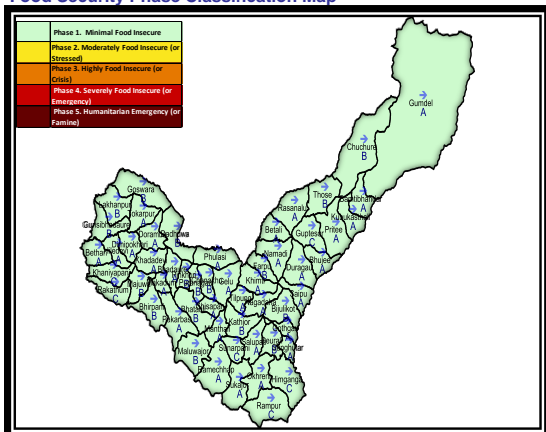


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	2	3
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	1
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	1
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop	1	1	1
2 nd main crop	1	1	1
3 rd main crop	1	1	1
Household food stock	1	1	2
Market stock	1	1	2
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	1	1	1
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	1
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1	1	1
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	1
Remittances	1	1	1
Utilisation			
Human disease incidences, and epidemics	1	1	1
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	1	1
Stability			
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1	1	1
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1	1	1
Out-migration (stress induced)	1	1	1
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	1
Overall classification	1	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 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

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)	202,646

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

- Overall, the district is Minimally Food Insecure with following the trend of last year same period and last reporting period. The Maize harvested, Paddy and Millet harvesting and remaining stock of previously harvested Wheat has made food available for more than 4 months in most of the households.
- About 77% of the households (30718 out of 3883hh) have access to meet basic food need by their own production, from the sources of income and remittance inflow.
- Farm wage opportunities remained available in Paddy, Millet plantation and Maize harvesting. Besides that there are casual wage opportunity in ongoing construction projects in 21 VDCs. These projects creating 1450 mandays (same compare to previous cycle) wage per day worth a total of Rs. 0.65 million/day out of working in the Betali-Khimti, Thosey-Preeti, Rasnalu-Chuchure, Manthali-Galpa SDC and Irrigation/DWS scheme (PAF/HSWC), Maintenance of Araniko Highway landslide affected area road project supported by department of roads.
- Main markets are well functioning with uninterrupted food supply as well as price is stable due to most of the main markets are connected to the all weather roads. Although there is road damage by landslide in Bhirkot (Dolakha) and Khimti area disturbed about 2 month in Pushpal highway.
- Rs.2.8 million/day income from sale of livestock products (engaged 4000 households from 30 VDCs) and Rs.3.0 million a day incoming remittance supported to stabilize the situation.
- The security situation reported generally peaceful and no disasters and calamities were reported during the reporting period. Although there are 10 days general strike announced by CPN-Maoist.
- The coping and livelihood strategies are traditionally same by Casual wage, remittance.

Current food security outlook

- The overall situation will remain stable in the upcoming reporting period due to sufficient household food stock for more than 4 months due to Paddy and Millet harvested and production expected to be increasing.
- Farm and construction wage opportunity in the district will be continued in the road projects like; Khimti-Betali, Rasnalu-Chuchure, Thosey-Preeti, Manthali-Galpa(DRILIP, DRSP/SDC) and small Irrigation/DWS Schemes (PAF, LILI and HSWC) within 21 VDCs. Farm related work opportunities will be available in harvesting of Paddy, Millet and planting of Wheat, Maize.
- There will be good income opportunities due to continuation of agri/livestock products, remittance. Besides that there will be harvesting season of Sweet Orange, Turmeric, Ginger, Timber, Lokta, Rajma beans, White beans, Lentils.
- It is likely that the market food stocks will remain sufficient throughout the next quarter due to continuing means of transport facility and food commodities prices are expected to be stable as well as most of the markets are connected to road networks.
- The coping habit will also predicted to be traditional like; wage labour, market purchase, Remittance.

District Food Security Synthesis Template

District: Ramechhap

Reporting period: Mid July to Mid Nov' 13
 Outlook period: Mid Nov' 13 to Mid March' 14
 Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 29 Dec' 13



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		HH level food stock more than 4 months. Sufficient market food stock.	Maize harvested with 17.5 % production increased compare to last year and sufficiency level is 5-7 months. Markets are all open due to accessible roads and no significant disturbance of bandh as well as price of main staples is stable.		Paddy (20% increasing) and Millet will be harvested and production predicted to be increasing compare to last year. Markets will be functioning normally, price predicted to be stable due to nationwide production increasing in Paddy, No prediction of strike.	There ws wheat harvested, food stock of Paddy.
		Sufficient as well as good income opportunities from Livestock products, development wage, Remittance.	About 2.8 million income from sale of livestock/agri. products. This amount is 0.12% more compare to last year. About 0.65 million income from development wage in SDC/PAF/HSWC supported activitiesand about 3.0-4.0 million remittance inflow in each day.		Income from sale of livestock products, construction wage, remittance inflow will be continuing and additional income from sale of Turmeric, Ginger, Orange and Timber will be expected.	There was income from sale of offseason vegetable.
		Food Consumption and food diversity is good. Traditional coping mechanism followed.	More than 85% people have access to basic food need.Traditionally normal coping mechanism observed due to harvesting season of Maize, availability of casual wage opportunity and good income from sale of livestock products, stable market price, good remittance inflow.		More than 85% hhs will have access to basic food need and coping mechanism will remain traditionally normal due to harvesting season of Paddy, Millet and remaining stock of Maize. As well as availability of Casual wage, Remittance, income from sale of livestock products. Besides that market price estimated to be remain stable.	Same as previous.
		Not any incidence happened during the cycle like; fire, landslide, disease epidemic in crop and human, halstone etc.	There are no significant incident reported during the monitoring cycle.		There will be no occurrence of natural and climatic hazards due to completed of monsoon. Although there will be possibility of fire incidents but it will be under control.	There was starting season of monsoon.
2		HH level food stock more than 3-4 months. Sufficient market food stock.	Maize harvested with 17.5 % production increased compare to last year but the sufficiency level of harvested crop is up to 4 months. Markets are all open due to accessible roads and no significant disturbance of bandh as well as price of main staples is stable.		HH level food stock will be improving due to Paddy and Millet will be harvested and production predicted to be increasing compare to last year. Markets will be functioning normally, price predicted to be stable due to nationwide production increasing in Paddy, No prediction of strike.	There ws wheat harvested, food stock of Paddy.
		Sufficient as well as good income opportunities from Livestock products, development wage, Remittance.	About 2.8 million income from sale of livestock products. This amount is 0.12% more compare to last year. About 0.65 million income from development wage in SDC/PAF supported activities and about 3.0-4.0 million remittance inflow in each day.		Income from sale of livestock products, construction wage, remittance inflow will be continuing and additional income from sale of Turmeric, Ginger, orange, Lokta and Timber will be expected.	There was income from sale of offseason vegetable.
		Food Consumption and food diversity is acceptable. Traditional coping mechanism followed.	Around 70% people have access to meet basic food need. Traditionally normal coping mechanisms observed due to harvesting season of Main cereal crop Maize. Availability of casual wage, good income from sale of livestock products, good remittance inflow, stable market price.		Aroun 70% hhs will have access to basic food need and coping mechanism will remain traditionally normal due to harvesting season of Paddy, Millet and remaining stock of Maize. As well as availability of Casual wage, Remittance, income from sale of livestock products. Besides that market price predicted to be remain stable.	Same as previous.
		Not any incidence happened during the cycle like; fire, landslide, disease epidemic in crop and human, halstone etc.	There are no significant incident reported during the monitoring cycle.		There will be no occurrence of natural and climatic hazards due to completed of monsoon. Although there will be possibility of fire incidents but it will be under control.	There was starting season of monsoon.
3		HH level food stock more than 3-4 months. Sufficient market food stock.	Maize harvested with 17.5 % production increased compare to last year but the sufficiency level of harvested crop is 3-4 months. Markets are all open due to accessible roads and no significant disturbance of bandh as well as price of main staples is stable.		HH level food stock will be improving due to Millet will be harvested and production predicted to be increasing compare to last year. Markets will be functioning normally, price predicted to be stable due to nationwide production increasing in Paddy, No prediction of strike. In addition seasonal roads will be functioning normally.	There ws wheat harvested, food stock of Paddy.
		Sufficient as well as good income opportunities from Livestock products, development wage, Remittance.	About 2.8 million income from sale of livestock products. This amount is 0.12% more compare to last year. About 0.65 million income from development wage in SDC/PAF supported activitiesand about 3.0-4.0 million remittance inflow in each day.		Income from sale of livestock products, construction wage, remittance inflow will be continuing and additional income from sale of Lokta and Timber will be expected.	There was income from sale of off-season vegetable.
		Food Consumption and food diversity is acceptable. Traditional coping mechanism followed.	Around 50% people have access to meet basic food need. Traditionally normal coping mechanisms observed due to harvesting season of Main cereal crop Maize. Availability of casual wage, good income from sale of livestock products, good remittance inflow, stable market price.		Aroun 50% hhs will have access to basic food need and coping mechanism will remain traditionally normal due to harvesting season of Millet and remaining stock of Maize. As well as availability of Casual wage, Remittance, income from sale of livestock products. Besides that market price predicted to be remain stable.	Same as previous.
		Not any incidence happened during the cycle like; fire, landslide, disease epidemic in crop and human, halstone etc.	There are no significant incident reported during the monitoring cycle.		There will be no occurrence of natural and climatic hazards due to completed of monsoon. Although there will be possibility of fire incidents but it will be under control.	There was starting season of monsoon.

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



Cluster: A
District: Ramechhap

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: Kubukasthali, Betali, Pakarbash, Nagdaha, Bethan, Ramechhap, Sukajor, Dimipokhari, Bhujee, Duragaun, Namadi, Sainpu, Khimti, Tilpung, Manthali, Bamti, Pritee, Gumdul, Salu, Chisapani, Gelu, Rasnalu, Makadam, Khandadevi, Phulasi, Bhadaure, Tokarpur, Hiledevi, Doramba, Gothgaun, Sanghutar, Okhareni, (32VDCs).

Reporting period: Mid July to Mid Nov' 13
Outlook period: Mid Nov' 13 to Mid March' 14
Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 29 Dec' 13

(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.	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	X	→	The situation will remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and Millet during the period. The production of Paddy will predicted to be increasing and millet will predicted to be the same compare to previous year.	1		
	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013				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 Meeting	27/12/2013	X	→	The situation will predicted to be remain stable due to no prediction of disease epidemic.	Overall food security situation within the cluster is Minimally Food Insecure due to Household food stock more than 4 months. About 2.8 million income from sale of livestock products, about 3.0 million remittance inflow, about 0.65 million income from development wage per day. Markets are all open and price of rice is normal compare to base year. Besides that availability of casual wage in crop plantation and harvesting stabilize the situation normal. There are about 77% HHs have access to basic food need, coping is traditionally normal. No significant incident of climatic hazards and disease reported. Civil security situation observed normal.		
	5-10%	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
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	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V					
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 Paddy Harvesting	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	→	The crop will fully harvested and production will be increased according to projection.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 Wheat Sowing	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	→	The wheat will be in peak growing season. Plantation will be completed, and coverage area will be same compare to previous year and production predicted to be the same compare to last year due to harvesting on time, increasing trend of use improve seed, availability of chemical fertilizer on time.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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						
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	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Household level food stock is more than 4 months due to Maize, Potato Harvested and Market purchase rice by earnings from sale of Potato, livestock products, income of casual wage labour and inflow of remittance .	→		
	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	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
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	27/12/2013	V	Stocks are sufficient and supply meets the demand due to less impact of Bandh announced by CPN-Maoist, price of the key staples are in normal compare base year, markets are functioning normally.	→		
	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	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
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	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Wage employment opportunity is as per normal level due to Maize and Potato harvesting, Paddy and Millet planting. Besides that ongoing Betali-Khimti, Rasnalu-Thosey-Chuchure, Thosey-Pritee, Manthali-Galpa RR project (SDC) and 10 Irrigation/DWS projects (PAF and HSWC) provide more than 1450 casual wage in a day worth Rs. 0.65 million.	→		
	30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline >50% less employment opportunities compared to that of the baseline No employment opportunities available	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
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	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Around Rs. 1080000 per day income from sale of Junar, Potata, Cardamom is as same compare to previous year.	→		
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	Income status at baseline level Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	About Rs. 1746000 per day income from sale of Milk, Meat, Egg and Cheese during this monitoring cycle. This income is 0.12% more compare to last year.	→		
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline > 60% decrease in income compared to baseline No sale/ no income	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Market price of rice, Wheat Floor and others is increasing 6% compare to last year.	→		
	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	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
Remittances	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Inflow of remittance is increased 5-10% compare to last year due to increasing trend of third country migrated people. Average tranjection per day within surveyed 15 financial institution is about Rs. 3-4 Million a day.	→		
	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	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People																																																							
	Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)																																																												
Human disease incidence, and epidemics	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	There are no significant incidence of human and animal disease reported during the monitoring cycle.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed of monsoon.	(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	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013																																																												
	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 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	27/12/2013	V	Major Water supply and Sanitation systems are operational. Although, around 150 hhs watersupply systems are disrupted within 1 month in Khimti VDC by landslide but it is operational after primary maintenance.	→	Flow of water per capita will be possibly decreasing but the systems predicted to be functional due to completed of Monsoon.	(5) 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	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	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	27/12/2013	V	8 people dead and 73 HHs affected in landslide of Khimti VDC. Although the overall situation is as normal compare to last year.	→	This is the season of snowfall but situation predicted to be remain stable due to completed of heavy Monsoon.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Overall outlook within the cluster will be remain stable due to harvesting of Paddy and Millet stabilize the HH food stock. Market price expected to be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and production expected to be increasing nationally. Besides that there will be income from sale of livestock products, inflow of remittance and additional income from sale of Orange, Sweet Orange, Turmeric, Ginger,Timber, Lokta, Allo etc. There will no prediction of significant cases of climatic hazards, disease outbreak. Security situation will predicted to be remain normal. Coping will expected to be traditionally acceptable by remittance, wage labour.	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30 % losses of food stocks and assets	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	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	27/12/2013	V	The situation reported as normal compare to last year. But there is 5 household burntout in a fire incident of Tokarpur VDC.	↓	There will be possibility of fire due to start strong wind during dry season.		Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of households completely loss their food stock and assets)		
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	27/12/2013	V	Major Water supply and Sanitation systems are operational. Although, around 150 hhs watersupply systems are disrupted within 1 month in Khimti VDC by landslide but it is operational after primary maintenance.	→	Flow of water per capita will be possibly decreasing but the systems predicted to be functional due to completed of Monsoon.	(5) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓) →																																																							
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	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	27/12/2013	V	8 people dead and 73 HHs affected in landslide of Khimti VDC. Although the overall situation is as normal compare to last year.	→	This is the season of snowfall but situation predicted to be remain stable due to completed of heavy Monsoon.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Overall outlook within the cluster will be remain stable due to harvesting of Paddy and Millet stabilize the HH food stock. Market price expected to be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and production expected to be increasing nationally. Besides that there will be income from sale of livestock products, inflow of remittance and additional income from sale of Orange, Sweet Orange, Turmeric, Ginger,Timber, Lokta, Allo etc. There will no prediction of significant cases of climatic hazards, disease outbreak. Security situation will predicted to be remain normal. Coping will expected to be traditionally acceptable by remittance, wage labour.	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30 % losses of food stocks and assets	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	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	27/12/2013	V	The situation reported as normal compare to last year. But there is 5 household burntout in a fire incident of Tokarpur VDC.	↓	There will be possibility of fire due to start strong wind during dry season.		Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	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: (a> 40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)															
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	27/12/2013	V	8 people dead and 73 HHs affected in landslide of Khimti VDC. Although the overall situation is as normal compare to last year.	→	This is the season of snowfall but situation predicted to be remain stable due to completed of heavy Monsoon.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Overall outlook within the cluster will be remain stable due to harvesting of Paddy and Millet stabilize the HH food stock. Market price expected to be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and production expected to be increasing nationally. Besides that there will be income from sale of livestock products, inflow of remittance and additional income from sale of Orange, Sweet Orange, Turmeric, Ginger,Timber, Lokta, Allo etc. There will no prediction of significant cases of climatic hazards, disease outbreak. Security situation will predicted to be remain normal. Coping will expected to be traditionally acceptable by remittance, wage labour.																																																							
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	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	27/12/2013	V	The situation reported as normal compare to last year. But there is 5 household burntout in a fire incident of Tokarpur VDC.	↓	There will be possibility of fire due to start strong wind during dry season.		Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	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: (a> 40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)																																				
Disaster: Earthquake, fire	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	The situation reported as normal compare to last year. But there is 5 household burntout in a fire incident of Tokarpur VDC.	↓	There will be possibility of fire due to start strong wind during dry season.																																																								
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)									DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013																																																				
	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: (a> 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	No. People
		Source	Date	(V= reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG Meeting DFSN Meeting	27/12/2013 29/12/2013	V	There are no significant number of people out migrated traditionally due to availability of local level wage by harvesting season of crop.	→	The overall situation will remain stable. Although around 500 HHs will predicted be seasonally out migrated in Brick factory of kathmandu vally due to lack of local level casual wage.	(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 Meeting DFSN Meeting	27/12/2013 29/12/2013	V	Coping strategies are traditional due to harvesting season of main crop Maize and availability of local level casual wage opportunity and income from sale of livestock products is support to stabilize the food security situation.	→	Coping strategies will remain stable due to continuation of income from sale of agri/livestock products as well as harvesting season of Paddy, Millet.	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							l. others:	
	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; Coping: "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of prodctive 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 violance								
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG Meeting DFSN Meeting	27/12/2013 29/12/2013	V	Civil security situation is generally peaceful. Although there are general strike announced by CPN-Maoist is effected partially.	→	civil security situation will remain stable due to completion of CA election.	(6) Underlying causes:	
	Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months							A. lack irrigation	B. lack road access
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months							C. availability land	D. marginal land
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months							E. awareness/education	G. other:
	High intensy conflict situation, displacement of people.								

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



Cluster

B

District:

Ramechhap

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: Dadhuwa, Majhuwa, Bhaluwajor, Chanakhu, Bhatauli, Puranagaun, Pinkhuri, Chuchure, Those, Kathajor, Deurali, Goswara, Lakhanpur, Gunsi, Bijulikot, Bhirpani, Farpu (17VDCs)

Reporting period: Mid July to Mid Nov' 13

Outlook period: Mid Nov' 13 to Mid March' 14

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 29 Dec' 13

(1) Reference Indicators	(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
	Source	Date						
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.	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013				2	
	40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	X	→	The situation will remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and Millet during the period. The production of Paddy will predicted to be increasing and millet will predicted to be the same compare to previous year. But the sufficiency level will not more than 5 months.	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 Meeting	27/12/2013					
	5-10%	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	X	→	The situation will predicted to be remain stable due to no prediction of disease epidemic.		
	10-15%							
	15-30%							
	>30%							
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	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013					
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	V		This is the harvesting season of Maize. Production of maize is increased 17.5% compare to last year due to favourable climate, availability of chemical fertilizer, seed multiplication programme, increased of coverage area, no significant cases of pest disease reported.		
	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 Paddy Harvesting	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013					
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	V	→	The crop will fully harvested and production will be increased according to projection.		
	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 Wheat Sowing	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013					
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013	V	→	The wheat will be in peak growing season. Plantation will be completed, and coverage area will be same compare to previous year and production predicted to be the same compare to last year due to harvesting on time, increasing trend of use improve seed, availability of chemical fertilizer on time.		
	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 Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Household level food stock is up to 4 months due to harvested Maize and market purchased foods by the income from sale of summer potato and earning from casual wage.	→	Household level food stock will be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and Millet. Besides that there will be availability of local level casual wage in construction activities.		
	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	27/12/2013	V	Stocks are sufficient and supply meets the demand due to less impact of Bandh announced by CPN-Maoist, price of the key staples are in normal compare base year, markets are functioning normally.	→	Stocks will be remain stable due to no disturbance of regular supply, price will predicted to be stable by production increasing of Paddy Nationally.		
	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	27/12/2013	V	Wage employment opportunity is as per normal level due to Maize and Potato harvesting, Paddy and Millet planting. Besides that ongoing Betali-Khimti, Rasnalu-Chuchure, Thosey-Prtee, Manthali-Galpa RR project (SDC) and 10 Small Irrigation/DWS projects (PAF/HSWC) provide more than 1450 casual wage in a day worth Rs. 0.65 million.	→	The situation will remain same due to continuation of Hydro projects as well as availability of farm wage in Potato and Maize plantation.		
	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: NTFF, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Around Rs. 1080000 per day income from sale of Junar, Potata, Cardamom is as same compare to previous year.	→	The income opportunity will be better during the monitoring cycle compare to previous cycle due to harvesting of NTFF (Lokta) and TFP (Timber), Citrus fruit (Junar, Orange) etc will generate the income.		
	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	27/12/2013	V	About Rs. 1746000 per day income from sale of Milk, Meat, Egg and Cheese during this monitoring cycle. This income is 0.12% more compare to last year.	→	Income situation will be remain stable due to continuation of selling Milk, Meat, Egg, Cheese and Wool according to DL.SO.		
	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	27/12/2013	V	Market price of rice, Wheat Floor and others is increasing 8% compare to last year.	→	Market price situation will remain stable due to production increasing in Paddy nationwide and this is main harvesting season of cereal crops like Paddy, Millet.		
	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								

(1) Reference Indicators		(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date						
Remittances	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Inflow of remittance is increased 5-10% compare to last year due to increasing trend of third country migrated people. Average tranjection per day within surveyed 15 financial institution is about Rs. 3-4 Million a day.	→	The situation will remain same compare to last year but around 3% will be less than previous cycle due to completion of festival.		
	Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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	27/12/2013	V	There are no significant incidence of human and animal disease reported during the monitoring cycle.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed of monsoon.	(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V
	Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 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	27/12/2013	V	Major Water supply and Sanitation systems are operational.	→	Flow of water per capita will be possibly decreasing but the systems predicted to be functional due to completed of Monsoon.	(5) 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.	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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	27/12/2013	V	There are no occurrence of climatic hazards reported during the monitoring cycle.	→	This is the season of snowfall but situation predicted to be remain stable due to completed of heavy Monsoon.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Overall outlook within the cluster will be remain stable due to harvesting of Paddy and Millet stabilize the HH food stock. Market price expected to be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and production expected to be increasing nationally. Besides that there will be income from sale of livestock products, inflow of remittance and additional income	
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30% losses of food stocks and assets	DFSN Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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								

(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	
Disaster: Earthquake, fire	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incidence of shock affects <10% households	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	There are no incidence reported during the monitoring cycle.	↓	There will be possibility of fire due to start strong wind during dry season.	from sale of Orange, Sweet orange, Turmeric, Ginger, Timber, Lokta etc. There will no prediction of significant cases of climatic hazards, disease outbreak. Security situation will predicted to be remain normal.	
	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)	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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)								
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	There are no significant number of people out migrated traditionally due to availability of local level wage in internal tourism and accessibility of local level business activities.	→	The situation will remain stable due to availability of local level wage opportunity.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity:	
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					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 Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Coping strategies are traditional due to harvesting season of main crop Maize and availability of local level casual wage opportunity and income from sale of livestock products is support to stabilize the food security situation.	→	Coping strategies will remain stable due to continuation of income from sale of agri/livestock products as well as harvesting season of Paddy, Millet.	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 productive assets-livestock, land, seed-and skipping of meals	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					I. others:	
	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								
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	Civil security situation is generally peaceful. Although there are general strike announced by CPN-Maoist is effected partially.	→	civil security situation will remain stable due to completion of CA election.	<div>(6) Underlying causes: A. lack migration B. lack road access C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:</div>	
	Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months								
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months								
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months								
	High intensity conflict situation, displacement of people.								

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



Cluster C
District: Ramechhap
Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: Rakathum, , Khaniyapani, Sunarpani, Himganga, Rampur, Gupteswor (6VDCs)

Reporting period: Mid July to Mid Nov' 13
Outlook period: Mid Nov' 13 to Mid March' 14
Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: Dec' 13

(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.	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	X	→	The situation will remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and Millet during the period. The production of Paddy will predicted to be increasing and millet will predicted to be the same compare to previous year.			
	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013				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 Meeting	27/12/2013	X	→	The situation will predicted to be remain stable due to no prediction of disease epidemic.			Overall food security situation within the cluster is Minimally Food Insecure due to Household food stock 3-4 months due to low productivity, lack of irrigation announced drought area. About 2.8 million income from sale of livestock products, about 3.0 million remittance inflow, about 0.65 million income from development wage per day. Markets are all open and price of rice is same compare to last year. Besides that availability of casual wage in crop plantation and harvesting stabilize the situation normal. There are about 50% HHs have access to basic food need, coping is traditionally normal. No significant incident of climatic hazards and disease reported. Civil security situation observed normal. But the porportion of income is less contribution within the cluster and there are majority of people going to work in brick factory of kathmandu every year traditionally.
	5-10%	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
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	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V		This is the harvesting season of the crop. Production of maize is increased 17.5% compare to last year due to favourable climate, availability of chemical fertilizer, seed multiplication programme, increased of coverage area, no significant cases of pest disease reported.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 Millet Harvesting	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	→	This is the second main crop of the area. Production of Millet predicted to be remain stable to previous year due to favourable climate, Plantation on time, increasing trend to use improve seeds, no significant cases of pest disease reported. But the sufficiency level is not more than 3 months.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 Wheat Sowing	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	→	The wheat will be in peak growing season. Plantation will be completed, and coverage area will be same compare to previous year and production predicted to be the same compare to last year due to harvesting on time, increasing trend of use improve seed, availability of chemical fertilizer on time.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 Meeting	27/12/2013	V	↑	Household level food stock will be improving due to harvesting season of Paddy and Millet. Besides that there will be availability of local level casual wage in construction and farm activities.		
	T: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 2-4 months; M+H: > 50% HHs with food stocks for 3-4 months	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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 supplies sufficient to meet demand)	TWG Meeting	27/12/2013	V	→	Stocks will be remain stable due to no disturbance of regular supply, price will predicted to be stable by production increasing of Paddy Nationally.		
	Stocks are reducing but still sufficient to meet demand	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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	27/12/2013	V	→	The situation will remain same due to continuation of Hydro projects as well as availability of farm wage in Potato and Maize plantation.		
	10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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	27/12/2013	V	→	The income opportunity will be better during the monitoring cycle compare to previous cycle due to harvesting of NTFP (Khoto) and Citrus fruit (Junar, Orange) etc will generate the income.		
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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	27/12/2013	V	→	Income situation will be remain stable due to continuation of selling Milk, Meat, Egg, Cheese and Wool according to DLSO.		
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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	27/12/2013	V	→	Market price situation will remain stable due to production increasing in Paddy nationally and this is main harvesting season of cereal crops like Paddy, Millet.		
	10-20% increase in price compared to baseline	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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	27/12/2013	V	→	The situation will remain same compare to last year but around 3% will be less than previous cycle due to completion of festival.		
	Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013					
	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 Meeting	27/12/2013	V	There are no significant incidence of human and animal disease reported during the monitoring cycle.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed of monsoon.	(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V
	Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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 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	27/12/2013	V	Major Water supply and Sanitation systems are operational.	→	Flow of water per capita will be possibly decreasing but the systems predicted to be functional due to completed of Monsoon.	(5) 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.	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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/caopita/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	27/12/2013	V	There are no significant cases of climatic hazards reported during the period.	→	This is the season of snowfall but situation predicted to be remain stable due to completed of heavy Monsoon.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Overall outlook within the cluster will be remain stable due to harvesting of Millet stabilize the HH food stock. Market price expected to be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and production expected to be increasing nationally. Besides that there will be income from sale of livestock products, inflow of remittance and additional income from sale of lentils, Orange, Sweet orange. There will no prediction of significant cases of climatic hazards disease outbreak. Security situation will predicted to be remain normal.	
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30 % losses of food stocks and assets	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	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	27/12/2013	V	There are no incidence reported during the monitoring cycle.	↓	There will be possibility of fire due to start strong wind during dry season.		
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)	DFS Meeting	29/12/2013						
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of hoseholds completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 40-60% of households: (20-40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects >60% of households: (> 40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								

(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)					
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	TWG Meeting DFSN Meeting	27/12/2013 29/12/2013	V	There are no significant number of people out migrated traditionally due to availability of local level wage in internal tourism and accessibility of local level business activities.	→	The situation will remain stable due to availability of local level wage opportunity.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought c. hailstorm e. landslide disruption/price increase h. civil security	b. flood d. late/early rain f. crop pest i. disease outbreaks j. unemployment
	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 Meeting DFSN Meeting	27/12/2013 29/12/2013	V	Coping strategies are traditional due to harvesting season of main crop Maize and availability of local level casual wage opportunity and income from sale of livestock products is support to stabilize the food security situation.	→	Coping strategies will remain stable due to continuation of income from sale of agri/livestock products as well as harvesting season of Paddy, Millet.	l. others:	(6) Underlying causes: A. lack irrigation B. lack road access C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:
	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								
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG Meeting DFSN Meeting	27/12/2013 29/12/2013	V	Civil security situation is generally peaceful. Although there are general strike announced by CPN-Maoist is effected partially.	→	civil security situation will remain stable due to completion of CA election.		
	Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months								
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months								
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months								
	High intensity conflict situation, displacement of people.								

WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Ramechhap



Food Security Phase Classification

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov, 13

FS Phase Classification

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

Clusters

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

↑	Will Improve
→	Will remain same
↓	Will deteriorate

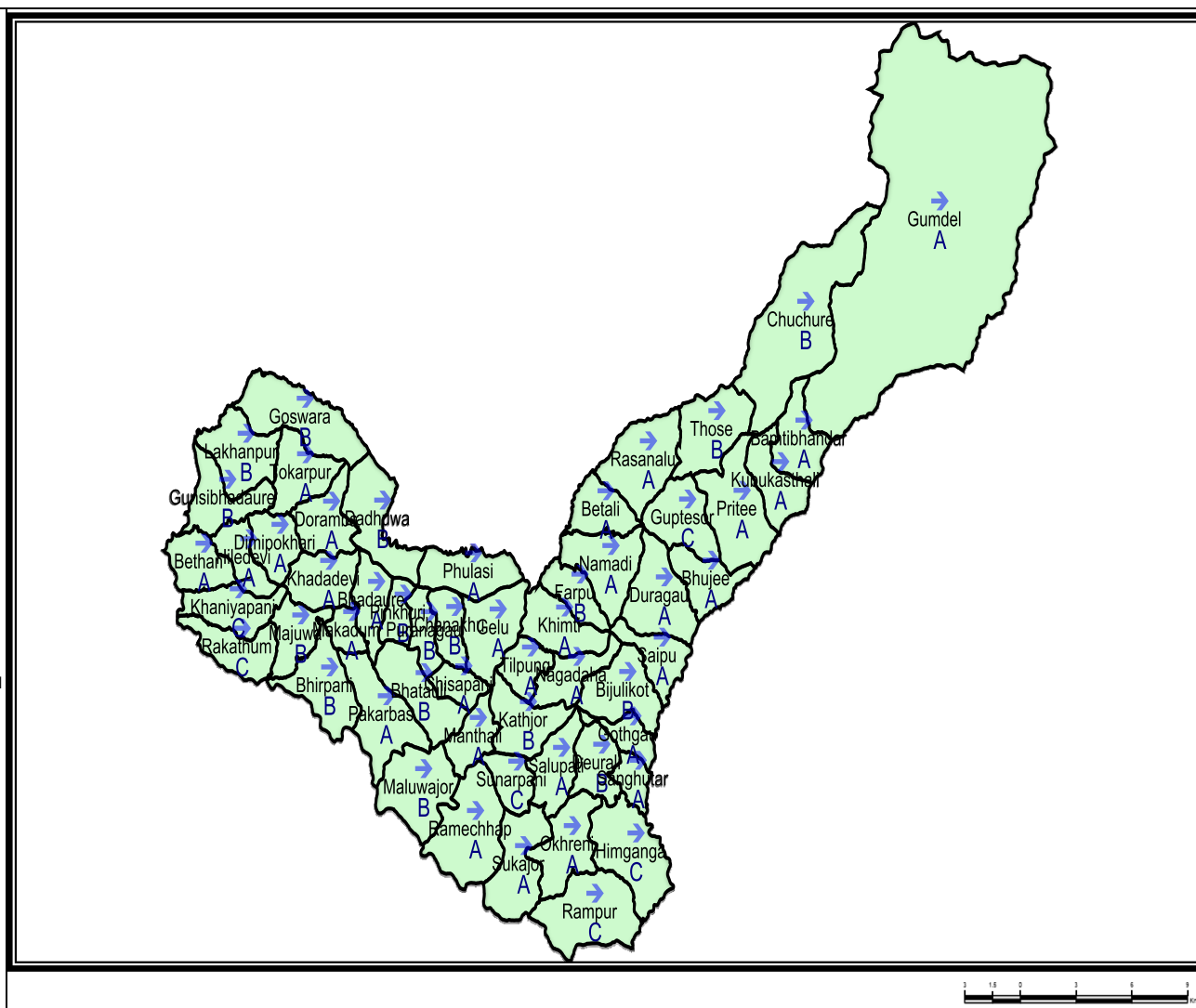
Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Supplementary notes(Describe by clusters):

The overall food security situation of the district is minimal food insecure during the monitoring period. The main reasons for being minimal food insecure is as below; HH level food stock more than 4 months by Maize harvested and harvesting ongoing of Paddy, Millet with normal production, about Rs 0.65 million daily income from development activities (GoN, private company), Rs.2.8 million per day income from sale of Milk, Meat, Egg, Cardamom and Rs. 3.0 Million inflow of remittance determine the district is Minimal Food Insecure. Coping habit is traditionally acceptable like, wage labor, remittance.

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



Reported By: DFSN/DC

Date of DFSN meeting: 29/12/2013



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Ramechhap

Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov' 13

Crop: Paddy (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: June/July

Harvesting Month: Nov/Dec

Area planted this year (Ha): 9200

Area planted last year (Ha): 9400

Area planted normal year (ha): 9300

Production normal year (Mt): 26000

Irrigated land (Ha):3108

Rainfed land (Ha):6092

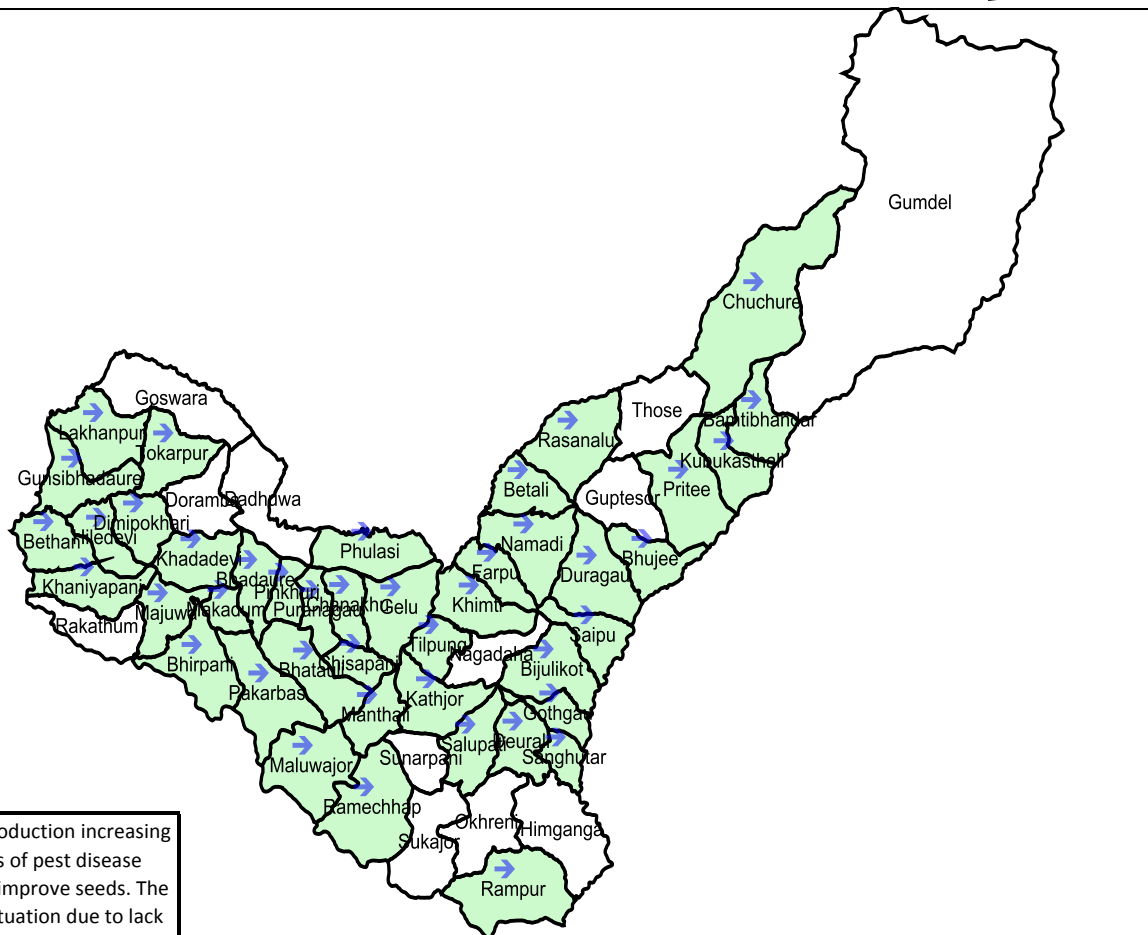
Supplementary notes:

As DADO's information, Paddy is harvesting in normal condition (production increasing 20% compare to last year) due to timely rainfall, no significant cases of pest disease reported, availability of chemical fertilizer, trend increase in use of improve seeds. The 12 VDCs of the district is not/Minimal contribution of Paddy in FS situation due to lack of irrigation facility, announced drought affected area.

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

Reported By: DADO/DC

Date of DFSN Meeting: 27/12/2013



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Ramechhap



Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov' 13

Crop: Wheat (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: Nov/Dec

Harvesting Month: April/May

Area planted this year (Ha): 4420

Area planted last year (Ha): 4420

Area planted normal year (ha): 4700

Production normal year (Mt): 8930

Irrigated land (Ha): Not available

Rainfed land (Ha): not available

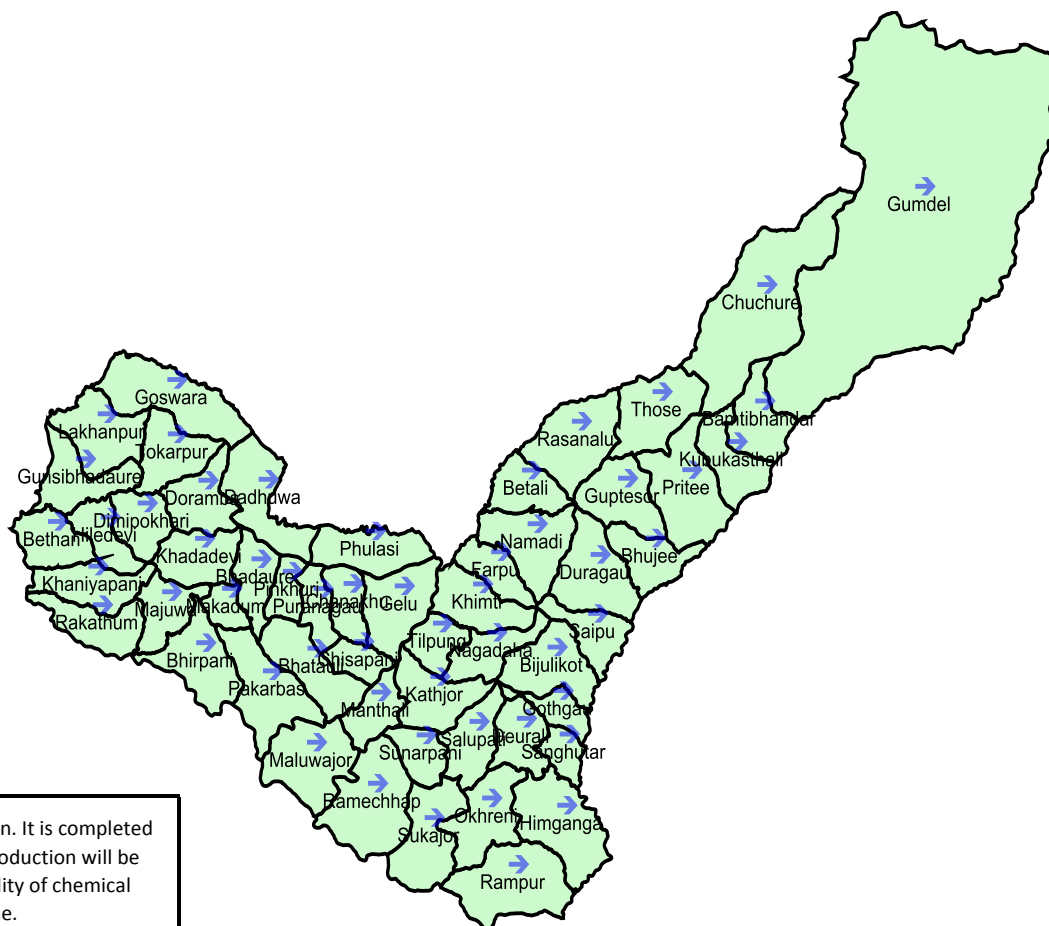
Supplementary notes:

As DADO's information, Wheat is planting seems in normal condition. It is completed in 50% area during this reporting cycle. Preliminary projection of production will be the same compare to last year due to on timely plantation, availability of chemical fertilizer, increase use of improve seeds by seed transfer programme.

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

Reported By: DADO/ DC

Date of DFSN Meeting: 27/12/2013



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Ramechhap

Map of Rainfall, Disaster and Blockades

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov '13



Rainfall Situation(use color)

FS Phase Classification	Clusters
1. Normal / Sufficient	A, B and C
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

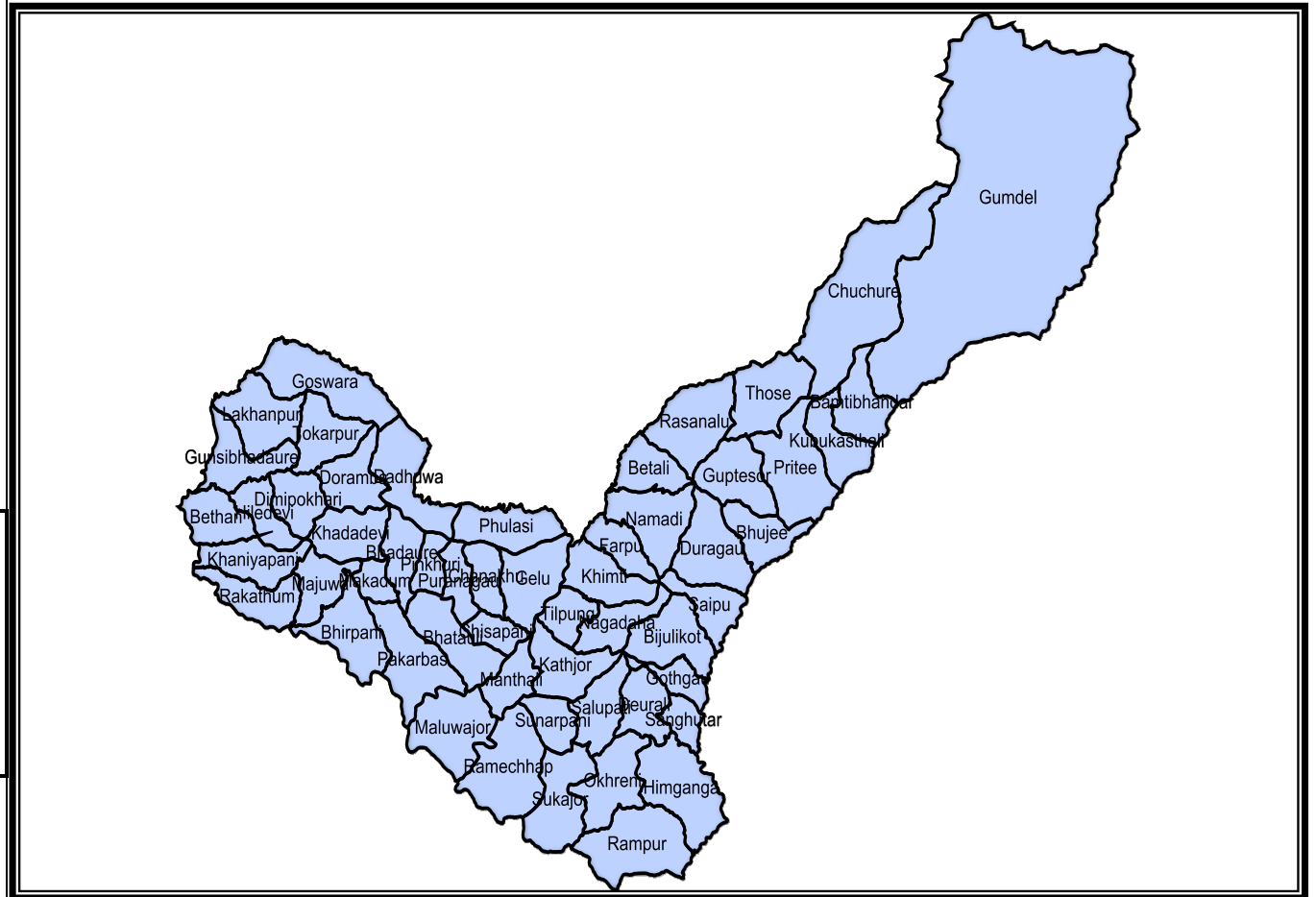
Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

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

Supplementary notes:

As reported by DADO and from field observation, the rainfall situation is sufficient across the district in this reporting cycle. Sufficient rainfall will enhance the transplanting of Wheat. The overall disaster situation of the district is normal but there are some incidence of landslide in Khimti area caused 8 people died, 73 hh affected 2 month road blockade in Pushpalai Highway.



Reported By: DFSN / DC

Date of DFSN Meeting: 27/12/2013

