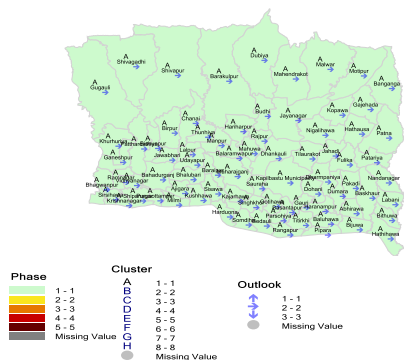


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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) | 571936* |

*Source: Census 2011, CBS

Phase classification indicators*

| Indicator | VDC Cluster | | |
|---|-------------|----|----|
| | A | B | C |
| Area Outcomes | | NA | NA |
| Food Consumption | 1 | | |
| Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting | 2 | | |
| Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies) | 1 | | |
| Availability | | | |
| Production :1 st main crop | 1 | | |
| 2 nd main crop | 1 | | |
| 3 rd main crop | NA | | |
| 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 |
|---|
| <p>The Overall Food Security situation is normal. All VDCs and Municipality are MINIMALLY FOOD INSECURE in this monitoring cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHs have sufficient food stock for 9-12 month mainly from recent harvest of paddy and maize, which was main summer crops of the district. • This is the peak season of seasonal vegetable ,banana and fish production and their sale was normal (Rs 205080 Thaousand). Similarly, livestock (milk, goat, chicken) sale was also good (Rs1312925 Thaousand) • Employment opportunities from some agriculture & construction works including Factory are reportedly available. • There was sufficient food stock in the market to fulfill the demand and the price of rice is also normal (increased by 5 percent compare to last year). There was market stock also for 6 month. • There was no natural disaster causing food loss and civil security was normal during this cycle. |

Current food security outlook

| |
|---|
| <p>▶The food security situation of the Distrcit will remain the same as minimally food insecure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HH food stock will be sufficient for more than 4 months from previous harvest (paddy) •Good purchasing capacity from Sale of cash crop and livestock product will be continued. Similarly, there will be income from remittance and employment opportunity will also be available in agriculture & factory. Market price may be stable due to sufficient stock and good road network and market stock will remain same. People will rely on traditional mechanism as wage,sell of cash crops, out-migration. |
|---|

Food security classification:

- Phase 1. Minimally 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, desitutions, 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