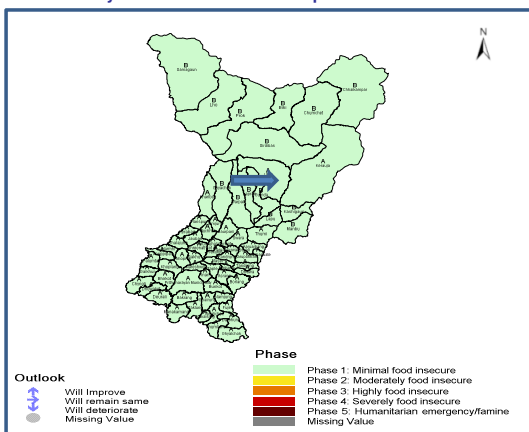


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster	
	A	B
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 (Paddy-A: Harvested, Wheat - B: Growing)	1	1
2 nd main crop (Millet -A : Harvested)	1	1
3 rd main crop (Wheat -A: Growing)	1	1
Household food stock	1	1
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: DAO, DDC, DADO, DLSO, WDO, DFO, DEO, DTO, DHO, Irrigation Office, Agriculture development Bank, FNCCI, NRCS, NFC, MCAP-Gorkha, NEA, NGO Federation, District Cooperative Federation, Representative of Farmers (Twopersons), Entrepreneur (One Person), FECOFUN, NGO Network and WFP.

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>
www.neksap.org.np/gorkha

Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
Total population at risk	
Total population in district (2011 census)	271,061

Source: Census 2011, CBS

Food security statements

Current food security situation
The district (Cluster A: 1 Municipality and 59 VDCs, B: 7 VDCs) is in Minimally Food Insecure situation in this monitoring period. The production of major crop paddy is found to be good. More than 80% households were capable to meet the basic food need. Seasonal migration, wage labour, income from livestock product and agriculture product, remittance and pension were the means of livelihood mechanism. More than 50 % HHs have food stock for more than 4 months. Market stock was sufficient to meet the demand of the people. Price of rice (Sona Mansuli) was increased by 15.38 % in cluster A and 16.7 % in cluster B compared to last year. There was good income from sale of agricultural products (orange, vegetable, cardamom due to.... income from Orange: Rs 178 Million, Vegetables:Rs. 79 Million, Cardamom Rs. 21.5 Million in cluster A. Likewise income from livestock and livestock products (meat, milk and egg) was Rs 759 Million in the district. There was Rs 1.5 million income from the sale of herbs (Nirmasi, Jatamasi, Kalomusuli, Bukiful, Allo and Chiraito) in the district. There was income from the tourism too. According to MCAP, 755 tourist travelled in this season and <i>about 70 hotels earned Rs 50 thousand rupees in average</i> . Total 700 million rupees has been entered in the district as remittance in this reporting period. The malnutrition rate 0.56%. There was no occurrence of epidemic diseases. The water and sanitation situation is good in the district, 80 % people have access to drinking water and 81 % people have access to toilet, 28 VDCs declared as ODF. There was no climatic hazards and The security situation was normal during this monitoring period.
Current food security outlook
The food security situation is likely to remain same (Minimally Food Insecure) in the next cycle too. More than 80% HHs will be capable to fulfill basic food need. Current household food stock is sufficient for more than 4 months. NFC has 348 quintal of rice in stock and has plan to transport 3000 quintal of rice for this period so there will be sufficient food stock for this period. Wheat will be harvested and HHs will be able to purchase food from the market due to good purchasing capacity. There will be regular income from vegetables, livestock, and wage labor employment opportunities. Income from remittance will be regular. There will be significant income from the collection from Yarshagumba from Manang and upper area of Gorkha. Tourism will also be the main source of income in this period. HHs will adopt traditional livelihood strategies such wage labour, sale of NTFP and local production. Due to functional road, there will be sufficient food available in the markets. There will be no climatic hazards and spread of epidemic diseases. Civil security situation is expected to be normal.



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