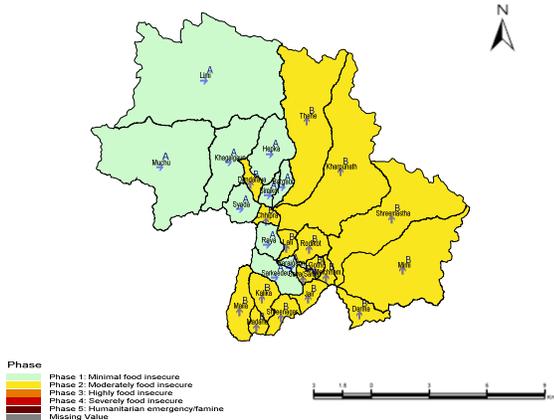


### Food Security Phase Classification Map



### Phase classification indicators\*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
<b>Area Outcomes</b>			
Food Consumption	2	2	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	3	3	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	2	
<b>Availability</b>			
Production :1 <sup>st</sup> main crop: (Naked barley-A, Wheat-B)- Growing	1	1	
2 <sup>nd</sup> main crop: (Wheat-A, barley-B)- Growing	1	1	
3 <sup>rd</sup> main crop: (Barley- A, Naked barley-B)- Growing	1	1	
Household food stock	1	2	
Market stock	1	1	
<b>Accessibility</b>			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	2	2	
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	
<b>Utilisation</b>			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	3	3	
<b>Stability</b>			
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	
<b>Overall classification</b>			
<b>4 months outlook</b>			
	▶	▲	

\* 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 by means of 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: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DEO, DPHO, NFC, CCI, INGOs - Helvetas Nepal, CARE Nepal, REDP, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs: WEAF, SuDECC, Everest Club, MDI Nepal, LDF, NARC, SOSEC, SAHAS Nepal, SEWAK, FEDO, DCF, Civil society & Farmers etc.

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/nepalfoodsec/home>

### Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
<b>Total population at risk</b>	0
<b>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	50858(CBS)

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

### Food security statements

Current food security situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current food security situation is moderately food insecure. HHs are consuming bread and rice as a major daily food. The availability of green vegetable is very rare during this period due to winter season. Consumption of meat is occasional in A and B cluster. So 60-80% HHs are able to meet basic food need.</li> <li>The prevalence rate of acute malnutrition is maintained at 11% due to awareness created by different GOs and NGOs, School feeding programme and Child Nutrition Programme.</li> <li>Households have food stock sufficient for &gt;4 months in cluster A. This is because of remaining food stock from summer crop harvest and trend of keeping food stock beforehand from Chinese market. The sell and distribution of NFC food is done in regular basis in DHQ (about 5175 quintals). The VDCs of cluster A have easy access to DHQ. But in cluster B the HHs food stock is hardly sufficient for 3-4 months because the stock from summer crop harvest is depleting and no new harvest is coming in. No distribution points of NFC in most of the VDCs. The stock of main staples in DHQ and seasonal markets remained normal due to smooth and regular transportation by airlift and surface level (NFC stock about 150 quintals).</li> <li>The price of NFC rice is increased by 12% and wheat flour (Maida) by 10% compared to last year. Wage employment opportunities are as per normal situation in cluster A but lean period of NTFP in cluster. Earning from sell of those NTFPs like Jatamasi, Kutki and Attis is also normal in cluster A but lean period of NTFP in cluster. Earning from sell of those NTFPs is estimated as NPR 15000-20000 per individuals who were involved. The total earning of 68 lakhs 56 thousands from sale of these NTFPs. Earning of around 44 lakhs 70 thousands from sale of cash crops like potato, green vegetable and beans and honey (i.e surrounding VDCs of DHQ). Also around NPR 6 lakhs 24 thousands from sale of apple saplings. The flow of remittance is very nominal in both clusters ( about NPR 750000).</li> <li>There are no incidences of disease and epidemics recorded. Only 8 VDCs were declared ODF and water supply and sanitation system needs additional support or alternative means to fix.</li> <li>Also no climatic hazard and disasters were occurred except a cases of fire in Khagalgaun and Gothi VDCs. 7 houses were destroyed in Khagalgaun VDC by fire and 6 person were died and 13 were seriously injured in Gothi VDC. The out-migration trend is normal except few traditional migration to India and Kathmandu as a pilgrimage and for business purpose. HHs are adopting normal type of coping strategy like sell of cash crops, small business and wage labor in cluster A and due to depleting stage of HHs food stock HHs have started to borrow food and cash and even taking less preferred food as a coping strategy in cluster B. The civil security situation is normal due to peaceful and calm political situation.</li> </ul>

### Current food security outlook

The overall food security situation in cluster B will improve and The situation in cluster A is expected to remain same. Because winter crops will be harvested and The border with China will open. The sale and distribution of NFC rice will be in regular basis. Consequently, The HHs food stock will improve and food consumption pattern will also improve because the availability of green vegetable and livestock products will be more.

Flow of government and non government supported development activities will accelerate in normal level creating more wage opportunities and with The start of tourism there will be additional wage opportunities in cluster A. there will be income through sale of wild mushroom(Guchchhi Chyau), wild garlic and Satuwa as well income from sale of agriculture products and livestock products in both clusters.

with The harvesting of winter crop harvest The HHs food stock will improve and access to main market will be more easy. consequently The coping strategy will improve.



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