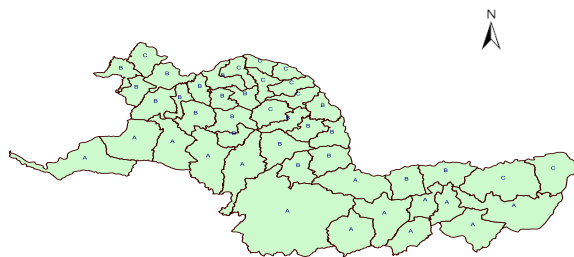


### Food Security Phase Classification Map



Minimally Food Insecure (cluster A,B and C)

### Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
<b>Total population at risk</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total population in district (2011 census)</b>	<b>321,962</b>

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

### Phase classification indicators\*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
<b>Area Outcomes</b>			
Food Consumption	1	2	2
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	1
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	1
<b>Availability</b>			
Production :1 <sup>st</sup> main crop (Maize- Harvested)	1	1	1
2 <sup>nd</sup> main crop (Paddy- Harvesting)	1	1	1
3 <sup>rd</sup> main crop (Millet- Harvesting)	1	1	1
Household food stock	2	2	2
Market stock	1	2	2
<b>Accessibility</b>			
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
<b>Utilisation</b>			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	1
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	1
<b>Stability</b>			
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
<b>Overall classification</b>	1	1	1
<b>4 months outlook</b>	▶	▶	▶

\* 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 statements

Current food security situation
<p>☑ All the VDCs have been classified as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> and majority of households are able to access and consume food without shifting their traditional livelihood strategies. However, CBS data shows that 63% households have normal consumption pattern.</p> <p>☑ Households have food stock for (3- 4) months due to harvesting of maize. They have an increase income of 2- 3 % (NPR 622 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, egg); an increase income of 5% (540 million) from remittance inflow as well as a worth of NPR 15 million invested in rural road and trail bridge construction works supported by DDC.</p> <p>☑ Particularly, households earned an income of NPR 197 million from sale of winter vegetables (cabbages, cauliflower, radish, and ginger) in cluster "A" whereas significant income earned from sale of vegetables, ginger and Tejpat in cluster "B" and "C".</p> <p>☑ Market price (coarse rice gone up from NPR 33 to 38) has hiked by 15% due to monsoon compared to this season last year across the district.</p> <p>☑ Estimated, 75% households have safe drinking water supply with more than 15 litres of water/capita/day by main sources of public taps, tube- well, springs, etc. including 53% have sanitation facilities over the district.</p> <p>☑ DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of malnutrition (under- weight: &lt; 5 years children) by 1.8% including diseases outbreaks.</p> <p>☑ Climatic hazards and natural disaster are reported to be normal.</p>

### Current food security outlook

<p>☑ All the VDCs are expected to be remained normal as <b>Minimal Food Insecure</b> for the period of 2nd trimester (16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014) across the district.</p> <p>☑ This FS situation is expected mainly due to completion of harvesting of summer crops (paddy, millet, legume, grains); income from sale of livestock and its products; income from seasonal vegetables (cluster A) and citrus, legume grains, gingers (cluster B and C); continuous inflow of remittance as well as wage opportunities available in construction and agricultural fields support by I/N/GOs.</p> <p>☑ Market price is expected to be improved due to new commodities come into the markets after harvesting of summer crops including resume smooth supply situation.</p> <p>☑ Additionally, water supply system and sanitation facilities are predicted to be operational including normal situation of human diseases and climatic hazards.</p>
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### 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

## District Food Security Synthesis Template

District: Udayapur

Reporting period: 16 Jul- 15 Nov 2013 (1st trimester)

Outlook period: 16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014 (2nd trimester)

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 24, 29/12/ 2013



FS phases (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	Clusters (a,b,c...)	Situation Analysis (please mention about main indicators - depending on location -, i.e.: HH food stock, market food stocks, out-migration, coping)	Causes of the situation (please mention relevant causes, i.e.: crop failure, natural disasters, lack of employment opp., high food prices, civil security, sale agric. products, marginal/small agric. plots, remoteness...)	Outlook (↑→↓)	Rationale behind the choice of the outlook (i.e. crop harvest with effect on Hh food stocks, market access/supply, sales agric.products, humanitarian assistance...)	How has it changed since last trimester?
1	A	81.5% households are able to meet the basic food needs. Acute malnutrition (under weight < 6- 59 months children) is 1.8%. Household's food stock for (3- 4) months. Sufficient market food stock with increasing price by 15% compared to this season last year. Increasing income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs); remittance inflow and wage employment opportunities. Water supply system and sanitation are operational. Normal situation of diseases outbreak and climatic hazards observed.	Households have access to food and dietary diversity. An increase production of maize, paddy and millet. Peak season of demand of food commodities but smooth supply situation. Scaling of livestock and cash crop firming with favorable market price. Road and trail bridges are under construction support by DDC. Peak season of remittance flow due to festival season. More than 75% households are reported to have (15- 20) litres of water/ capita/ day and 53% HHs have sanitation facilities.	→	Sufficient household's food stock due to recent harvesting of cereal crops (maize, paddy and millet). Income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and vegetables; income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. Market price expects to be improved due to new commodities come into the markets with normal supply situation. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal during the period.	Increase in household's food stock due to harvest of summer cereal crops and income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs, etc.)
1	B	70 % households are able to meet the basic food needs but CBS data shows 43% HHs are below poverty line. Acute malnutrition (under weight < 6- 59 months children) is 1.8%. Household's food stock for (3- 4) months. Main staples are reducing level with increasing price by 15% compared to this season last year. Increasing income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs); remittance inflow and wage employment opportunities. Water supply system and sanitation are operational. Normal situation of diseases outbreak and climatic hazards observed.	Households have access to food and dietary diversity. Recent harvested of maize and started to harvest paddy and millet. Disturbance in transportation due to monsoon. Scaling of livestock and cash crop firming with favorable market price. Road and trail bridges are under construction support by DDC. Peak season of remittance flow due to festival season. More than 75% households are reported to have (15- 20) litres of water/ capita/ day and 53% HHs have sanitation facilities.	→	Household's food stock will be more than 4 months due to recent harvesting of cereal crops (maize, paddy and millet). Continuous income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc), citrus, ginger and vegetables; remittance inflow. They will have income from wage opportunities in construction works supported by I/N/GOs. Market price expects to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets with resuming normal supply situation. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal during the period.	Increase in household's food stock due to harvest of summer cereal crops and income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs, etc.) as well as remittance inflow.
1	C	60 % households are able to meet the basic food needs but CBS data shows 49% HHs are below poverty line in average. Acute malnutrition (under weight < 6- 59 months children) is 1.8%. Household's food stock for (3- 4) months. Main staples are reducing level with increasing price by 15% compared to this season last year. Income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs); remittance inflow and wage employment opportunities. Water supply system and sanitation are operational. Normal situation of diseases outbreak and climatic hazards observed.	Recent harvested of maize and started to harvest paddy and millet. Disturbance in transportation due to monsoon. Marginal land with vulnerable areas. Traditional livestock and cash crop firming. Favorable market price. Road and trail bridges are under construction support by DDC. Peak season of remittance flow due to festival season. More than 75% households are reported to have (15- 20) litres of water/ capita/ day and 53% HHs have sanitation facilities.	→	Household's food stock will be (3- 4) months replenished by harvesting of cereal crops (paddy, millet and legume grains). Continuous income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc), citrus, ginger and vegetables; remittance inflow. They will have income from wage opportunities in construction works supported by I/N/GOs. Market price expects to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets with resuming normal supply situation. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal during the period.	Household's food stock increased due to recent harvest of maize and just started to harvest paddy and millet in their marginal land. They have access to consume food by their own production and market purchase.

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Udayapur

Reporting period: 16 Jul- 15 Nov 2013 (1st trimester)

Outlook period: 16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014 (2nd trimester)

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster A) Triveni, Katari, Risku, Panchawati, Valayadada, Triyuga N.P., Saune Jogidaha, Hadiya, Beltar, Sundarpur, Basaha, Tapeshori and Rampur Thokсила. ( 14 VDCs)

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 24, 29/12/ 2013

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Food Consumption</b>  <i>(Food and dietary diversity, food groups)</i>	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need. 60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need 40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need. 20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need. <20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required	CBS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As per Branch Office of Statics, 81.5% households are able to meet the basic food need (2250kcl) in average.	→	The consumption status (food and dietary diversity) is expected to be remained as previous cycle due to sufficient household food stock and access to the market purchase including proper utilization.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)</b>	<5% 5-10% 10-15% 15-30% >30%	DPHO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As per DPHO, malnutrition (under weight, child <6- 59 months) reported to be normal by 1.8% in average.	→	The acute malnutrition is expected to be normal as previous cycle due to access in sufficient food, awareness as well as campaigning health related programmes by I/N/GOs.	<b>(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase:</b>  In general, the food security situation is classified as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> with 81.5 % households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for (3- 4) months. They are reported to have good income from from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg,); income from sale of vegetables with favorable market prices; good remittance inflow; small enterprises as well as wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 33 to 38) has increased by 15% compared to the price of this season last year. Households have access to getting more than 15 litres of water/capita/day because majority of them have tubewell as main source. Similarly, 53% households reported to have sanitation facilities. Additionally, normal situation of acute malnutrition (under weight) reported to be 1.8% in average as well as normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc).
<b>Crop :1 Crop production situation (Maize- Harvested)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop production was reported to be increased by 3% compared to the production of last year. The production indicates a significant increase of 18% compared to the production of base year.	→	The crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production of last year that indicates a decrease of 4.6% compared to the production of base year.	
<b>Crop :2 Crop production situation (Paddy- Harvesting)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop growth is well and started to harvest by the end of the cycle. The crop production is mainly attributed to the adequate rainfall, increasing areas and good supply situation of chemical fertilizer.	→	The crop production is expected to be increased marginally by 3% compared to last year however, increased by 20% compared to the production of base year.	
<b>Crop :3 Crop production situation (Millet- Harvesting)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As DADO's information, the crop is started to harvest by the end of the cycle. The crop condition is normal due to adequate rainfall and favorable climate.	→	The crop is expected to be increased marginally by 3% compared to last year however, increased by 20% compared to the production of base year.	

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Food stock at household level</b>	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months T: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 2-4 months; M+H: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 3-4 months T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 2-3 months T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks <1 month; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months >50% HHs with depleted food stocks	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have food stock for (3- 4) months mainly due to recent harvest of maize and early paddy as well as access to the market purchase. They also started to harvest summer crop paddy and millet.	↑	Household's food stock is expected to be increased for more than 4 months due to completion of harvesting paddy and millet.	
<b>Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)</b>	Stocks are at normal level (reserve levels are good and supply is sufficient to meet demand) Stocks are reducing but still sufficient to meet demand Very low stock levels, partially able to meet demand stocks depleted stocks depleted / markets not functioning	CCI, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The stock of main staple are sufficient to meet the demands in DHQ and key markets due to smooth supply situation from sub- regional including DHQ markets.	→	The availability of main staples in the key markets is predicted to be normal. Regular supply situation is expected from sub- regional and DHQ markets to the key markets as well as new commodities come into the markets.	
<b>Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts</b>	Employment status at baseline level, or fewer by up to 10% 10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline 30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline >50% less employment opportunities compared to that of the baseline No employment opportunities available	DTO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Daily wage labors have good wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields. They generally earn Rs (400- 500)/ day in average.	→	Wage opportunities are expected to be available in development activities support by I/N/GOs including agricultural fields.	
<b>Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise</b>	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline 30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have an income of NPR 197.2 million from sale of vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, ginger, radish, etc.) with favorable market price.	→	Household's income likely to be continuous as previous from sale of vegetables and legume grains.	
<b>Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey</b>	Income status at baseline level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline 30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DLSO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have good income from sale of livestock and its products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs, etc.) with favorable price. A worth of NPR 11.24 million transaction done from sale of milk by 8 dairies	→	Income from sale of livestock products expects to be normal as previous compared to the income of base year.	
<b>Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.</b>	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline 10-20% increase in price compared to baseline 20-40% increase in price compared to baseline 40-80% increase in price compared to baseline >80% increase in price compared to baseline	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The price of coarse rice increased by 15% compared to the price of this season last year.	↑	The price of coarse rice is expected to be improved due to harvesting season and new commodities come into the markets.	
<b>Remittances</b>	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by 30-60% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by >60% than baseline Significant decline, or no remittance	CBS, Banks, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Remittance is supposed to be increased by 5% compared to last year as absentee is increasingly year- on- year. As per CBS report, 7% people have been migrated especially in gulf countries and India.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be normal as previous compared to inflow of last year.	
<b>Human disease incidence, and epidemics</b>	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level Epidemic outbreak of some diseases, which require special health services/external support Some most common diseases take a pandemic turn, require special health services/external support Vast number of cases either morbidity and or mortality recorded, special health service from expert mission required	DPHO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	No significant case of human diseases and epidemics observed.	→	The situation of diseases outbreaks are expected to be normal as previous cycle.	
							<b>(3) Overall reliability</b> (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V

(1) Reference Indicators		(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Water supply for drinking, sanitation</b>	<del>Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate. Availability of ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.</del>	DWS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have access to getting more than 15 litres of water/capita/day because majority of them have tubewell as main source. Similarly, 53% households reported to have sanitation facilities.	→	The water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational as most of them have access to their own sources tubewell and water tap.	(4) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)	→
	Water supply and sanitation systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.								
	Water supply and sanitation system are disrupted, require additional support or alternatives means to fix. Availability of 7.5-15 litres of water/capita/day.								
	Water supply and sanitation system frequently disrupted, require special financial and technical support, and contingency plans, or measures. Availability of 4-7.5 litres of water/capita/day. Water supply and sanitation system are almost damaged; special external support required to rehabilitate, or re-construct. Availability of <4 litres of water/capita/day.								
<b>Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind</b>	<del>No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing &lt;20% losses of food stocks and assets</del>	NRCS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc) reported across the cluster. However, floods reported to be caused in some parts of Rampur, Katari and Triveni.	→	The situation of climatic hazards likely to be remained same as normal.	(4) Remarks on overall Outlook: The food security situation is predicted to be remained normal as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> with basic food needs. Household's own food stock (maize, paddy, millet); income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc); vegetables (cabbages, cauliflower, radish, ginger) with favorable prices; income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow will be main contributing factors to be food secure. Market price is expected to be decreased due to harvesting of summer crops as well as new commodities come into the markets with normal supply situation. Water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational as most of them have access to their own sources tubewell and water tap. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are assumed to be normal during the period.	
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30% losses of food stocks and assets								
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 30-50% losses of food stocks/assets including human casualties								
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing >50% losses of stocks and assets and causing human casualties Occurrence of climatic hazards causing complete destruction of assets, human casualties, and significant human displacement								
<b>Disaster: Earthquake, fire</b>	<del>No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects &lt;10% households</del>	NRCS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	X	No occurrence of earthquake and fire reported.	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, it is difficulties to predict about earthquake and fire.		
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 40-60% of households: (20-40% households completely loss their food stock and assets) Occurrence of shock affects >60% of households: (>40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
<b>Out-migration (stress induced)</b>	<del>± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration</del>	DAO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported. No stress induced out- migration observed.	→	Out- migration likely to be normal as compared to last year but increasingly year- on- year. DAO official reports that an estimated of 500- 600 people taking passports monthly.	(5) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought      b. flood c. hailstorm    d. late/early rain e. landslide     f. crop pest g. <del>landslide</del> h. civil security disruption/price	
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration Large scale out-migration								

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<i>Coping strategies</i>	<del>Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food</del>	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have traditional livelihood strategies- livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs, etc.); sale of vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, radish, ginger, etc.); wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries.	Livelihood strategies is likely to be sustainable as well as traditionally as previous cycle due to sufficient food and access to market purchases.	i. disease outbreaks j. unemployment  l. others:	
	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods /change in regular food habits;							
	Coping: "Insurance strategies" like reduce quantity of food, less preferred food, borrowing food/money, and sale of non-productive assets							
	Livelihood: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps;							
	Coping: "Crisis Strategies" like sale of productive assets- livestock, land, seed- and skipping of meals							
Livelihood: Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps;	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Generally peaceful situation. However, market had been disturbed sometimes due to transportation strike from (10- 20) November 2013.	The situation is assumed to be normal as peaceful situation.	(6) Underlying causes: A. lack irrigation B. lack road access C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:		
Coping: "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods								
Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; Coping: effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence								
Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs								
Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months								
Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V					
Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months								
High intensity conflict situation, displacement of people.								



## Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Udayapur

Reporting period: 16 Jul- 15 Nov 2013 (1st trimester)

Outlook period: 16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014 (2nd trimester)

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 24, 29/12/ 2013

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster B) Mayankhu, Hardeni, Sorung- chhabise, Sirise, Limpatar, Okhale, Rupatar, Tawashri, Lekhagaun, Iname, Barre, Dumre, Bhuttar, Pokhari, Rauta, Jalpachilaune, Aaptar, Khanbu, Sidhipur and chaudandi. (20 VDCs)

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People	
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)						
<b>Food Consumption</b> <i>(Food and dietary diversity, food groups)</i>	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	CBS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As per discussion, more than 70% households are able to meet the basic food needs due to harvesting of maize and access to market purchases. However, CBS reports 43% households are below poverty line (< 2250kcl) in average.	The consumption status (food and dietary diversity) is expected to be remained as previous cycle due to sufficient household food stock and access to the market purchase including proper utilization.	1		
	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.								2
	40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.								3
	20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.								4
	<20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required								5
<b>Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)</b>	<5%	DPHO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As per DPHO, malnutrition (under weight, child <6- 59 months) reported to be normal by 1.8% in average.	The acute malnutrition is likely to be normal as previous cycle due to access in sufficient food and campaigning health related programmes by I/N/GOs.	(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase:		
	5-10%								In general, the food security situation is classified as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> with 70 % households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for (3- 4) months due to harvesting of maize. They are reported to have good income from from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, ghee, egg.); income from sale of vegetables and Tejpat with favorable market prices; good remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields. Market price has increased by 15% due to disturb of transportation in monsoon compared to the price of this season last year. Water supply and sanitation systems are operational as they are reported to have getting more than 15 litres of water/capita/day including 53% households have sanitation facilities. They have traditional livelihood strategies- sale of livestock products, cash crops, wage labor and migrating to other places. Additionally, normal situation of acute malnutrition (under weight) reported to be 1.8% in average as well as normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc).
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
<b>Crop :1 Crop production situation (Maize- Harvested)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop was reported to be produced by an increase of 3% compared to the production of last year. However, the production indicates a significant increase of 18% compared to the production of base year.	As per DADO, the crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production of last year that indicates a decrease of 4.6% compared to the production of base year.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								
<b>Crop :2 Crop production situation (Paddy- Harvesting)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop condition is well and started to harvest by the end of the cycle. The crop condition is mainly attributed to the adequate rainfall timely, increasing areas as well as use of manure and normal supply situation of chemical fertilizer.	As per DADO, the crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production of last year that indicates a decrease of 4.6% compared to the production of base year.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								
<b>Crop :3 Crop production situation (Millet- Harvesting)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop condition is good and started to harvest by the end of the cycle. Adequate rainfall and favorable climate are reported to be major causes for the condition of the crop.	The crop is expected to be increased marginally by 3% compared to last year however, increased by 20% compared to the production of base year.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Food stock at household level</b>	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months T: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 2-4 months; M+H: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 3-4 months T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 2-3 months T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks <1 month; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months >50% HHs with depleted food stocks	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have food stock for (3- 4) months mainly due to recent harvest of maize and early paddy as well as market purchase. They also started to harvest summer crop paddy and millet.	↑	Household's food stock is expected to be increased for more than 4 months due to completion of harvesting summer crops (paddy and millet).	
<b>Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)</b>	Stocks are at normal level (reserve levels are good and supply is sufficient to meet demand) Stocks are reducing but still sufficient to meet demand Very low stock levels, partially able to meet demand stocks depleted stocks depleted / markets not functioning	CCI, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The stocks of main staple are below normal level but sufficient to meet the demands due to rainy season. The road transportation caused disturb from DHQ to key markets.	↑	The availability of main staples in the key markets is predicted to be improved due to resume normal supply situation after ending monsoon period.	
<b>Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts</b>	Employment status at baseline level, or fewer by up to 10% 10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline 30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline >50% less employment opportunities compared to that of the baseline No employment opportunities available	DTO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Daily wage labors have good wage opportunities in agricultural fields with wage rate (400- 500)/ day in average.	→	Wage opportunites are expected to be available in development activities support by I/N/GOs including agricultural fields.	
<b>Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise</b>	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline 30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households started to sale of citrus fruits and Tejpat, one of the main sources of income. They have some income from sale of vegetables locally.	→	Household's income likely to be good from sale of citrus fruits, legume grains and vegetables.	
<b>Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey</b>	Income status at baseline level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline 30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DLSO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have normal income from sale of livestock and its products (meat, milk, ghee, chicken, eggs, etc.) with favorable price. The area has good potential for livestock firming.	→	Income from sale of livestock products expects to be normal as previous compared to the income of base year.	
<b>Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.</b>	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline 10-20% increase in price compared to baseline 20-40% increase in price compared to baseline 40-80% increase in price compared to baseline >80% increase in price compared to baseline	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The price of coarse rice reported to be increased by 15% due to monsoon compared to the price of this season last year.	↑	The price of coarse rice is expected to be improved due to resume road transportation and harvesting of summer crops.	
<b>Remittances</b>	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by 30-60% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by >60% than baseline Significant decline, or no remittance	CBS, Banks, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Remittance is supposed to be one of the major income and an increase of 5% due to festival season. As per CBS report, 7% people have been migrated especially in gulf coutries and India.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be normal as previous compared to inflow of last year.	
<b>Human disease incidence, and epidemics</b>	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level Epidemic outbreak of some diseases, which require special health services/external support Some most common diseases take a pandemic turn, require special health services/external support Vast number of cases either morbidity and or mortality recorded, special health service from expert mission required	DPHO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	No significant case of human diseases and epidemics observed.	→	The situation of diseases outbreaks are expected to be normal as previous cycle.	
							<b>(3) Overall reliability</b> (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V



(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Water supply for drinking, sanitation</b>	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate. Availability of ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.	DWS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational. Households are reported to have getting more than 15 litres of water/capita/day. Similarly, 53% households reported to have sanitation facilities.	→	Water supply and sanitation systems are expected to be normal as most of them have access to public tap and improved springs.	(4) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)  →
	Water supply and sanitation systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system are disrupted, require additional support or alternatives means to fix. Availability of 7.5-15 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system frequently disrupted, require special financial and technical support, and contingency plans, or measures. Availability of 4-7.5 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system are almost damaged; special external support required to rehabilitate, or re-construct. Availability of <4 litres of water/capita/day.							
<b>Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind</b>	No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing <20% losses of food stocks and assets	NRCS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc) reported across the cluster. However, landslides reported to be caused in some parts of Dumre.	→	Climatic hazards are expected to be normal due to recent ending of monsoon.	(4) Remarks on overall Outlook: Generally the food security situation is expected to be remained normal as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> over the cluster. Households will have food stock (maize, paddy, millet) for more than 4 months. They will have income from sale of livestock and its products (milk, ghee, meat, chicken, etc) and cash crops/ NTFP (citrus, legume grains, Tejpat) with favorable prices. They will have income from wage opportunities in development activities support by I/N/GOs as well as remittance inflow. Market price is expected to be decline due to resume transportation means and harvesting of summer crops as well as new commodities come into the markets. Water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational as most of them have access to public tap and springs. Moreover, human diseases and climatic hazards are assumed to be normal during the period.
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30% losses of food stocks and assets							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 30-50% losses of food stocks/assets including human casualties							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing >50% losses of stocks and assets and causing human casualties Occurrence of climatic hazards causing complete destruction of assets, human casualties, and significant human displacement							
<b>Disaster: Earthquake, fire</b>	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	NRCS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	X	No occurrence of earthquake and fire reported.	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, it is difficulties to predict about earthquake and fire.	
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)							
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of households completely loss their food stock and assets)							
	Occurrence of shock affects 40-60% of households: (20-40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)							
	Occurrence of shock affects >60% of households: (>40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)							
<b>Out-migration (stress induced)</b>	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	DAO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported. No stress induced out- migration observed.	→	Out- migration likely to be normal but increasingly due to ending of festival season. DAO official reports that an estimated of 400- 500 people taking passports monthly.	(5) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought      b. flood c. hailstorm    d. late/early rain e. landslide     f. crop pest g. disruption/price      h. civil security
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	Large scale out-migration							

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
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<b>Coping strategies</b>	<del>Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food</del>						i. disease outbreaks	j. unemployment
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods /change in regular food habits;						l. others:	
	<b>Coping:</b> "Insurance strategies" like reduce quantity of food, less preferred food, borrowing food/money, and sale of non-productive assets							
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps;							
	<b>Coping:</b> "Crisis Strategies" like sale of productive assets- livestock, land, seed- and skipping of meals							
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps;							
	<b>Coping:</b> "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods							
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; <b>Coping:</b> effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V		Households have traditional livelihood strategies- sale of livestock and its products, wage labor, migrating to town or other countries, sale of cash crops/ NTFPs (vegetables and Tejpat) locally.		
					→	Livelihood strategies is likely to be sustainable as traditionally as previous cycle due to harvesting of summer crops (paddy and millet, legume grains) and access to market purchases.	<b>(6) Underlying causes:</b>	
<b>Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)</b>	<del>Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs</del>						A. <del>lack irrigation</del>	
	Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months						B. <del>lack road access</del>	
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months						C. availability land	
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months						D. marginal land	
	High intensity conflict situation, displacement of people.	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Generally peaceful situation.	→	The situation is likely to be normal as peaceful.	E. awareness/education
							G. other:	

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Udayapur

Reporting period: 16 Jul- 15 Nov 2013 (1st trimester)  
 Outlook period: 16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014 (2nd trimester)  
 Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 24, 29/12/ 2013

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster C) Baraha, Balamta, Basbote, Jante, Katunjabla, Laphagaun, Lekhani, Mainamaini, Nametar, Tamlichha, Thanagaun. (11 VDCs)

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Food Consumption</b> <i>(Food and dietary diversity, food groups)</i>	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need. 60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need. 40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need. 20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need. <20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required	CBS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As discussed, more than 60% households are able to meet the basic food needs due to harvesting of maize and access to market purchases. However, CBS reports 49% households are below poverty line (< 2250kcl) in average.	→	1 2 3 4 5	
<b>Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)</b>	<5% 5-10% 10-15% 15-30% >30%	DPHO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	As per DPHO, malnutrition (under weight, child <6- 59 months) reported to be normal by 1.8% in average.	→	<b>(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase:</b> In general, the food security situation is classified as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> with 60% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for (3- 4) months. They are reported to have income from from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, ghee, egg.); income from sale of potato and vegetables with favorable market prices; good remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities in agricultural fields. Market price has increased by 15% due to disturb in transportation compared to the price of this season last year. Water supply and sanitation systems are operational as households are reported to have getting more than 15 litres of water/capita/day. Similarly, 53% households reported to have sanitation facilities. Normal situation of acute malnutrition (under weight) reported to be 1.8% in average as well as normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc).	
<b>Crop :1 Crop production situation (Maize- Harvested)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop was reported to be produced by an increase of 3% compared to the production of last year. However, the production indicates a significant increase of 18% compared to the production of base year. The crop is major cereal crops for the areas.	→		
<b>Crop :2 Crop production situation (Paddy- Harvesting)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop condition is well due to adequate rainfall, use of manure and favorable climate. The crop is started to harvest in their marginal land by the end of the cycle.	→		
<b>Crop :3 Crop production situation (Millet- Harvesting)</b>	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The crop condition is good and started to harvest by the end of the cycle. Adequate rainfall and favorable climate are reported to be major causes for the condition of the crop.	→		

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Food stock at household level</b>	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months T: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 2-4 months; M+H: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 3-4 months T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 2-3 months T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks <1 month; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months >50% HHs with depleted food stocks	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have food stock for (3- 4) months mainly due to recent harvest of maize and market purchase. They also started to harvest summer crops (paddy, millet and legume grains).	→	Household's food stock is expected to be remained same as previous due to replenish by harvesting of summer crops (paddy, millet and legume grains).	
<b>Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)</b>	Stocks are at normal level (reserve levels are good and supply is sufficient to meet demand) Stocks are reducing but still sufficient to meet demand Very low stock levels, partially able to meet demand stocks depleted stocks depleted / markets not functioning	CCI, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The stocks of main staple are reducing level but sufficient to meet the demands due to rainy season. The road transportation caused disturb from DHQ to key markets.	↑	The availability of main staples in the key markets is predicted to be improved due to resume normal supply situation after ending monsoon period.	
<b>Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts</b>	Employment status at baseline level, or fewer by up to 10% 10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline 30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline >50% less employment opportunities compared to that of the baseline No employment opportunities available	DTO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Daily wage labors have good wage opportunities in agricultural fields with wage rate (400- 500)/ day in average.	→	Wage opportunites are expected to be available in development activities support by I/N/GOs including agricultural fields. Rural road and trail bridge are expected to be conducted support by DDC/ VDCs.	
<b>Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise</b>	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline 30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households started to sale of citrus fruits, one of the main sources of income. They have some income from sale of rainy potato and vegetables locally.	→	Household's income likely to be good from sale of citrus fruits, legume grains and vegetables.	
<b>Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey</b>	Income status at baseline level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline 30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DLSO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have normal income from sale of livestock and its products (meat, milk, ghee, chicken, eggs, etc.) with favorable price. The area has good potential for livestock firming.	→	Income from sale of livestock products expects to be normal as previous compared to the income of base year.	
<b>Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.</b>	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline 10-20% increase in price compared to baseline 20-40% increase in price compared to baseline 40-80% increase in price compared to baseline >80% increase in price compared to baseline	DADO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	The price of coarse rice reported to be increased by 15% due to monsoon caused transportation blockade compared to the price of this season last year.	↑	The price of coarse rice is expected to be improved due to resume road transportation and harvesting of summer crops.	
<b>Remittances</b>	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by 30-60% than baseline Remittance inflow declined by >60% than baseline Significant decline, or no remittance	CBS, Banks, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Remittance is reported major source of income with inflowing of an increase of 5% due to festival season. People generally migrate to India and gulf countries due to vulnerable area.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be normal as previous compared to inflow of last year.	
<b>Human disease incidence, and epidemics</b>	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level Epidemic outbreak of some diseases, which require special health services/external support Some most common diseases take a pandemic turn, require special health services/external support Vast number of cases either morbidity and or mortality recorded, special health service from expert mission required	DPHO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	No significant case of human diseases and epidemics observed.	→	The situation of diseases outbreaks are expected to be normal as previous cycle.	
							(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V

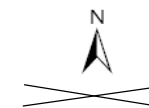
(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Water supply for drinking, sanitation</b>	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate. Availability of ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.	DWS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational. Households are reported to have getting more than 15 litres of water/capita/day. Similarly, 53% households reported to have sanitation facilities.	→	Water supply and sanitation systems are expected to be normal as most of them have access to public tap and improved springs.	(4) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)  →
	Water supply and sanitation systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system are disrupted, require additional support or alternatives means to fix. Availability of 7.5-15 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system frequently disrupted, require special financial and technical support, and contingency plans, or measures. Availability of 4-7.5 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system are almost damaged; special external support required to rehabilitate, or re-construct. Availability of <4 litres of water/capita/day.							
<b>Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind</b>	No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing <20% losses of food stocks and assets	NRCS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc) reported across the cluster.	→	Climatic hazards are expected to be normal due to recent ending of monsoon.	(4) Remarks on overall Outlook: The food security situation is expected to be remained normal as <b>Minimally Food Insecure</b> with basic food needs. Households will have food stock (maize, paddy, millet) for (3- 4) months. They will have income from sale of livestock and its products (milk, ghee, meat, chicken, etc) and cash crops (citrus, legume grains, potato ) with favorable prices; income from wage opportunities in construction works as well as remittance inflow. Market price is expected to be improved due to resume transportation means and harvesting of summer crops as well as new commodities come into the markets. Water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational as most of them have access to public tap and springs. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are assumed to be normal during the period.
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30 % losses of food stocks and assets							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 30-50 % losses of food stocks/assets including human casualties							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing >50% losses of stocks and assets and causing human casualties							
<b>Disaster: Earthquake, fire</b>	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	NRCS, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	X	No occurrence of earthquake and fire reported.	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, it is difficulties to predict about earthquake and fire.	
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)							
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of hoseholds completely loss their food stock and assets)							
	Occurrence of shock affects 40-60% of households: (20-40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)							
	Occurrence of shock affects >60% of households: (>40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)							
<b>Out-migration (stress induced)</b>	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	DAO, TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported. No stress induced out- migration observed.	→	Out- migration likely to be normal but increasingly due to ending of festival season. The area is generally vulnerable.	(5) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought    b. flood c. hailstorm    d. late/early rain e. landslide    f. crop pest g. disruption/price    h. civil security
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	Large scale out-migration							

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
<b>Coping strategies</b>	<del>Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food</del>						i. disease outbreaks j. unemployment	
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods /change in regular food habits; <b>Coping:</b> "Insurance strategies" like reduce quantity of food, less preferred food, borrowing food/money, and sale of non-productive assets							
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps; <b>Coping:</b> "Crisis Strategies" like sale of productive assets- livestock, land, seed- and skipping of meals							
	<b>Livelihood:</b> Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps; <b>Coping:</b> "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods <b>Livelihood:</b> Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; <b>Coping:</b> effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Households have traditional livelihood strategies- sale of livestock and its products, wage labor, migrating to town or other countries, sale of cash crops (rainy potato and local vegetables).	→		
<del>Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs</del>								
<b>Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)</b>								
Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months High intensity conflict situation, displacement of people.	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	24/12/013, 29/12/013	V	Generally peaceful situation.	→	The situation is likely to be normal as peaceful.		



# WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

## District : Udayapur



### Food Security Phase Classification

Reporting Period: 16 July- 15 November 2013 (1st trimester)

FS Phase Classification	
FS Phase Classification	Clusters
Phase 1. Minimal Food Insecure	A, B, C
Phase 2. Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed)	
Phase 3. Highly Food Insecure (or Crisis)	
Phase 4. Severely Food Insecure (or Emergency)	
Phase 5. Humanitarian Emergency (or Famine)	

#### Clusters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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#### Outlook (for coming cycle)

↑	Will Improve
→	Will remain same
↓	Will deteriorate

#### Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed



#### Supplementary notes(Describe by clusters):

According to the DFSN meeting, the district has **Minimally Food Insecure** with an average of 74% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. More than 50% households have food stock for (3- 4) months due to harvesting of maize, early paddy and access to the market purchases. They have income from sale of livestock and its products (NPR 622 million); vegetables- cabbage, cauliflower, ginger, radish (NPR 197 million); an increase income of 5% (NPR 540 million) from remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities in agriculture and construction fields. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 33 to Rs 38) hiked by 15% compared to this season last year across the district. Additionally, DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of malnutrition (under weight) by 1.8% as well as no significant impact of diseases outbreaks.

	Total No. of persons affected
Phase 3	
Phase 4	
Phase 5	

As per DFSN meeting, the food security situation is predicted to be remained normal as **Minimally Food Insecure** for the period of Mansir- Falgun (2nd trimester) across the district. This situation is mainly attributed to the household's own food stock (maize, paddy, millet); income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops (vegetables, citrus fruits, legume grains, ginger, etc); continuous inflow of remittance as well as income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields. Market price is likely to be remained stable due to new commodities come into the markets as well as normal supply situation. Further, human diseases and climatic hazards are assumed to be normal during this period.



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN meeting: 24, 29/ 12/ 2013



# WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

## District : Udayapur



### Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: 16 July- 15 November 2013 (1st trimester)

Crop: **Barkhe Maize** (1st main crop)

Crop Stage:

P	Planting
G	Growing
H	Harvesting

Crop production/situation

1	Normal
2	Moderate
3	Poor
4	Very Poor
5	Extremely poor

Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Planting Month: March- April

Harvesting Month: July- September

Area planted this year (Ha): 9,305

Area planted last year (Ha): 9,300

Area planted normal year (ha): 8,867

Production normal year (Mt): 22,416

Irrigated land (Ha): NA

Rainfed land (Ha): 9,305

Supplementary notes:

As per DADO's information, the crop production was increased marginally by 3% an equivalent to 26,520 MT compared to the production of last year. This production indicates significant increase of 18% compared to the production of base year. The increase in production is mainly due to adequate rainfall and easily available of chemical fertilizers.

Normal yield is based on a 5 years average in the district  
(M=Mountain, H=Hill)



Reported By: **WG/ DFSN meeting**

Date of DFSN Meeting: **24, 29/12/2013**



# WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

## District : Udayapur



### Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: 16 July- 15 November 2013 (1st trimester)

Crop: **Barkhe Paddy** (2nd main crop)

Crop Stage:

P	Planting
G	Growing
H	Harvesting

Crop production/situation

1	Normal
2	Moderate
3	Poor
4	Very Poor
5	Extremely poor

Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Planting Month: June- July

Harvesting Month: November- December

Area planted this year (Ha): 14,725

Area planted last year (Ha): 12,650

Area planted normal year (ha): 13,192

Production normal year (Mt): 48,652

Irrigated land (Ha): 6,193

Rainfed land (Ha): 8,532

Supplementary notes:

As DADO's information, the crop is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production of last year that indicates an decrease of 4.6% compared to the production of base year mainly due to increase in area, adequate rainfall and good supply situation of chemical fertilizer. An estimated, 46,396 MT yield is expected to be produced in this year where as 40,345 MT produced in the last year.

Normal yield is based on a 5 years average in the district

(M=Mountain, H=Hill)



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 24, 29/12/2013



World Food Programme  
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



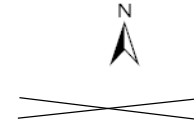
# WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

## District : Udayapur

### Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: 16 July- 15 November 2013 (1st trimester)

Crop: Millet (3rd main crop)



Crop Stage:

P	Planting
G	Growing
H	Harvesting

Crop production/situation

1	Normal
2	Moderate
3	Poor
4	Very Poor
5	Extremely poor

Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Planting Month: July- September

Harvesting Month: November- December

Area planted this year (Ha): 2,580

Area planted last year (Ha): 2,576

Area planted normal year (ha): 2,575

Production normal year (Mt): 4,056

Irrigated land (Ha): NA

Rainfed land (Ha): 2,580

Supplementary notes:

DADO reported that the crop is expected to be produced by 4,902 MT an increase production of 3% compared to production of last year due to adequate rainfall and favorable climate. This expected production indicates an increase of 20% compared to the production of base year.

Normal yield is based on a 5 years average in the district  
(M=Mountain, H=Hill)



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 24, 29/12/2013

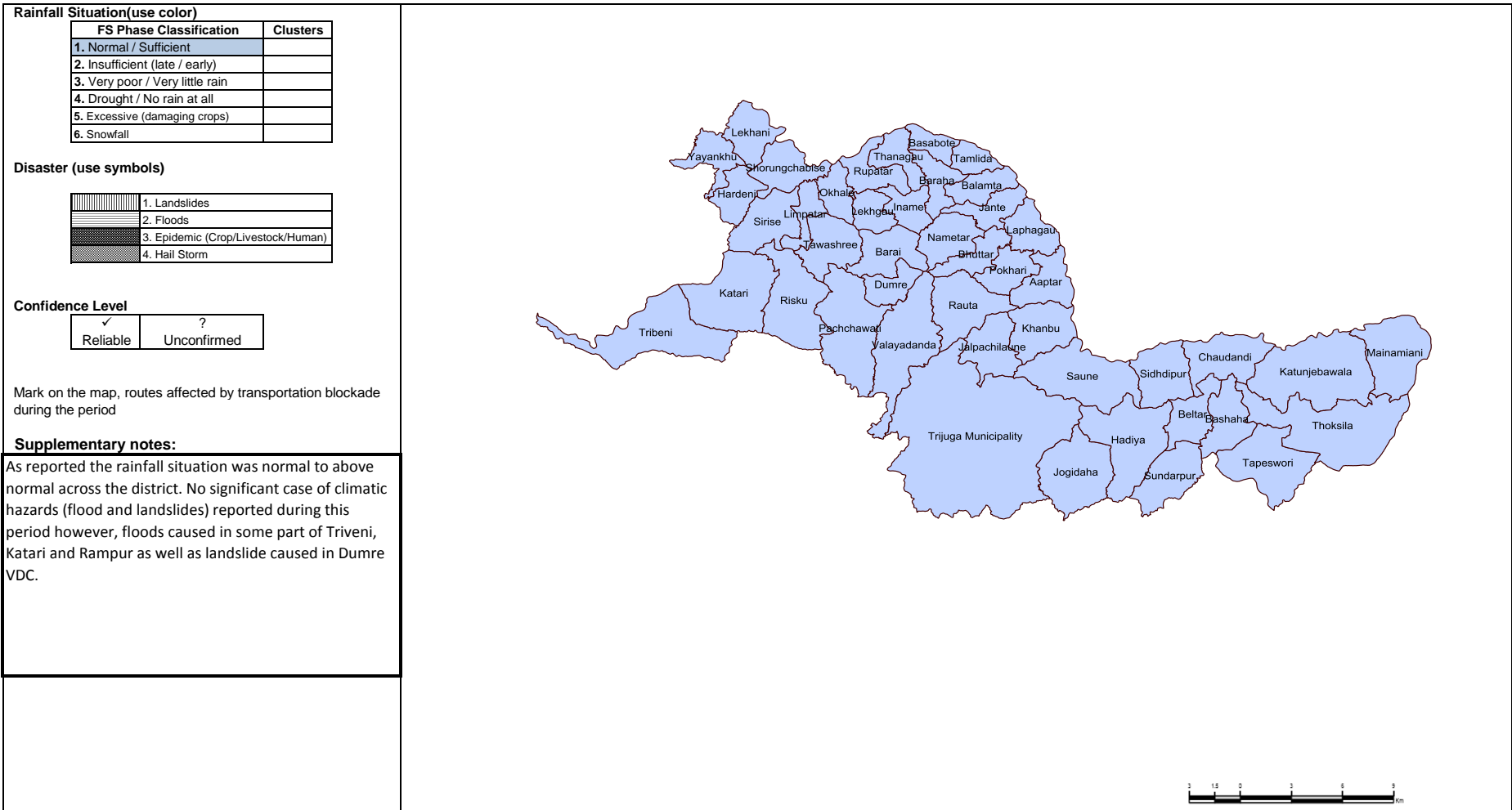


# WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

## District : Udayapur

### Map of Rainfall, Disaster and Blockades

Reporting Period: 16 July- 15 November 2013 (1st trimester)



Reported By: WG/DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 24, 29/12/2013

