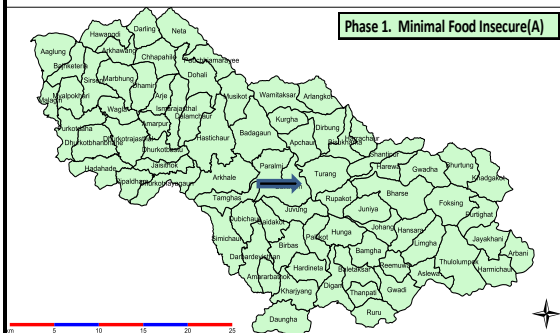


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

| Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4) | Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Total population at risk (Tentative Estimation) | 56,032 (20% of Total) |
| Total population in district (2011 census) | 280,160 |

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

Phase classification indicators*

| Indicator | VDC Cluster | | |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| | A | | |
| Area Outcomes | | | |
| Food Consumption | 1 | | |
| Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting | 1 | | |
| Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies) | 1 | | |
| Availability | | | |
| Production :1 st main crop (Maize) | 1 | | |
| 2 nd main crop (Paddy) | 1 | | |
| 3 rd main crop | | | |
| Household food stock | 1 | | |
| Market stock | 1 | | |
| Accessibility | | | |
| Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others) | 2 | | |
| 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 | 2 | | |
| 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. 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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

All (79) VDCs are classified as minimally food insecure (Phase-I) and situation is mainly attributed to :

- Sufficient household food stock for > 4 months due to normal harvest of maize and paddy respectively with an increment of 0.03 % and 0.09% than last year.
- Availability of the food items in the local markets is sufficient > 1 months due to functioning road access for transportation in most of the VDCs except some remote VDCs and good purchasing capacity of people.
- Wage employment opportunities are normally available from agricultural activities, and private building construction as well as some development activities.
- Normal income and good purchasing capacity of people through sale of agricultural product mainly vegetables with worths 118.2 Million rupees, livestock product (milk, meat, eggs) with worths around 244 Million rupees and 0.8 Million rupees income through NTFPs sale.
- Inflow of remittance worths with around 744 Million and pension with around 430 Million rupees and contributing to goods purchasing capacity of people.
- Market price of food commodities increased by 17% compared to last year due to the price increment in main Terai markets and increased cost of fuel.
- People are adopting normal/traditional livelihood strategies like use of labor wage, remittance, pension, sale of agricultural and livestock products and small scaled business as well.
- There is no seasonal migration and acute malnutrition rate is normal(0.71%) and has reported improved by 0.2% as compared to last year.

Current food security outlook

The food security situation is expected to remain same as minimal food insecure in the next cycle.

- Household food stock will be sufficient for > 3 months and rice could be purchase from markets due to good purchasing capacity.
- Market food stock will be sufficient for > 2 months due to well functioning of markets due to functional road transportation.
- Wage employment opportunities will be available from agricultural and development activities as well within the district.
- Market price of food commodities will be bit improved
- Income from remittance, pension and Sale of seasonal vegetables, livestock product and NTFPs will be continue to support people's earning.
- Situation of out-migration, diseases and acute malnutrition will remain normal and security situation is expected to remain calm during the next cycle.