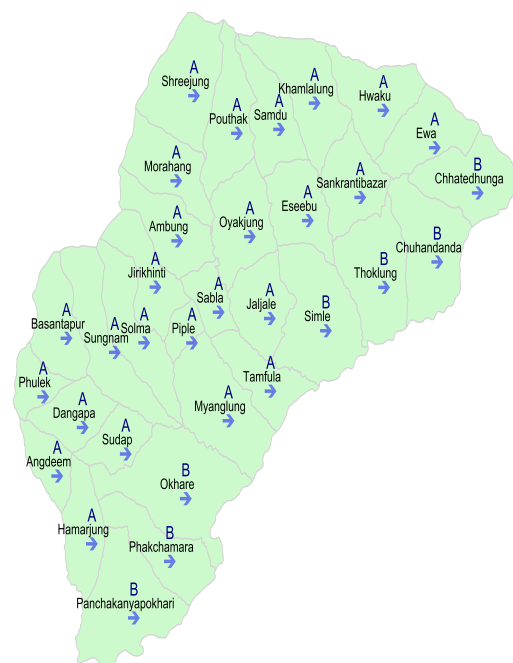


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	0
Total population in district (2011 census)	101,577

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Phase classification indicators*

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

Current food security situation

The overall food security situation of the district was Minimal food insecure during this period for both the clusters. HHs had sufficient food stock on average for 3 months due to recent harvest of paddy, millet and previous stock of maize as production of paddy improved by 9.5% on irrigated land compared to last year. Market stock was found to be sufficient as regular supply, however market price of food commodities increased by 5-10% for cluster A and 10-15% for cluster B. In this period, high level of income through sale of cash crop (cardamom, ginger, vegetables) and NTFP (chiraito, medicinal herbs). It has been revealed that cardamom alone transacted 3000 million through export to India. Likewise, income through livestock meat production was estimated to be Nrs. 115 million as production and consumed in the district itself. Wage employment was found to be sufficient in the VDCs and at the headquarter in agriculture sector for cardamom, ginger harvesting and in private construction works. Remittance was the major source of income that contributes to an average of Nrs. 250 million/per month to support for food security as 3-5 people out of 10HHs being out-migrant for working purpose in abroad countries. On the part of utilisation, water supply system being well facilitated however lack of proper management, sanitation had been a problem. Above all, coping was found to be traditional and optimum calorie intake as of festival season. In this period, no any case of epidemics and severe diseases observed though climatic hazard. fire caused 34 HHs completely destroyed in headquarter and Sabla, Dangapa, Solma, Basantpur VDC. With all the condition remaining normal, no out-migration was observed and Generally peceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs

Current food security outlook

The outlook on Chaitra- Ashar 2071 for Cluster A will remain same however cluster " B" will deteriorate and become moderately food insecure. Cluster B had food stock for 1-2 months due to marginal land of crop production. Very less income to be earned from livestock selling and no wage employment opportunity in this cluster. Coping will be by change in regular food habits taking loans/ burrowing money. However, cluster A have HHs stock for 2-3 months and income earning from Amlisho, NTFP and vegetables. Wage employment opportunity in construction and agriculture. Remittance will continuously support and act as major key for income to improve the food security situation. Above all, coping strategy will be traditional Likewise, climatic hazard snowfall may cause to effect the normal life of people as well as livestock and wild animals. Similarly, seasonal diseases like jaundice, pneumonia may be observed in the district due to monsoon season. Civil security situation will be improved as no bandha and blockades will be seen during this period.

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 Synthesis Template

District: **Terhathum**

Reporting Period: मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०

Outlook period: चैत्र - असार २०७१

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 21-April-2014 (८ बैसाख २०७०)



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	HHs food stock for more than 4 months. Market stock sufficient for 2-3 months. Market price of rice hiked by 5-10% than last year. Normal wage employment opportunity in construction, agriculture, and development works. High income from NTFP, cash crop, livestock and from remittance. Traditional coping mechanism and no out migration . No severe diseases and malnutrition seen. civil security deteriorated.	HHs had harvest of paddy , millet and previous stock of maize. Good road condition and increase in transport cost hiked the price. Agriculture work in cardamom & paddy harvesting. Income from sale of cardamom, allo, vegetables, citrus fruits, and from livestock. No natural disaster .Civil security situatin peaceful indeed 10-15 days bandha / blockades before constitution election with partial effect as household and market had previously stocked the food commodiies to overcome the prevailing situation .	→	HHs food stock for 2-3 months due to previous stock and purchase from sufficient market. Price of rice will remain constant. Wage employment opportunity normal in construction, development and in agriculture works. Income will be continious from NTFP amlisho, vegetables, and from livestock. Coping will be traditional due to sufficient food. No case of natural disaster, no out-migration and disease will be seen. . Civil security situation will remain normal and peaceful assuming no bandha, blockades expected at this pereiod.	Food security situation remained same than last quarter.
	B	HHs had food stock for (2-3) months. HHs had good income from sale of crops/NTFP (Cardamom, Amrisho,) and wage opportunities. Market price was increased by 10-15% . Market stock was sufficient. Generally peaceful situation.	HHs had just harvested paddy and millet in their marginal land. Wage employment in agriculture and public activities. New commodities came into the market.	↓	HH food stock for 1-2 month due to previous stock stock will decrease as they will finish their maize and millet stock. ,Wheat crop will be harvested although limited yield for some HHs. HHs will comperatively get less income from cash crops and wage employment.Market price of rice will increase due to finish of paddy stock and worsening of road condition.	Food security situation remained same than last quarter.

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: **तेह्रथुम** ईवा, ह्वाक्, खाम्लालुङ्ग, सम्दु, पैठाक, श्रीजुङ्ग, मोराहाङ्ग, आङ्गदिम, आङ्गबुङ्ग, ओयाकजुङ्ग, ईशिवु, साब्ला, पिप्ले, वसन्तपूर
 फुलेक, जिखिम्ती जलजले, संक्रान्तिवजार, तम्फूला, म्याङ्गलुङ्ग, सोल्मा, सुङ्गनाम, दागपा, सुदाफ, हमरजुङ्ग, । (२५
 गा.वि.स.हरु) □

Reporting Period: **मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०**
 Outlook period: **चैत्र - असार २०७१**
 Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: **21-April-2014 (८ बैसाख २०७०)**

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation:

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE		
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)				No. People		
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	→	The consumption pattern (food and dietary diversity) is expected to be remained normal as previous cycle due to 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	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5%	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Normal situation of wasting is reported. No case of malnutrition will be seen in the district due to awareness programme by District health Office for nutritional programme to the children.	→	Acute malnutrition status likely to be normal due to sufficient food and awarness in the areas.	The overall food security situation was found to be minimal food insecure. In this period, HHs had sufficient food stock for more than 4 months due to recent harvest of paddy, millet and previous stock of maize. Market stock is sufficient as of regular supply and accessible to nearby VDCs of this cluster.income level was high through sale of cash crop (cardamom, ginger, vegetables), NTFP and income from the sale of livestock , aslo commercial farming especially poultry. Wage employment opportunity was normal on the sector of agriculture as cardamom and ginger harvesting period as well as on the private construction works. Remittance is the second major source of income that has direct positive impact on the food security situation. Above all, coping was found to be normal .No any case of severe diseases of epidemics observed however bandha and blockades occurred for 10-15 days before constitution election with minimum effect on the food security situation of the people during this period.	
	5-10%								
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
Crop :1 Crop production situation Wheat (Harvested)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	wheat production has also been Normal due to favourable soil & climate as well as irrigated area.	→			
	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								
Crop :2 Crop production situation Maize (planting)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	X	Currently maize is planting stage and almost 40% plantation is completed.	→	Maize will be growing in this period. Growing will be normal due to irrigation facility.		
	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								
Crop :3 Crop production situation	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								

(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)					
Food stock at household level	> 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 , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	> 50% of HHs had food stock sufficient for more than four months. This mainly attributes to recent harvest of paddy, millet and previous stock of maize and some HHs had market purchase.	→	HHs food stock will remain same due to previous stock of paddy and maize.	
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Market stock is sufficient due to improving road condition and it's the season of demand and supply.	→	Market stock will remain same due to the season of demand and supply as well as the good road condition.	
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Wage employment opportunity is high in the sector of agriculture for mainly cardamom, ginger harvesting as well as private construction works. Agriculture wage labour scarcity had been observed in the district due to youth migration.	→	Development activities are expected to create employment opportunities support by GO/NGOs including agricultural fields.	
Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Season of main income through cardamom, ginger, and fresh vegetables. (Farmgate price for cardamom 1,600/kg, ginger - 120/kg). (Approx 1400 Million)	↓	Less income will be earned from the sale of NTFP	
Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Households are reported to have a gross increase income NPR 1100 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg, etc) compared to last cycle.	→	Income from sale of livestock products expects to be normal due to professional farming.	
Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.	± 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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Market price of food commodities found to be hiked by 5-10% on average than previous quarter.	→	The price of coarse rice likely to be deteriorated due to hiking of transportation cost in more demands.	
Remittances	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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Remittance holds major income source of the district. Some seven individuals on ten are revealed to be migrated on third countries for employment.	→	Remittance is the regular income source and trends seems upward in the days to come.	
Human disease incidence, and epidemics	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	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	No case of disease, incidence and epidemics observed during this period owing to favourable climatic condition.	→	Favourable climatic condition holds for no severe disease, incidence and epidemics to occur.	(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)				(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate. Availability of ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Water supply system is properly operated and well facilitated with HVC piping system to provide sufficient drinking water to the HHs. Indeed, headquarter piping system have improper management which cause sanitation problem and is not affected by climatic condition.	→	Water supply for drinking would be properly managed to provide drinking water to HHs however may suffer sanitation problem.	→
	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.							
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm , and strong wind	No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing <20 % losses of food stocks and assets	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc) reported across the cluster.	→	The situation of climatic hazards will be probably remained same as normal.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: The overall food security situation of this cluster for Next Cycle will remain same due to sufficient stock in HHs as they will have previous paddy stock and wheat harvested. The market stock will also be sufficient for this period. In this period, they will have income from the NTFP (Amlisho,) and cash crops (vegetables) and also from the livestock. Also the wage employment opportunity will remain same in construction and agriculture. The remittance flow will be continuously coming to this cluster. Though all other factor like coping, out migration , disease will be normal but natural disaster is anticipated to occur as recorded last year at 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							
Disaster: Earthquake, fire	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Fire incidence had completely damage 35 HHs at Myanglung of Terhathum headquarter and Dangapa, Simle , Basantpur VDC.	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, it is difficulties to predict about earthquake and fire.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: The overall food security situation of this cluster for Next Cycle will remain same due to sufficient stock in HHs as they will have previous paddy stock and wheat harvested. The market stock will also be sufficient for this period. In this period, they will have income from the NTFP (Amlisho,) and cash crops (vegetables) and also from the livestock. Also the wage employment opportunity will remain same in construction and agriculture. The remittance flow will be continuously coming to this cluster. Though all other factor like coping, out migration , disease will be normal but natural disaster is anticipated to occur as recorded last year at the period .
	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)							

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE		
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)				ASSIGNED FS	No. People	
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Third country migration is slightly increasing but no significant cases of seasonal migration.	→	The situation will be remain same as normal.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity:	
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration							a. drought	b. flood
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration							c. hailstorm	d. late/early rain
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration							e. landslide	f. crop pest
	Large scale out-migration							g. market disruption/price	h. civil security
Coping strategies	Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Traditional coping strategy as favourable climatic condition for main harvesting period of paddy, cash crop (cardamom, vegetables, ginger), NTFP as well as festive period.	→	Traditional coping enhanced with sufficient food stock, income level improved to purchase from market As well as favourable climatic condition.	i. disease outbreaks	j. unemployment
	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods /change in regular food habits;							l. others:	
	Coping: "Insurance strategies" like reduce quantity of food, less preferred food, borrowing food/money, and sale of non-productive assets							A. lack irrigation	
	Livelihood: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps;							B. lack road access	
	Coping: "Crisis Strategies" like sale of productive assets-livestock, land, seed-and skipping of meals							C. availability land	
Livelihood: Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps;	D. marginal land								
Coping: "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods	E. awareness/education								
Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; Coping: effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence	G. other:								
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Generally peceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	→	Civil security situation will remain normal and peaceful assuming no bandha, blockades expected at this pereioid.	(6) Underlying causes:	
	Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months							A. lack irrigation	
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months							B. lack road access	
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months							C. availability land	
	High intensty conflict situation, displacement of people.							D. marginal land	

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: तेह्रथुम

Reporting Period: मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०

Outlook period: चैत्र - असार २०७१

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 22-April-2014 (८ बैसाख २०७०)

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: छातेढुङ्गा, चुहानडाडा, थोक्लुङ्ग, सिम्ले, ओखे, फाक्वामारा, पञ्चकन्या ७ गा.वि.स.हरू

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE		
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)				ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People	
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need	→	Remain Same	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	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5%	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Normal situation of wasting is reported. No case of malnutrition will be seen in the district due to awareness programme by District health Office for nutritional programme to the children.	→	The acute malnutrition is expected not to be worsen than last cycle due to food sufficiency, awarness as well as campaigning health related programme by DPHO.	Overall food security situation in the cluster is Minimal Food Insecure due to sufficient HH level food stock by harvesting of Paddy/Millet and remaining stock of Maize. People is getting farm and construction wage opportunity during the monitoring cycle . People are earning money from selling agri/livestock products and cash crops like; Cardamom, Ginger, citrus fruits and income from sale of NTFP . Accessibility of daily operating market is available within the area. Limited income from remittance is continuing. There is no occurrence of natural disaster and disease without control during the monitoring cycle. Coping is traditionally acceptable like; wage labor, own product, market purchase.	
	5-10%								
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
Crop :1 Crop production situation Wheat (Harvesting)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Wheat production has been Normal due to timely and sufficient rainfall at the growing period. However wheat is being cultivated on maginal land. They have marginal or less area for wheat cultivation.			Overall food security situation in the cluster is Minimal Food Insecure due to sufficient HH level food stock by harvesting of Paddy/Millet and remaining stock of Maize. People is getting farm and construction wage opportunity during the monitoring cycle . People are earning money from selling agri/livestock products and cash crops like; Cardamom, Ginger, citrus fruits and income from sale of NTFP . Accessibility of daily operating market is available within the area. Limited income from remittance is continuing. There is no occurrence of natural disaster and disease without control during the monitoring cycle. Coping is traditionally acceptable like; wage labor, own product, market purchase.	
	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								
Crop :2 Crop production situation Maize (Planting)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Currently maize is planting stage and almost 40% plantation is completed.	→	Production of Maize is expected to be normal if there is no natural disaster and pest disease occurance.	Overall food security situation in the cluster is Minimal Food Insecure due to sufficient HH level food stock by harvesting of Paddy/Millet and remaining stock of Maize. People is getting farm and construction wage opportunity during the monitoring cycle . People are earning money from selling agri/livestock products and cash crops like; Cardamom, Ginger, citrus fruits and income from sale of NTFP . Accessibility of daily operating market is available within the area. Limited income from remittance is continuing. There is no occurrence of natural disaster and disease without control during the monitoring cycle. Coping is traditionally acceptable like; wage labor, own product, market purchase.	
	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								
Crop :3 Crop production situation Millet (Harvesting)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year							Overall food security situation in the cluster is Minimal Food Insecure due to sufficient HH level food stock by harvesting of Paddy/Millet and remaining stock of Maize. People is getting farm and construction wage opportunity during the monitoring cycle . People are earning money from selling agri/livestock products and cash crops like; Cardamom, Ginger, citrus fruits and income from sale of NTFP . Accessibility of daily operating market is available within the area. Limited income from remittance is continuing. There is no occurrence of natural disaster and disease without control during the monitoring cycle. Coping is traditionally acceptable like; wage labor, own product, market purchase.	
	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)					
Food stock at household level	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	HHs food stock is for 3-4 months due to harvest of millet and previous stock of maize as well as stock stored from the market due to adverse cold.	↓	HHs stock will decrease as they will finish their maize and millet stock. They will only have potato to be harvested.	
	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								
Stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market)	Stocks are at normal level (reserve levels are good and supply is sufficient to meet demand)	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Market Stocks are at normal level (reserve levels are good and supply is sufficient to meet demand)	→	The stock of main staples are expected to be remain sufficient to meet the demands due to good road condition and already stocked however, monsoon has already started.	
	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							
Employment status at baseline level, or fewer by up to 10%	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	wage employment opportunity is normal in the agriculture sector for NTFP harvest also employment	→	Households will continuously get wage opportunities from the such types of activities and also VDC funded programme will start and support to the beneficiaries.		
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								
Income status at baseline level, or at normal level	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Season of main income through cardamom, ginger, and fresh vegetables. (Farmgate price for cardamom 1,600/kg, ginger -120/kg). (Approx 100 Million)	↓	Less income will be earned from the sale of NTFP		
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								
Income status at baseline level	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Households are reported to have a gross increase income NPR 100 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg, etc) compared to last cycle.	→	Remain Same		
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								
± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Market price of rice is increasing 10-15% than last year due to increased of transportation cost.	↓	Market price of rice will increase due to finish of paddy stock and worsening of road condition.		
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								
Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Remittance holds major income source of the district. Some seven individuals on ten are revealed to be migrated on third countries for employment.	→	Remittance is the regular income source and trends seems upward in the days to come.		
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								

(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)					
Human disease incidence, and epidemics	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	No case of severe diseases seen in the district due to normal weather condition.	→	No case of severe diseases will be seen due to normal weather condition.	(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed) V
	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							
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	Vast number of cases either morbidity and or mortality recorded, special health service from expert mission required	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Water supply and sanitation systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.	→	Remain Same	(5) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓) ↓
	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate. Availability of ≥ 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.							
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm , and strong wind	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.	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc) reported across the cluster.	→	The situation of climatic hazards will be probably remained same as normal.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: The overall food security situation of this cluster will deteriorate and will be moderately food insecure due to finish of HHs stock and limited only for 2-3 months . Maize will be harvested at the end of the cycle. No income from the NTFP or cash crops and also minimum wage employment opportunity in this cluster. The coping may be by change in regular food habits taking loans and burrowing money. finish of food stock in HHs level & harvest of wheat only on marginal land. No any income from NTFP or cash crop as well as wage employment opportunity will be decreased. Probable of natural disaster and coping by change in regular food habits, taking loans / burrowing money.
	No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing <20% losses of food stocks and assets							
	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							
Disaster: Earthquake, fire	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing >50% losses of stocks and assets and causing human casualties	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, it is difficulties to predict about earthquake and fire.	
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing complete destruction of assets, human casualties, and significant human displacement							
	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households							
	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)							

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE		
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)				ASSIGNED FS	No. People	
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Third country migration is slightly increasing but no significant cases of seasonal migration.	→	The situation will be remain same as normal.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought b. flood c. hailstorm d. late/early rain e. landslide f. crop pest g. market 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									
Coping strategies	Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food They will also have enough purchasing capacity from the market by the sale of NTFP .	↓	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.	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; 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							(6) Underlying causes: A. lack irrigation B. lack road access C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:		
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG , DFSN meeting	20 April 21 April	V	Peaceful situation for this cluster no any bandha/ blockades due to remote place.	→	Peaceful situation will occur for this cluster no any bandha/ blockades due to remote place.		
	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 intensty conflict situation, displacement of people.									

WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Terhathum



Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०

Crop: Maize

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 ____ Chaitra--Baisakha ____

Harvesting Month ____ Shrawan-Bhadra ____

Area planted this year (Ha) __ **12350** __

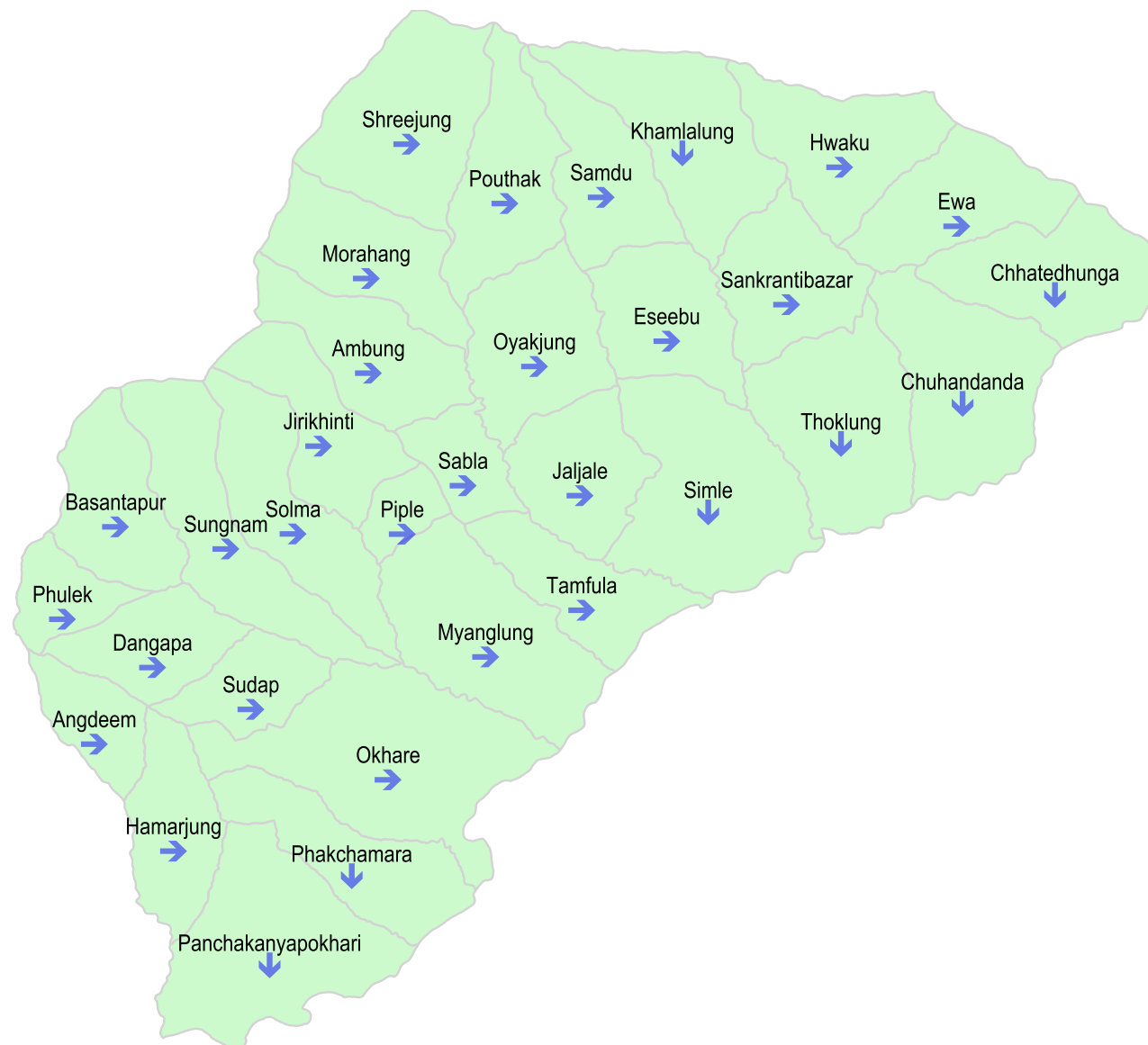
Area planted last year (Ha) __ 12350 __

Area planted normal year (Ha) __ **12320** __

Production normal year (MT) __ 23938 __

Irrigated land (Ha) __ NA __

Rainfed land (Ha) __ NA __



Supplementary notes: As reported by DADO, the Maize is in planting stage all over the district. Till date, 40% of the land is planted. Due to cultivation on irrigated land and improved variety of seeds and chemical fertilizer distributed by DADO, the production is expected to be normal.

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



Reported By: TWG/DFSN

Date of DFSN Meeting: 21 April 2014



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Terhathum



Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०

Crop:Wheat

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: Mansir to Poush

Harvesting Month: Baisakh to Jestha

Area planted this year (Ha) 2500

Area planted last year (Ha) 2600

Area planted normal year (Ha) 2500

Production normal year (Ha) 4500

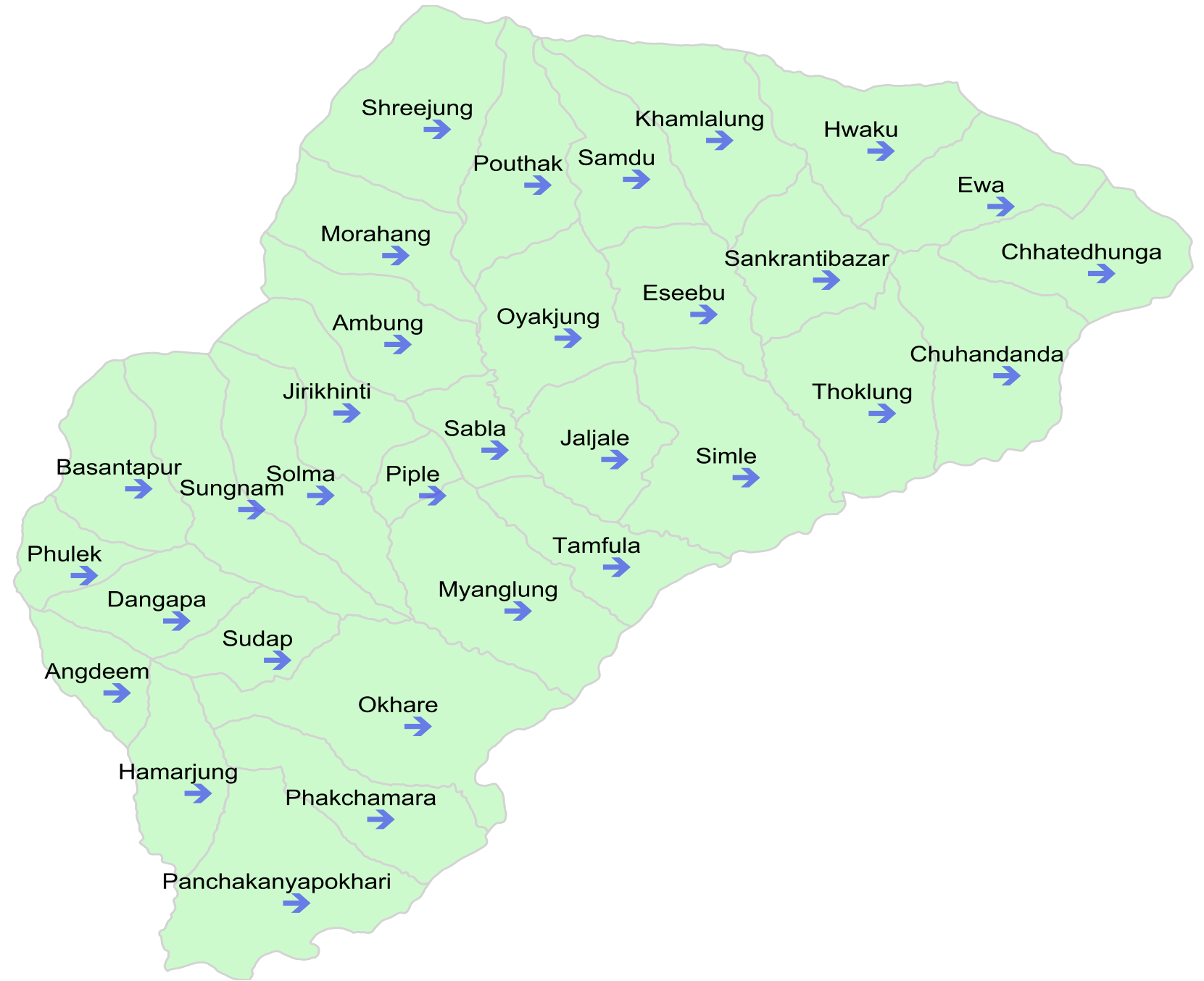
Irrigated land (Ha)

Rainfed land (Ha) NA

Supplementary notes:

As of DADO's report WHEAT is the growing stage and the production expected to be normal compare to normal year

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



Reported By: TWG/DFSN

Date of DFSN Meeting: 21 April 2014



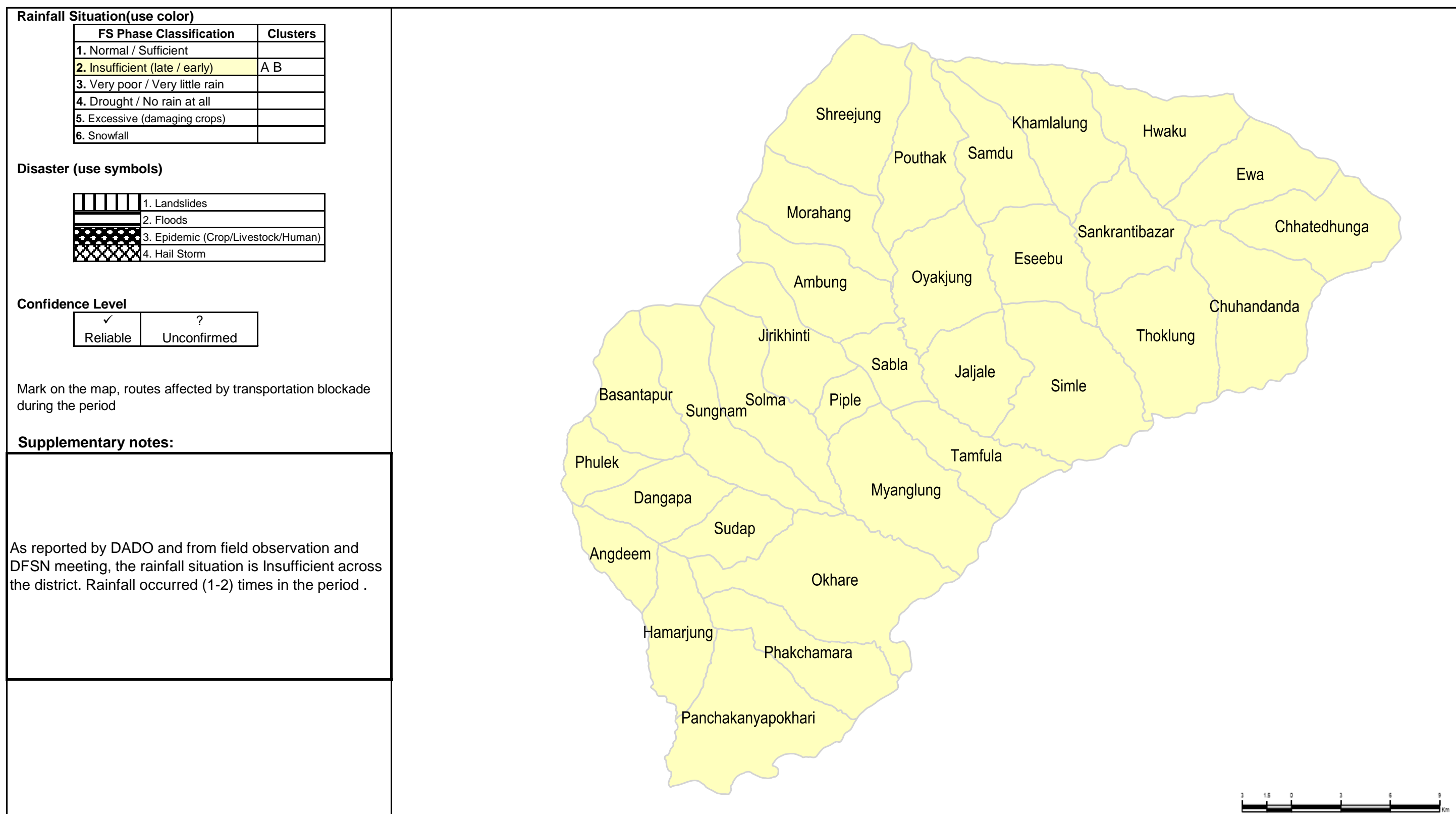
WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Terhathum



Map of Rainfall, Disaster and Blockades

Reporting Period: मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०



Reported By: DFSN/DC

Date of DFSN Meeting: 21 April 2014



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Terhathum

Food Security Phase Classification

Reporting Period: मङ्सिर - फाल्गुन २०७०

FS Phase Classification	Clusters
Phase 1. Minimal Food Insecure	A,B
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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Outlook (for coming cycle)

↑	Will Improve
→	Will remain same
↓	Will deteriorate

Confidence Level

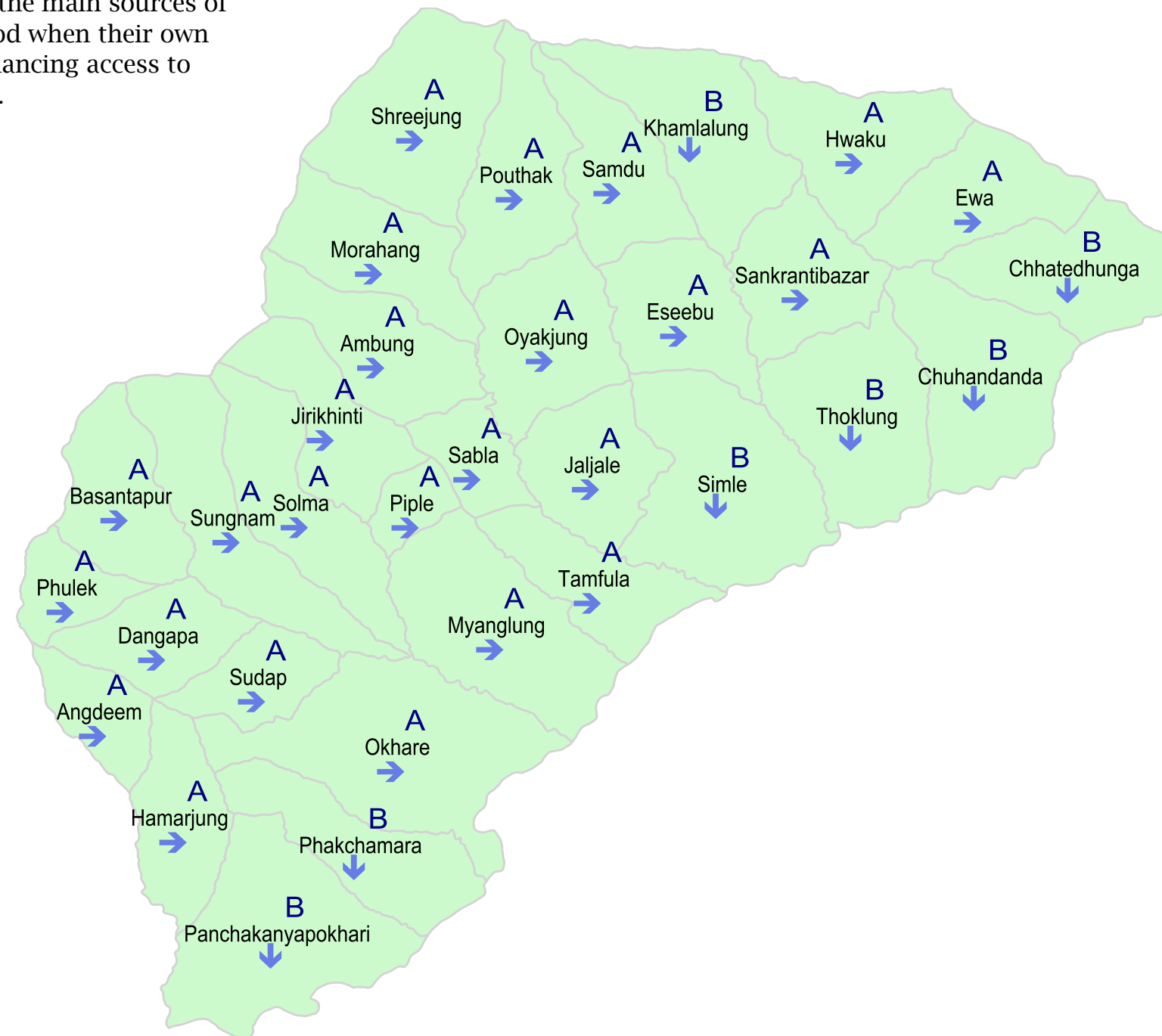
✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Supplementary notes(Describe by clusters):

As DFSN meeting, the food security situation is normal across the district. Minimal food Insecure is attributed to the previous food stock, access to market purchases, harvesting of Paddy, Maize, good income from wage opportunities in construction and agriculture activities as well as sell of cash crops/NTFPs (vegetables, potato) in cluster "A and B" (25+ 7 VDCs). Farm and construction wage opportunities are as normal situation. In addition, other construction projects funded by DDC/VDC/GoN . wage opportunity. Main markets are all open and functioning normally due to regular transportation facility, No occurrence of natural disaster, out-migration is as normal situation and no reported cases of disease without control DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of wasting . No bandh/blockades have interrupted supply during this period. People are coping traditionally like own production, wage labor. Income from sale of agri/livestock products and remittance is as normal situation. Wage labor opportunities are reported to be normal from agriculture and construction Works however; no any big development projects are functioning during this period. Daily wage labors have opportunities to do works on private agriculture field and construction works, having wage rate from 300-500/day, and earning NPR 6,000-8,000/ month.

Migration trend is normal during this period. However, youths have been migrating especially to Gulf countries and India as well as out migration trend are increasing yearly. Approximately, (40- 45) % households have been migrated at least (1-2) members from each family. Government, private banks and IMEs reports that the district has an income of Approx. NPR 25,0000000.00 from remittance in every month (1,00,,0000000.00) considering (5-10) % increased compare to last year. Remittance is one of the main sources of income to fulfill their basic needs and food when their own production is insufficient as well as enhancing access to communication means.

As Terhathum is one of the exporting districts of cash crops/ NTFPs. people have High income opportunities from cash crops/ NTFP, in this cycle An estimated of NPR 3000 million from sale of cash crops/ NTFPs (Cardamom, fruits, ginger, chili, potato, and timber). Income increased by 4-6% compared to last year. Similarly, an amount of NPR 1172 million has been reported to be earned from sale of livestock (goats, cows, pigs) and poultry over the district.



The outlook on Chaitra- Ashar 2071 for Cluster A will remain same however cluster " B" will detoriate and become moderately food insecure. Cluster B had food stock for 1-2 months due to marginal land of crop production. Very less income to be earned from livestock selling and no wage employment opportunity in this cluster. Coping will be by change in regular food habits taking loans/ burrowing money. However, cluster A have HHs stock for 2-3 months and income earning from Amlisho, NTFP and vegetables. Wage employment opportunity in construction and agriculture.

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

Reported By: DFSN/DC

Date of DFSN Meeting: 21 April 2014