

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)	224,506

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1		
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop	1		
2 nd main crop	1		
3 rd main crop	1		
Household food stock	1		
Market stock	1		
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1		
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		
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1		
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1		
Stability			
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		
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 statements

Current food security situation

The Food Security situation was minimally insecure in this period. HH food stock was sufficient for 2-3 months. There was employment opportunity from some development activities, constructions and NTFP collections. There was also income from selling ghees, vegetable, potatoes, buffaloes, chicken and goats. Remittance was also the major source of income. The price of main staple foods like rice, wheat has been increased by 5-10% and there was sufficient food stock in the market to fulfill the demand. There was no natural disaster causing food loss. People coped with traditional mechanism as wage, out migration, sell of cash crops. There was peaceful situation and no bandh - blockade in this period in the area.

Current food security outlook

FS situation will remain the same as minimally food insecure in next cycle. The HHs food stock (maize and paddy) will be decreased. Income from remittance and some employment opportunity from development activities and portering will continue as well to cope normally. Although market price may increase, there will be sufficient food stock in the market to fulfill the demand. civil security may be stable and hhs will cope traditionally as wage, out migration.

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, 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

Outlook: ▲ improve, ▶ stay the same, ▼ decline