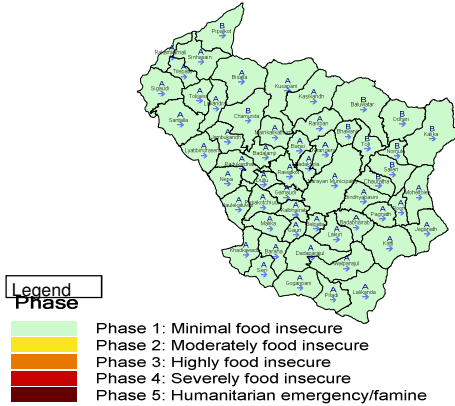


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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)	261,770

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	1	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	2	2	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop	1	1	
2 nd main crop	1	1	
3 rd main crop	1	1	
Household food stock	1	1	
Market stock	1	1	
Accessibility			
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	
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	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 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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

Fourty Six out of the 55 VDCs and 1 Narayan Municipality are in Minimal Food insecure and phase I (Cluster A). 10 VDCs such as Kalika,dwari,baluwatar,toli,Salleri,Naumule,bhawani,churatha,chamunda,pipalkot are also Minimal Food secure phase I Cluster B in this period.

According to DFSN Meeting The food security situation has Improve compared to last cycle (April to Jun 2013) and Improve period of last year. Which is mainly due to Summer crop Increase by 0.85%, seasonal vegetable and cash crop,Citrus,orange by 15% increase cluster A,B due to Agriculture Development Office and Agriculture Research Centre provide improve seed and fertilizer to the farmer and technical support. Winter potato,growing time strong disease around 20%lossed. > 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months on average house hold food stock own production.Due to currently harvested summer crop. HHs have good purchasing power due to income from wage employment and sell of agricultural product.Maize,Paddy,Millet crop production is good harvested .the production is increase 0.85% increase. market price increase by 16.7%, Stock in the market due Good to road and trail . HHs are Using the own household food stock, Recently Maize,paddy,millet crop harvested.

Opportunity in wage labor, sell of vegetable, Sell of Orange Collection NTFP khoto,timur,livestock products as good production,good income.

Different Developmental agency Wage employment through the agricultural works and developmental activities like road, bridge, irrigation, private building construction As a total of 23308 households are employed in cluster A,B.

Because of employmet opportunity and Summer crop maize,paddy,millet, good production and increase by 0.85 % maize .seasonal migration has increased by 15%.

Current food security outlook

The overall food security situation of the district (10 VDCs from Cluster B and 46 VDCs from cluster A) will Same in coming cycle. Because of summer crop like Maize, Millet and Paddy will be stock own production, income will continew from selling of vegetable, cash crop, Orange, citrus potato, livestock and livestock products.

* Remittance will start receive from pensan third country or from India. They will Developmental work will be started from Government and I/NGOs , Wage opportunity will available in the agricultural and infrastructure work will start in the Cluster A,B.

* WFP RCIW programme will start (Jan 2013) additional Cash support programme. RAP,Hevitas Nepal,SAHAS Nepal,PAF,Care Nepal,RVWRMP,NCCS, MSFP, Food security and nutrition (GASP),USAID/KISAN ,LWF,Oxfam,REJUFP High value project will start Cluster A and B. They will be benefited 25304 person per person per day earn money receive NRS 300-400 Under this programme Micro irrigation,road,building, infrastructure work and selling of orange,selling of khoto, Timur,selling of vegetable.