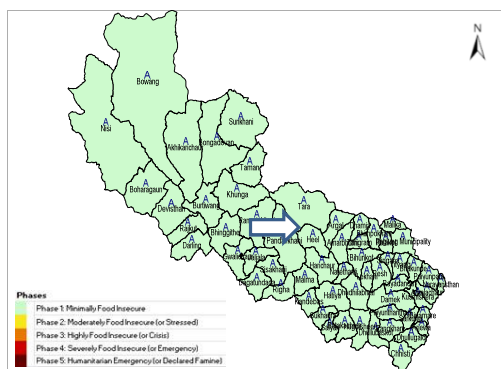


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	
Total population in district (2011 census)	268,613

Source: Census 2011.

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption <i>(Food and dietary diversity, food groups)</i>	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 Millet harvested	1		
3 rd main crop Wheat Growing	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
1. All VDCs (59) and 1 municipality in the district are Minimally Food Insecure in this reporting period.
2. HH food stock was found sufficient for >4 months in >50% HH because of harvested crop in the cycle like millet and paddy and from market purchase.
3. Market stock was sufficient for 2-3 months which is enough to supply as much as need because of functioning road networks without any kind of climatic or social disturbance.
4. Market price of rice (Sona Mansuli) was increased by 4.8 % comparing to last year same cycle but same as last cycle.
5. It is reportedly stated that 312 million rupees & 357 million rupees of amount has been made as an income by sale of agricultural product and livestock produce respectively during this reporting period by which 9000 HH from agricultural product sale and 20000 HH from livestock product sale of the district are benefitted with 30-40 thousands rupees and 15-20 thousand rupeesper/HH in that order.
6. Around 18000 households were benefitted by wage employment opportunity in agricultural activity and private construction work etc and earned Rs. 15-20 thousands per hh.
7. Remittance has also been a major source of livelihood strategies in the district because of that people here are adopting sustainable/ traditional type of livelihood strategy like migration, wage labour, sale of livestock, NTFP etc.
8. 83% of HH are in access to piped drinking water whereas remainings are using uncovered well and river. Similarly the district as a whole is declared as ODF zone. Where 100% of HH are with facility of basic health and sanitation.
9. The situation of severe type of acute malnutrition aged (6 - 59 months) almost remained zero but the number of malnourished children is below 5%.
10. No any significant type of disease epidemic and climatic hazards felt during this monitoring period. Civil security situation was also found peaceful.

Current food security outlook
Overall food security situation of the district will likely to remain same as in Phase 1 (Minimally Food Insecure). Household food stock will be sufficient for > 4 months through wheat harvesting and previous stock of millet and paddy as well as market purchase. Market stock will be sufficient and meet the public demand due to well functioning of local markets. There will be normal income from the sale of agric and livestock products. Remittance will be continuing. Situation of diseases, malnutrition and civil security will be same as normal.

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: DDC, DAO, DADO(secretary), DHO, DFO, DLSO, DSCO, WDO, BCCL, NRCS, NGO Fed. Irrigation Division, Farmer, Bearue of Statistics, Division cooperative, Consumer forum, DDWSD, SUAAHARA 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/nepfoodsec/home>
www.nepsap.org.np/baglung



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