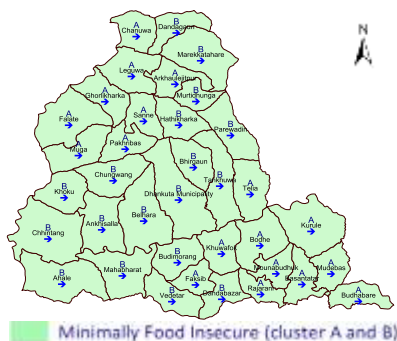


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Minimally Food Insecure (cluster A and B)

Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	0
Total population in district (2011 census)	163,412 (Male 76,515 and Female 86,897)

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

Phase classification indicators*

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

* 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. Minimally Food Insecure – Households with secure food and non-food needs without shifting or changing livelihood strategies. These households are capable of adjusting small scale stresses caused by hazards, disasters, shocks, epidemics and conflicts or violence by means of existing social, natural and economic capital.
 - Phase 2. Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed) – Households meet minimal food with traditional coping, but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.
 - Phase 3. Highly Food Insecure (or Crisis) – Households with food consumption gaps high or above usual acute malnutrition. Or meet minimal food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets - lead to food consumption gaps.
 - Phase 4. Severely Food Insecure (or Emergency) – Households unable to meet food and non-food needs without losing livelihood assets. This induces very high acute malnutrition leading to high morbidity, mortality and shortened life expectancy. Probable high level of violence and movement restriction due to conflict. Some immediate interventions and assistance required.
 - Phase 5. Humanitarian Emergency (or Famine) - Almost all households have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, destitutions, irreversible loss of capital resources and loss of lives are evident. Households of the whole areas are challenged by acute shortage of food and other basic needs - hazards, disasters, epidemics or destruction of infrastructure, disturbances of services. Immediate humanitarian assistance required.
- Outlook:** ▲ improve, ▶ stay the same, ▼ decline

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

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

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

Food security statements

Current food security situation

- Overall the district has been classified as **Minimally Food Insecure (phase I)** with more than 83% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their traditional livelihood strategies.
- Households have food stock for more than 4 months; an increase income of (2- 5) % (NPR 133.6 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg); increase income of 13% (NPR 70 million) from sale of cash/ vegetables and citrus fruits as well as good wage opportunities in construction activities supported by DDC/ VDCs/ Municipality in 18 VDCs of cluster A.
- Similarly, households have food stock for (3- 4) months due to recent harvest of paddy, millet and remaining stock of maize. More than 60% households have an increase income of 13% (NPR 287.4 million) from sale of cash/ vegetable and citrus fruits; increase income of NPR 200 million from livestock products (meat, milk, chicken and eggs) compared to this season last year as well as good wage employment in construction and agricultural fields in remaining 18 VDCs of cluster B.
- An estimated, NPR 648 million remittance inflow during this period as reported by majority of banks and IMEs.
- Market price of major commodities has been hiked up to 20% compared to the price of this season last year. The price of coarse rice (from NPR 35 to 40) has been increased by 14% across the district.
- Estimated, 80% households have safe drinking water supply by more than 15 liter/capita/day including 74% have sanitation facilities over the district.
- Additionally, the acute malnutrition is reported to be normal with underweight less by 1% as well as normal situation of diseases out breaks.

Current food security outlook

- All the VDCs are expected to be remained normal as **Minimally Food Insecure** across the district for the period (3rd trimester) of 15 March- 16 July 2014.
- Households' food stock will be replenished with their own stock (paddy, millet and maize); able to access to the market purchases including nominal harvesting of wheat entire the district.
- Income from sale of livestock products (milk, meat, eggs, etc.) and different types of cash/ vegetable crops; income from wage employment in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow are expected to be continued.
- Stock of main staples will be sufficient to meet the demands since good road network from major markets to regional or sub- regional markets. However, market price is expected to be hiked due to impact of price rise in petroleum products and lean period.
- Additionally, water supply system and sanitation facilities are predicted to be operational with normal situation of human diseases and climatic hazards.



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reflect the views of the European Union.

District Food Security Synthesis Template

District: Dhankuta

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

Outlook period: 15 Mar- 16 Jul 2014 (3rd trimester)

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 26, 30/03/ 2014



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81% households are able to meet the basic food needs including under weight of (6- 59) months children is less by 1%. Household's food stock for more than 4 months. Sufficient market food stock with increasing price by 14% compared to this season last year. Increasing income from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, chicken, eggs); remittance inflow and wage employment opportunities. Water supply system and sanitation are operational. Normal situation of diseases outbreak and climatic hazards observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households have access to food and dietary diversity. Recent harvest of paddy, millet and remaining stock of maize. Smooth supply situation. Frequent rise in price of petroleum products. Commercialized farming of livestock with favorable market price. Good wage opportunities in construction and agriculture farming. Out- migration trend is increasingly year-on year. More than 80% households are getting (15- 20) liter water/ capita/ day including 74% households have sanitation facilities. 	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenish household's food stock by their own stock (paddy and maize), harvesting of wheat and purchasing from market. Income from sale of livestock products (milk, meat, chicken, eggs, etc) and cash crops; income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. Market price expects to be hiked due to more demand in lean season. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal during the period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in household's food stock due to harvest of summer crops and income increased due to favorable price from sale of livestock products and cash crops. Good income from remittance inflow and wage opportunities from development activities.
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% households are able to meet the basic food needs (2250kcl). Acute malnutrition of (6- 59) months children reported to be normal with underweight less by 1%. Household's food stock for more than 4 months. Sufficient market stock with price hiked by 14% compared to this season last year. An increase income of 13% (NPR 70 million) from sale of cash crops (ginger, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, potato, etc.) and citrus fruits. An estimated increase income of (2- 5) % NPR 133.6 million from sale of livestock products compared to the income of last year. Significant income from remittance inflow and construction activities. Water supply system and sanitation are operational. Normal situation of diseases outbreak and climatic hazards observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households have access to their own production and market purchases with food and dietary diversity. Recent harvest of paddy, millet and remaining stock of maize. Smooth supply situation with frequent rise in price of petroleum products. Commercialized farming of cash crops and livestock as well as favorable market price. Good wage opportunities in development activities with wage rate Rs 400- 500/ day. No disturbance of supply of water system and increasing sanitation facilities even if source of water is decreasing year-on- year. 	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households will maintain their food stock by their remaining food stock and access to the market purchase. Nominal harvest of wheat. Good income from sale of cash crops and livestock products due to commercialized farming. Adequate wage opportunities from development activities supported by I/N/GOs due to peak season. Smooth supply situation of food commodities even if market price likely to hike due to more demand in lean period. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Normal situation of human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in household's food stock due to harvest of summer crops (paddy and millet) and income increased due to favorable price from sale of livestock products and cash crops. Good income from remittance inflow and wage opportunities from development activities.

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Dhankuta

Reporting period: 16 November- 14 March 2014 (2nd trimester)
Outlook period: 15 March- 16 July 2014 (3rd trimester)
Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 26, 30/03/ 2014

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster A): Chanuwa, Leguwa, Arkhaulejitpur, Sanne, Muga, Ghorlikharka, Falate, Basanttar, Bodhe, Phaksib, Kurule tenupa, Telia, Budhabare, Mudhebas, Maunabuduk, Pakhribas, Khuwaphok and Rajarani (18 VDCs)

(1) Reference Indicators		(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	According to Branch Office of Statics, more than 81% households are able to meet the basic food need (2250kcl) in average as per small area estimation.	→	Adequate food and dietary diversity is expected to be remained normal as previous cycle due to access to the market purchase and households' stock including proper utilization.	1	
	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need							2	
	40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							3	
	20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							4	
	<20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - immediate humanitarian assistance required							5	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	Sustainable/ traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food;	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households have traditional livelihood strategies- sale of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.); sale of cash/ vegetables (ginger, cabbage, tomato, potato, cauliflower, etc.); wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries.	→	Livelihood strategies is predicted to be traditional as previous cycle as sale of vegetables, livestock products, doing wage labor, migrating to town or other countries.	(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase: In general, the food security situation is classified as Minimally Food Insecure with more than 81% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for more than 4 months. More than 60% households are reported to have an increase income of (2-5)% (NPR 133.6 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg,); They have good income from sale of cash crops/ vegetables (NPR 70 million), remittance inflow and wage opportunities in development activities. Market price (coarse rice) gone up from Rs 35 to 40) has increased by 14% compared to this season last year. More than 80% households have access to drinking water system with 74% of sanitation facilities (water seal toilets). Additionally normal situation of acute malnutrition (under weight) reported to be less than 1% as well as normal situation of climatic hazards (dryspell, hailstrom, etc).	
	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								
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5%.	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	DPHO reports that acute malnutrition is normal across the district. Further, under weight is reported to be less than 1% of children under (6- 59) months.	→	The situation of acute malnutrition is expected not to be deteriorated due to food sufficiency, awareness as well as campaigning health related programme.		
	5-10%								
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
Crop :1 Crop production situation (Wheat- Growing)	T: 10-20% less than the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	The crop is growing well due to favorable climate and availability of chemical fertilizers including distribution of good quantity of improve seeds by DADO.	→	The crop production is expected to be increased by 7% compared to the production of last year that indicates an increase of 6% compared to the production of normal year.		
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								

(1) Reference Indicators		(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date	(V= reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Crop :2 Crop production situation (Maize- Planting)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year;	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	The crop sowing has been completed more than 50% by end of the cycle and sowing is still ongoing. Estimated, 15 MT improved subsidy seeds has been distributed under maize mission and agriculture extension programme by DADO.	→	The crop growth is expected to be good due to distribution of a huge quantity of improve seeds and available of chemical fertilizers in case of favorable climate.		
	M+H: up to 10% less than the base year								
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year									
Crop :3 Crop production situation	T: 10-20% less than for the base year;								
	M+H: up to 10% less than the base year								
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year									
Food stock at household level	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households have food stock for more than 4 months mainly due to recent harvest of summer crops paddy and millet. They have also stock of maize remained.	↓	Household's food stock is expected to be remained (3-4) months. They will have access to market purchases even if price may hike. Some of them will have harvested wheat in nominal production.		
	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)	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	The stock of main staples are sufficient to meet the demands in the major markets. They have good road network connection to regional and sub- regional markets including availability of transportation facilities.	→	The stock of main staples is predicted to be normal in the major markets due to all weather road facilities and smooth operation.		
	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%	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Daily wage labors have good wage opportunities in construction activities supported by DDC/ VDCs/ Municipality and other agencies due to operation of development activities. They have good wage rate of (400- 500)/ day.	→	The availability of wage opportunities will be good in construction and agriculture activities due to peak season of development activities and planting season.		
	10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline								
	30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline								
	>50% less employment opportunities compared to that of the baseline								
	No employment opportunities available								
Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households have an increase income of 13% (NPR 70 million) from sale of cash crops (ginger, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, potato, etc.) and citrus fruits.	→	Households will have good income from sale of cash/ vegetable crops, timber and small enterprises.		
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline								
	> 60% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	No sale/ no income								
Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	Income status at baseline level	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households are reported to earn an increase income of (2- 5)% NPR 133.6 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg, etc) compared to the income of last year.	→	Income from sale of livestock products expects to be normal due to commercialized farming.		
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline								
	> 60% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	No sale/ no income								

(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						
Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline							
	10-20% increase in price compared to baseline							
	20-40% increase in price compared to baseline							
	40-80% increase in price compared to baseline							
	>80% increase in price compared to baseline	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V		The market price of main staples has gone upto 15% due to rise in price of petroleum products compared to this season last year. The price of coarse rice hiked by 14% compared to last year.	→	The price of coarse rice is expected to be deteriorated upto border line of 2nd stage of the threshold due to impact of price rise in petroleum products and lean season.
Remittances	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline							
	Remittance inflow declined by up to 30% than baseline							
	Remittance inflow declined by 30-60% than baseline							
	Remittance inflow declined by >60% than baseline	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V		As per Banks and IMEs, remittance inflow has significantly increased due to trend of migration is increasingly year-on year.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be increased since no trend of immigration.
	Significant decline, or no remittance							
Human disease incidence, and epidemics	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed							
	Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level							
	Epidemic outbreak of some diseases, which require special health services/external support							
	Some most common diseases take a pandemic turn, require special health services/external support							
	Vast number of cases either morbidity and or mortality recorded, special health service from expert mission required	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V		As DPHO's information, normal situation of human diseases and epidemics observed.	→	The situation of diseases outbreaks are expected to be normal even if flue and water- born diseases may cause some people due to change of season and starting of monsoon.
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.							
	Water supply and sanitation systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system are disrupted, require additional support or alternatives means to fix. Availability of 7.5-15 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system frequently disrupted, require special financial and technical support, and contingency plans, or measures. Availability of 4-7.5 litres of water/capita/day.							
	Water supply and sanitation system are almost damaged; special external support required to rehabilitate, or re-construct. Availability of <4 litres of water/capita/day.	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V		As per DDC and RMSODWS, more than 80% households have access to more than 15-20 liter water/per person/ day. Similarly, 74% households have sanitation facilities (water seal toilets).	→	The water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational. The coverage of water supply is predicted to be improved due to completion of ongoing projects. Further, sanitation coverage is predicted to be increased because some 10 VDCs are reported to be in pipeline of declaration of ODF.
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							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30 % losses of food stocks and assets							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 30-50 % losses of food stocks/assets including human casualties							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing >50% losses of stocks and assets and causing human casualties							
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing complete destruction of assets, human casualties, and significant human displacement	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V		Normal situation of climatic hazards (dryspell, hailstorm, etc) are reported across the cluster.	→	The situation of climatic hazards will be probably remained same as normal.
							(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V
							(5) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)	→
							(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: Generally, the food security situation is predicted to be remained normal as Minimally Food Insecure with basic food needs. Household's own food stock; access to the market purchases; income from sale of livestock products (milk, meat, eggs, etc) and cash crops/ vegetables; income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow will be main contributing factors to be food secure. Market price of main commodities is expected to be hiked due to impact of price rise in petroleum products and lean period. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are likely to be caused some people due to change of season and start of monsoon.	

(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)					
<i>Disaster: Earthquake, fire</i>	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	X	No occurrence of earthquake and fire reported.	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, fire may be caused in some areas due to dry season and lack of awarness.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity:	
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of hoseholds completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 40-60% of households: (20-40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects >60% of households: (> 40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
<i>Out-migration (stress induced)</i>	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported. However, permanent out- migration is reported to be increasingly for further betterment.	→	The situation of out- migration expects to be normal even if trend may be increasingly.		
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	Large scale out-migration								
<i>Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)</i>	Generally peceful situation. Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Generally peaceful situation.	→	The situation is predicted to be normal as peaceful.	(6) Underlying causes:	
	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 intensy conflict situattion, displacement of people.								

Food Security Phase Classification Analysis Template



District: Dhankuta

Reporting period: 16 November- 14 March 2014 (2nd trimester)

Outlook period: 15 March- 16 July 2014 (3rd trimester)

Date FS network/DADP EC meeting: 26, 30/03/ 2014

Cluster of VDCs in similar FS situation: (Cluster B): Parewadin, Murtidhunga, Tankhuwa, Dhankuta, Belhara, Aakhisala, Chhintang, Chunwang, Aahale, Mahabharat, Vedetar, Dandagaun, Budhimorang, Hatikharka, Khoku, Dandabazar, Bhirgaun and Marekatahare (18 VDCs)

(1) Reference Indicators		(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date	(V= reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	> 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food need.	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	As per Branch Office of Statics, more than 84% households are able to meet the basic food need (2250kc) in average.	→	The food consumption pattern is expected to be remained normal as previous cycle due to their own stock and access to the market purchase including proper utilization.	1	
	60-80% households in the area are able to meet basic food need							2	
	40-60% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							3	
	20-40% households in the area are able to meet basic food need.							4	
	<20% households are able to meet basic food need; Acute food and nutrition insecurity - Immediate humanitarian assistance required							5	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	Sustainable/ traditional livelihood strategies and assets like migration, wage labour, sale of NTFP and local produce, and consumption of wild food;	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households have traditional livelihood strategies- sale of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.); sale of cash/ vegetables (ginger, cabbage, tomato, potato, cauliflower, peas, leafy vegetable, etc.); wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries.	→	Livelihood strategies is predicted to be normal as previous cycle as sale of vegetables, livestock products, doing wage labor, migrating to town or other countries.	(3) Remarks on overall assigned FS phase: The food security situation is classified as normal as Minimally Food Insecure with more than 84% households are able to meet the basic food needs without shifting their livelihood strategies. Households have food stock for (3- 4) months due to recent harvest of paddy, millet and remaining stock of maize. More than 60% households are reported to have an increase income of 13% (NPR 287.4 million) from sale of cash crops/ vegetables (ginger, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, potato, peas, leafy, etc.) and citrus fruits as well as income of NPR 200 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg, etc). They have good income from wage opportunities in development and agricultural activities support by DDC/ VDCs and private fields. The absentee households are reported to have good remittance inflow. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 35 to 40) has hiked by 14% compared to this season last year. More than 80% households have safe drinking water for more than 15liter/capita/day including 74% have sanitation facilities. They have traditional livelihood strategies with sale of cash crops; livestock products; wage labor; small enterprises and migrating to town or other countries. Additionally normal situation of acute malnutrition with under weight less by 1% in average and normal situation of climatic hazards (dryspell, hailstorm, etc) reported as well.	
	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								
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<5%	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	As per DPHO acute malnutrition is normal of under (6-59) months children. Under weight rate is reported by less than 1 % in average.	→	Since availability of adequate food, vegetables, awarness to the health and campaigning health related programme, the situation of acute malnutrition expects to be normal.		
	5-10%								
	10-15%								
	15-30%								
	>30%								
Crop :1 Crop production situation (Wheat- Growing)	T: 10-20% less than the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	The crop growth is normal due to favorable climate and availability of chemical fertilizers including distribution of improve seeds as mini kit by DADO.	→	The crop production is expected to be increased by 7% compared to the production of last year that indicates an increase of 6% compared to the production of normal year.		
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								

(1) Reference Indicators		(2) Sources of data		(2) reliability	(2) Notes	(4) Outlook per Indicator (↑→↓)	(4) Notes	(3) OVERALL ASSIGNED FS PHASE	No. People
		Source	Date	(V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)					
Crop :2 Crop production situation (Maize- Planting)	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	In average, the crop sowing has been completed by more than 50% and sowing is still ongoing. Sufficient distribution of improved subsidy seeds by DADO under maize mission and agriculture extension programme by DADO.	→	The crop growth is expected to be good due to distribution of a huge amount of improve seeds and available of chemical fertilizers in case of favorable climate.		
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								
Crop :3 Crop production situation	T: 10-20% less than for the base year; M+H: up to 10% less than the base year								
	T: 20-40 % less than the base year; M+H: 10-30% less than the base year								
	T:40-60% less than the base year; M+H: 30-50% less than the base year								
	T: 60-80 % less than the base year; M+H: 50-70% less than yield of the base year								
	T: >80% less than the base year; M+H: 70% less than yield of the base year								
Food stock at household level	> 50% HHs with food stock for more than 4 months	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households' food stock reported to have (3- 4) months mainly due to recent harvest of paddy and millet as well as remaining stock of maize. They have good access to the market purchase from income of cash crops and livestock products.	↓	Household's food stock is expected to be maintained as of (2- 3) months due to good access to the market purchase and harvest of wheat in nominal stock. Since sufficient market stock and access, this stock expected to be normal stock for this season.		
	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 availabilitiy in the market)	Stocks are at normal level (reserve levels are good and supply is sufficient to meet demand)	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	The stock of main staples are sufficient to meet the demands in the major markets. This is due to smooth supply situation from sub- regional and DHQ markets.	→	The stock of main staples in the major markets is predicted to be normal due to good condition of road network from regional or sub- regional to DHQ or major markets. Further, links from DHQ or major markets to key markets is assumed operational.		
	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%	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households have good wage employment in construction activities supported by DDC/ VDCs and others. Daily wage labor generally earn Rs 400- 500/ day in average. They have also wage opportunities in agricultural activities as well.	→	Wage labor is expected to good with favorable rate since peak season of development and agricultural activities		
	10-30% less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline								
	30-50 % less employment opportunities compared to that of baseline								
	>50% less employment opportunities compared to that of the baseline								
	No employment opportunities available								
Income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprise	Income status at baseline level, or at normal level	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Households have an increase income of 13% (NPR 287.4 million) from sale of vegetables and citrus fruits due to favorable price compared to last year.	→	Income from sale of cash/ vegetable crops is expected to be good due to well- established of commercialized vegetable farming.		
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline								
	> 60% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	No sale/ no income								
Income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	Income status at baseline level	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	More than 60% households are reported to have an income of NPR 200 million from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg, etc). This is an increase income of (2- 5)% compared to last year.	→	Income from sale of livestock products expects to be good as previous due to commercialized farming.		
	Up to 30% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	30 - 60 % decrease in income compared to baseline								
	> 60% decrease in income compared to baseline								
	No sale/ no income								

(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)					
<i>Market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others.</i>	± 10 % fluctuation in price compared to baseline	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	The price of coarse rice hiked by 14% (price gone up Rs 35 to 40) due to rise in price of petroleum products compared to this season last year.	→	The price of coarse rice is expected to be deteriorated upto border line of 2nd stage of the threshold due to impact of price rise in petroleum products and lean season.		
	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								
<i>Remittances</i>	Remittance inflow fluctuates by ± 10% than baseline	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Absentee households are reported to have good remittance inflow since people especially migrated to gulf countries.	→	Remittance inflow is expected to be normal as previous cycle due to trend of out- migration seen increasingly.	(3) Overall reliability (V=reliable; X=unconfirmed)	V
	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								
<i>Human disease incidence, and epidemics</i>	No significant number of cases with high incidence observed	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	As DPHO's information, no any significant case of human diseases and epidemics outbreaks observed.	→	The situation of diseases outbreaks are expected to be normal even if flue and water- born diseases may cause some people due to change of season and starting of monsoon.	(5) Overall Outlook of FS assigned phase (↑→↓)	→
	Some significant cases of diseases observed which are under control at local level								
	Epidemic outbreak of some diseases, which require special health services/external support								
	Some most common diseases take a pandemic turn, require special health services/external support								
	Vast number of cases either morbidity and or mortality recorded, special health service from expert mission required								
<i>Water supply for drinking, sanitation</i>	Water supply and sanitation systems are operational, or are not affected by extreme climate. Availability of ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	As per DDC and RMSODWS, more than 80% households have access to more than 15-20 liter water per capita per day. Similarly, 74% households have sanitation facilities (water seal toilets).	→	The water supply and sanitation system is expected to be operational. The coverage of water supply and sanitation are predicted to be improved due to completion of ongoing projects.	(5) Remarks on overall Outlook: In general, the food security situation is expected to be remained Minimally Food Insecure (phase I) . Households will maintain their food stock for (2- 3) months due to easily access in market purchases, remaining own food stock and some stock of wheat harvest. They will have a regular income from sale of different types of cash/ vegetables, livestock products and timber products. Since peak season of development activities they will have good wage opportunities in construction activities. Agriculture farming likely to create wage opportunities in private fields. Similarly, remittance inflow will be the key income for absentee households. The stock of main staples are expected to be sufficient to meet the basic food needs due to access in transportation. Water supply and sanitation facilities are expected to be operational as usual. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal however, seasonal flue may cause some people due to change of season.	
	Water supply and sanitation systems are disrupted, however can be fixed locally. Availability of marginally ≥ 15 litres of water/capita/day.								
	Water supply and sanitation system are disrupted, require additional support or alternatives means to fix. Availability of 7.5-15 litres of water/capita/day.								
	Water supply and sanitation system frequently disrupted, require special financial and technical support, and contingency plans, or measures. Availability of 4-7.5 litres of water/capita/day.								
	Water supply and sanitation system are almost damaged; special external support required to rehabilitate, or re-construct. Availability of <4 litres of water/capita/day.								
<i>Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm , and strong wind</i>	No occurrence of climatic hazards, or occurrence causing <20 % losses of food stocks and assets	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Normal situation of climatic hazards (dryspell, hailstorm, etc) are reported during this period.	→	The situation of climatic hazards will be probably remained same as normal.		
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 20-30 % losses of food stocks and assets								
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing 30-50 % losses of food stocks/assets including human casualties								
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing >50% losses of stocks and assets and causing human casualties								
	Occurrence of climatic hazards causing complete destruction of assets, human casualties, and significant human displacement								

(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)					
Disaster: Earthquake, fire	No occurrence of shocks like Earthquake or Fire incidence, or incident of shock affects <10% households	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	X	No occurrence of earthquake and fire reported.	→	The situation will be probably remained normal however, it is difficulties to predict about earthquake and fire.	(6) Immediate causes of food insecurity: a. drought b. flood c. hailstorm d. late/early rain e. landslide f. crop pest g. market disruption/price increase h. civil security i. disease outbreaks j. unemployment l. others:	
	Occurrence of shock affects 10-20% of households (<10% of households completely loss food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 20-40% of households: (10-20% of hoseholds completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects 40-60% of households: (20-40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
	Occurrence of shock affects >60% of households: (> 40% households completely loss their food stock and assets)								
Out-migration (stress induced)	± 10% variance in seasonal out-migration	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Normal situation of out- migration reported with no any stress induced out- migration.	→	The situation of out- migration expects to be normal as previous.		
	10-20% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	20-40% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	>40% increase in seasonal out-migration								
	Large scale out-migration								
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	Generally peceful situation, Stabilized market, and services to maintain food security needs	Field visits TWG meeting, DFSN meeting	1-5/03/014, 26/03/014, 30/03/014	V	Generally peaceful situation.	→	Stabilized market and services are expected to maintain food security needs.	(6) Underlying causes: A. lack irrigation B. lack road access C. availability land D. marginal land E. awareness/education G. other:	
	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 intensy conflict situation, displacement of people.								

WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Food Security Phase Classification

Reporting Period: 16 November- 14 March 2014 (2nd trimester)

FS Phase Classification

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

Clusters

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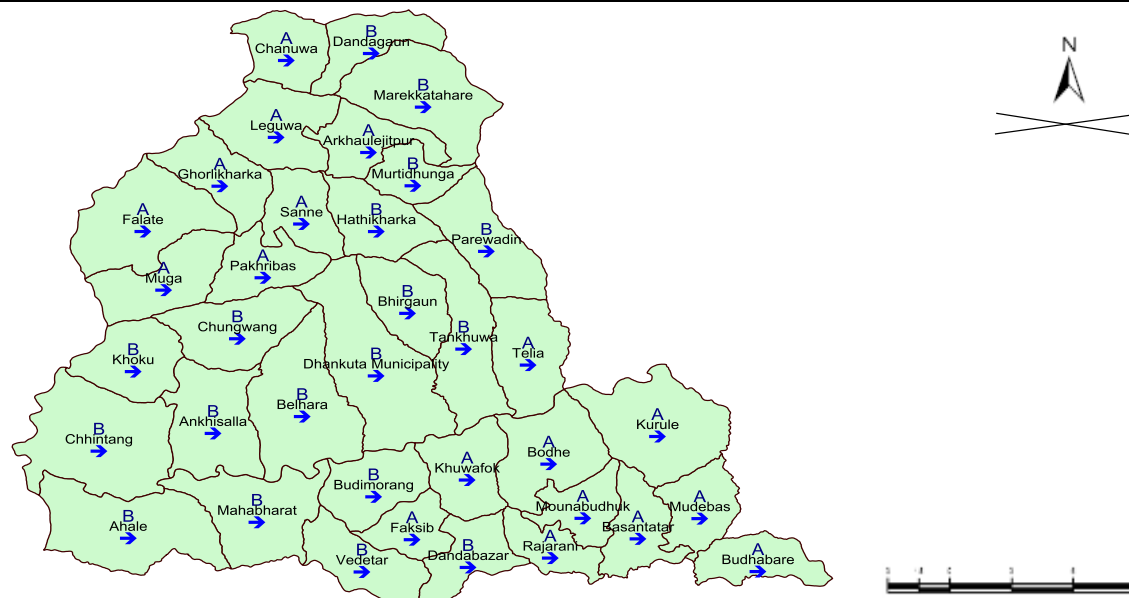
Outlook (for coming cycle)

↑	Will Improve
→	Will remain same
↓	Will deteriorate

Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

Supplementary notes(Describe by clusters):



As per DFSN meeting, the district has been classified as **Minimally Food Insecure (phase I)** with more than 83% households are able to access and consume food without shifting their livelihood strategies. Particularly, households have food stock for more than 4 months; an increase income of (2- 5)% (NPR 133.6 million) from sale of livestock products (meat, milk, egg); income (NPR 70 million) from sale of cash crops (ginger, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, potato, etc.) and citrus increased by 13% compared to last year; good remittance inflow as well as adequate wage opportunities in construction activities in cluster A. Similarly, households have food stock for (3- 4) months; an increase income of 13% (NPR 287.4 million) from sale of cash crops (ginger, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, potato, leafy vegetable, peas, etc.) and citrus fruits; income (NPR 200 million) from livestock products (meat, milk, and eggs etc) and significant income from remittance inflow and wage opportunities in construction and agricultural field in cluster B. Market price (coarse rice gone up from Rs 35 to Rs 40) has increased by 14% compared to this season last year across the district. Additionally, DPHO reports that the district has normal situation of malnutrition with under weight less by 1%.

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

The food security situation is predicted to be remained same as normal as **Minimally Food Insecure (phase I)** for the period of Chaitra- Asadh 2071 (3rd trimester) across the district. This situation is mainly attributed to the household's own food stock; income from sell of livestock products (milk, meat, eggs, etc.) and different types of vegetables crops; good income from wage opportunities in construction and agricultural fields as well as remittance inflow. The stock of main staples is expected to be sufficient in the major markets due to access in transportation facilities. However, The price of major commodities are likely to be hiked in lean period. Additionally, human diseases and climatic hazards are anticipated to be normal without no more impact on livelihood of population.

Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN meeting: 26, 30/03/2014



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: 16 November- 14 March 2014 (2nd trimester)

Crop: Wheat (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: November- December

Harvesting Month: April- May

Area planted this year (Ha): 1,400

Area planted last year (Ha): 1,400

Area planted normal year (ha): 1,410

Production normal year (Mt): 2,836

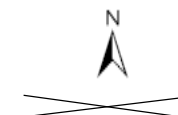
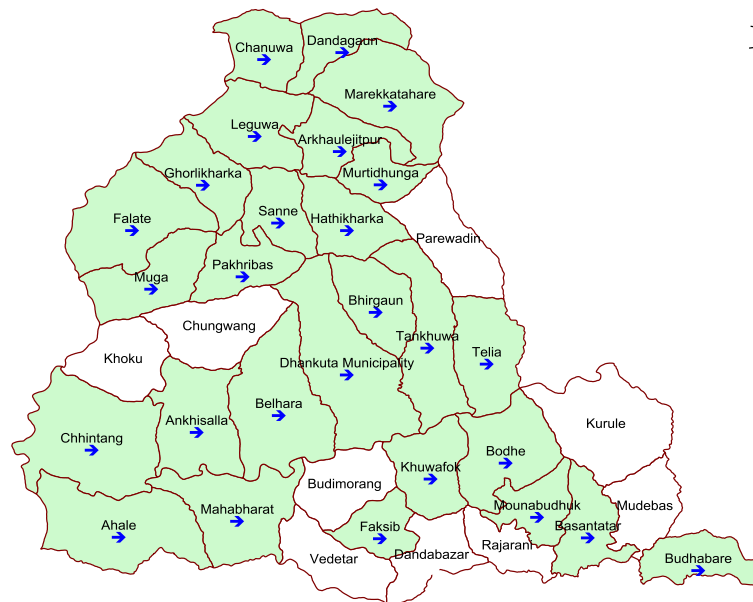
Irrigated land (Ha): 1400

Rainfed land (Ha):

Supplementary notes:

As per DADO's information, the crop production is expected to be increased by 7% compared to the production in last year that indicates an increase of 6% compared to the production in normal year. In detailed, 3,017 MT yield is estimated to be produced in this year where as 2,820 MT produced in the last year. This expectation is mainly attributed to the favorable climate, distribution of improve seeds (560 kg), and normal supply situation of chemical fertilizer.

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



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 26, 30/03/2014



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Crop Situation Map

Reporting Period: 16 November- 14 March 2014 (2nd trimester)

Crop: Maize (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: March- April

Harvesting Month: June- August

Area planted this year (Ha): 12,775

Area planted last year (Ha): 12,750

Area planted normal year (ha): 12,780

Production normal year (Mt): 32,350

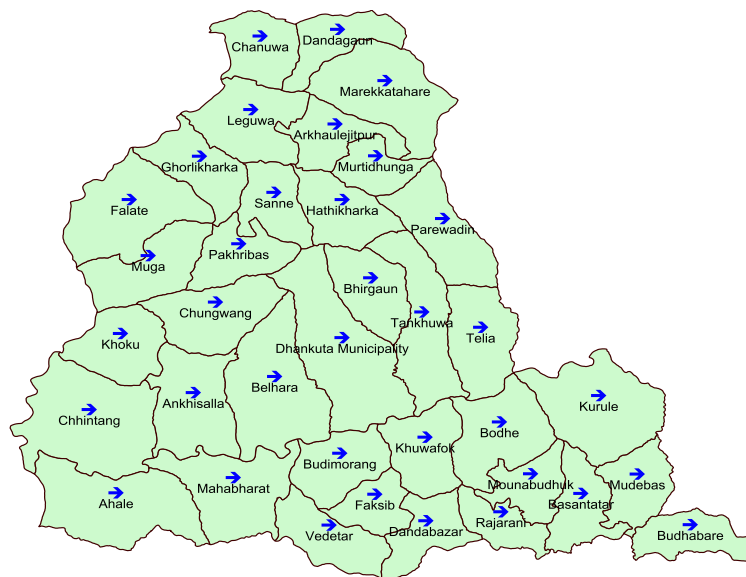
Irrigated land (Ha): 5,450

Rainfed land (Ha): 7,325

Supplementary notes:

As per DADO's information, the crop sowing is still ongoing and has been completed more than 50% by end of the cycle. An estimated, 20.6 MT improved seeds has been distributed over the district by DADO under maize mission and agriculture extension programme. Particularly, 15.6 out of total 20.6 MT seeds has been distributed in selected 8 VDCs under maize mission and remaining seeds distributed in rest of VDCs under agriculture extension programme.

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



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 26, 30/03/2014



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring System

District : Dhankuta

Map of Rainfall, Disaster and Blockades

Reporting Period: 16 November- 14 March 2014 (2nd trimester)

Rainfall Situation(use color)

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

Disaster (use symbols)

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

Confidence Level

✓	?
Reliable	Unconfirmed

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

Supplementary notes:

Overall the rainfall situation was reported to be normal across the district. Rainfall occurred (2- 3) time with less intensity during this cycle. No significant case of climatic hazards (dry spell, hailstorm etc.) reported during this period.



Reported By: WG/ DFSN meeting

Date of DFSN Meeting: 26, 30/03/2014



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