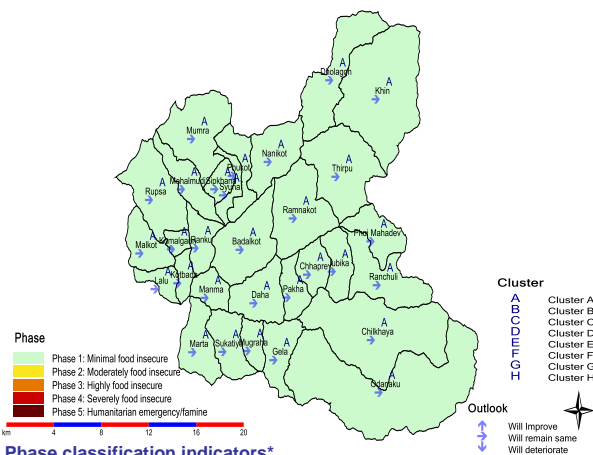


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	2		
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1		
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop	1		
2 nd main crop	1		
3 rd main crop	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	5		
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 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, desitutions, 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, DHO, NFC, CCI, INGOs - Helvetas Nepal, CARE Nepal, SNV, MEDEP, Save the Children, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs: KIRDARC, VDSEF, HURENDEC, SAADA, HCRDC, LDF, SEDA, SAHAS

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)	
Total population at risk	0	0
Total population in district (2011 census)		

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

Overall food security situation of the district is minimally food insecure with all 30 VDCs in phase 1.

The harvest of 5932 MT of Paddy, 5228 MT maize, and 1295 MT of millet; 161 MT of rice distributed by NFC and the sufficient stock of main staples in major market centers of the district have lead to the normal availability of food at the HH level. (More than 50% of the HHs with food stock for more than 3 months)

The price of NFC rice remained NPR 33/KG. And the price of major staples in the market remained normal and unchanged as compared to last year. (price of coarse rice remained between NPR 45 and 48; and wheat flour between NPR 50 and 55). The HHs had a good earning from the sell of livestock and livestock products including fish due to the festival season and also due to the political campaigns for the Constituent Assembly (CA) Election. Many people immigrated for the Dashain and the CA election with some amount of money as a remittance. Wage opportunities also remained available through different government and non government organizations. (DDC, DADO, DHO, DEO, KIRDARC, HELVETAS, PAF, HURENDEC). Thus, as a whole, normal price of major food staples, good earning from the sell of livestock & livestock products, available wage opportunities and the remittance as resulted to normal access to food.

All 30 VDCs of the district have been declared ODF and 80% of the HHs have access to clean drinking water due to the regorous effort from different GOs and I/NGOs. The prevalence of acute malnutrition rate is 7% as an impact of child grant, school feeding program, and fortified flour distributed by DHO. No records of diseases and epidemics were recorded during the cycle. And hence the tilization remained normal.

No incidents of climatic hazards and civil insecurity were recorded.

Improvement in diversified food was observed as the availability to vegetables and milk products is better during the summer season.

Coping remained normal as a result of normal availability, accessibility, and utilization of food; and as a conclusion the district remained minimal food insecure.

Current food security outlook

The overall food security situation of the district will remain minimally food insecure.

The HHs will have remaning food stock from the good harvest of summer crops.

Market food stock is expected to remain sufficient with the proper functioning of the karnali Highway.

People will start immigrating from India with some remittance.

Development activities are expected to speed up in winter and dry season.

Blacktopping work of the Karnali Highway will resume.

Road construction work by DRILP and RAP will start.

There are less chances for natural disasters and hazards during the winter and dry season.



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