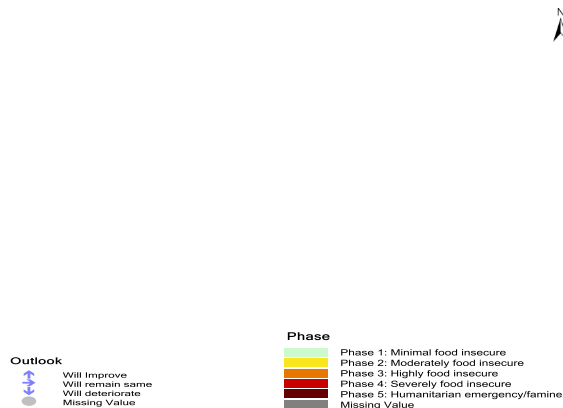


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	1	1
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	1
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	1
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop (maize-A, B & C harvested)	1	1	1
2 nd main crop (Paddy-A, B harvesting, and Millet - C, Harvesting)	1	1	1
3 rd main crop (Millet -A, B Harvesting)	1	1	1
Household food stock	1	1	1
Market stock	1	1	1
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	2	2	2
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	1
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1	1	1
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	1
Remittances	1	1	1
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	1
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	1
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1	1	1
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1	1	1
Out-migration (stress induced)	1	1	1
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	1
Overall classification	1	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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: DAO, DDC, DADO, DLSD, WDO, DFO, DEO, DTO, DHO, Irrigation Office, Agriculture development Bank, FNCCI, NRCS, NRC, MCAP-Gorkha, NEA, NGO Federation, District Cooperative Federation, Representative of Farmers (Two persons), Entrepreneur (One Person), FECOFUN, NGO Network and WFP.

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	
Total population in district (2011 census)	271,061

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Food security statements

Current food security situation
<p>The district (Cluster A: 51 VDCs, B:7 VDCs, and C:9 VDCs) is in Minimal Food Security Situation in this monitoring period. The production of major crop maize is found to be good. More than 70% households have food stock for more than 4 months. Market stock was sufficient to meet the demand of the people. Price of rice (Sona Mansuli) has been increased by 13.5% compared to last year but it is similar to last cycle. There was income from Orange (Rs 234.78 Million), Vegetables (Rs. 23.88 Million) and livestock and livestock products (Rs 722.4 Million). There was Rs 6.11 million income from the sale of herbs. There was 31.25 million rupees income from the sale of cardamom. There was income from the tourism. 3345 tourist entered in the district. There are about 70 hotels for tourist and each hotel earned 700000 to 1000000 rupees in this season. Total 600 million rupees has been entered in the district as pension and remittance reporting period. The malnutrition rate 0.58%. There was no occurrence of epidemic and climatic hazards. The water and sanitation situation is good in the district. 80 % people have access to drinking water and 73 % people have access to toilet, 19 VDCs declared as ODF. There was no climatic hazards and The security situation was normal during this monitoring period.</p>

Current food security outlook

The food security situation is likely to remain same (minimal food insecure) in the next cycle. Current household food stock is sufficient for more than 4months. Paddy and millet will be harvested. There will be regular income from vegetables, cardamom, orange, livestock, and employment opportunities. Remittance flow will be regular. HHs will adopt traditional coping mechanism such as consumption of food kept in stock(own production and imported). Due to functional road, there will be sufficient food available in the markets. There will be no climatic hazards and spread of epidemic diseases. Civil security situation is expected to be normal.



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