**ZAHIC\_MP**

**Food insecurity access scale**

The majority (43 per cent) of the households in this Livelihood Zone were moderately food insecure. This was followed by 41 per cent of the households who were found to be mildly food insecure. Only six per cent of the households were found to be in a severe state of food insecurity. About 17 per cent of the households were food secure in this livelihood zone.

**Household Hunger Scale**

The majority of the households (65 percent) experience no to little hunger and 20 per cent of households had severe hunger in this livelihood zone. Only 15 per cent of the households reported a moderate hunger situation – see figure ??????. This livelihood zone has a higher number of households experiencing hunger.

The majority of households – 85 per cent – were consuming acceptable diets. While 11 per cent of the households were within borderline consumption pattern, three per cent of the households were consuming poor diets.

**Nutrition and Anthropometry**

No under-five children were found to be having severely acutely malnourished in this livelihood zone. Only under-five children of the age groupings 6-17 and 18-29 months old were found to be moderately acutely malnourished. No under-five children were moderately acutely malnourished in age groupings of 18-29, 42-53 and 54-59 months old.

**Figure??? Prevalence of severe and moderate acute malnutrition by age grouping**

There is a high prevalence of moderate stunting among under-five children within 42-53 months old. Only the under-five children within the ages of 6-17 months and 42-53 months old did not have severe stunting. About 25 per cent and 13 per cent of the under-five children in the ages 18-29 months old were severely and moderate stunted in the this livelihood zone. No under-five children were found to be moderately underweight and severely underweight in this livelihood zone.