

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 Declared Famine)

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1		
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production : 1 st main crop: Paddy (Harvested)	1		
2 nd main crop: Wheat (Growing)	1		
3 rd main crop			
Household food stock	1		
Market stock	1		
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	2		
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	1		

* 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)
Total population at risk	57,830(20%)
Total population in district (2011 census)	289,148

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

Overall, the district is Minimally Food Insecure with following the trend of last year same period and last reporting period (Phase 1).

From the market purchase and stock of their own production (Paddy, Millet and stock of previously harvested maize), >50% of hhs were able to keep the food stock for >4 months.

More than 80% of the households have access to meet basic food need by their own production and market purchase from the sources of income and remittance inflow during this trimester period.

Farm wage opportunities remained available in Paddy, Millet harvesting, wheat planting. Similarly, seasonal wage opportunity was available from cash crops like vegetables, Orange, potato and Zinger harvesting (13450 male and 9700 female). Besides that there are casual wage opportunity in construction and development activities of GOs, NGOs and private sector.

Main markets are well functioning with uninterrupted food supply as well as price is stable due to most of the main markets are connected to the all village roads. The overall market price of main food staples (coarse rice, wheat flour, potato, pulses, edible oil and chicken meat) increased by 18.36% as compared to last year of same season.

Rs 71 Crore 80 Lakh income from sale of livestock products (Meat, milk, egg and leather), Rs 1 Arab 8 Crore from sale of cash crops (winter vegetable, Orange, potato, Zinger, coffee) and 1 Crore 50 Lakh from khayer(61 hhs). Rs. 2 Arab 58 Crore incoming remittance (50475 migrants) supported to stabilize the situation.

The malnutrition(under weight) rate is 0.12%. All the MCs and VDCs declared ODF. Access of drinking water is 86% and sanitation is 94%.(improve toilet access).

The security situation reported generally peaceful and no disasters and calamities were reported during the reporting period.

Although there are 3-4 days general strike announced by CPN-Maoist before election.

The coping and livelihood strategies are traditionally same by Casual wage, remittance, sale of cash crops and livestock products.

Current food security outlook

The food security situation of the district will remain the same as Minimally Food (Phase 1).

overall situation will remain stable in the upcoming reporting period. The household food stock w sufficient for more than 4 months due to previous food stock and market purchase. The Wheat c harvested and production is expected to be normal.

• Cash crop (Fruit, NTFP, vegetable) and livestock products sale will be continued.

• The period is last trimester. So, employment opportunity will increase from GOs and NGOs act to peak season.

• It is likely that the market food stocks will remain sufficient throughout the next quarter due to c means of transport facility and food commodities prices are expected to be stable as well as mos markets are connected to road networks.

• The coping habit will also predicted to be traditional like wage labour, remittance, sale of cash c livestock products and own production.

District Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DEO, DPHO, Soil Conservation, Women Development, Police, Statistics, NGOs - Red cross, WFP, FNCCI, NGO Federation, Consumer Forum, Press..

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>

www.neksap.org.np



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