

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)	

Source: DADO/DFSN/Field Observation/Census 2011, CBS

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	2	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	2	2	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	2	
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop	1	1	
2 nd main crop	1	1	
3 rd main crop			
Household food stock	2	3	
Market stock	1	1	
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1	1	
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1	1	
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	
Remittances	1	1	
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1	1	
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1	1	
Out-migration (stress induced)	1	1	
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	
Overall classification	1	2	
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
Overall food security situation of the district is minimally food insecure (phase I). More than 80% people from the cluster A are able to meet their basic food needs. More than 50% HHs have 3-4 months food stock in cluster A. In cluster B; only 60 to 70 % people are able to meet their basic food needs mainly due to the lean period; people are facing "Insurance strategies" like reduce quantity of food, less preferred food, borrowing food/money, and sale of non-productive assets; nearly 50 % HH have 2 -3 months food stock from the remaining summer harvest and market purchase. The production of the winter crop wheat and barley is expected normal (somewhat % increase). People earned Rs. 42 Karod 73 lakh from the agriculture products (fresh vegetables, fruits, potato) within the district. People of the district, also became able to earn Rs. 93 karod from the livestock and livestock products, Rs 35,55,000 from the sale of NTFPs. People have benefited getting subsidized food from the NFC depot (4225 Qt). Road head markets are well functional. People have in-migrated mainly from India as tradition in all over the district and imported the remittance. Market food stock is available but the local markets are far from the each community in cluster B VDCs. In overall, the food security situation of the district is minimally food insecure (phase I) in this reporting period.

Current food security outlook

People will have fresh winter crop harvest in the coming cycle. Market stock will be normal as the motor roads will be functional around the cluster A and nearby the cluster B. Normal employment opportunity will be available. People will have earning from the sale of cash crops and NTFPs like Satuwa and YARCHAGUMBA and livestock products. The overall food security situation of the district will be minimally food insecure in the coming cycle. In cluster B VDCs, people are far from the road/market access. People might face far road/market access at the end of the coming period due to the affection of early monsoon; although near market stock will be sufficient. Thus the food security situation of district will be minimally food insecure (generally food secure) in the coming cycle.

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

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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/nfoodsec/home>



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