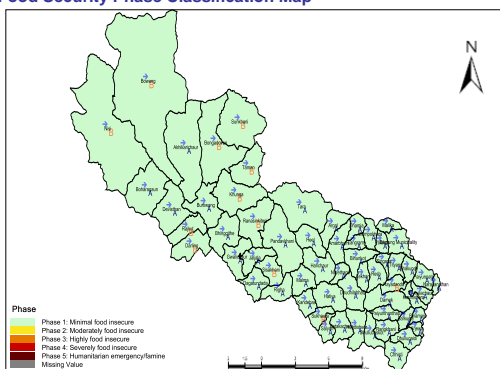


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	61163 (22.9%)
Total population in district (2011 census)	268,613

Source: Small Area Estimation/Census 2011.

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1	2	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop Maize, harvested	1	1	
2 nd main crop Paddy in A Millet B harvested	1	1	
3 rd main crop Millet in A,	1	NA	
Household food stock	1	1	
Market stock	1	1	
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1	1	
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1	1	
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	
Remittances	1	1	
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1	1	
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1	1	
Out-migration (stress induced)	1	1	
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	
Overall classification	1	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
All VDCs in cluster A (48) and cluster B (12) are minimally food insecure situation in this reporting cycle.
The summer crop maize, paddy and millet is harvested with its increment by 3.8% and 2.39% respectively except millet that is decreased by 0.11% due to decrease in area by 20 ha than last year attributing to have household food stock for 5-6 months in >50% of HH.
Markets were functional enough to meet the public necessities without any kind of disturbance by strick and road blockades. On other hand market price of rice is hiked by nearly 5% comparing to last year same cycle. It is due to increment tendency seen around.
25-30 percent of HHs have made an income from sale of vegetable, mushroom, honey and sale of oragne (80 million rupees), sale of live stock and livestock produce (221 million rupees), remittance and wage labour (10-20 thousand rupees/HH) that is considered as one of the main contributing factor in accessing food and way of livelihood all over the district.
People are using traditional way of livelihood like wage, migration etc with their good access to drinking water and sanitation. 93% of HH are in access to water and 100% HH are in access to basic health and sanitation. The district is declared as ODF district.
No significant cases of disease, disaster and climatic hazards felt during this reporting period effective enough to put an impact on livelihood and food security situation of the district.
The security situation was generally peaceful.

Current food security outlook

Overall food security situation of the district will likely to remain same as normal. Household food stock will be sufficient for > 4 months through stock of maize, millet and paddy as well as market purchase. Market stock will be sufficient and meet the public demand due to well functioning of local markets. There will be normal income from the sale of agric and livestock products. Remittance and pension will be continue. Situation of diseases, malnutrition and civil security will be same as normal.

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 assistance required.

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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: DDC, DAO, DADO(secretary), DHO, DFO, DLDO, DSCO, WDO, FNCCI, NRCS, NGO Fed. Irrigation Division, Milk Producer Cooperative, Bureau of Statistics, Division cooperative, Consumer forum and WFP.

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>



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