

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/DFSN/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 statements

Current food security situation
<p>Overall, the district (43 VDCs, 1 mun, 1 Sub Metro. in cluster A) is minimally food insecure in this cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient household food stock for 6-8 months through previous summer production (maize, paddy & millet) and market purchase as well. Availability of the food items in the local markets is sufficient for 1-1.5 months due to well functioning of road transportation across the district because of favourable weather condition and good purchasing capacity of people. Wage employment opportunities are normally available from developmental, agricultural activities as well as private construction works and tourism sector. Good income through the sale of agricultural product (orange, vegetable, potato, ginger etc) worths 76 crore 42 lakh rupees and livestock product (milk, meat, eggs) with around 45 crore 27 lakh rupees including inflow of remittance around 500 Million rupees and contributing to household income. Market price of food commodities increased by 4.65% compared to last year due to the price increment in main Terai markets and increased cost of fuel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are adopting normal livelihood mechanism like use of labor wage, remittance, pension, sale of agricultural and livestock products and small scaled business as well. There is minimal stress induced seasonal migration trend.

Current food security outlook

Current food security outlook
<p>Overall FS situation of the district is expected to remain same as minimally food insecure (Phase-I) in coming cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household food stock will be improved through winter crop wheat harvest and will be sufficient for > 4 months. Market stock of food will be sufficiently available and easily meet public demand due to expectation of well functioning of road/trail transportation. Wage employment opportunities will be available from agricultural and development activities as well as private construction works due to peak season. Normal income expected through the sale of agricultural & livestock products and Inflow of remittance. Situation of diseases, malnutrition and civil security likely to remain same as normal.

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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: DAO (President), DDC (Vice president), DADO (secretary), DPHO, DFO, DLSO, DSCO, Statistics Office, CDO, IDO,

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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/nepalfoodsec/home>
www.nepsap.org.np/kaski



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