

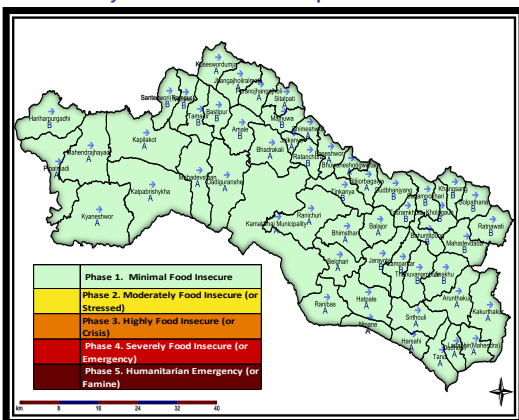
District Food Security Network Bulletin

Issue: 09

Reporting period: Mid July to Mid Nov,13

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

Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

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

* 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

District Food Security Network affiliated members: GOs: DAO, DADO, DDC, DLSO, DFO, DPHO, Agriculture Input Company, Kandamul and Veg. Development Centre, Statistic Branch, Account Controller Office, Small Cottage Industries, WCDO, DISCO, Agri. Development Bank, CCI, INGOs - WFP, NRCS, NGOs: Unnati, Juar Development Association.

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/nepfoodsec/home>

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)	296,192

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 85% of the people (48912 out of 57544 hh) 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. These projects creating 600 mandays (same compare to previous cycle) wage per day within 14 VDCs worth a total of Rs. 0.24 million/day out of working in the Mid-hill Highway and Dharan-Chatara-Hetauda GoN, BP Highway road project supported by JICA, Hariwon-Kyaneshwor and Karmaiya-Pipalmadhi road project supported by RRR/SDC. Main markets are well functioning with uninterrupted food supply as well as price is stable due to most of the markets are connected to the all weather roads and increased the number of wholeseller. Rs.1.35 million/day income from sale of livestock products (engaged 2500 households from 26 VDCs) and Rs.8.0 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 normal.
- Farm and construction wage opportunity in the district will be continued in the road projects - Mid-hill Highway (GoN), BP Highway (JICA) and RRR/SDC supported road projects. 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 Citrus fruit (Junar, Orange), Turmeric, Ginger.
- 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 close to highway. So that the situation predicted to be normal in the mean time of monsoon.
- The coping habit will also predicted to be traditional like; wage labour, market purchase.



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: Sindhuli

Reporting period: Mid July to Mid Nov, 13
Outlook period: Mid Nov, 13 to Mid March, 14
Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 4-Nov-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	A	HH level food stock more than 4 months. Sufficient market food stock.	Maize harvested with 10 % production increased compare to last year and sufficiency level is 6-8 months. Markets are all open due to accssible roads and no significant disturbance of bandh as well as price of main staples is stable.		Paddy and Millet will be harvested and production predicted to be increasing compare to last year. Markets will be fuctioning normally, price predicted to be stable due to nationwde production increasing in Paddy, No prediction of strike.	There ws wheat harvested, food stock of Paddy.
	A	Sufficient as well as good income opportunities from Livestock products, development wage, Remittance.	About 1.35 million income from sale of livestock products. This amount is 3% more compare to last year. About 0.24 million income from devlopment wage and about 8.0-8.5 million remittance inflow in each day.		Income from sale of livestock products, construction wage, remittance inflow will be countinuing and additional income from sale of Turmeric, Ginger, Junar and Tej pat will be expected.	There was income from sale of offseason vegetable.
	A	Food Consumption and food diversity is good. Traditional coping mechanism followed.	More than 90% 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 90% 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.
	A	Not any incidence happened during the cycle like; fire, landslide, disease epidemic in crop and human, hailstone 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	B	HH level food stock more than 3-4 months. Sufficient market food stock.	Maize harvested with 10 % production increased compare to last year but the sufficiency level of harvested crop is 4-6 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 fuctioning normally, price predicted to be stable due to nationwde production increasing in Paddy, No prediction of strike.	There ws wheat harvested, food stock of Paddy.
	B	Sufficient as well as good income opportunities from Livestock products, development wage, Remittance.	About 1.35 million income from sale of livestock products. This amount is 3% more compare to last year. About 0.24 million income from devlopment wage and about 8.0-8.5 million remittance inflow in each day.		Income from sale of livestock products, construction wage, remittance inflow will be countinuing and additional income from sale of Turmeric, Ginger, Junar and Tej pat will be expected.	There was income from sale of offseason vegetable.
	B	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.
	B	Not any incidence happened during the cycle like; fire, landslide, disease epidemic in crop and human, hailstone 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: **Sindhuli**

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: Kamalamai Municipality, Kyaneshwor, Mahendrajhyadi, Pipalmadhi, Kalpabrichhe, Kapilakot, Mahadevsthan, Dandigurase, Bhadrakali, Ranichuri, Ranibas, Nipane, Hatpate, Belghari, Bhimsthan, Balajor, Jalakanya, Sirthauli, Harsahi, Tandi, Dudhauri, Ladhabhir, Kakurthakur, Arunthakur, Dumja, Jhangajholi Ratmata, Purano Jhangajholi, Sitalpati, Bhimeshwar, Baseswor, Gwaltar, Bitijor (31 VDCs and 1 Municipality)

Reporting period:

July 15 to Nov 15, 2013

Outlook period:

Nov 16, 2013 to March 15, 2014

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting:

4-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 (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	> 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	12/2/2013					1	
	40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013	X	→	The situation will remain stable due to complete harvest of Paddy and millet through their own production.		2	
	20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							3	
	<20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required							4	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5%							5	
	5-10%	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	10-15%	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013	X	→	Situation will remain stable due to no prediction of disease epidemic during dry season.			
	15-30%								
	>30%								
Crop :1 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	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	T: 40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013	V		This is the ongoing harvesting season of Paddy. Production predicted to be increase 12% compare to last year. The reasons of increase is sufficient chemical fertilizer on time, favourable climate, good irrigation facility, no significant cases of pest disease epidemic.			
	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								
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	T: 40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013	V		This is the ongoing harvesting season of Millet. Production predicted to be same compare to last year. This crop has no significant role in food security but it is one of the supplementary crop due to increasing trend to depend on rice.			
	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								
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	T: 40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013	V	→	This will be the pick growing season of wheat. Plantation will be fully completed. Situation predicted to be normal due to availability of chemical fertilizer, improve seeds.			
	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 stocks 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	12/2/2013						
	T: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 1-2 months; M+H: 30-50% HHs with food stocks for 2-3 months	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	HH level food stock is sufficient more than 4 month due to Maize harvested and production is normal compare to base year. Harvesting starting of Paddy and Millet also support to increase the HH food stock (40% Paddy and 20% Millet).	→	The stock situation will remain same due to complete harvest of Paddy and Millet as well as 12% increase in Paddy production.		
	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	12/2/2013						
	Stocks are reducing but still sufficient to meet demand								
	Very low stock levels, partially able to meet demand	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	Market food stocks are sufficient due to no disturbance of regular supply chain and price of rice is stable compare to previous year same cycle, roads are functioning normally.	→	Food stock will be remain stable due to functioning seasonal roads and price of rice will predicted to be stable.		
	stocks depleted								
	stocks depleted / markets not functioning								
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	12/2/2013						
	30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	Ongoing Dharan-Chatara-Hetauda, Midhill highway(GoN), BP Highway (JICA) and SDC/DRSP supported road projects. This activity created 450 mandays wage in a day. The situation is same compare to last year.	→	Mid Hill/BP Highway, Dharan -Chatara road and DRSP supported road projects will be continueing. Besides that government funded development activities will be starting.		
	>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								
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	This is the harvesting starting season of Junar (citrus). Production predicted to be increase 12% compare to previous year only 20-25% are sale till the date. And additional income from offseason vegetable like, bitter gourd, tomato, green leafy vegetable is continuing.	→	Income will be increasing due to completed hervest of Junar (Citrus) and start harvesting of Turmeric and Ginger.		
	> 60% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	No sale/ no income								
Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	Income status at baseline level								
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	About 1.35 million rupees income from sale of Milk, Meat and Egg per day. It is around 3% more than previous year same cycle. Although 8% decrease in Chicken meat and egg but pig and buffalo is fulfill the loss.	→	The situation will be improving due to one month band of chicken is opened till the end of last reporting period.		
	> 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								
	10-20% increase in price compared to baseline	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	20-40% increase in price compared to baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	Market price of coarse rice is increased less than 3 rs per kg compare to last year same period according to FNCCI district chapter sindhuli.	→	Market price of rice will be remain same due to remaining food stock of household and roads will be functioning normally and production of paddy predicted to be increased.		
	40-80% increase in price compared to baseline								
	>80% increase in price compared to baseline								

(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)					
Remittances	Remittance inflow fluctuates by <10% than baseline	TWG meeting	12/2/2013	X	Remittance inflow is increased about 15-20% due to the season of hindus main festival and increasing trend of third country migrated people.	→	The situation will remain stable due to increasing trend of third country migration up to 5% compare to previous year.		
	Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013						
	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	12/1/2013	V	There is no significant cases reported of disease incidence during the monitoring cycle but some suicide cases are observed.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed rainy season.	(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V
	Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level	DFSN meeting	12/3/2013						
	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	12/2/2013	V	Most of the drinking water supply system is functioning. There are no reported cases of disturbances created by extreme climate.	→	The situation will be remain stable but the amount of water per capita will be reduced during dry season. Although the system will be functional.	(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	12/4/2013						
	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	12/2/2013	V	There are no cases reported during the monitoring cycle.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed rainy season.	(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 live stock products, inflow of remittance and additional income from sale of Junar, Turmeric, Ginger, winter Potato etc. There wii 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	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013						
	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	12/2/2013	V	There are no cases reported during the monitoring cycle.	↓	The situation will deteriorating by possibly seen fire due to the starting season of wind and dry.		
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)	DFSN meeting	12/4/2013						
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of hohesolds 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 DFS meeting	12/2/2013	V	Not any significant cases of seasonal out migration are reported during this seasonn traditionally. But there are 3-5% increased in third country out migration for employment.	→	Third country out migration will be slightly incresing due to completion of crop harvest. But the situation is same compare to last year same cycle.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity:	
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration		12/4/2013					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/pric	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	12/2/2013	V	The current coping habit is as usual followed traditionally and it is likely to the sustainable one according to conclusion of DFSN members. Because there are sufficent food stock, wage opportunities are sufficiently available, income from sale of Milk, Meat, Egg and agri products.	→	The situation will be remain stable due to coplete harvest of Paddy, Millet and it is sufficient for more than 6 months.	i. disease outbreaks	j. unemployment
	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods /change in regular food habits;		DFS meeting					12/4/2013	l. others:
	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;								
	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 violence								
	Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	TWG meeting					12/2/2013	V
Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months		DFS meeting		12/4/2013	B. lack road access				
Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months			C. availability land						
Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months			D. marginal land						
High intensy conflict situattion, displacement of people.			E. awareness/education						
							G. other:		

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली
Nepal Khadiya Surakhya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAAP)
Nepal Food Security Monitoring System

Cluster 'B'

District: **Sindhuli**

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: Hariharpurgadhi, Santeswori, Netrakali, Tamajor, Bastipur, Amale, Majhuwa, Jarayotar, Ratanchura, Tinkanya, Dudhbanjyang, Tosramkhola, Bahuntulpung, Pokhari, Kholagaun, Khangsang, Solpathana, Ratnawoti, Mahadevdanda, Jinakhu, Lampantar, Ambote (22 VDCs)

Reporting period:

July 15 to Nov 15, 2013

Outlook period:

Nov 16, 2013 to March 15, 2014

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting:

4-Nov-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 (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	TWG meeting	12/2/2013	X	70 % HHs have sufficient food to meet their basic need by Maze harvested and harvesting of Paddy, Millet. The production of Maze is normal compare to base year, Paddy is predicted to increase 12% compare to last year. Generally people are eating Maize, Rice, green vegetable, milk during the period within cluster.	→	The situation will remain stable due to complete harvest of Paddy and millet through their own production.	<div></div>		
	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need	DFS meeting	12/4/2013					<div>2</div>		
	40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							<div>3</div>		
	20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							<div>4</div>		
	<20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required							<div>5</div>		
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5%	TWG meeting	12/2/2013	X	The district has not faces the severe cases of malnutrition reported according to DPHO report.	→	Situation will remain stable due to no prediction of disease epidemic during dry season.	Overall food security situation within the cluster is Minimally Food Insecure due to Household food stock more than 4 months, about 1.3 million income from sale of livestock products, about 8.0 million remittance inflow, about 0.24 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 more than 70% 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%	DFS meeting	12/4/2013							
	10-15%									
	15-30%									
	>30%									
Crop :1 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	12/2/2013	V	This is the ongoing harvesting season of Paddy. Production predicted to be increase 12% compare to last year. The reasons of increase is sufficient chemical fertilizer on time, favourable climate, good irrigation facility, no significant cases of pest disease epidemic.					
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFS meeting	12/4/2013							
	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	12/2/2013	V	This is the pre-harvesting season of Millet. Production predicted to be same compare to last year.This crop has less contributing role in food security but it is one of the supplementary crop due to increasing trend to depending on rice.					
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFS meeting	12/4/2013							
	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 Swoing	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	TWG meeting	12/2/2013	V	Plantation of Wheat is going on and the situation seems to be normal for its germination. Coverage area will predicted to be same compare to base year due to availability of improve seeds, favourable climate. Around 40% plantation completed.	→	This will be the pick growing season of wheat. Plantation will be fully completed. Situation predicted to be normal due to availability of chemical fertilizer, improve seeds.			
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year	DFS meeting	12/4/2013							
	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	12/2/2013	V	Food stock for 3-4 months due to low productivity, less irrigated land, seasonal roads are occasionally functional, marginal land compare to cluster A, initial time of Paddy harvesting, millet not harvested.	→	HH level food stock situation will remain stable. Although the complete harvest of Paddy and Millet will sufficient not 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	DFS meeting	12/4/2013												
	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	12/2/2013	V	Market food stocks are less but sufficient to meet the demand due to no representation of wholesaler and availability of grocessary shop.	↑	Market stocks will be increasing due to completed of mansoon, seasonal roads are functioning normally, price predicted to be remain stable.								
	Stocks are reducing but still sufficient to meet demand	DFS meeting	12/4/2013												
	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	12/2/2013	V	Ongoing Dharan-Chatara-Hetauda, Midhill highway (GoN) road projects. This activity created 150 mandays wage in a day. The situation is same compare to last year.	→	Mid Hill Highway, Dharan -Chatara (GoN) road projects will be continuueing. Besides that government funded development activities will be starting.								
	10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013												
	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	12/2/2013	V	This is the harvesting starting season of Junar (citrus). Production predicted to be increase 12% compare to previous year only 20-25% are sale till the date. And additional income from offseason vegetable like, bitter gourd, tomato, green leafy vegetable is continuing.	→	Income will be increasing due to completed hervest of Junar (Citrus) and start harvesting of Turmeric and Ginger.								
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013												
	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	12/2/2013	V	About 1.35 million rupees income from sale of Milk, Meat and Egg per day. It is around 3% more than previous year same cycle. Although 8% decrease in Chicken meat and egg but pig and buffalo is fulfill the loss.	→	The situation will be improving due to one month band of chicken is opened till the end of last reporting period.								
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013												
	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	12/2/2013	V	Market price of coarse rice is increased less than 3 rs per kg compare to last year same period according to FNCCI district chapter Sindhuli.	→	Market price of rice will be remain same due to remaining food stock of household and roads will be functioning normally and production of paddy predicted to be increased.								
	10-20% increase in price compared to baseline	DFS meeting	12/4/2013												
	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	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Remittances	Remittance inflow increases by up to 10% than baseline	TWG meeting DFS meeting	12/2/2013 12/4/2013	X	Remittance inflow is increased about 10-15% due to the season compare to last cycle due to hindus main festival and increasing trend of third country migrated people.	→	The situation will remain stable due to increasing trend of third country migration up to 5% compare to previous year.		
	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	Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level	TWG meeting	12/1/2013	V	There is no significant cases reported of disease incidence during the monitoring cycle but some suicide cases are observed.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed rainy season.	(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V
	Epidemic outbreak of some diseases, which require special health services/external support	DFS meeting	12/3/2013						
	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	12/2/2013	V	Most of the drinking water supply system is functioning. There are no reported cases of disturbances created by extreme climate.	→	The situation will be remain stable but the amount of water per capita will be reduced during dry season. Although the system will be functional.	(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	12/4/2013						
	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	12/2/2013	V	There are no cases reported during the monitoring cycle.	→	The situation will remain stable due to completed rainy season.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Overall outlook within the cluster will be remain stable due to harvesting of Paddy and Millet will increasing the HH food stock. Market price expected to be remain stable due to harvesting season of Paddy and production expected to be increasing nationally as well as seasonal roads will functioning normally. Besides that there will be income from sale of live stock products, inflow of remittance and additional income from sale of Junar, Turmeric, Ginger, winter Potato etc. There wil 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	12/4/2013						
	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	12/2/2013	V	There are no cases reported during the monitoring cycle.	↓	The situation will deteriorating by possibly seen fire due to the starting season of wind and dry.		
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)	DFS meeting	12/4/2013						
	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	
		Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)				No. People	
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration							(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought b. flood c. hailstorm d. late/early rain e. landslide f. crop pest disruption/price h. civil security	
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	Not any significant cases of seasonal out migration are reported during this seasonn traditionally. But there are 3-5% increased in third country out migration for employment.	→	Third country out migration will be slightly increasing due to completion of crop harvest. But the situation is same compare to last year same cycle.		
	>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							i. disease outbreaks j. unemployment l. others:	
	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods /change in regular food habits;	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	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;	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	The current coping habit is as usual followed traditionally and it is likely to the sustainable one according to conclusion of DFSN members. Because there are sufficient food stock, wage opportunities are sufficiently available, income from sale of Milk, Meat, Egg and agri products.	→	The situation will be remain stable due to coplete harvest of Paddy, Millet and it is sufficient for more than 6 months.		
	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)	Coping: "Distress Strategies" like increased sale of prodctive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods							(6) Underlying causes: A. lack irrigation B. lack road access C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:	
	Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets; Coping: effectively no ability to cope. High incidences of starvation, death, looting, and violence								
	Generally peaceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs								
	Security situation deteriorating. Markets and services are affected; bandhs and road blocks 10-20 days in 4 months	TWG meeting	12/2/2013						
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for 20-40 days in 4 months	DFS meeting	12/4/2013	V	The overall security situation observed generally peaceful, all services related to food security is easily available.	→	The situation predicted to be stabilized.		
	Movement restricted. Bandhs and road block for >40 days in 4 months High intensty conflict situattion, displacement of people.								

WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Sindhuli

Food Security Phase Classification

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov,2013



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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Outlook (for coming cycle)

↑	Will Improve
→	Will remain same
↓	Will deteriorate

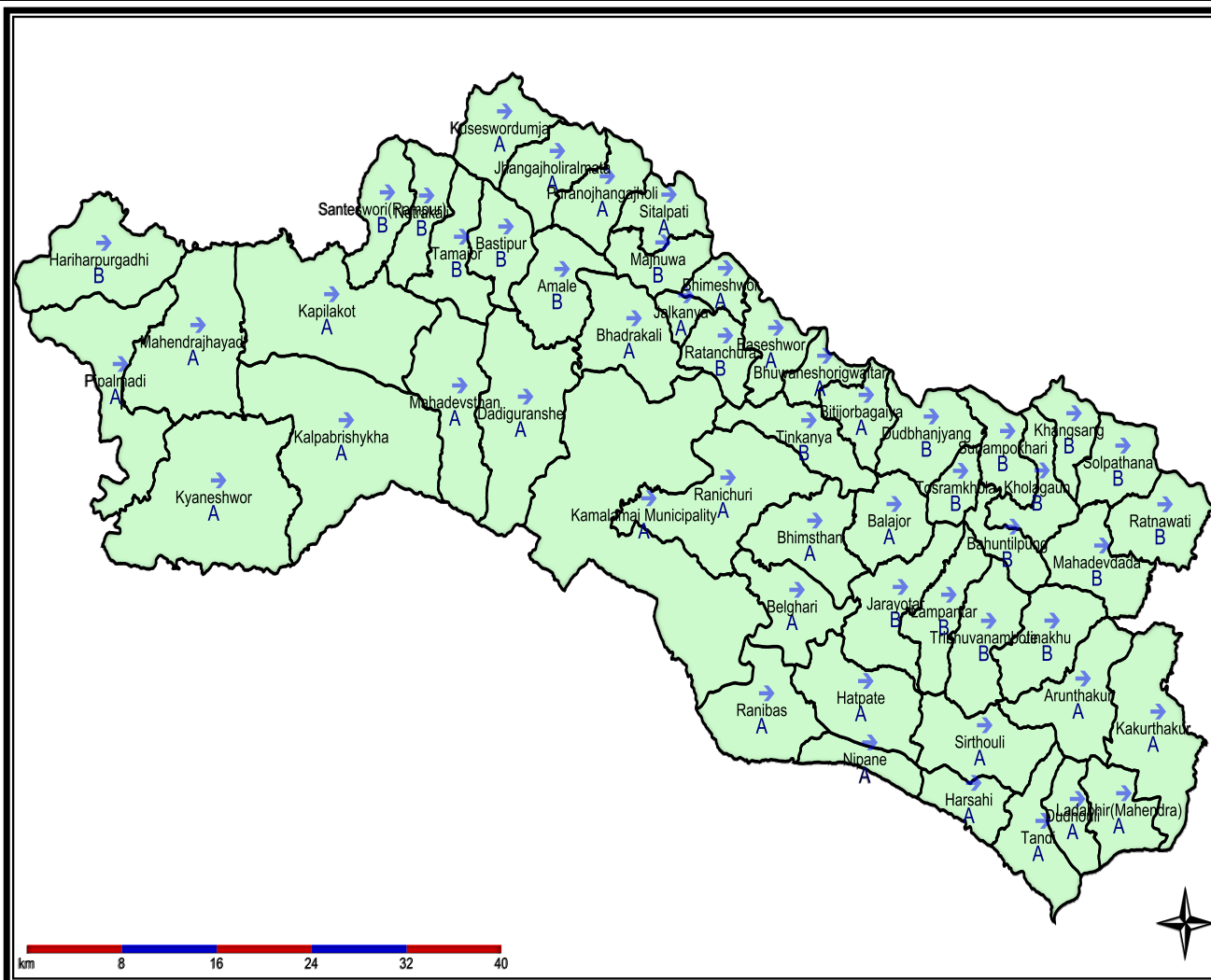
Confidence Level

✓	?
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 previous stock of Maize and harvesting ongoing of Paddy, Millet with normal production, Rs 0.24 million dailly income from development activities (GoN, SDC, JICA), Rs.1.35 million income from sale of Milk, Meat, Egg and Rs. 8 Million inflow of remittance determine the district is Minimally Food Insecure.

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



Reported By: DFSN/Sindhuli

Date of DFSN meeting: 4-Nov-13



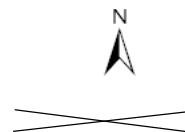
WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Sindhuli

Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov,2013

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): 14250

Area planted last year (Ha): 14200

Area planted normal year (ha): 14200

Production normal year (Mt): 41800

Irrigated land (Ha): Not available

Rainfed land (Ha): Not available

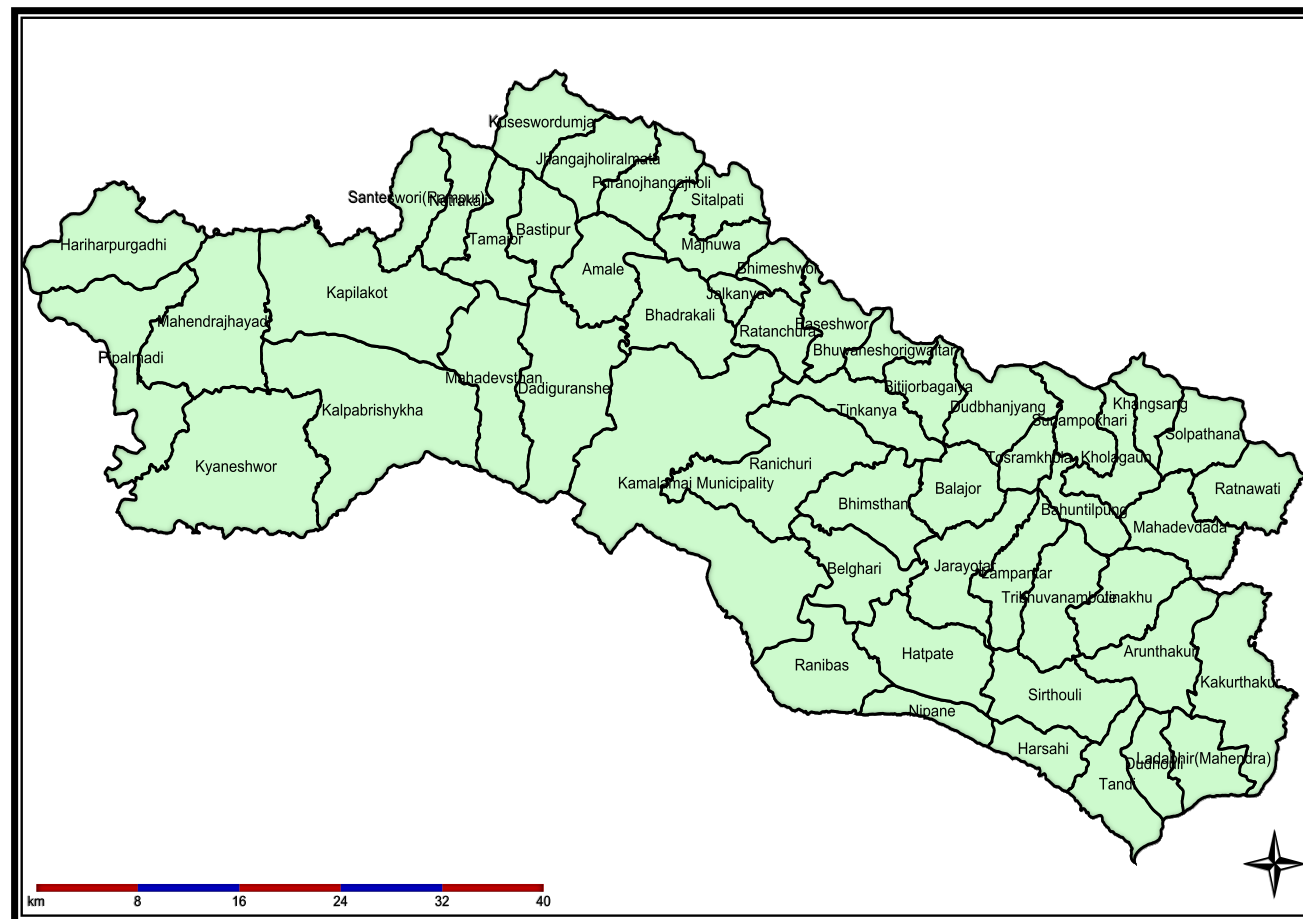
Supplementary notes:

As DADO's information, Paddy is Harvesting in normal condition. Production projected to be increasing 12% compare to last year due to timely rainfall, availability of chemical fertilizer, no significant cases of pest disease reported.

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

Reported By: DADO Sindhuli

Date of DFSN Meeting: 2-Dec-13



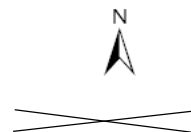
WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Sindhuli

Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov,2013

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: Nov/Jan

Harvesting Month: April/May

Area planted this year (Ha): 5620

Area planted last year (Ha): 5600

Area planted normal year (ha): 5600

Production normal year (Mt): 13400

Irrigated land (Ha): Not available

Rainfed land (Ha): Not available

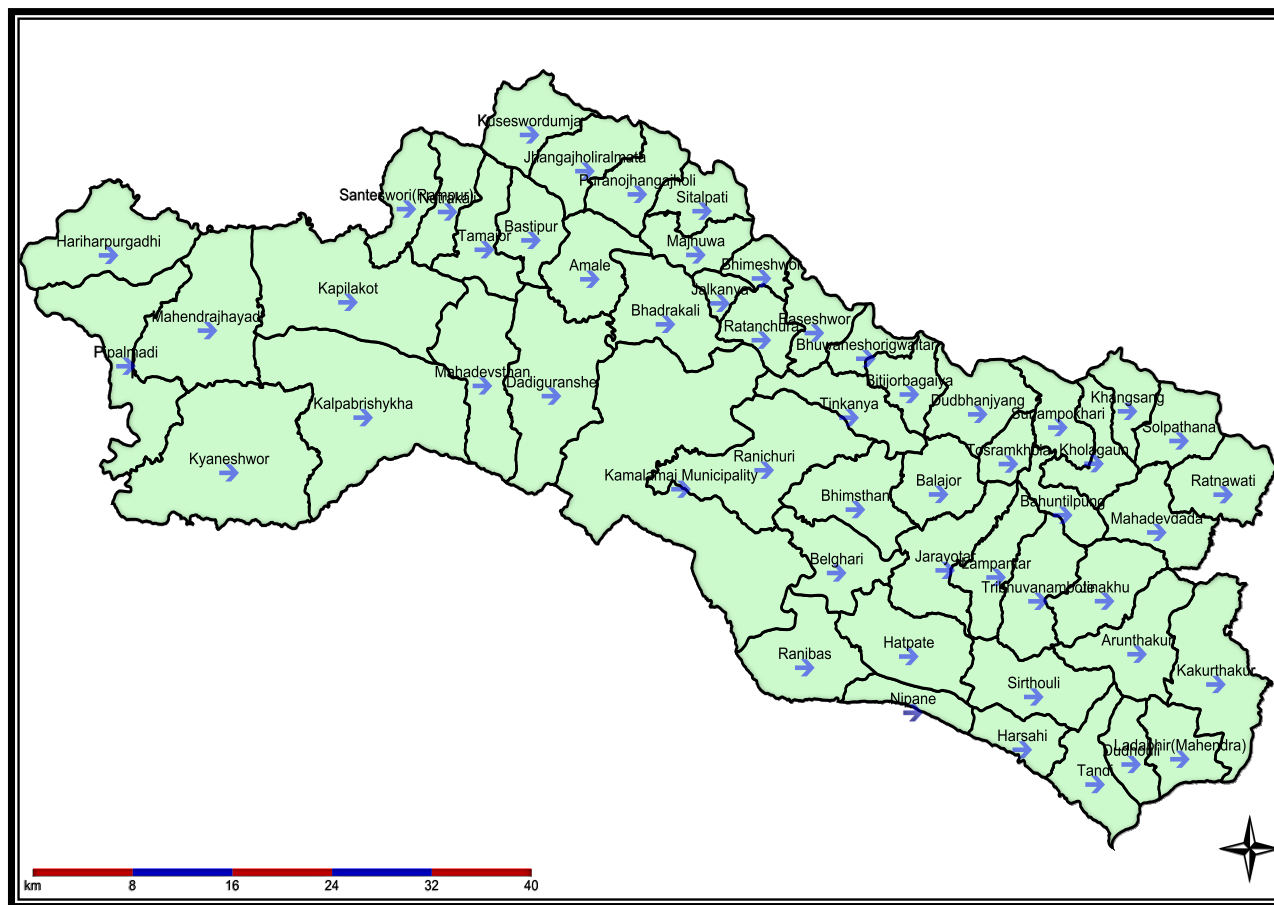
Supplementary notes:

As DADO's information, Wheat is planting in normal condition (around 20% planted). Production projected to be same compare to last year due to plantation completed on time, availability of chemical fertilizer, use 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 Sindhuli

Date of DFSN Meeting: 2-Dec-13

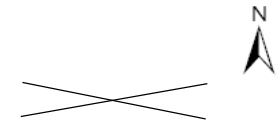


WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Sindhuli

Map of Rainfall, Disaster and Blockades

Reporting Period: Mid July to Mid Nov,2013



Rainfall Situation(use color)

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

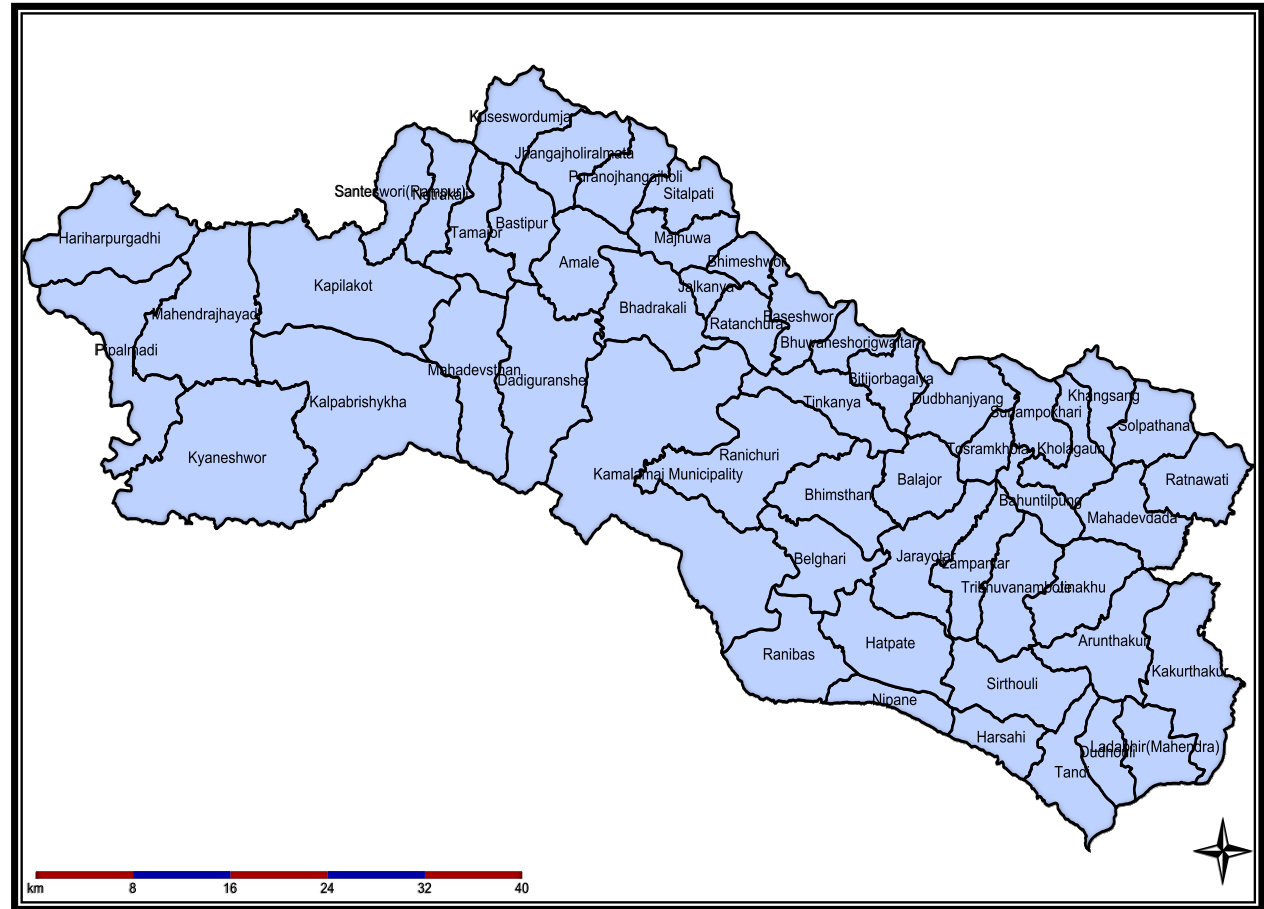
Confidence Level

Reliable	Unconfirmed

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

Supplementary notes:

As reported by DADO and field observation, the rainfall situation is sufficient across the district in this reporting cycle. Sufficient rainfall will enhance the transplanting of Wheat. There are no reported incidence of disaster within the district.



Reported By: DFSN / DC

Date of DFSN Meeting: 4-Nov-13



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System

