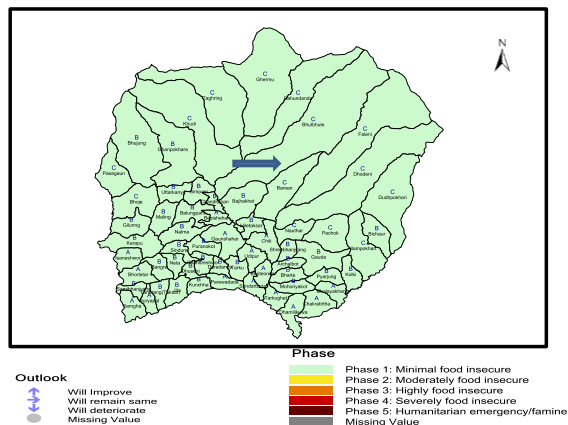


### Food Security Phase Classification Map



### 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>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	<b>167,724</b>

Source: Census 2011, CBS

### Phase classification indicators\*

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

### Food security statements

Current food security situation
The district (Cluster A: 15 VDCs, B:32 VDCs, and C:14 VDCs) is in Minimal Food Security Situation in this monitoring period. The production of major crop maize is found to be good. More than 50% households have food stock for more than 4 months. Market stock was sufficient to meet the demand of the people. Price of rice (Sona Mansuli) has been increased by 13% compared to last year but it is similar to last cycle. There was income from Orange (Rs 16.75 Million), Vegetables (Rs. 600 Million) and livestock and livestock products (Rs 182.08 Million). Total 494 million rupees has been entered in the district as pension and remittance reporting period. The malnutrition rate is almost nil in the district. There was no occurrence of epidemic and climatic hazards. The water and sanitation situation is good in the district. 94% people have access to drinking water and 85 % people have access to toilet, 29 VDCs declared as ODF. There was no climatic hazards and The security situation was normal during this monitoring period.

Current food security outlook
The food security situation is likely to remain same (minimal food insecure) in the next cycle. Current household food stock is sufficient for more than 4 months. Paddy and millet will be harvested. There will be income from vegetables, livestock, and employment opportunities. There will be income through the sale of Cardamom and Orange. Remittance flow will be regular. HHs will adopt traditional coping mechanism such as consumption of food kept in stock (own production and imported). Due to functional road, there will be sufficient food available in the markets. There will be no climatic hazards and spread of epidemic diseases. Civil security situation is expected to be normal.

**District Food Security Network affiliated members:** DAO, DDC, DADO, DLSO, WDO, DFO, DEO, Office of the Cottage Industries, DTO, Irrigation Office, District Land Revenue Office, FNCCI, NRCS, FECOFUN, NGO Network, Word Vision, PASS Nepal, SEED Nepal 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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