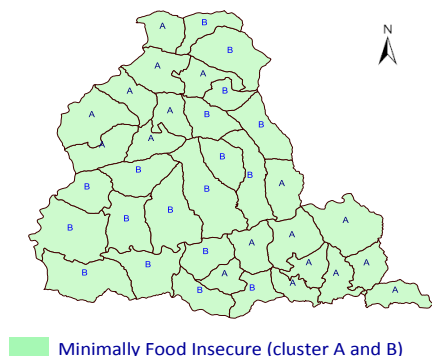


Food Security Phase Classification Map



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)	163,412 (Male 76,515 and Female 86,897)

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

Phase classification indicators*

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

* 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 Minimally Food Insecure and more than 83% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their traditional livelihood strategies.</p> <p>☑ Households have food stock for more than 4 months; an increase income of 3% (NPR 214 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, egg) as well as wage opportunities from agricultural and construction fields with favorable wage rate in cluster A.</p> <p>☑ Similarly, households have food stock for (3- 4) months; a gross increase income of 5% (NPR 391.7 million) from sale of cash crops (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger and cardamom, etc.); income NPR 188.05 million from livestock products (meat, milk, chicken and eggs) and income from wage opportunities in agricultural field with wage rate NPR 400- 500/ day in cluster B.</p> <p>☑ An estimated increase income of 5% (NPR 360 million) from remittance inflow compared to last year due to festival season over the district.</p> <p>☑ Market price (coarse rice gone up from NPR 34 to 39) has increased by 13.6% compared to this season last year across the district.</p> <p>☑ Estimated, 80% households have safe drinking water supply by more than 15 liter/capita/day including 60% have sanitation facilities over the district.</p> <p>☑ Additionally, DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of wasting by 0.24% and diseases outbreaks.</p>

Current food security outlook

Current food security outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhankuta is expected to be remained normal as Minimally Food Insecure for the period of 16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014 (2nd trimester) across the district. Households' food stock will be replenished with the harvesting of summer crops- paddy and millet (Nov- Dec); recent harvested of maize as well as access to market purchases entire the district. Income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc.) and cash crops (vegetables, citrus fruits, ginger etc.); income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. Market price is expected to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets as well as normal supply situation. Additionally, water supply system and sanitation facilities are predicted to be operational including normal situation of human diseases and climatic hazards.

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 Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DPHO, CCI, CBS, DIO, RMSWS, WCDO, DPO, DAPO, Municipality, INGOs - CSP, WFP, NRCS, NGO Federation, NGOs- Civil societies, etc.

This District Food Security Bulletin and other publications relating to food security can be accessed through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System Google group:

<https://sites.google.com/site/nfoodsec/home>



This product is funded by the European Union
The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

District Food Security Synthesis Template

District: Dhankuta

Reporting period: 16 Jul- 15 Nov 2013 (1st trimester)
Outlook period: 16 Nov- 14 Mar 2014 (2nd trimester)
Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 04, 11/12/ 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% households are able to meet the basic food needs. Acute malnutrition of (6- 59) months children is 0.24%. Household's food stock for more than 4 months. Sufficient market food stock with increasing price by 13.6% 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 15% in paddy and normal production of maize and millet. Peak season of demand of food commodities but smooth supply situation. Commercialize farming of livestock and favorable market price. Good wage opportunities in agriculture farming with rate Rs 400- 500/ day. Approximate, 8% people have migrated especially to Gulf countries. More than 80% households are getting (15- 20) liter water/ capita/ day and 60% HHs have sanitation facilities.	→	Sufficient household's food stock due to recent harvest of cereal crops (maize, paddy and millet). Income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops (ginger, citrus fruits, etc); income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow Market price expects to be decreased 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.)
	B	84% households are able to meet the basic food needs (2250kcl). Acute malnutrition of (6- 59) months children is 0.24%. Household's food stock for (3- 4) months. Sufficient market food stock with increasing price by 13.6% compared to this season last year. An increase income of 5% from sale of vegetables (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger, cardamom) and timber; significant income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, egg, etc); remittance inflow and agricultural wage opportunities. Water supply system and sanitation are operational. Normal situation of diseases outbreak and climatic hazards observed.	Households have access to their own production and market purchases with food and dietary diversity. An increase production of 15% in paddy and normal production of maize and millet in their limited land. Peak season of demand of food commodities but smooth supply situation. Commercializing farming of cash crops (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger, cardamom, etc.) and livestock as well as favorable market price. Good wage opportunities in agriculture farming with rate Rs 400- 500/ day. Approximate, (5- 6)% people have migrated especially to 3rd countries. More than 80% households are getting more than 15 liter water/ capita/ day and 60% HHs have sanitation facilities.	→	Sufficient food consumption due to recent harvest of cereal crops (maize, paddy and millet) and access to market purchases. Income from sale of cash crops (vegetables, ginger, citrus fruits, etc) and livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc); income from wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields as well as remittance inflow Market price expects to be decreased 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 income from sale of vegetables and high values crops as well as livestock products.

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Dhankuta

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

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

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 04, 11/12/ 2013

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster A): Chanuwa, Leguwa, Arkhaulejitpur, Sanne, Muga, Ghorlikharka, Falate, Basanttar, Bodhe, Phaksib, Kurule tenupa, Telia, Budhabare, Mudhebas, Maunabuduk, Pakhribas, Khuwaphok and Rajarani (18 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)					
Food Consumption <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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	According to Branch Office of Statics, more than 81% households are able to meet the basic food need (2250kcl) in average as per small area estimation.	→	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 2 3 4 5
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5% 5-10% 10-15% 15-30% >30%	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per DPHO, wasting rate under (6- 59) months child reported to be normal by 0.24% in average.	→	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.	(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase: In general, the food security situation is classified as Minimally Food Insecure with more than 81% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for more than 4 months. They are reported to have a gross increase income of 3% (NPR 214 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg,); income from sale of vegetables and high value crops; good remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 34 to 39) has increased by 13.6% compared to the last cycle. More than 80% households are getting 15-20 liter per person day with safe drinking water system with 60% have sanitation facilities. Additionally normal situation of acute malnutrition reported to be 0.24% in average as well as normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc).
Crop :1 Crop production situation <i>(Maize- Harvested)</i>	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	The crop production was reported to be increased marginally by less than one percent compared to last and normal year.	→	The crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production in last year that indicates an increase of 3.93% compared to the production in normal year.	
Crop :2 Crop production situation <i>(Paddy- Harvesting)</i>	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	The crop condition is good and started to harvest by the end of the cycle. This crop condition is mainly attributed to the adequate rainfall and good supply situation of chemical fertilizer.	→	The crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production in last year that indicates an increase of 3.93% compared to the production in normal year.	
Crop :3 Crop production situation <i>(Millet- Harvesting)</i>	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per DADO's information, the crop condition is normal due to adequate rainfall and favorable climate. The crop is started to harvest by the end of the cycle.	→	The crop production is expected to be produced normal but decreased marginally compared to the production in last 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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Households have food stock for more than 4 months mainly due to recent harvested of maize and started to harvest summer crop paddy and millet.	→	Household's food stock is expected to be remained more than 4 months due to completion of harvesting of paddy and millet.		
	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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	The availability of main staple are sufficient to meet the demands in key markets mainly due to smooth supply situation from sub- regional and DHQ markets.	→	The stock of main staples in the key markets is predicted to be normal. This expects due to good road networks from DHQ and sub- regional markets as well as new commodities come into the markets.		
	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%	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Daily wage labors have good wage opportunities in agriculture field due to harvesting period. They earn Rs (400-500)/ day in average.	→	Development activities are expected to create employment opportunities support by GO/NGOs including agricultural fields.		
	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 through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Households have normal income from sale of vegetables, cardamom and timber. They have mainly focused on cereal crops rather than cash crops and NTFPs.	→	They will have normal income from sale of citrus fruits, timber and small enterprises.		
	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Households are reported to have a gross increase income of 3% (NPR 214 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.		
	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	The price of coarse rice hiked by 13.6% (price gone up Rs 34 to 39) compared to this season last year. No change in price of wheat flour observed.	↑	The price of coarse rice is expected to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets. The price of wheat flour will be probably remained normal.		
	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per Branch Office of Statics, 8.8% (14,415) people have been migrated especially in gulf countries that indicates good remittance inflow for the absentee houholds.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be normal as previous cycle due to no any indication of in- migration.		
	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As DPHO's information, 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
	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								

(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)					
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate.	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office of Drinking Water Supply (RMSODWS), more than 80% households are getting 15-20 liter per person day with safe drinking water system. Similarly, 60% households have sanitation facilities.	→	The water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational. The coverage of water supply is predicted to be improved due to completion of ongoing projects. Further, sanitation coverage is predicted to be increased because of some (4- 5) VDCs are going to be declared ODF.	(4) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)	→
	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.								
	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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	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.	(4) Remarks on overall Outlook: Generally, the food security situation is predicted to be remained normal as Minimally Food Insecure with basic food needs. Household's own food stock; income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops (vegetables, citrus fruits, etc); income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow will be main contributing factors to be	
	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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	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.	(5) Immediate causes of food insecurity:	
	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: (a>40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported. No stress induced out- migration observed.	→	Out- migration will be probable for 3rd countries however the situation will be under normal.		
	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	
		Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)				No. People	
<i>Coping strategies</i>	Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food 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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Households have traditional livelihood strategies- livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs, etc.);sale of cash crops (ginger, cardamom, etc.); wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries.	→	Livelihood strategies is predicted to be sustainable as well as traditionally as previous cycle due to sufficiency of food and access to market purchases.	i. disease outbreaks	j. unemployment
	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	
<i>Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)</i>	Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Generally peaceful situation. However, market had been disturbed sometimes due to transportation strike from (10- 20) November 2013.	→	The situation is predicted to be normal as peaceful situation.	B. lack road access	
	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 intensely conflict situattion, displacement of people.							C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:	

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Dhankuta

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 B): Parewadin, Murtidhunga, Tankhuwa, Dhankuta, Belhara, Aakhisala, Chhintang, Chunwang, Aahale, Mahabharat, Vedetar, Dandagaun, Budhimorang, Hatikharka, Khoku, Dandabazar, Bhirgaun and Marekatahare (18 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)					
Food Consumption <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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per Branch Office of Statics, more than 84% households are able to meet the basic food need (2250kcl) in average.	The consumption pattern is expected to be remained normal as previous cycle due to household food stock and access to the market purchase including proper utilization.		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5% 5-10% 10-15% 15-30% >30%	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per DPHO, wasting rate under (6- 59) months children reported to be normal by 0.24% in average.	The acute malnutrition is expected to be normal than last cycle due to food and vegetable sufficiency, awarness as well as campaigning health related programme by DPHO.	(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase: The food security situation is classified as Minimally Food Insecure with more than 84% households are able to meet the basic food needs without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for (3-4) months. They are reported to have an increase income of 5% (NPR 391.7 million) from sale of vegetables (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger, cardamom) and timber as well as NPR 188.05 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, egg, etc). They have good remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities in agricultural and construction fields. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 34 to 39) has hiked by 13.6% compared to the last cycle. More than 80% households have safe drinking water for more than 15liter/capita/day including 60% have sanitation facilities. They have traditional livelihood strategies with sale of cash crops; livestock products; wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries. Additionally normal situation of acute malnutrition reported to be 0.24% in average as well as normal situation of climatic hazards (flood, landslides, etc).	
Crop :1 Crop production situation (Maize- Harvested)	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	The crop production was reported to be increased marginally by less than one percent compared to last and normal year.	The crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production in last year that indicates an increase of 3.93% compared to the production in normal year.		
Crop :2 Crop production situation (Paddy- Harvesting)	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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	The crop condition is good and started to harvest in their marginal land by the end of the cycle. This crop condition is mainly attributed to the adequate rainfall and good supply situation of chemical fertilizer.	The crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production in last year that indicates an increase of 3.93% compared to the production in normal 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 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	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per DADO's information, the crop condition is normal due to adequate rainfall and favorable climate. The crop is started to harvest by the end of the cycle in their marginal land.	The crop production is expected to be normal in this year but marginally decreased compared to the production in last year.		

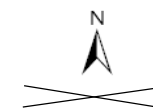
(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Food stock at household level	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months T: > 50% HHs with food 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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		Households have food stock for (3- 4) months mainly due to recent harvested of maize, started to harvest paddy and millet as well as access to market purchases.	→	Household's food stock is expected to be remained same as previous as (3- 4) months due to completion of harvesting of paddy, millet and access to market purchases.
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		The stock of main staples are sufficient to meet the demands in key markets mainly due to smooth supply situation from sub-regional and DHQ markets.	→	The stock of main staples in the key markets is predicted to be normal. This expects due to good road networks from DHQ and sub- regional markets as well as new commodities come into the markets.
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		Daily wage labors have good wage opportunities in the vegetable farming. They earn Rs (400-500)/ day in average.	→	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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		Households have an increase income of 5% (NPR 391.7 million) from sale of vegetables (tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, ginger, cardamom) and timber.	→	They will have normal income from sale of vegetables, citrus fruits and timber however it will be comparatively less than last cycle.
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		Households are reported to have an income of NPR 188.05 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, 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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		The price of coarse rice hiked seasonally by 13.6% (price gone up Rs 34 to 39) compared to this season last year.	↑	The price of coarse rice is expected to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets.
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		As per Branch Office of Statics, (5- 6)% people have been migrated especially in gulf countries that indicates good remittance inflow for the absentee households.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be normal as previous cycle due to no any indication of in- migration.
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V		As DPHO's information, 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)					
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	As per Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office of Drinking Water Supply (RMSODWS), more than 80% households are getting more than 15 liter per person day with safe drinking water system. Similarly, 60% households have sanitation facilities.	→	The water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational. The coverage of water supply is predicted to be improved due to completion of ongoing projects. Further, sanitation coverage is predicted to be increased because of some (4- 5) VDCs are going to be declared ODF.	(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.								
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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards reported. However, 72 households (Budhimorang- 20, Mahabharat- 32 and Vedetar- 20) had been affected by flood and landslides on 6th September 2013.	→	The situation of climatic hazards will be probably remained same as normal.	(4) Remarks on overall Outlook: In general, the food security situation is expected to be remained normal as Minimally Food Insecure with having basic food needs. Households will have food stock by harvesting of paddy and millet as well as access to market purchases. They will have income from sale of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops (vegetables, citrus fruits, etc); wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. The stock of main staples are expected to be sufficient with decreasing price due to new commodities come into the markets and 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.	
	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 meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	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: (a> 40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported. No stress induced out- migration observed.	→	Out- migration will be probable for 3rd countries however the situation will be under normal.	(5) 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								

(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)					
Coping strategies	Sustainable/traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Households have traditional livelihood strategies- sale of cash crops (vegetables, ginger, cardamom, etc.); livestock products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.); wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries.	→	Livelihood strategies is predicted to be sustainable as well as traditionally as previous cycle due to access to market purchases.	i. disease outbreaks	j. unemployment
	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 prodctive 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;								
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	4/012/013, 11/12/013	V	Generally peaceful situation. However, market had been disturbed sometimes due to transportation strike from (10- 20) November 2013.	→	The situation is predicted to be normal as peaceful situation.	(6) Underlying causes:	
	Livelihood: "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of prodctive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods							A. lack irrigation	
	Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; Coping: effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence								
								B. lack road access	
								C. availability land	
								D. marginal land	

WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta



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
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

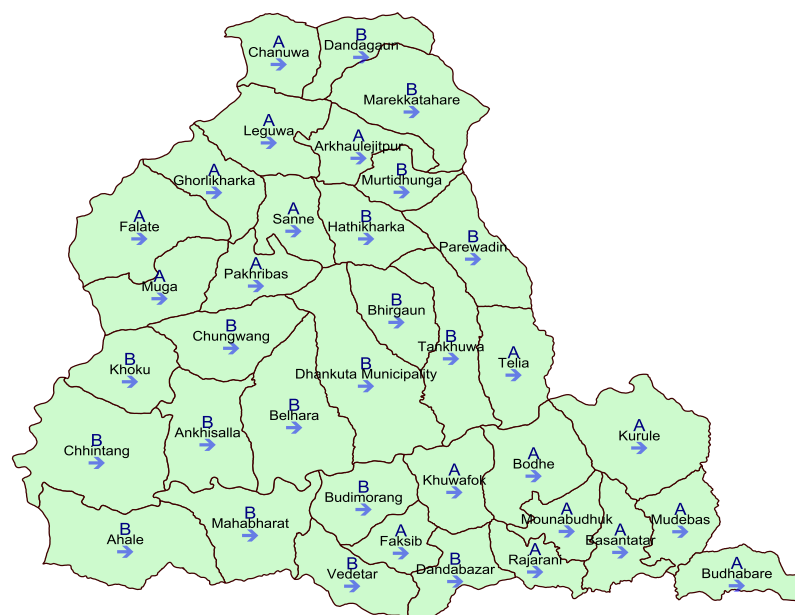
✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Supplementary notes(Describe by clusters):

As per DFSN meeting, the district is **Minimally Food Insecure** and more than 83% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. In cluster A, households have food stock for more than 4 months; an increase income of 3% (NPR 214 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg); good remittance inflow as well as wage opportunities from agricultural and construction fields. Similarly, households have food stock for (3- 4) months; an income of NPR 391.7 million from sale of cash crops (tomato, cabbage, cauliflour, ginger and cardamom, etc.); income NPR 188.05 million from livestock products (meat, milk, chicken and eggs etc) and income from wage opportunities in agricultural field as well as remittance inflow in cluster B. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 34 to Rs 39) has increased by 13.6% compared to this season last year across the district. Additionally, DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of wasting by 0.24% and diseases outbreaks.

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

According to 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 food security situation is mainly attributed to the household's own food stock; income from sell of livestock products (milk, dairy, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops (vegetables, citrus fruits, etc); income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. Market price is expected to be decreased due to new commodities come into the markets as well as normal supply situation. Further, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal during the period.



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN meeting: 04, 11/ 12/ 2013



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Crop Situation Map

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

Crop: 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): 12,750

Area planted last year (Ha): 12,775

Area planted normal year (ha): 12,800

Production normal year (Mt): 32,150

Irrigated land (Ha): 5,425

Rainfed land (Ha): 7,325

Supplementary notes:

As per DADO's information, the crop production was increased marginally by less than one percent an equivalent to 32,260 MT compared to the production in last and normal year. The crop cultivation area is gradually decreasing year- on- year due to increase in area of vegetable and high value cash crops

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: 04, 11/12/2013



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Crop Situation Map

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

Crop: 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): 7,877

Area planted last year (Ha): 7,800

Area planted normal year (ha): 7,943

Production normal year (Mt): 20,960

Irrigated land (Ha): 4,000

Rainfed land (Ha): 3,877

Supplementary notes:

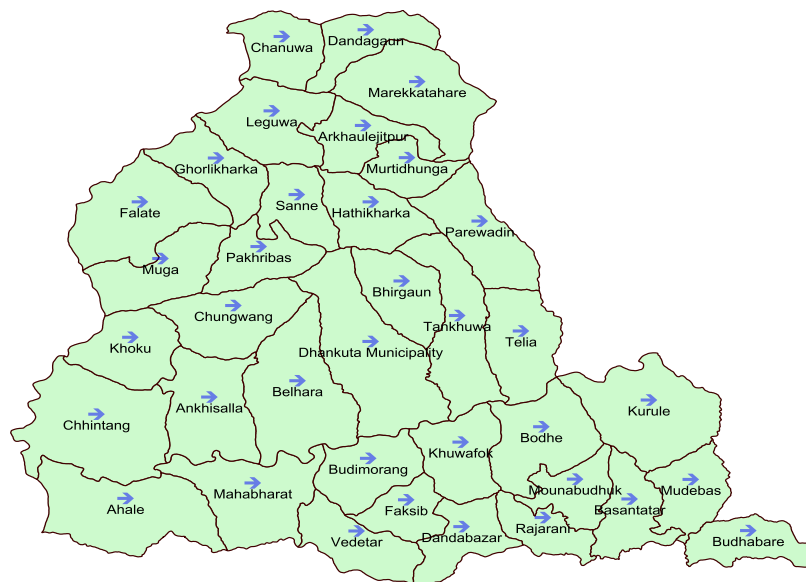
As DADO reported, the crop production is expected to be increased by 15% compared to the production in last year that indicates an increase of 3.93% compared to the production in normal year. An estimated, 21,784 MT yield is expected to be produced in this year where as 18,943 MT produced in the last year. This production is mainly attributed to the adequate rainfall and good supply situation of chemical fertilizer.

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: 04, 11/12/2013



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

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): 7,800

Area planted last year (Ha): 7,810

Area planted normal year (ha): 7,825

Production normal year (Mt): 7,800

Irrigated land (Ha): NA

Rainfed land (Ha): 7,800

Supplementary notes:

As per DADO's information, the crop production is expected to be normal due to adequate rainfall and favorable climate. Approximate, 7,800 MT crop has been expected to produce in this year where as 7,810 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: 04, 11/12/2013



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Map of Rainfall, Disaster and Blockades

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



Rainfall Situation(use color)

FS Phase Classification	Clusters
1. Normal / Sufficient	
2. Insufficient (late / early)	
3. Very poor / Very little rain	
4. Drought / No rain at all	
5. Excessive (damaging crops)	
6. Snowfall	

Disaster (use symbols)

	1. Landslides
	2. Floods
	3. Epidemic (Crop/Livestock/Human)
	4. Hail Storm

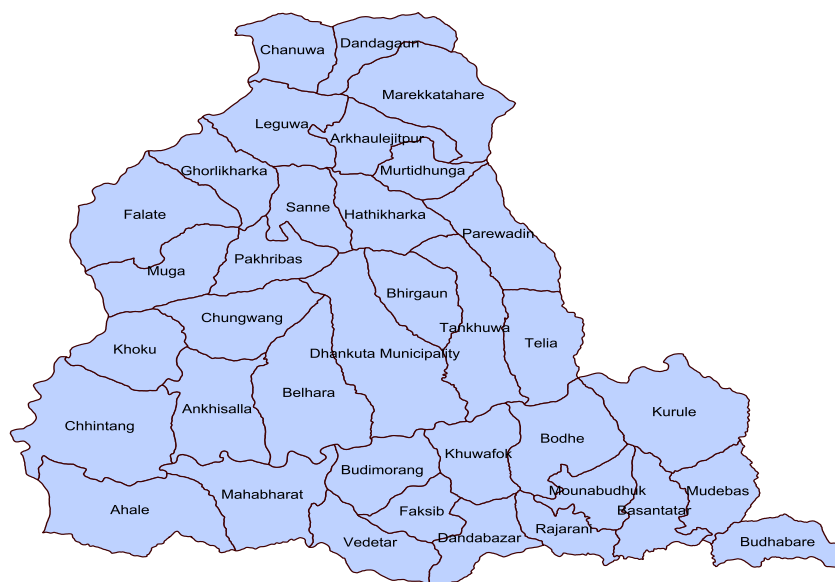
Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Mark on the map, routes affected by transportation blockade during the period

Supplementary notes:

Overall the rainfall situation was reported to be normal to above normal across the district. No significant case of climatic hazards (flood and landslides) reported during this period. However, some 200 m road had been swept by floods at Budhimorang, Vedetar- Dhankuta section of Koshi highway in 1st week of September 2013.



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 04, 11/12/2013

