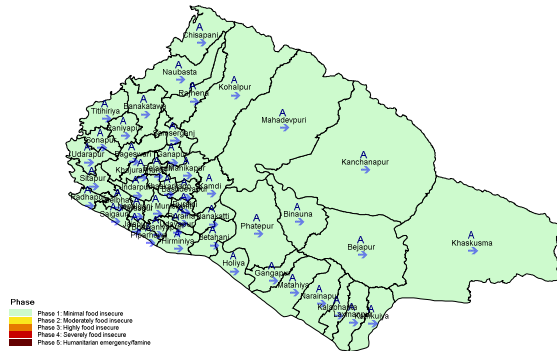


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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)	350,804 (72863 Households)

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption □□ (Food and dietary diversity, food security)	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1		
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production : 1 st main crop (Wheat)	1		
2 nd main crop (Barley)	1		
3 rd main crop			
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

All the VDCs (46 VDCs and 1 Municipality) of the district is minimally food insecure during this monitoring cycle (Mansir to Fagun, 2070). Above 80% of household have food stock for more than 4 month from preharvested crop (Paddy). The agricultural product (seasonal and off seasonal vegetables, Potatos) was normal. Above 2 Arab of NPR was earned from sale of agri product, remittance and wage labor at this period and above 55000 households were involved on those process. Local level markets are functional with sufficient food stock to fulfill the public demand. Wage opportunity from farm activity and construction work (public & private) is created during the period which is normal like previous year. No natural disasters; no epidemic; traditional coping mechanism; generally peaceful situation was observed during this monitoring period.

Current food security outlook

The food security situation is likely to remain same (minimally food insecure) in the next trimester. Current household food stock is sufficient for more than 4 months; Supply of food commodities in the key markets seems to be continued; no indications of malnutrition; remittance flow is likely to continue; HHs will adopt traditional coping mechanism such as consumption of food kept in stock (own production and imported).

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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DEO, DPHO, NFC, CCI, INGOs - WFP, NRCS, NGOs: SEPREAD, 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/nfoodsec/home>



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