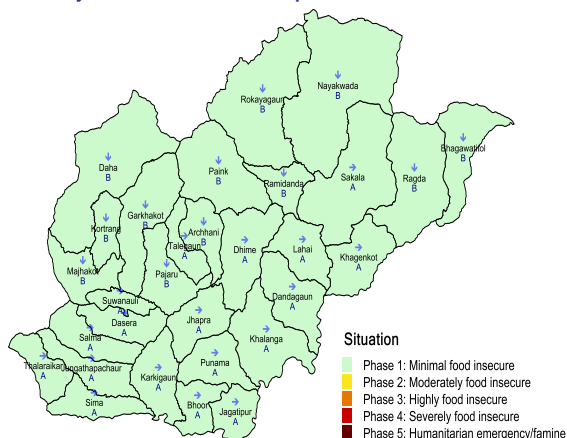


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

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

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)	1,72,565

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

The food security situation of the district is minimally food insecure (phase I). More than 80% people of the district are able to meet their basic food needs. More than 50% HHs have food stock for more than 4 months in cluster A and up to 4 months in cluster B. The production of the summer crop maize and paddy was measured -16 % & +7% than the last year, People earned Rs. 36 Lakh 80 thousand from the agriculture products (fresh vegetables, fruits, potato) mainly in cluster A, People of the district, also became able to earn Rs. 49 karod from the livestock and livestock products, Rs 27,50,000 from the sale of NTFPs. People have benefited getting subsidized food from the NFC depot (1649 Qt.). People also got chance to earn money from the CA election activities. Road head markets are well functional. People have in-migrated from India and other third countries as tradition in all over the district from which people imported the remittance. Market food stock is available but the local markets are far from the each community in cluster B VDCs. Production of maize in cluster B, measured up to 20% less than the normal year so the HH of the cluster B have minimal food stock of summer crop. 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 remaining summer 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 few NTFPs like Chulte, Bhutte, Sugandawal and livestock products. The overall food security situation of the district will be minimal food insecure in the coming cycle. In cluster B VDCs, people are far from the road/market access and they only got moderate summer crop maize harvest due to the disease affection on maize crop in its growing period. People did not take normal income from the sale of major cash crop this year due to the heavy loss on its production due to the disease in its growing stage. Thus the outlook of the cluster B will deteriorate in coming cycle.