

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)	113,731

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Phase Classification Indicator

Area Outcomes	Cluster
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 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All VDCs (41) in the district are found Minimally Food Insecure (Phase 1) in this reporting cycle. The completely harvested crop in current cycle millet and paddy with its increment in production by 1.03% and 3.35% respectively and from market purchase, >50% of HH were able to keep the food stock for >4 months. People are able to make a good earning from sale of green vegetable and potato (8000 HH benefited and 84 million rupees income), livestock and its produce sale (around 180 million of rupees by 13000 of households), wage labour (12000 HH), and remittance (1370 million rupees 12000 HH). Those have been the main strategy of livelihood in the district this cycle. Market price of rice (sona mansuli) was found risen by nearly 5% comparing to last year (Rs.40 to 42) same cycle but it was as similar as last cycle 89.91% of households have piped drinking water facility and the district is declared as ODF district. No any kind of climatic hazards and disaster occurred in this monitoring period affecting food security situation of the district. People in the district with all the reason above were able to meet the basic food need in entire the reporting period. The prevalence rate of acute malnutrition has not been recorded. The situation of civil security was found generally peaceful.

Current food security outlook

<p>The food security situation is expected to remain same as minimally food insecure in the next cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1-2 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 be continue to support people's earning. Situation of out-migration, diseases and acute malnutrition will remain normal and security situation is expected to remain calm during the cycle.
--

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(secretary), DHO, DFO, DLSO, DSCO, WDO, DDWSDO, CSIDC, FNCCI, NRCS, Fecofun, NGO Fed., leaders farmers-2, ADB, FNJ 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/nfoodsec/home>
www.neksap.org.np/Myagdi



This product is funded by the European Union
The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.