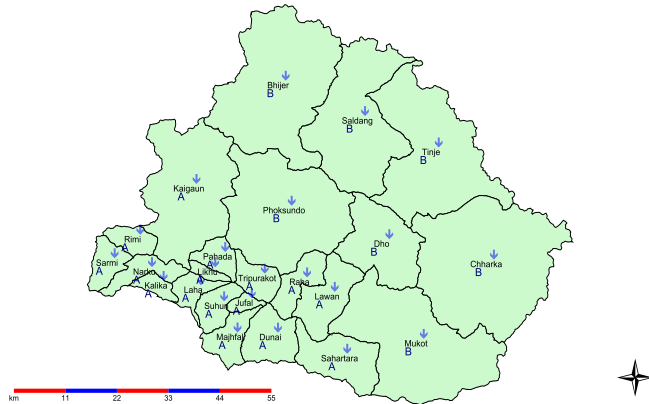


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	0
Total population in district (2011 census)	36,700

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

Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster		
	A	B	C
Area Outcomes			
Food Consumption	1	1	
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	
Availability			
Production :1 st main crop Maize cluster A , oat Cluste B		1	1
2 nd main crop Wheat swing Cluster A, Harvested Cluster B		1	1
3 rd main crop Barley swing cluster A		1	0
Household food stock		1	1
Market stock		1	1
Accessibility			
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)		1	
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts		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		2	2
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 statements

Current food security situation
<p>यस अनुगमन अवधिमा डोल्पा जिल्ला न्यूनतम खाद्य असुरक्षित अवस्थामा रहेको छ। समूह क र ख मा रहेका गा.वि.स.हरूमा वर्षे बाली पुर्णरूपमा कटानी भै ५० प्रतिशत भन्दा बढी घर धुरीहरूमा ४ महिनाको लागि खाद्य संचय रहेको अवस्था छ। यासांगुम्बा संकलनमा ५७०० घर धुरीका १५७०० जना मानिसहरू यसमा संलग्न रहे, यस वाट रु ६७ करोड ३६ लाख आम्दानी गरेका छन्, जिल्ला भरी ४२९ के.जी.यासांगुम्बा संकलन भै रु ४२ लाख १० हजार राजस्व संकलन भयको छ। यासांगुम्बाको बेच विखन, दैनिक ज्यादार रोजगार बाट जिवन निर्वाह चलायको अवस्था छ। यस समूहका जुफाल, सुँ र दुनै गा.वि.स.व वाट स्याउ ५०० मे.टन उत्पादन भै रु २ करोड २५ लाख ५० हजार आम्दानी भयको छ, तरकारी विक्री वाट रु ७२ लाख आलु विक्री वाट रु ४० लाख आमदानी रहेको छ भने भेडा, खसी, बोका, घीउ विक्री वाट १ करोड ७७ लाख आम्दानी भयको छ। जिल्लाका मुख्य बजारहरूमा ५५० मे.टन चामल संचयरहेको छ भने नेपाल खाद्य संस्थानमाले ११० मे.टन चामल वितरण गरेको र २५० मे.टन चामल मौजदात रहेको छ। जिल्लामा ८७ प्रतिशत घर धुरीहरू खानेपानी वाट लाभान्वित, ६९ प्रतिशत घर धुरीहरूले चर्पीको प्रयोग, ८ वटा गा.वि.स. खुला दिसा मुक्त घोषण भयको छ। बजार मूल्य, नागरीक सुरक्षा, कुपोषणको अवस्था महामारी को अवस्था यस अनुगमन अवधिमा सामानय अवस्थाम रहेको छ।</p>

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

Current food security outlook
<p>आगामी अनुगमन अवधिमा न्यूनतम खाद्य असुरक्षा वाट मध्यम स्तरीय खाद्य असुरक्षा अवस्थामा खस्कीन सक्ने पुर्वानुमान गरीयोको छ। घर धुरीहरूमा संचित रहेको खाद्यान्न उपभोग भै रितीदै जाने र आगामी अनुगमन अवधिमा कुनैपनि आमदानीका श्रोतहरू नहुने जाजारकोट डोल्पा खण्ड मोटर वाटो निर्माण कार्य सुचारु भयकोले घोडा, खच्चर आवत जावतमा अवरोध हुने र जुम्ला डोल्पा वाटो हिमपातका कारण बरफ जम्मै आवत जावत तथा खाद्यान्न ढुवानीमा अवरोध हुने र जस्ले गर्दा बजारमा खाद्य संचय घटन सक्ने अनुमान गरीयोको छ। माथिल्लो डोल्पा मा जाने खाद्यान्न चैत्र पहिलो हप्ता भन्दा अगाडी खाद्यान्न ढुवानी हुन नसक्ने अनुमान गरीयोको छ।</p>

Food security classification:

- Phase 1. Minimal Food Insecure – Households with secure food and non-food needs without shirting 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, , DHO, WDO, NFC, , DADTAG Nepal, DSBS Nepal, , WFP, NRCS, NGO , Civil society & Farmers 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/nepalfoodsec/home>



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