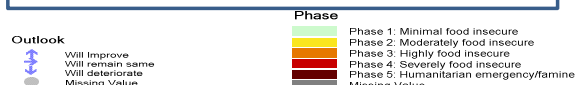


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	1	1
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	1
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	1
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop Paddy harvested	1	1	1
2 nd main crop Millet Harvested	1	1	1
3 rd main crop Wheat Growing	1	1	1
Household food stock	1	1	1
Market stock	1	1	1
Accessibility			
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
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	1
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	1
Stability			
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
Overall classification	1	1	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. 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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: DAO, DDC, DADO, DLSO, WDO, DFO, DEO, NEA, Office of the Cottage Industries, DTO, Irrigation 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/nelfoodsec/home>
www.neksap.org.np/lamjung

Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	
Total population in district (2011 census)	167,724

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Food security statements

Current food security situation

The district (Cluster A: 15 VDCs, Cluster B: 32 VDCs and Cluster C: 14 VDCs) is in Minimally Food Insecure situation in this monitoring period. The production of major crop paddy is found to be good. More than 80% households were capable to meet the basic food need. Wage labour, income from livestock product and agriculture product, remittance and pension were the means of livelihood mechanism. More than 60 % HHs have food stock for more than 6 months. Market stock was sufficient to meet the demand of the people. Price of rice (Sona Mansuli) was increased by 15.38 % compared to last year. There was 928.9 million rupees income from sale of agricultural and livestock products (orange, vegetable, ginger, meat, milk and egg). Total 641.3 million rupees has been entered in the district as remittance and pension in this reporting period. The malnutrition rate is almost nil 0.2%. There was no occurrence of epidemic diseases. 43 VDCs declared as ODF and 91 % HHs have access to toilet. 94 % HHs have access to drinking water. There was no climatic hazards and The security situation was normal during this monitoring period.

Current food security outlook

The food security situation is expected to remain same as minimally food insecure in the next cycle. Household food stock will be sufficient for >4 months because the winter crop wheat will be harvested and rice could be purchased from markets due to good purchasing capacity. Market food stock will be sufficient for 1-1 1/2 months due to well functioning of markets due to functional road transportation. Wage employment opportunities will be available from agricultural and development activities as well within the district. Market price of food commodities will be normal as previous cycle. Income from remittance pension, Sale of vegetables, and livestock product will continue to support people's earning. Situation of out-migration, diseases and acute malnutrition will remain normal and security situation is expected to remain normal during the cycle.



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