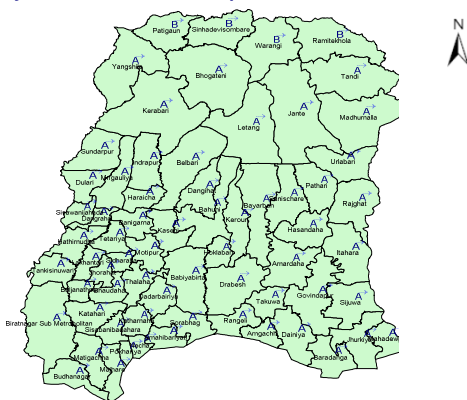


### Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phases  
Phase 1: Minimally Food Insecure  
Phase 2: Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed)  
Phase 3: Highly Food Insecure (or Crisis)  
Phase 4: Severely Food Insecure (or Emergency)  
Phase 5: Humanitarian Emergency (or Famine)

### Phase classification indicators\*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
<b>Area Outcomes</b>			
Food Consumption	1	1	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	
<b>Availability</b>			
Production :1 <sup>st</sup> main crop : Paddy (Harvested)	1	1	
2 <sup>nd</sup> main crop Wheat (growing)	1		
3 <sup>rd</sup> main crop			
Household food stock	1	1	
Market stock	1	1	
<b>Accessibility</b>			
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	
<b>Utilisation</b>			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	
<b>Stability</b>			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1	1	
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1	1	
Out-migration (stress induced)			
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	
<b>Overall classification</b>			
	▶	▶	
<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. 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

### 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>0</b>
<b>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	<b>912,544</b>

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

### Food security statements

#### Current food security situation

In general Cluster A and B, the food security situation is classified as Minimally Food Insecure 80% households are able to access and consume food without changing livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for more than 4 months due to recent harvest of paddy. They are reported to have NPR 86 crore gross income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg) fish ; NPR105.37 from sale of vegetables, potato and fruits ; good remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields. People are getting wage opportunity working in agriculture and local Markets. Market price of coarse rice (sona mansuli) was remaining same compare to last cycle @ rs. 40-42 and wheat flour @ rs.40. As per DWASO 83% people access of drinking water is available all-round the district with 62% HH have sanitation facilities. As per DPHO 4% acute malnutrition is seen in the district. Situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc) reported normal.

#### Current food security outlook

Morang district is expected to be Minimally Food Insecure for the period of Chaitra to Asar. Wheat harvest will increase household food stock as well as access to market purchases entire the district. Income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc.) and cash crops (vegetables, Fruits,gingr); income from wage opportunities in construction and industrial corridor and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. Market price is expected normal the Sufficient stocks due to normal supply situation. Additionally, water supply system and sanitation facilities are predicted to be operational including normal situation of human diseases and climatic hazards. Situation will be worse due to strong thunderstorm, windy and dry season. Fire incidence incident may shock HH in this dry season.