

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Manang

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster A - 4 VDCs): Dharapani, Thoche, Tachai Bagarchhap and Chame.

Reporting period: Mangsir-Phalgun 2070 (16 Nov 2013-15 Mar, 2014)

Outlook period: Chaitra 2070-Ashadh 2071 (16 March -15 Jun, 2014)

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 20 March 2014

(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 Consumption <i>(Food and dietary diversity, food groups)</i>	<p>> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.</p> <p>60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.</p> <p>40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.</p> <p>20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.</p> <p><20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required</p>	DFSN	20-Mar-14	V	About 85% - 90 % of HHs of this area are able to meet the basic food need. Rice, Pulse, Maize, Meat and vegetables are the main items of food consumption. They consumed hhs food stock as well as purchased rice from NFC and the local market.	→	The situation will remain same because of the previous food stock and market purchased food items.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	
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Coping strategies	<p>Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; Coping: effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence</p>	DADO, DDC	20-Mar-14	V	Traditional livelihood strategy were adopted; consumption of own production-maize, buckwheat and food purchased from the nearby markets/NFC and seasonal outmigration was seen. Some households (about 20%) migrated to nearby mid hill areas who lived on their own savings of some of them did small type of business.	→	HHs starts to return to their place from February, they bring food with them. They consume food stock of their previously harvested crop (Maize, Buckwheat). Income from tourism will starts. HHs will have income from Yarsagumba collection. They have access to NFC rice too.	(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase: The cluster is minimally food insecure in this season. About 85% to 90% were able to fulfill the basic food need. More than 90% of HHs have food stock for about 4 months due to pre harvest of Maize, Wheat and Buckwheat. About 20% HHs migrated which is the normal trend of this area. Market stock was sufficient to meet the public demand. During this monitoring period, NFC supplied 510 Quintol of rice in subsidized rate. No climatic hazards occurred. The situation of drinking water and sanitation is found very good. No any type of disease epidemic felt. Civil security situation was peaceful.						
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<p><5%</p> <p>5-10%</p> <p>10-15%</p> <p>15-30%</p> <p>>30%</p>	DHO,	20-Mar-14	V	The malnutrition is almost nill in this district as reported by DHO. The data is based on weight measurement of child.	→	Access to health facility, awareness and fooding habits may keep the situation same.							
Crop :1 Crop production situation : Wheat (Growing)	<p>T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year</p> <p>T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year</p> <p>T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year</p> <p>T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year</p> <p>T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year</p>	DADO	20-Mar-14	V	Wheat has been cultivated in 221 ha of land and germination is found to be good.	→	The production is expected to be normal.							

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Crop :2 Crop production situation: (none)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year						(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V	
	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: (none)	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								
Food stock at household level	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months	DADO, DDC, ACAP	20-Mar-14	V	About 90 % of HHs have food stock sufficient for more than 4 months due to previous stock of maize, wheat and buckwheat and market purchased rice. People have access to NFC food too. People have tradition of maintaining enough food stock at HHs level in this area.	→	There will be sufficient food stock for more than 4 months due to previous stock and food brought while returned from migration.	(5) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)	
	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)	DADO, NFC, DDC	20-Mar-14	V	Chame and Dharapani is the main market for this area. As the road has been functional, most of the HHs bring food items from Beshisahar (Lamjung). The vendors of Chame and Dharapani maintain food stock for about 1 to 2 months but incase of Beshishara, there used to be regular stock in the market but vendors do not maintain stock from more than two months. NFC as well as Markte stock was sufficient to meet the demand. Chame NFC distributed 300 quintol of rice in this monitoring period.	→	Market stock will be sufficient to meet the demand of local people. Chame NFC have 590 quintol of rice in stock and has plan to transport 1700 quintol of rice which will show that rice will be quite sufficient for this period. Earthen road will be functional till last week of June so it is expected that delivery of food items will not be interrupted during this period.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook:	
	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 opportunities within and neighbouring districts	Employment status at baseline level or fewer by up to 10%	DADO, DDC,	20-Mar-14	V	Due to winter season most of the people had migrated and there was no development works so wage labour employment opportunity was not there which is the normal trend of this district.	→	The employment opportunity will be increased due to development works but most of the workers will from out side. It is the regular trend of this district.	The food security situation will remain same. Out migrant HHs will return from February and they bring food stuff while they return. NFC have 605 Quintol of rice in stock and have plan to transport additional 600 Quintol of rice for the remaining period of this fiscal period. The road will be functional till first week of June. There will be significant income from Yarsagumba during this period which is one of the major source of income. Tourist seasn starts from March so it HHs will have good income from tourism too. The water and sanitation situation will remain same. Civil security situation will be normal and it is not likey to spread epidemic type of diseases.	
	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								

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Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level	DADO, ACAP, DDC	20-Mar-14	V	Due to winter season, there was no income from the sale of NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise . There was no significant income from Tourism as this time is not peak tourist season however 1873 tourist had entered to this district till February and it is estimated that hotel owners could earn about Rs 50,000 to Rs. 100,000 during this period. .	→	There will be significant income from collection and sale of Yarshagumba and tourism. Collection of Yarsgumba starts from May till June. Similarly peak season of tourism starts from March.	
	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: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	Income status at baseline level	DADO, DLSO	20-Mar-14	V	In winter season, there is no trend of making income from livestock and livestock product which is the normal trend of this district.	→	There will be income from the livestock (Cow and Goat).	
	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							
Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline	DADO, NFC	20-Mar-14	V	The price of rice (Jeera Masinu - normally sold item) has been increased by 12.5% compared to last year. It was Rs 60/kg last year and it is now Rs. 67. The price was similar in last cycle. There has not been increment of price of rice due to regular transportation facilities. The price of NFC rice has not been increased.	→	Price of main staple will probably remain stable as previous cycle, because the transportation system will be functional without any obstruction.	
	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							
Remittances	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline	DFSN	20-Mar-14	V	Remittance does not entered to the district significantly in Manang as most of the HHs migrated out in this monitoring period .	→	The situation will remain same. Most of the HHs remain out of their village till February.	
	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							
Human disease incidence, and epidemics	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed	DHO,	20-Mar-14	V	No any kind of human disease incidence and epidemics has been reported in this monitoring period.	→	The same situation is expected in this period too.	
	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							
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 systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.				The situation is similar to last monitoring cycle. Water supply and sanitation were reported operational in this monitoring		The situation will be normal	

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<i>Water supply for drinking, sanitation</i>	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.	DDWSSO	20-Mar-14	V	reported operational in this monitoring period. There was no any kind of damages in structure due to disaster. As per report of last monitoring period. 98 % of HHs have access	→	The situation will be normal because of less probability of danger of natural disaster causing damages in drinking	

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	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.							
	No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing <20 % losses of food stocks and assets	DAO, DADO	20-Mar-14	V	There was no occurrence of climatic hazards affecting to livelihood strategy and food security situation of the cluster.	→	The situation is expected to be normal.	
<i>Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm , and strong wind</i>	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							
	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	DAO, DDC	20-Mar-14	V	There was no occurrence of earthquake or fire during this period.	→	The situation is expected to be 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 increase h. civil security
<i>Disaster: Earthquake, fire</i>	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)							
	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	DDC	20-Mar-14	V	Seasonal migration is the tradition of this area in the winter season. About 20% of HHs migrated to mid hill area of other district.	→	Out-migrant will return in this period.	
<i>Out-migration (stress induced)</i>	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration							
	Large scale out-migration							
	Generally pectul situation, Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	DAO	20-Mar-14	V	The civil security situation was normal.	→	The civil security situation is expected to be generally peaceful.	Underlying causes a. Lack of Irrigation d. marginal lan b. Lack of road e. Awareness/Education c. availability of land f. Other
<i>Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)</i>	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.							