

### Food Security Phase Classification Map



### Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
<b>Total population at risk</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	<b>426576 (Male: 205080, Female: 221496)</b>

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

### Phase classification indicators\*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
<b>Area Outcomes</b>			
Food Consumption	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	2		
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1		
<b>Availability</b>			
Production :1 <sup>st</sup> main crop	1		
2 <sup>nd</sup> main crop	2		
3 <sup>rd</sup> main crop	NA		
Household food stock	1		
Market stock	1		
<b>Accessibility</b>			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	2		
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1		
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1		
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1		
Remittances	1		
<b>Utilisation</b>			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1		
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1		
<b>Stability</b>			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1		
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1		
Out-migration (stress induced)	1		
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1		
<b>Overall classification</b>	1		
<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 statements

Current food security situation
<p>All the VDCs (45 VDCs and 1 Municipality) of the district is minimal food insecure during this monitoring cycle (July to November, 2013). The crop of paddy and maize across the district (45 VDCs and 1 Municipality) were harvested which has supported to &gt;80% of households to food stock for more than 4 month. Market stock has been sufficient for more than 4 month although market price has increased by 14% compared to last year this cycle. The production of other agricultural product (Green vegetables, Potatoes) were normal. 12000 HH were earned 125 million NPR from sale of agri product. Likewise 2465 HH were on the revenue of livestock and livestock product, they have earned 363 million NPRs from sale of livestock/product during the July - October period. based on report from district statistics office, remittance of the district during this cycle was 232 NPRs which is the normal trend. Local level markets are functional with sufficient food stock to fulfill the public demand. Wage opportunity from farm activity and construction work (public &amp; private) is created during the period which is normal like previous year. No natural disasters; no epidemic; 91% of Household are accessed to safe water and 48.67% of HH using toilet and 5 VDCs out of 45 VDCs and 1 municipality are declared Out Defecation Free. Traditional coping mechanism; generally peaceful situation was observed during this monitoring period."</p>

Current food security outlook
<p>The food security situation is likely to remain same generally food secure (minimal food insecure) in the next cycle. Current household food stock is sufficient for more than 3 months; Supply of food commodities in the key markets seems to be continued; no indications of malnutrition; remittance flow is likely to continue; HHs will adopt traditional coping mechanism such as consumption of food kept in stock (own production and imported).</p>

### 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 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, desistutions, 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

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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/nepalfoodsec/home>