

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)	492,098*

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A		
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1		
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production : 1 st main crop (Maize- harvested)	1		
2 nd main crop (Summer Paddy-harvesting)	1		
3 rd main crop (Millet-harvesting)	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 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, 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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

- Overall, the district (43 VDCs, 1 mun, 1 Sub Metro. in cluster A) is **minimally food insecure in this cycle**.
- Summer maize had already been harvested and the production was normal, likewise summer paddy is being harvested. So there is food stock sufficient for 4-5 months from recently harvested maize and previous stock of wheat in more than 80 percent HHs.
- The agricultural (green vegetable) and livestock (milk, meat) production and their sale was normal. 6971.10 mt (173.479 million rupees) of green vegetable, orange and potato was sold whereas about 20,000 HHs mainly from southern part were benefitted from sale of livestock-products earning 10000- 35000 rupees each.
- Employment opportunities from agriculture, development activities & construction works including tourism are reportedly available.
- A sum of 6.13 billion rupees remittance received in the district.
- There is sufficient food stock in the market to fulfill the demand and the price of rice is also normal (increased by 6-8 percent in compared to last year).
- There was no natural disaster causing food loss.
- People rely on traditional livelihood mechanisms such as wage labor, selling of agricultural-livestock products, out-migration during this period.

Current food security outlook

- The food security situation of the district will remain the same as **Minimally Food Insecure**.
- HH food stock will be sufficient for more than 4 months from harvest of paddy & millet as well as previous stock.
- Sale of cash crop (green vegetable) and livestock product (meat & dairy) will be continued. Similarly there will be regular income from remittance and wage opportunity will also be available from agricultural, development activities & tourism.
- Market price may be stable or decrease due to functional road access and market stock will also be sufficient.
- People will rely on traditional livelihood mechanism such as wage labour, sell of cash crops, out-migration.

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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/nepfoodsec/home>