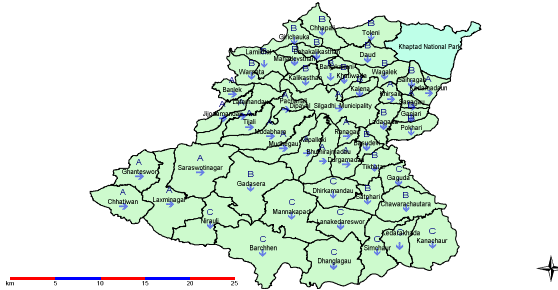


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure population

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
<b>Total population at risk</b>	
<b>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	

Source-DFS/Field Observation

Phase classification indicators\*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
<b>Area Outcomes</b>			
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1	1	1
Acute child malnutrition (6-59 month)-Wasting	1	1	1
Livelihood Change ( Coping strategies)	1	1	1
<b>Availability</b>			
Production:Winter Crop First main crop ( Wheat_ Growing)	1	1	1
Second main crop ( NA )			
Third main crop ( NA )			
Food stock at household level	1	1	1
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	1	1	1
<b>Accessibility</b>			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1	1	1
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	1
Income through sales: NTFPs, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	1	1	1
Livestock:? Income through sales: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	1
Remittances	1	1	1
<b>Utilisation</b>			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	1
Drinking water supply and sanitation	1	1	1
<b>Stability</b>			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, thunderbolt, 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
<b>Overall classification</b>			
<b>4 months outlook</b>	▶	▼	▼

\* 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 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 or 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

Food security statements

Current food security situation
Over all the food security situation is Minimal food insecure although the situation was moderately food insecure during the month of July-August due to lean period, however the situation was improve after the harvest of summer crop. Summer crops production(Paddy,Millet & Maize) in total increase by 3491.5 MT.Income through Vegetable and Cash crops during this season around 1000 HHs income @NRP 8000/HHs.HHs have food stock for more than 4 months from last harvest of summer crops and other sources, Normal market price of coarse rice compared to last year this cycle , Key markets have sufficient food stock due to regular supply, wage opportunities will be regular due different development activities ongoing from GOs and I/NGOs. People are using traditional coping mechanism by selling vegetable, cash crops and doing daily wage work.

Current food security outlook

The overall situation is expected to be deteriorate due to HHs food stock in depleting condition, lean period, market price may increase due to lean period(paddy), and also petrol price in increasing trend, flow of remittance may be low due to out migration period.

District Food Security Network affiliated members: CDO, LDO, DADO, DLSO, DFO, DHO, DEO, DPO, FNCCI, NGO Federation, NRCS, DSCO, WCDO, Irrigation office and WFP. (Presenities- CDO, LDO, DADO, DLSO, DHO, DFO, DPO, NGO Fed., NRCS, WCDO and WFP.)

This District Food Security Network 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/nfsms/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.