

Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase

- Phase 1: Minimal food insecure
- Phase 2: Moderately food insecure
- Phase 3: Highly food insecure
- Phase 4: Severely food insecure
- Phase 5: Humanitarian emergency/famine

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59 month)-Wasting	1		
Livelihood Change (and ? Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production:			
First main crop (paddy- harvested)	1		
Second main crop (maize- harvested)	1		
Third main crop (wheat- planting)	1		
Food stock at household level	1		
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	1		
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1		
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1		
Income through sales: NTFPs, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	1		
Livestock: income through sales meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1		
Remittances	1		
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1		
Drinking water supply and sanitation	1		
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, thunderbolt, and strong wind	1		
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1		
Out-migration (stress induced)	1		
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1		
Overall classification	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 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

Estimated number of food insecure population

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	NA
Total population in district (2011 census)	552,583

Source: DFSN/Field Observation

Food security statements

Current food security situation

All the VDCs/Municipalities (41 VDCs/Municipalities) of the district is minimally food insecure during this monitoring cycle (mid July to mid November, 2013). The crop of paddy and maize across the district have been harvested and normal production, which has supported to up to 60% of household to food stock for more than 4 month. The production of other agricultural product (green vegetables, potatoes, fish, honey) was normal. About 10,02,00,000 (10 karor 2 lakh) NPR was earned from sale of agricultural product and 20361 HH were involved on that process. Likewise 66608 HH were on the involved of livestock and livestock product (meat, milk, egg, ghee etc.) and total income was NPR 1,25,39,76,950 (1 Arab 25 karor 39 lakh) during July - Nov. Similarly the HH of 28200 have been earned NPR 54,00,00,000 (54 karor) from the remittance, 445 hh NPR 25,60,000 earned by NTFP and 61200 hhs earned NPR 1,22,40,00,000 from the wage in this period. Local level markets are functional with sufficient food stock to fulfill the public demand. Wage opportunity from farm activities and construction work (public, private & factories) is created during the period which is normal like previous year. No natural disasters; no epidemic; traditional coping mechanism; generally peaceful situation was observed during this monitoring cycle.

Current food security outlook

Food security situation will remain same because up to 60% hhs food stock will be sufficient for more than 6 months, due to remittance flow seems to be same as before, wage opportunities in key markets and factories, market also will be well functioning. Cash crops and NTFP (honey, vegetable & livestock product) will be selling continue. The civil security situation will likely to be remain same.