities contributed to food security.		Paddy (in some areas) and millet harvests will contribute to local food security.
<b>Rolpa</b>	Jungar, Gairigaun, Kotgaun, Kareti, Nuwagaun, Jhenam, Sakhi, Dubaring, and Dubudanda in the southwest are generally food secure with sufficient food stock.	Summer crop production declined because of strong winds and pests; however, people had good income from the sale of NTFP and livestock. Employment opportunities were available in I/NGOs development activities, construction projects, and portering.		The situation is likely to deteriorate, as households will run out of food stocks because of poor summer crop production. Many people are planning to out-migrate after the harvest of paddy, since income opportunities at local level are not going to be sufficient to enable families to purchase needed food.
<b>Salyan and Surkhet</b>	All VDCs in both the districts are food secure.	Normal maize production, good employment opportunities together with vegetables sales helped in maintaining food security on the edge of the district headquarters; food secure in Salyan. In Surkhet, maize production decreased by 10-20%, however good employment opportunities, remittances from household members working outside the district together with livestock sales helped in maintaining food security.		People have food in stock for up to six months in Salyan and three months in Surkhet.

<sup>11</sup> Lamabagar, Alampu, Bigu, Kalingchok, Gaurisankar, Marbu, Chanku, Khare, Orang, Chilankha, Babare, Kopanchagu, Lapilang, Syama, Mali, Bhusaphedi, Dudhpokhari, Sailungeswor

<sup>12</sup> Udayapur: VDCs of the northern belt; Makwanpur: Kankada, Raksirang, Bhartapundyadevi, Dandakharka

**Table 3 – Number of highly and severely food insecure people during July-September 2008**

SN	District	VDCs	Highly food insecure (starting affecting livelihood assets)	Severely food insecure (acute food and livelihood crisis)	Total Population at Risk		
			Phase 3	Phase 4			
<b>I. Karnali belt</b>							
1	Kalikot	Pakha (1-9)	-	4,200	4,200		
		Chhapre (1-9)	-	3,200	3,200		
		Mehmudi (1,3,4)	1,100	-	1,100		
		Nanikot (1-9)	5,300	-	5,300		
		Dhoulagoha (1-9)	6,700	-	6,700		
		Khina (1-9)	3,800	-	3,800		
		Thirpu (1-9)	4,100	-	4,100		
		Ramnakt (1-5 & 7-9)	3,500	-	3,500		
		Badalkot (3-9)	2,400	-	2,400		
		Daha (8, 9)	700	-	700		
		Lalu (1-9)	5,200	-	5,200		
	PhoiMahadev (5-9)	-	2,200	2,200			
	<b>Kalikot Total</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>42,400</b>			
2	Humla	Shrinagar (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700		
		Maila (1-9)	3,400	-	3,400		
		Madana (1-9)	1,500	-	1,500		
		Kalika (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800		
		Jaira (1-9)	2,000	-	2,000		
		Mimi (1-9)	1,100	-	1,100		
		Melechham (1-9)	900	-	900		
		Saya (1-9)	1,000	-	1,000		
		Gothi (1-9)	1,300	-	1,300		
		Shrimasta (1-9)	1,000	-	1,000		
		Dandaphaya (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900		
		Thehe (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500		
		Kharpunath (1-9)	1,500	-	1,500		
		Chhipra (1-9)	1,000	-	1,000		
		Lali (1-9)	1,500	-	1,500		
		Raya (1-9)	1,800	-	1,800		
		Barain (1-9)	1,200	-	1,200		
			<b>Humla Total</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,100</b>	
		3	Mugu	Bhie (1-9)	1,100	-	1,100
Natharpu (1-9)	800			-	800		
Photu (1-9)	500			-	500		
Jima (1-9)	1,400			-	1,400		
Ruga (1-9)	1,500			-	1,500		
Hyanglu (1-9)	1,900			-	1,900		
	<b>Mugu Total</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,200</b>			
4	Dolpa	Mukot (1-9)	700	-	700		
		Bhijer (1-9)	500	-	500		
		Tinje (1-9)	1,300	-	1,300		
		Saldang (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800		
		Dho (1-9)	700	-	700		
		Phoksundo (1-9)	600	-	600		
		Chharka (1-9)	700	-	700		
			<b>Dolpa Total</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,300</b>	
	<b>Sub-Total I.</b>	<b>76,400</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>86,000</b>			
<b>II. Far Western Hills and Mountains</b>							
5	Bajhang	Bhamchaur	2,400	-	2,400		
		Dahabagar	2,600	-	2,600		
		Dantola	2,800	-	2,800		
		Daulichaur	4,000	-	4,000		
		Gadaraya	1,700	-	1,700		
		Kanda	2,100	-	2,100		
		Lekhgau	2,500	-	2,500		
		Rilu	2,800	-	2,800		
		Sainpasela	3,500	-	3,500		
		Surma	2,300	-	2,300		
	<b>Bajhang Total</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,700</b>			
6	Bajura	Jugada (4,6,7)	1,800	-	1,800		
		Kailashmandu (2, 5-8)	3,200	-	3,200		
		Brahmatola (2,5,6)	2,200	-	2,200		
		Gudukhati (2)	500	-	500		
		Antichaur (2)	500	-	500		
		Jagannath (2-4)	1,500	-	1,500		
		Kolti (6-8)	2,100	-	2,100		
		Kotila (4,8,9)	1,100	-	1,100		
		Kuldevmandu (4,8)	1,000	-	1,000		
			<b>Bajura Total</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,900</b>	
<b>III. Rapti Bheri Hills</b>							
7	Achham	Walanta (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900		
		Dhungachalna (1-9)	3,700	-	3,700		
		Khaptad (1-9)	1,400	-	1,400		
		Soukat (1-9)	4,700	-	4,700		
		Rishidaha (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900		
		Bhatakatiya (1-9)	3,000	-	3,000		
		Sutar (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400		
		Siudi (1-9)	3,600	-	3,600		
		Bhairabsthan (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800		
		Rahaph (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800		
		Nada (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200		
8	Darchula	Kalekanda (1-9)	2,100	-	2,100		
		Basti (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900		
		Devisthan (1-9)	1,700	-	1,700		
		Ramaroshan (1-9)	3,700	-	3,700		
		Batulasen (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800		
		Dhakari (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800		
		Babla (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400		
		Nandegada (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700		
		Toti (1-9)	2,000	-	2,000		
		Payal (1-9)	4,000	-	4,000		
		Thanti (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900		
9	Rolpa	lyarkot (6,7,9)	500	-	500		
		Guljar (1,8,9)	500	-	500		
		Dhaulakot (2,3,6,8,9)	800	-	800		
		Pipalchauri (6,8,9)	1,200	-	1,200		
		Dhuligada (1-5)	2,000	-	2,000		
			<b>Darchula Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	
			<b>Sub-Total II.</b>	<b>104,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,300</b>	
		10	Kanchanpur	Pachhawang (3,4, 7-9)	1,700	-	1,700
				Rank (1-3, 5-7)	2,900	-	2,900
				Wota (4,7)	800	-	800
				Rangkot (1-3, 7,8)	2,200	-	2,200
Rangsi (7,9)	800			-	800		
Bhirul / Mirul (5-9)	1,500			-	1,500		
Whama (1, 5-8)	2,200			-	2,200		
	<b>Rolpa Total</b>			<b>12,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,100</b>	
	<b>Sub-Total III.</b>			<b>12,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,100</b>	
<b>IV. Western Terai</b>							
11	Kailali			Kailali	-	-	-
		<b>Kailali Total</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155,000</b>		
12	Bardiya	Bhimmapur	2,300	-	2,300		
		Daulapur	200	-	200		
		Dhodari	300	-	300		
		Gulariya	4,500	-	4,500		
		Khairichandanpur	1,500	-	1,500		
		Manau	700	-	700		
		Rajapur	1,700	-	1,700		
	<b>Bardiya Total</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,200</b>			
	<b>Sub-Total IV.</b>	<b>245,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>245,200</b>			
<b>V. Eastern Terai</b>							
13	Saptari	Saptari	-	-	-		
		<b>Saptari/Sunsari Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>		
14	Sunsari	Sunsari	-	-	-		
		<b>Sub-Total V.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>438,000</b>	<b>73,600</b>	<b>511,600</b>			

Food Security Bulletins are produced by WFP Nepal as part of the Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System. The FSMAS is currently funded from a DFID contribution in support of WFP's operations in Nepal.

All information products produced by the Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System are available on the UN Nepal Information platform ([www.un.org.np](http://www.un.org.np)) or on the following WFP website: [www.wfp.org/odan](http://www.wfp.org/odan)

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# Food Security Phase Classification: reference indicators

Reference Indicators		phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	phase 5	Observations	
		Generally Food secure	Moderately food insecure	Highly food insecure (starting affecting livelihood assets)	severely food insecure (acute food and livelihood crisis)	Humanitarian emergency/famine		
1. Food availability	a	<b>crop production / situation</b>	T: up to 10-20% less than normal M+H: up to 10% less than normal	T: 20-40 % less than normal M+H: 10-30% less than normal	T: 40-60% less than normal M+H: 30-50% less than normal	T: 60-80 % less than normal M+H: 50-70% less than normal	T: >80 % less than normal M+H: >70% less than normal	Normal yield is based on 5 years average in the district (M=mountains, H=hills, T=Terai)
	b	<b>HHS food stocks</b>	> 50% HHS with more than 3 months food stocks	T: > 50% HHS with 1-3 months food stocks M+H: > 50% HHS with 2-3 months food stocks	T: > 30% HHS with < 1 month food stocks M+H: > 30% HHS with 1-2 months food stocks	T: 30-50% HHS with depleted food stocks M+H: 30-50% HHS with < 1 month food stocks	>50% HHS have depleted food stocks	
	c	<b>stock of main staples in key markets</b>	2- 3 months stocks	1-2 months stocks	less than 1 month stock	stocks depleted	stocks depleted	
2. Food access	a	<b>wage employment opportunities within district</b>	as per normal situation	10-30 % fewer opportunities compared to normal situation	30 - 50 % fewer opportunities compared to normal situation	Opportunities decreased by > 50 % or no opportunities	no opportunities	normal employment condition is based on people's perception
	b	<b>sale of NTFP, cash crops and other agr. products</b>	income as per normal situation	income decreased by up to 30 % compared to normal situation	income decreased by 30 - 60 % compared to normal situation	income decreased by > 60 %	no sales	Normal income earnings are based on people's perception
	c	<b>market price of rice</b>	decreased, constant or up to 10% of normal price	increased by 10-20% of normal price	increased by 20-40% of normal price	increased by more than 40-80% of normal price	increased by more than 80-100% of normal price	compared to average price during same period last year
3. Hazards	a	<b>natural disasters</b>	No natural disasters or occurrence causing <20 % loss of food stocks and assets	occurrence of natural disaster causing 20-30 % loss of food stocks and assets	occurrence of natural disaster causing 30-50 % loss of food stocks/assets and human casualties	occurrence of natural disaster causing >50% loss of stocks and assets and human casualties	occurrence of large scale devastating natural disasters (i.e. earthquake) causing complete destruction, significant human casualties, displacement	assets include land, agricultural tools, cattle, houses
4. Out-migration	a	<b>Out-migration</b>	up to 10% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	10-20% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	up to 20-40% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	>40% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	large scale out-migration	Traditional seasonal out-migration is based on people's perception
5. Coping	a	<b>Coping</b>	Traditional coping mechanisms that are part of livelihood strategy (migration, wage labour, sell NTFP, consumption of wild food)	change in regular food habits (reduce quantity food, less preferred food), borrowing food/money, selling of non-productive assets	HHs adopt irreversible coping strategies (selling of productive assets - livestock, land, seed) and skipping meals	HHs adopt a high level of irreversible coping strategies including, increased sale of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods	no more coping mechanisms, starvation and death	
6. Food utilization	a	<b>acute child (&lt;5 years) malnutrition</b>			10-15%	> 15%	>30%	to measure and consider only if the other indicators give evidence of being in phase 3, 4 or 5 (random measurement of MUAC by FMs)
	b	<b>disease</b>	no significant cases of disease	significant cases of diseases under control	epidemic outbreak; increasing	pandemic outbreak	pandemic outbreak	
7. Civil security	a	<b>Civil security</b>	general peaceful situation	security situation deteriorating (bandhs and roadblocks 7-15 consecutive days / 3 months)	movement restricted (bandhs and roadblocks 15-30 consecutive days / 3 months)	movement restricted (bandhs and roadblocks > 30 consecutive days / 3 months)	high intensity conflict situation, displacement	