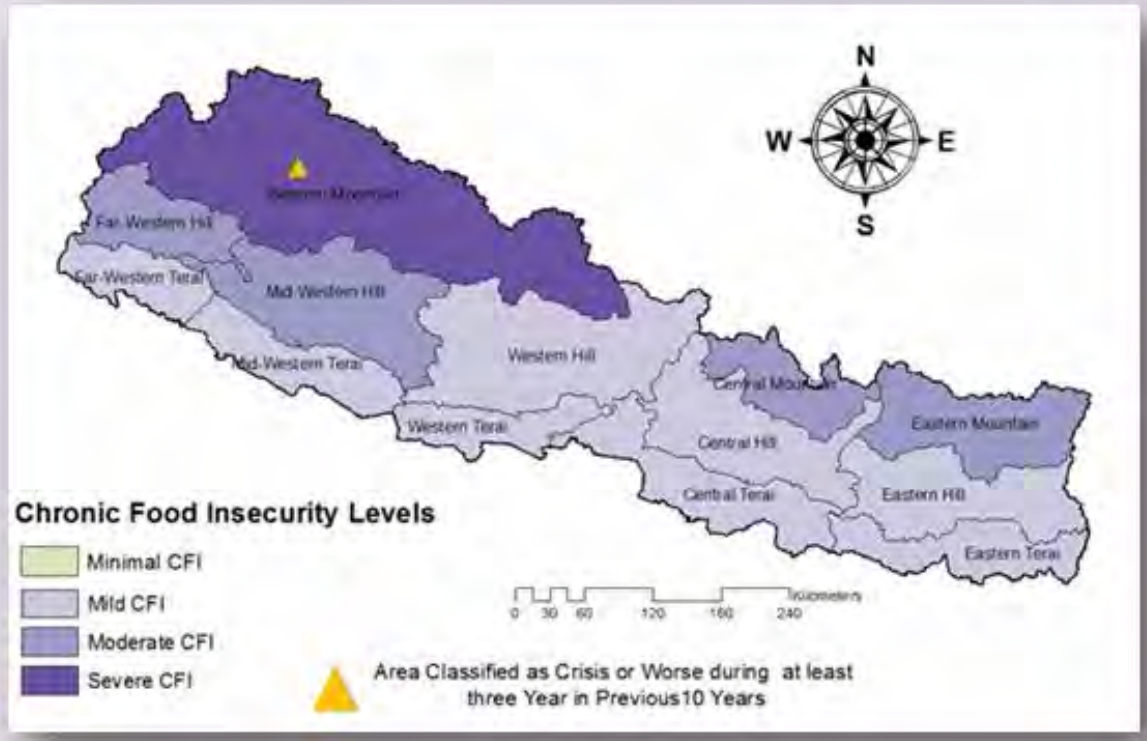
IPC Integrated Food Security Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security Decisions

IPC CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION IN NEPAL

December, 2014



IPC National Partners in Nepal

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The IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis, Nepal-2014 is also available online on the IPC Website: www.ipcinfo.org

IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, *December, 2014*

Chronic Food Insecurity Situation Overview in Nepal

(December, 2014)

Key Highlights

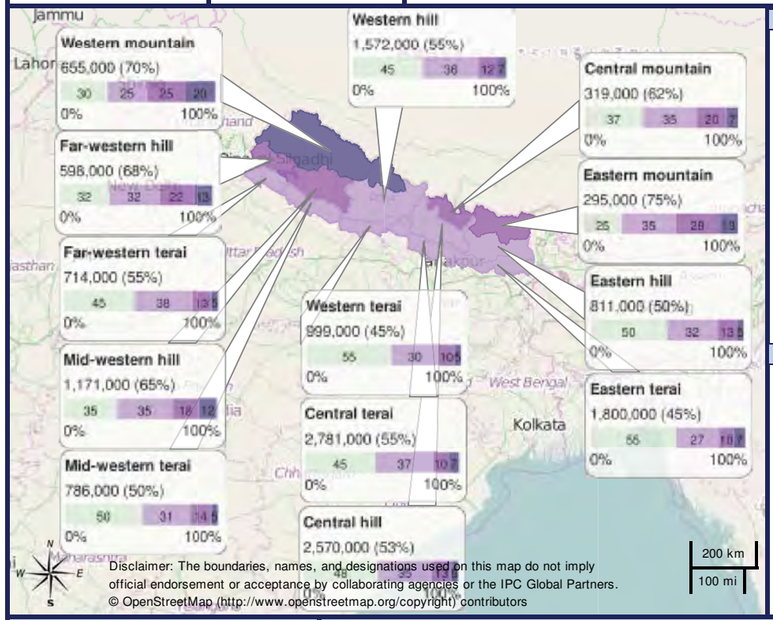
Out of 13 sub-regions analyzed, one sub region - Western Mountain - is found to be in severe chronic food insecurity (level 4); four sub-regions are found to be in moderate chronic food insecurity (level 3) and eight sub-regions are in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2). Severe food insecurity is mainly found in the mountain regions of Nepal.

Summary of Classification Conclusions

The IPC Chronic Analysis covered the whole area of Nepal and divided the country into 13 sub-regions. Overall, half of the population is considered chronically food insecure and falls under level 2, 3 or 4. Among them, 20% face moderate or severe chronic food insecurity (level 3 or 4).

Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability and food access but are affected by poor nutrition, as reflected by relatively high stunting prevalence. Areas with level 3 are found to have problem in food access and utilization and those in level 4 are limited in food availability, access, utilization and stability related factors. Agricultural activities, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major livelihood strategies in most of the regions. Human capitals like skilled manpower and Physical Capitals like roads and infrastructures are minor underlying factors in most of the sub-regions, whereas Financial Capitals are major factor. The Natural Capitals like forest, water and agriculture land are not a underlying factors in most of the regions however, agriculture land is limited in Mountains. Different cooperatives and farmers group are active at local levels however, social discrimination, gender disparity are affecting food security. Specific policy for food security and nutrition is lacking. There is no successfully implemented policy for sub-regions. The sub-region found to be in level 4 has high poverty percentage and food poverty. Availability of limited land for cultivation, poor network of transportation and limited markets availability has resulted poor food availability in the sub-region. Similarly, literacy rate is very low and physical facilities are not established in the sub-region.



Key for Map

Chronic Food Insecurity Level

- Severe CFI
- Moderate CFI
- Mild CFI
- Minimal CFI
- Areas with Inadequate Evidence
- Not Analysed

Recurrence of Crises

Area classified as Crisis or worse during at least 3 years in previous 10 years

Mapped level represents highest CFI severity for at least 20% of the households.

Key for Callout Boxes

Area Name
Pop. And % in Level 2, 3 & 4

0% 100% % of pp in each Level

Aggregate Numbers

Level	%	('000s)
1	46%	12,976
2	33%	9,375
3	13%	3,640

For more information, contact:

Agribusiness Promotion and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal Phone: 01-4211867

Analysis Partners & Supporting Organizations

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a global, multi-partner, innovative initiative to inform food security policy and programming and, ultimately, to contribute to the global food and nutrition security. The IPC promotes a common approach for classifying severity and underlying factors of both acute and chronic food insecurity thus improving the rigour, transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis for decision makers.

Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methods, and Next Steps

Key Conclusions & Issues

The **Chronic Food insecurity** of Nepal is analyzed for 13 sub regions of Nepal in December, 2014. As Nepal has 15 sub-regions, unavailability of sufficient data for all 15 sub-regions and similarity in socio-economic and geographical conditions of three sub-regions made possible to combine three sub regions (West, Mid-West and Far-west Mountain) into one sub-region i.e. Western Mountain resulting 13 sub-regions for Analysis. It should be noted that two districts in Western mountain i.e. Manang and Mustang are found to be better off due to income from tourism.

The Analysis conducted with **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** protocols and process.The analysis of the food insecurity situation of Nepal for period **2005 to 2014** shows that different sub-region varies in its level of food insecurity. Most of the area is found to be in level 2 (Mild Chronic Food Insecurity) , however none of sub-region was in level 1(Minimal Chronic Food Insecurity) . Likewise, the worst of the possible situation i.e. level 4 (Severe Chronic Food Insecurity) was also found in case of one sub-region (Western Mountain). The Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in Nepal (i.e. Nepal Khadya Surakchya Anugaman Pranali -NeKSAP) also shows Western Mountain Sub region is also found to have recurrence of acute crisis in past decade. This is mostly due to Self Sufficiency Ratio of cereals is only 74% in 2013; and physical and economic access of people is not good. Almost 45% of the population are under poverty line in Western Mountain in 2011.The road network is still not connected to 2 (i.e. Humla and Dolpa) out of 10 districts of the region.

Agricultural activities, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major **Livelihood Strategies** in most of the regions. **Livelihood Capitals** varies from one Sub-region to another. Natural capitals are not a underlying factors in many of the Sub-Regions, however, Physical, Financial and Human Capital are limited. Youth out-migration to third countries is affecting agricultural activities. Most of the areas are connected by networks of road and the communication is available (mobile phone) in most of the settlements, however their quality is not good. Banks, cooperatives, and money transfer agencies are abundant at market centers but not at village levels. Remittance flow is increasing but most of money is invested for consumption. Unemployment rate is high in most of the sub-regions and many people are illiterate. Some of the disadvantaged group of the people and economically vulnerable community has experienced different shocks like increased food prices or increased price of necessary goods. Sufficient water resources and forest are found, however agricultural land is limited in Mountains and divided into smaller units in all part of Nepal. Energy crisis mostly for cooking and transportation is almost in all the sub-regions. There are many **social taboos** like Chaupadi, Caste system, Social discrimination, Gender disparity affecting food security. Some of the sub regions, mostly Eastern Terai, Central Terai and Western Terai have rampant **dowry system**, which has drain out the livelihood assets during marriage of daughter affecting food security of household. Likewise, many social gatherings and cultural practices of some ethnic group in Eastern Hill, Eastern Mountain, Central Hill, Central Mountain, Western Hill, and Western mountain has resulted consumption and wastage of huge amount of food resulting food insufficient for households.

Many **Policies** like Agriculture Policy 2004 has identified the food security as fundamental objective of government, however, specific policy for food security and nutrition is lacking. Similarly, related policy like Community Forestry and President Chure Conservation Project is recently implemented. Later one is aimed for stopping deforestation and stopping desertification of land by increased rainfall for agriculture. Some institutions like Karnali Development Commission, Far Western Development Commission are operating for livelihood improvement in food insecure areas but are not successfully implemented.

Key Information Relevant for Response Analysis & Decision Makers

The IPC-Chronic analysis showed that about half (54%) of the population in Nepal faces chronic food insecurity (Level 2, 3 or 4). Areas where households have limited arable land and poor physical access to food tend to be the worst hit. Food insecurity is also found to be strongly linked with poverty and lack of economic access to food. This demands measures to strengthen livelihoods increase economic opportunities and income levels. In all sub-regions, food insecurity is also associated with inadequate food utilization, which needs to be addressed through, for instance, interventions aimed at behaviour change, improved food storage and access to improved cooking fuel for instance. Food insecurity is also associated with seasonality. March-May and August-October tend to be the periods during which households in level 3 and level 4 (moderate and severe chronic food insecurity) face the greatest challenges in terms of both food consumption quantity and quality. Social factors, including traditional practices, the cast system, taboos and gender discrimination also have to be looked into when implementing food security interventions. Finally, a food and nutrition security policy should be formulated; institutionalized and operationalised as soon as possible.

Western Mountain, found to be in Level 4, has limited land for cultivation and poor road networks, ultimately leading to poor food availability. Indeed, the area has very low production of both cereals and animal products compared to others. Furthermore, the high poverty rates result in poor economic access to food. This translates into inadequate quantity and quality of food consumption and high rates of chronic malnutrition with 29% of children under 5 years moderately stunted and 27% severely stunted. For this area, interventions are immediately required and should focus on the provision of safety net programmes to improve quantity and quality of food consumption.

Likewise, 4 sub-regions Far-western Hill, Mid-Western Hill, Central Mountain and Eastern Mountain are in level 3. This also demands prompt responses from the relevant stakeholders. In the short to medium term, safety net programs should also be considered to address gaps in food quantity and quality and quantity.

All the remaining **8 sub-regions** are in level 2 and also require attention. In these areas, the IPC analysis has shown that chronic food insecurity in Nepal has resulted in poor quality of household food consumption and poor nutritional status. Some of the areas where production of food crops and livestock products is high, such as Mid-Western Terai, are also found to have relatively high chronic malnutrition rates. Interventions to address these issues are required to promote behaviour change, focusing on food and nutrition and improved Infant and Young Child Feeding practices.

Recommended responses from stakeholders to address chronic food insecurity are summarized below.

Immediate Response:

- Set-up safety net programs for the most vulnerable in Western Mountain, and, if feasible, in Far-western Hill, Mid-Western Hill, Central Mountain and Eastern Mountain.
- Provide support and training for quick impact income generation activities, such as poultry farming, vegetables farming, fish-farming and handicraft-making in the above-mentioned areas.

Mid-Term to Long Term Response:

- Implement programmes to enhance agricultural productivity through, for instance, irrigation schemes, use of fertilizers, improved seeds, and improved breeds of livestock and poultry.
- Increase farmers' access to credit and technology; promote local production of high value crops with integration of livestock/poultry and/or fish products as well as processed products through increased access to technology for food processing; provide support services for food storage and preservation; and strengthen market linkages.
- Create employment opportunities through the establishment of agriculture and non-agriculture based industries in the food insecure areas. For instance, consider labour market interventions integrated within social protection programs such as 1) public work projects to improve road and market infrastructure 2) investments in rural off-farm and non-farm employment generating activities such as agribusiness enterprises will enhance both infrastructure development and employment and income generation.
- Develop good quality road networks, markets and facilities to boost human capital, such as hospitals and schools.
- Implement programmes to improve nutrition through increased production and consumption of nutritious food (fruits, vegetables etc.), including indigenous foods.
- Consider interventions to raise awareness and promote behaviour change in relation to adequate cooking practices, consumption of nutritious foods, especially for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers and children. While the IPC-Chronic scale only looks into food security related causes of chronic malnutrition, health and nutrition stakeholders should look into other relevant measures to address chronic malnutrition.
- Invest in Disaster Risk Reduction.

IPC Protocols for Classification of Chronic Food Insecurity

IPC is a set of protocols to classify chronic and acute food insecurity. IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific tools and procedures. The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. For IPC, chronic food insecurity is defined as food insecurity that persists over time, even in the absence of exceptionally bad circumstances.

A **National Technical Working Group (NTWG)** was formed and is chaired by the Joint Secretary of Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD). Members of the NTWG include government officials from different Ministries, Departments and National Planning Commission; United Nations Agencies; national and international NGOs; and Universities. All the members were first informed about the IPC Chronic in August 2014 and trained for analysis in November 2014. The IPC Chronic food insecurity analysis was conducted in December 2014. MoAD, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) office in Nepal, coordinated the IPC-Chronic related activities.

A Data Analyst was recruited in country by the IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU) to support identification, compilation and re-analysis of the evidence in preparation for the analysis. The IPC GSU also provided remote technical support on a regular basis. The IPC-Chronic analysis was conducted at administrative unit level 2 i.e. sub-region level. Following the analysis workshop, the IPC GSU reviewed the quality of analysis and provided comments for improvements based on which, the NTWG finalized the analysis findings during a workshop which took place in February 2015. The IPC GSU also provided comments on the Communication Template, which were subsequently incorporated.

The analysis was based on a large amount of secondary data. The main sources of information included the Nepal Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Nepal Khadya Surakchya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP) Household Surveys and Small Area Estimation of Food Security and Nutrition and Agriculture Statistics from MoAD.

Limitations: Due to the unavailability of evidence for several years, the analysis relied on data points for a single year for several indicators. Moreover, some of the evidence had to be re-analysed at lower administrative level or according to different administrative boundaries or time periods, which had an impact on the level of precision of the data. Also, evidence related with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is lacking in Nepal; thereby posing a challenge to the analysis of the Utilization component of the food security dimensions. Similarly, participation from experts from the Health and Nutrition sector; Disaster Management; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sectors in the NTWG was poor, which impacted on the quality and comprehensiveness of the analysis.

Recommendations on Next Steps for Analysis, Monitoring & Updates

Based on the completed chronic food insecurity analysis in Nepal, the following steps are recommended:

- The National Technical Working Group (NTWG) should conduct more in-depth analysis of contributing factors of chronic food insecurity for the sub-regions classified in level 3 and 4.
- The NTWG should explore and discuss the possibility of conducting IPC-Chronic analysis at administrative unit level 3 (district level) based on a comprehensive review of available evidence at district level.
- The IPC-Chronic National Technical Working Group should be strengthened by including experts from WASH; Disaster Management; and Health and Nutrition sectors.
- With support from the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU), the capacity of the IPC practitioners in country should be strengthened and include certification of new IPC-Chronic analysts.
- As MoAD is taking lead in the IPC process, IPC should be institutionalized in the Government System and a specific unit/structure should be created for this purpose and supported by the GSU to ensure capacity strengthening.
- Under MoAD's leadership, IPC Acute analysis should be conducted regularly at national and regional levels and the National Technical Working Group should meet at regular intervals for endorsement of acute analysis findings.
- The NTWG should follow up with relevant Government Ministries and other stakeholders to ensure that they use the results of the IPC chronic analysis when developing strategies and policies and implementing programmes for food and nutrition security.

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Contact for Further Information

IPC Technical Working Group: Agribusiness Promotion and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal Phone: 01-4211867

IPC Global Support Unit: www.ipcinfo.org (http://www.ipcinfo.org)

IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, *December, 2014*

Part 3: Population Table

Population Figures

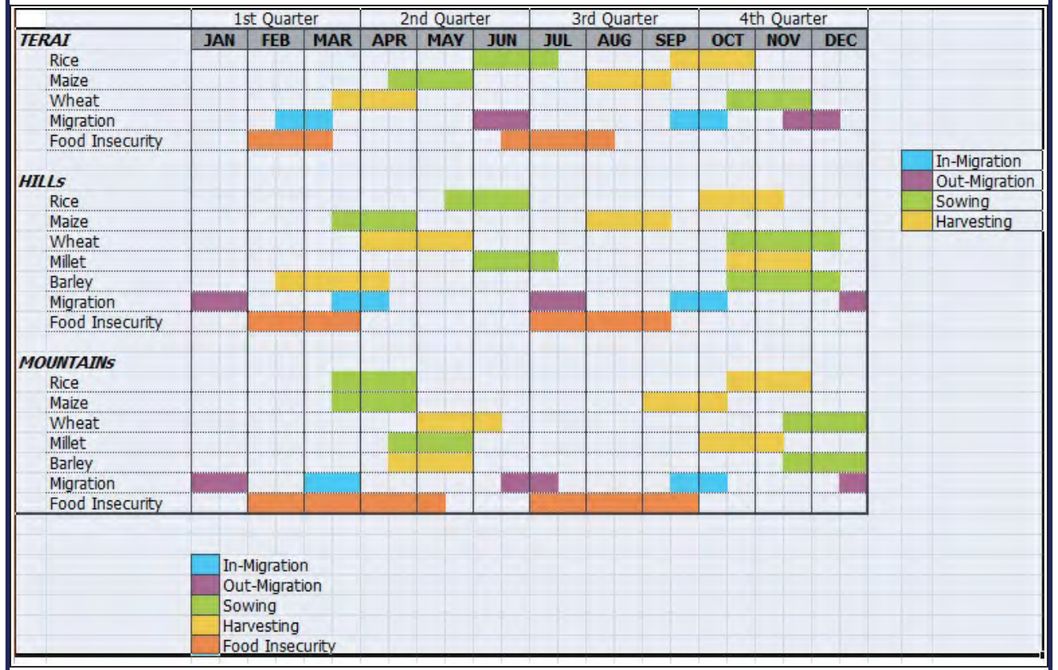
The The table below shows population figures for 13 sub-regions classified according to four chronic food insecurity levels and also includes information on under-5 mortality rates, number of years with acute food security crises in the area and confidence levels of the IPC-Chronic analysis. The population for each of the sub-regions is estimated based on the 2011 Population Census figures provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics and projected for 2014 based on population growth rates within each sub-region. The total population of Nepal for 2014 is estimated at 28,045,000. The number of people and percentage of the population under each level of chronic food insecurity are provided according to IPC-chronic levels colour codes. The under-five mortality rates are based on the Nepal Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2011 figures. As this data is available only at regional level, the same figures are used for all the sub-regions within a given region. The number of years of IPC acute phase 3 or higher is based on Acute Analyses previously conducted in Nepal (NeKSAP).

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (pp)	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 2 or higher		Under 5 mortality rate	# of yrs of phase 3 or higher in previous 10 yrs	Confidence Level of Analysis
			# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp			
	Central hill	4,893,968	2,325,000	48	1,713,000	35	612,000	13	245,000	5	2,570,000	53	60	<3	***
	Central mountain	512,163	192,000	38	179,000	35	102,000	20	38,000	8	319,000	62	60	<3	***
	Central terai	5,056,369	2,275,000	45	1,896,000	38	506,000	10	379,000	8	2,781,000	55	60	<3	***
	Eastern hill	1,620,942	810,000	50	527,000	33	203,000	13	81,000	5	811,000	50	55	<3	***
	Eastern mountain	393,080	98,000	25	138,000	35	108,000	28	49,000	13	295,000	75	55	<3	***
	Eastern terai	4,000,198	2,200,000	55	1,100,000	28	400,000	10	300,000	8	1,800,000	45	55	<3	***
	Far-western hill	885,127	288,000	33	288,000	33	199,000	23	111,000	13	598,000	68	82	<3	***
	Far-western terai	1,298,400	584,000	45	487,000	38	162,000	13	65,000	5	714,000	55	82	<3	***
	Mid-western hill	1,801,497	631,000	35	631,000	35	315,000	18	225,000	13	1,171,000	65	73	<3	***
	Mid-western terai	1,571,408	786,000	50	487,000	31	220,000	14	79,000	5	786,000	50	73	<3	***
	Western hill	2,857,013	1,286,000	45	1,029,000	36	357,000	13	186,000	7	1,572,000	55	57	<3	***
	Western mountain	936,660	281,000	30	234,000	25	234,000	25	187,000	20	655,000	70	73	3	***
	Western terai	2,218,424	1,220,000	55	666,000	30	222,000	10	111,000	5	999,000	45	57	<3	***
	Total	**28,043,000**	**12,976,000**	**46**	**9,375,000**	**33**	**3,640,000**	**13**	**2,056,000**	**7**	15,071,000	54			
	Grand Total	**28,043,000**	**12,976,000**	**46**	**9,375,000**	**33**	**3,640,000**	**13**	**2,056,000**	**7**	15,071,000	54			

Area Summaries - Sections A, B, and C

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Central hill
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	The central Hill region comprises of nine districts: Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Kavre, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makwanpur districts. Kathmandu is the capital city of this region. The region covers a total area of 11,805 sq km. The region includes a variety of climates such as sub-tropical, temperate, and tundra. The predominant caste-ethnic groups are Tamang, chhetri, Brahmin. Main income sources in the sub-region are salaried employment (24%), private business (23%), livestock production sales (14%), crop sales (9%), remittance (9%). This region has average rainfall.The region is prone to disasters such as flash flood, landslide, soil erosion, drought, lightning and avalanches.
Estimated # of People in Area	4,893,968
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005 ,2006,2007,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Here is the good availability of food as the agricultural production is high. More population is engaged in salaried income and private businesses.	The agricultural production is higher and good access to market.	Nutrition indicators are comparatively poor. Stunting is high, though the food quantity is not a major problem

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			Livelihood strategies is minor underlying factor, it affects indirectly in availability, access and utilization of food. Agriculture, work in industries, daily labor are the major livelihood strategy. Similarly, many of the people migrate temporarily or permanently to Kathmandu and other urban centers for work or settlement.	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Human capital is minor underlying factor because skilled as well as unskilled labor play a vital role in agricultural production and the area got some of the population unskilled to work on high profile jobs.	
	Physical Capital		Physical capital is minor underlying factor because it affect the indirect in food production.	
	Financial Capital			As poverty is found to be rampant in the area, financial capital is major underlying factor limiting access to food.
	Natural Capital	Natural capital is not a underlying factor since the area got sufficient natural resources like rivers, forest and water resources.		

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
	Social Capital	Social capital is not a underlying factor because access to food is not reduced due to social constraints. Many social institutions like cooperatives, farmers group are abundant in the area.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Policies, institutions, and processes are minor underlying factors.they affect infrastructures and utilization particular in relation to water. But there are no area specific program. One Village One Product is implemented for citurs in Sindhuli and Ramechap Districts of the sub-region.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		2,324,635		47.5	Food quantity is not problem year round	Food quality is not problem year round
	1,957,587	2,691,682	40	55		
Mild CFI		1,712,889		35	Some of the people in this level have to rely on coping during agriculture lean season i.e. March to May	During lean period of agriculture people have to compromise on food quality
	1,468,190	1,957,587	30	40		
Moderate CFI		611,746		12.5	Most of the people in level 3 have many coping strategies during agriculture lean season on food quantity	People have to compromise on food quality
	489,396	734,095	10	15		
Severe CFI		244,698		5	People in level 4 have to compromise most of the period of year for food quantity	These people do not have quality food in almost all the year
	97,879	391,517	2	8		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification

2	2,569,332	52.5	Food production is deficit in this sub region: in terms of cereals production, the deficit trend is increasing and the situation of milk and meat production is satisfactory .However, this area does not rely on food production as main livelihood. Most livelihood in the area is based on salaried employment, business, remittances and 9% from crop sales. Along with that, the market access is good in this sub region because of good network of road. Most of HHs need about 30 minutes to reach nearest water sources and access to improved water sources. In terms of quality indicators, main information used as starchy staple ration and iodized salt. Quality-related coping played a smaller role in the classification because the group felt that the data was not representative of the country situation. In topic of quantity of food consumption, food consumption score is higher than average as well as in the marketing point of view both availability and access are satisfactory.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	5
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	5
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

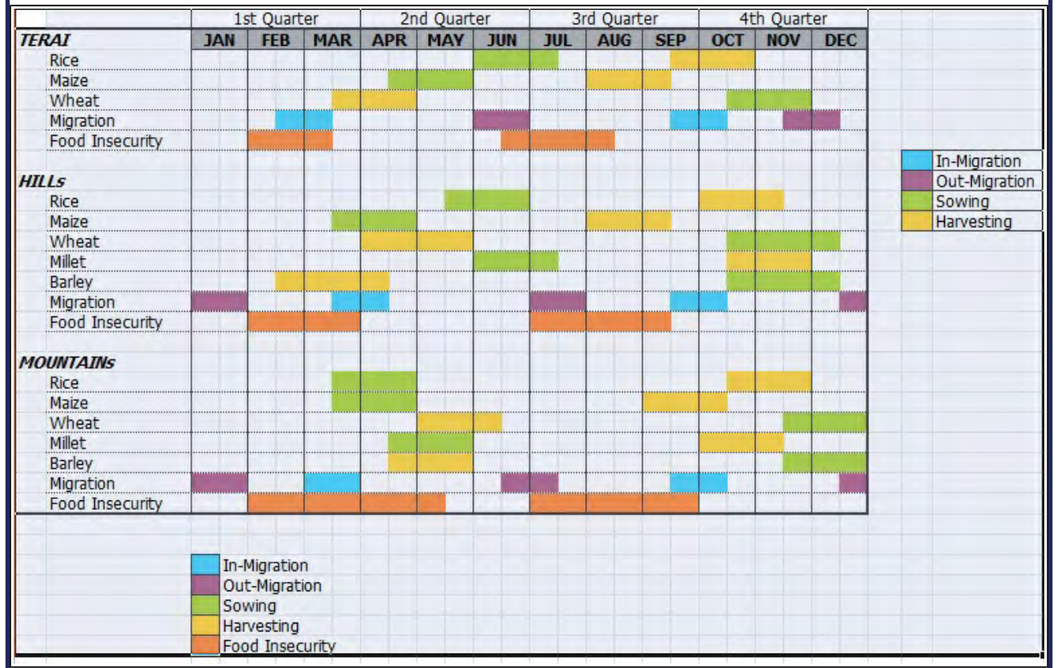
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Central mountain
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	The central mountain region comprises of three districts – Rasuwa, Sindhuplachowk and Dolakha located in the north central part of Nepal, covering a total area of 6,277 sq km. The region includes a variety of climates such as sub-tropical, temperate, and tundra. The predominant caste-ethnic groups are Tamang and Sherpa followed by Brahmin, Chhetri, and Dalits. The main occupations are agriculture and tourism. Major income source are as tourism, remittance,trade, livestock and NTFP. This are has erratic rainfall. The region is prone to disasters such as GLOF, flash flood, landslide, soil erosion, drought, lightning and avalanches. Dolakha district is highly vulnerable to climate change.
Estimated # of People in Area	512,163
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005 ,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Low production and productivity of agricultural products. Moreover, market infrastructure is also poor.	Along with the deficit in the agricultural production, access to the market is the big challenge for this area because of improper networking of roads.	Here is the low food preferences, very poor practice of exclusive breastfeeding. Also, the water access is in poor condition.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			People have to depend upon many coping strategy during the lean agriculture period	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		There is not sufficient skillful person, education level is also not high in average	
	Physical Capital		Most of the area do not possess infrastructure like road networks, good hospitals	
	Financial Capital		Banks and credit institutions are not sufficiently available	
	Natural Capital	Many mountains, hills , water flowing from rivers are prominent		
	Social Capital		Social harmony, political harmony are most of the time are good but caste system, low women empowerment level is prominent	
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			There is no separate PIPs for this area. However, the national programs like Youth Employment are available in the region	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity	192,061		37.5		No gaps in food consuption all the year	minimally adequate throughout but better in fruit and vetetable seasons
	153,648	230,473	30	45		

Mild CFI		179,257		35	No gaps or small gap in lean season	minimally adequate throughout but better in fruit and vetetable seasons
	153,648	204,865	30	40		
Moderate CFI		102,432		20	Moderate gaps in lean season	limited year the round
	76,824	128,040	15	25		
Severe CFI		38,412		7.5	large gaps in all the year	limited year the round
	25,608	51,216	5	10		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
3	140,844	27.5	Almost 28 percent of the population in the region are in level 3 or worse. Population in this area do not suffer much from gaps in quantity and high gaps in quality of food consumption. This population is unstable livelihood, farming small piece of land, conducting unskilled wage labor and depending on wild foods and sale of wild products. They are highly vulnerable to seasonality and shocks and are likely to have very limited resilience.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	5
Food Consumption Quantity	1	5
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	0

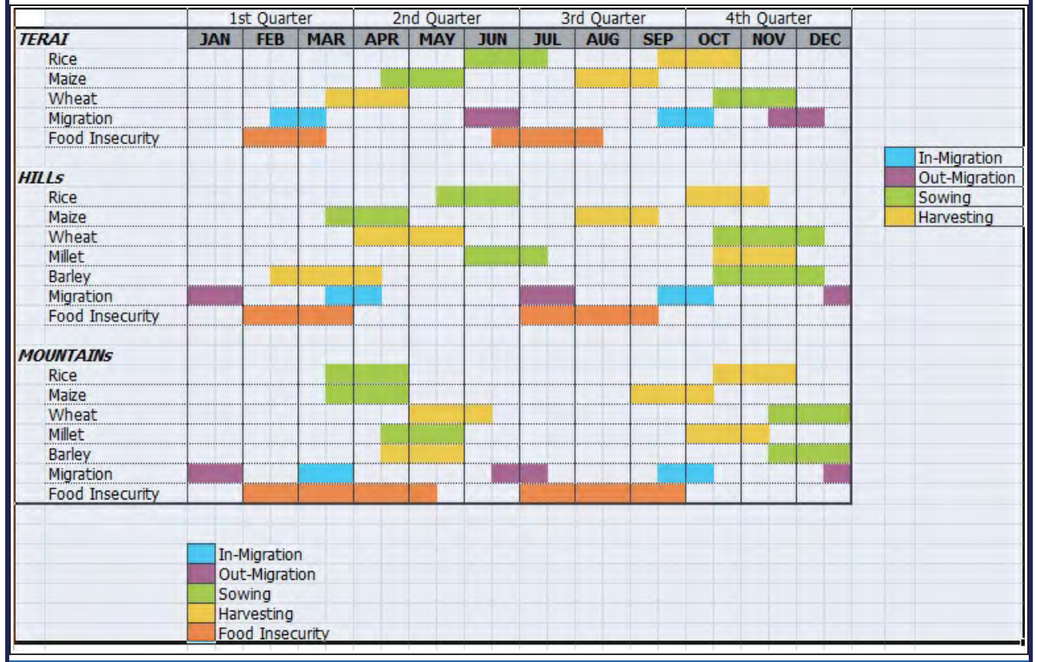
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Central terai
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	The central terai region comprises of seven districts: Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Parsa, Bara, Chitawan districts. The region covers a total area of 9,328 sq km. The region includes climates such as sub-tropical and tropical. The predominant caste-ethnic groups are Yadav, Muslim, Brahaman, Tharu, The main occupations are agriculture and industries, tourism.Major income source are agriculture,remittance and trade.This region has The region is prone to disasters such as riverin flood, inundation, flash flood, soil erosion, drought, vulnerable to climate change.
Estimated # of People in Area	5,056,369
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005 ,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Here is the good availability of food as the agricultural production is high. More population is engaged in daily wages and most of household sale their agriculture products.	The area is plane and the agricultural production is higher and good access to market.	Nutrition indicators are comparatively poor.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies		Have sufficient industries to work, work as agriculture labour, daily wages		
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	Have sufficient skillful person,they work inside the region or go for other places.		
	Physical Capital	Good road network, industries, colleges and other infrastructures		
	Financial Capital		Some of the vulnerable and minority community people have no economic access. Banks and Money transfers are established at market centers.	
	Natural Capital	Natural capital is sufficient like rivers, mountains etc, which can be used for economic benifit		
	Social Capital		Social structure is mostly good because of different cooperatives, community works together, however the caste system got some problem in some of the areas. likewise, dowry system is established in some of the ethnic groups of Terai.	
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			There is no specific policy and institutions targeted to the region, however, the central government bodies are actively working in the area. Similalry, related policy like President Chure Conservation Project is recently implemented. This is aimed for stopping deforestation and stopping desertification of land by increased rainfall for agriculture	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity	2,275,366		45		Most of the people do not have food quantity related issue all the year	Food quality is not limited all the year around
	2,275,366	-	45	-		
Mild CFI	1,896,138		37.5		Quantity is not limited year round	Food quality is limited to people mostly in agriculture lean period
	1,769,729	2,022,547	35	40		

Moderate CFI	505,637		10		There is not sufficient food to these people mostly in agriculture lean season	Food quality is mostly limited in those people
	404,509	606,764	8	12		
Severe CFI	379,227		7.5		Food quantity is mostly limited all year round	Quality is limited year the round for the people in level 4
	252,818	505,636	5	10		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
2	2,781,001	55	The area is highly productive plain area. Production of cereals is sufficient for the population of the area. Food Access and Stability is not problem. Utilization is somehow limited in the area. As the area comes under level 2, however, 10 percent of the population are in level 3 and 7.5 percent are level 4. These people in level 3 and level 4 have limited food availability, access and utilization.

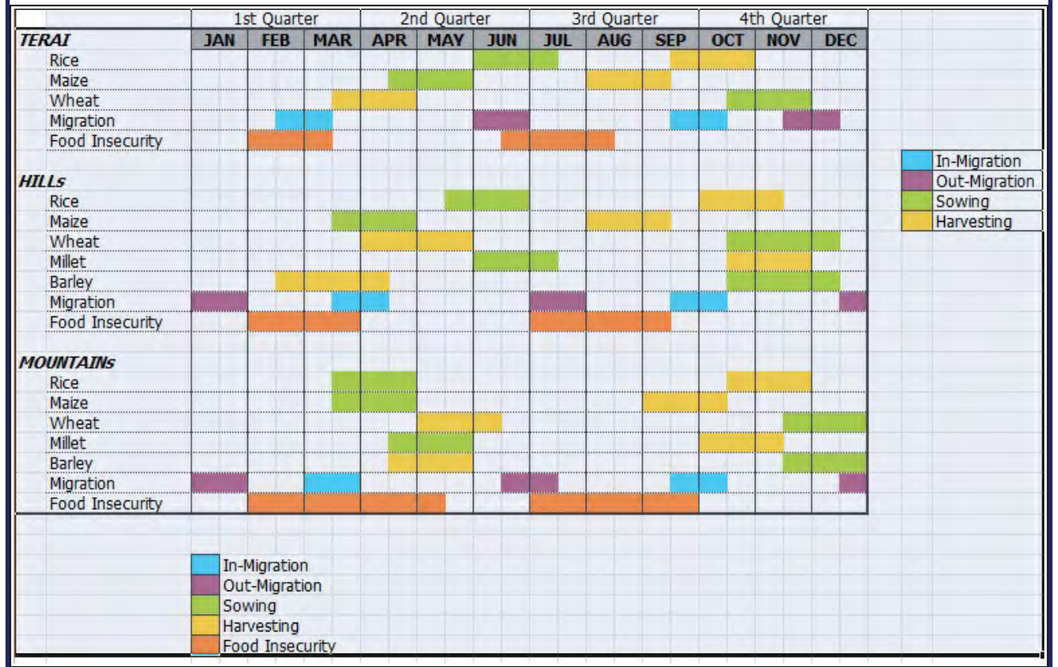
Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.			Confidence Level for Overall Analysis
Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	* Acceptable ** Medium *** High
Food Consumption Quality	0	6	★★★
Food Consumption Quantity	1	6	
Nutritional Status	0	5	
Causal Factors	n/a	4	
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	0	

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Eastern hill
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Eastern Hill consists of 8 districts namely Pachthar, Ilam, Bhojpur, Dhankuta, khotang, Terathum, Udayapur, Okhaldhunga. The altitude ranges from 120 masl to Churia hills of 4,575 masl. The total area of the region is 10,749 sq km with two districts Ilam and Panchthar districts connected to India from the East. Census, 2011 shows the negative growth of population for six of eight districts because of migration to terai and abroad. Ilam and Udayapur have positive growth. Average annual rainfall from year 1970 - 2000 is 1,327.0 mm, whereas this figure for the same period is 1,755.2 mm from Okhaldunga station. Mean temperature for the period 1970 to 2000: Max temperature 21.57 (June) and min temp 11.18 (Jan) degree centigrade. The major livelihood strategies includes agriculture, remittance, tourism and daily wage labour. High value crops and cash crops such as cardamom, ginger, Rurdaksha, tea and vegetables.Majority of the agricultural land is rain fed. Approximately 50% of the area is connected with roads. Eight district Hospitals, more than 50 PHC/ HP/ SHP are providing health services. The major rivers are Arun, Tamor and DudhKoshi.
Estimated # of People in Area	1,620,942
Reference to non-exceptional years	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Most of the districts except Khotang, Bhojpur and Okhaldhunga of the region are food surplus and markets have sufficient food stock in markets.	Most of the households are able to access food through income from traditional livelihood strategies such as selling high value crops, cardamom, tea, chiraito, livestocks and remittance. However, some districts like Khotang, Bhojpur and Udayapur have less income opportunities. Increase in food price have created some problem in accessing food.	69% of children are eating 0 or 1 of the 3 minimal dietary diversity-Vitamin A rich foods, Iron rich foods. 22.9% households are living with borderline food consumption. Water and sanitation are also problem in some parts of the area in summer seaons.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			Agriculture is the major source of livelihood but it is rainfed. People rear the low productive breed and wage lobour is seaonal.	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	Human Capital is not an underlying factor. People are educated, trained and have some level of skill		
	Physical Capital		Limited access to all weather road hindered the transportation of food from regional level market in terai to district and local markets in the eastern hill. This has increased price of food commodities seasonally.	
	Financial Capital			Lack of availability of employment at local level and increasing food prices is another issue. unavailabity of large scale industry in the area .
	Natural Capital	the area has suitable agroclimater for high value commodities production resulting large number of specific niches and pocket area. which results positive impact to promote tourism in this area.		

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
	Social Capital	Social capital is not an issue because people are involved in different cooperative,farmer group and institutiions.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Policies and institution(INGO/NGO) are present but their effective implementation is an issue.Tea promotion policy is for four districts of the sub region.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		810,471		50	Most of the people have sufficient food all the season	Food quality is not limited for these people
	729,423	891,518	45	55		
Mild CFI		526,806		32.5	Most of the people have sufficient food all the season	Some of the people have to compromise on food quality during agriculture lean season
	486,282	567,329	30	35		
Moderate CFI		202,618		12.5	Food quantity is limited in lean season	Food quality is limited during agriculture lean season
	162,094	243,141	10	15		
Severe CFI		81,047		5	Most of the people have insufficient food all the year	Food quality is very limited in all the year
	0	162,094	0	10		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
2	810,470	50	The area is classified as level 2, however, about 13 percent of the people are in level 3 and 5 percent in level 4. The food availability is not a major problem in the area. Food access is problem due to limited physical access. Food diversity and utilization is limited in the area. Nutrition and utilization is not good in the area.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	5
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

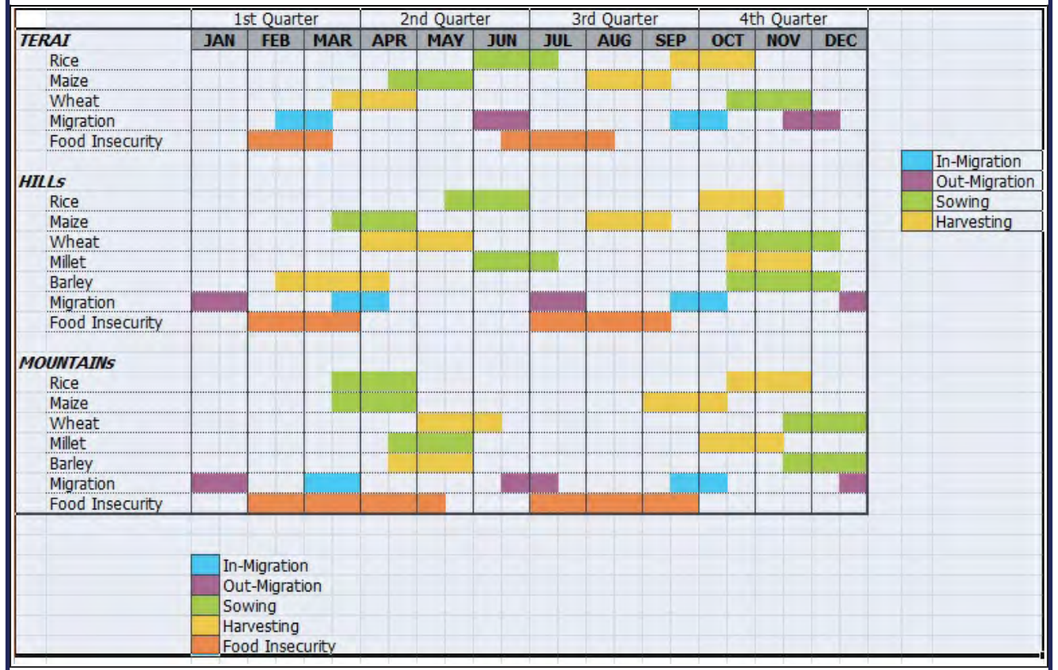
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Eastern mountain
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Eastern Mountain area consists of 3 districts – Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha and Solukhumbu. . The total area of the region is 10246 sq km with the altitude ranging from 457 masl to 8848 masl (Mount Everest). The districts are connected to China in North and India in east of Taplejung. The average annual rainfall from year 1970-2000 is 1435 mm, whereas this figure is 1649.4 mm for year 2010 in Taplejung. The maximum temperature 24.4 and minimum temperature 5.37 degree centigrade for year 1970 to 2000 where as max temp 25.6 and min-temp 4.9 degree centigrade for year 2010 for Taplejung. Agriculture, portering (daily wage labour) and tourism are the major livelihoods. Cereals production, potato, high value and cash crops such as cardamom, Rurdaksha, and tea. Generally, 2 major crops are cultivated in a year. Majority land is rain fed. The road access beyond the district headquarters is a real problem. Majority of the VDCs are out of reach from road networks. Three district hospitals, more than 20 PHC/ HP/ SHPs are providing health facilities. According to HDI – average for 2004 Sankhuwasabha 0.481, Solukhumbu 0.479 and Taplejung 0.467 (DC1).
Estimated # of People in Area	393,080
Reference to non-exceptional years	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	The districts are food sufficient in terms of cereal production. The self sufficiency ratio is more than 120. The overall market mechanisms is well functioning.	People have good income opportunity from the sale of high value crops, tourism, remittance and livestock. The employment at local level is still insufficient. Due to poor road connection, people have to pay more in food and non food commodities.	The access to sanitation facilities is still a problem. 45% population don't have access to improved sanitation facilities. Almost 97% population have access to improved drinking sources.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			Agriculture, tourism. daily wage labour are the major livelihoods of the area.	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Human capital is an underlying factor. Skill manpower are limited.	
	Physical Capital			Limited access to all weather road hindered the transportation of food from regional level market in terai to district and local markets in the eastern hill. This has increased price of food commodities seasonally.
	Financial Capital		Limited employment opportunities at local level is an issue.	
	Natural Capital		Because of undulated topography constraint for regular food transportation.	
	Social Capital	Social capital is not an issue.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Lack of vocational education, lack of safety net programmes, unavailability of good health service facilities, government investment on productive sector are the major concern for the area.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		

No Chronic Food Insecurity		98,270		25	Not limited year the round	Not limited for whole the period
	78,616	117,924	20	30		
Mild CFI		137,578		35	Quntity is not problem	have to compromise on quality during the April-May
	117,924	157,232	30	40		
Moderate CFI		108,097		27.5	Less quantity during agriculture lean season	Seriously compromise on food varieties during the agriculture lean season mostly April-May
	78,616	137,578	20	35		
Severe CFI		49,135		12.5	Have to compromise on food quantity year the round	Have to compromise food quality year the round
	19,654	78,616	5	20		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
3	157,232	40	All food availability, access, utilization and stability is problem in the area. almost 40 percent pf the population are in level 3 or worse.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	5
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

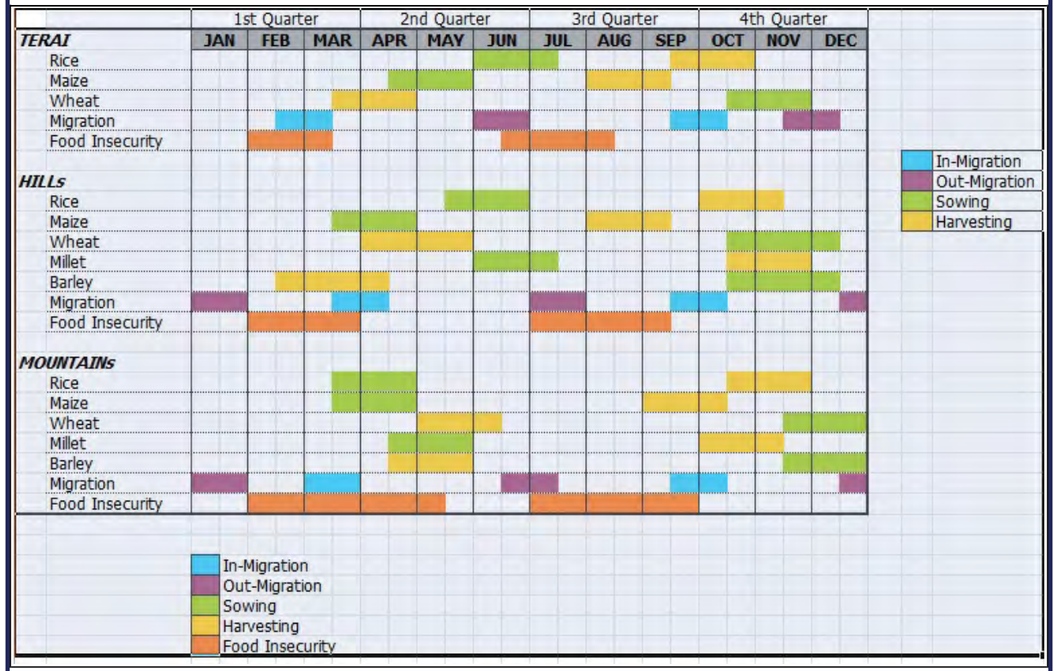
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Eastern terai
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Eastern Terai consist of 5 districts namely Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari & Siraha. Altitude of this area ranges from 60 asl to Churia hills of 2,400masl. The area of this region is7,309 sq km. In this region all districts are border to India in South and Jhapa in east too, open border Nepal Average annual rainfall is 1,881.1mm with max temperature 33.8 and min temp 8.78. Cold wave during winter (fog etc) affect winter crop . Economic activity: Industrial activity - sugar, steel, iron, noodles/ biscuit etc. Agriculture: Bread basket – producing cereals / pulses Jhapa and Morang are the two top districts in terms of cereal production + cash crops such as jute, sugar cane, tea, erica nut, Crop calendar: min of 3 season crops, irrigation schemes / rainfed Road access to almost each Village Development Committee Health facility: 2 Zonal hospitals, 3 district Hospitals, more than 70 PSC , HDI – average for 2004 Jhapa 0.494, morang 0.531,siraha 0.427, saptari 0.453, sunsari 0.5 Number of Urban centres (municipalities or towns) – 11 + Presence of Bhutanese refugee camp ; most of them have gone to third country repatritation Rivers: Koshi, flooding/ inundation, loss of crops, land and lives (2008 being recent with high % of people affected)
Estimated # of People in Area	4,000,198
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005,2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Terai region is food basket of Nepal. Highest paddy producing districts Jhapa and Morang along ith others are there, Self Sufficiency ratio is more than 100 in almost all years	Area consists major part of the national highways, almost all VDC are linked with road, market, electricity,educational institution and others social network even with Indian cities	Utilization is a problem, water is there but consists arsenic and others, Sanitation level is low in most of the households causing communicable disease like diarrohea, maleria etc.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			Agriculture;subsistance as well as Commercial, wage opportunities are there but due to large population they face difficulty time to time	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Unskilled population is the minor underlying factor in this area	
	Physical Capital	Not an underlying factor because the area is linked with road network, market center etc.		
	Financial Capital			Lack of availability of regular employment at local level and increasing food prices is another issue.
	Natural Capital		water is available but presence of arsenic has create a problem in utilization.	
	Social Capital	Not an underlying factor. people are living with harmony and peace. Many cooperatives and farmers groups are operating. Cases of dowry system is found in some of the ethnic group.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes		PIPs are good but implementation is sometimes a problem.Policies like promotion of Tea is found.		

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity	2,000,099	2,400,118	50	60	Food sufficiency is not problem in the area for these people	Almost all year the round people have sufficient quality food
Mild CFI	1,000,049	1,200,059	25	30	Food quantity is not limited in the area for these people	Some of the people have to compromise on quality food during the agriculture lean period
Moderate CFI	200,009	600,029	5	15	People have to depend on many coping strategy during the period of agriculture lean season	Many food quality related coping like not preffered food, not nutritious food is common in almost half of the year in those population
Severe CFI	200,009	400,019	5	10	People have to depend on low quantity of food year the round	Food quality is limited all the year to these population

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity	2,200,109		55		Food sufficiency is not problem in the area for these people	Almost all year the round people have sufficient quality food
Mild CFI	1,100,054		27.5		Food quantity is not limited in the area for these people	Some of the people have to compromise on quality food during the agriculture lean period
Moderate CFI	400,019		10		People have to depend on many coping strategy during the period of agriculture lean season	Many food quality related coping like not preffered food, not nutritious food is common in almost half of the year in those population
Severe CFI	300,014		7.5		People have to depend on low quantity of food year the round	Food quality is limited all the year to these population

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
2	1,800,087	45	The area comprises almost 55 percent of the population in level 1, meaning there is no food security related problem to them. However, half of the population are in level 2 or above. Among them almost 10 percent are in level 3 and 7.5 in level 4. This signifies that these population have to be addressed seriously by the relevant stakeholder working in the area. Additionally, out of 5 districts, 2 districts viz. Siraha and Saptari are worse than other districts.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	8
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	6
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

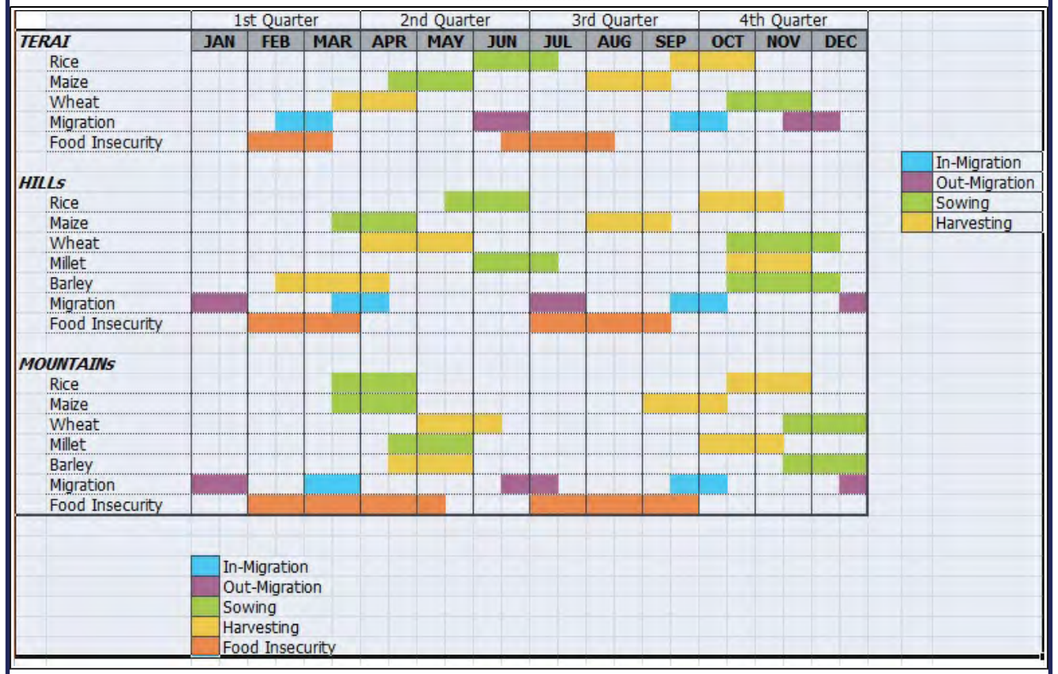
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Far-western hill
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Far-western Hills lies in the western parts of Nepal extending over the area of 6762 Sq. Km. It comprises four districts namely Accham, Baitadi, Doti and Dadeldhura . There are mainly two river systems, Karnali River in the eastern part of the region and Mahakali in the western part. The region experiences temperate type of climate. The region is mostly dominated by Brahmin/Chettri communities followed by Dalit group. Agriculture is the major livelihood of the area, employing nearly 50 percent of employed economically active population. Major crops grown in the areas are paddy, maize, wheat, millet and barley. The Far Western Region is remote and developmentally challenged. Nearly 40% of people in the Far West Hills live below the moderate and above the extreme poverty line. The region has limited access to basic services including road, electricity, sanitation, health facilities and increasing services is challenging due to the difficult topography. The region has complex socio-economic structures and there is both widespread gender and caste based discrimination. Hygiene and sanitation in the region are poor-only 50% of people have access to sanitation. The area is not self sufficient in food production, affected by poor soil quality and poor rural infrastructure (i.e. road, irrigation, etc.), compounded by limited market facilities and accessibility (24% of HH have access within one hour). However, all district headquarters are linked to the national road networks, increasing the seasonal migration rate and contributing greater share of income. Though remittance contributes greater proportion to the total income, their income is not so good since they are low paid employee in India and for very short time i.e. six months. Also there is high prevalence of gender based discrimination and prevalence of HIV/AIDs among migrants. Some areas are found to be affected by landslides triggered by heavy rains damaged houses, land and community infrastructure.
Estimated # of People in Area	885,127
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005,2006, 2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Production of cereal, milk and meat are low, average below the national average and sufficient only for less than 6 months. Majority of areas are located far from the main market centers where they can get variety of food.	Though remittance shared the greater percent of total household income, daily wage is also the main source of income. The area is also backward by poor road infrastructure, not operational during monsoon. During monsoon season, area is triggered by landslides affecting the road operation. Only 24% of HH have access to market within one hour.	Hygiene and sanitation in this sub-region are poor-only 50% of people have access to sanitation. Still 27% of HH have no access to improved water sources. Stunting condition is in increasing trend. Poor quality related coping strategies leading larger proportion of women consuming inadequately diversified diet.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			More than 50 percent of HH are illiterate compelling to involve in low paid wage labor activities in Indian cities. Remittance contibutes greater share to total HH income during lean period, followed by daily wage activities, however remittance is obtained from low paid activities workingseasonally.	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Presence of high level of illiterate population and people without skills for job, human capital is minor underlying factor	
	Physical Capital		There is not sufficient structures like roads, bridges and industries in the area	
	Financial Capital		Many of the people are economically poor, they donot have access to credit facilities	
	Natural Capital	Not a underlying factor due to availability of natural resources like rivers, hills etc.		

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
	Social Capital		Caste system is seriously established, some of the backward communities are not treated well in the area. Some of the cooperatives are working in the area, however they are in hands of those so called superior caste	
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			There are many programs focused to the area, as it is economically and socially marginalized and disadvantaged. However, many of these work are still on initial stage and impact of which are still to come. Also, government has separate commission to look after the far western region.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		287,666		32.5	These population are not limited on sufficient food consumption year the round	The Food quality is not the limiting factor for these people
	265,538	309,794	30	35		
Mild CFI		287,666		32.5	People have sufficient food year round the year.	Some of the people have to compromise on quality food during agriculture lean period, i.e. March May
	265,538	309,794	30	35		
Moderate CFI		199,153		22.5	People have to rely on many coping strategies during the agriculture lean season i.e. August to October	Agriculture lean season i.e. August to October is the period in which people have to depend on many coping strategies for quality food consumption
	177,025	221,281	20	25		

Severe CFI	110,641		12.5	Most of the people in this level have to depend on many quantity related coping like consumption of less number of meal, reduce the meal season year round the year	These people cut of their quality food, take less preferred food during all the year round.
	88,512	132,769	10 15		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
3	309,793	35	The region is found to be in level 3 in overall. Almost 40 percent of the population are in level 3 or worse. The population found to be in level 4 are almost 15 percent , signifying high level of population in level 4. This demands immediate action from the government. The area do not produce sufficient food for the population. Likewise, the food access both in terms of physical and economic access is limited in the area. Other dimension of food security like utilization is also very poor in the region due to low know how situation of the people.

Details

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Confidence Level of Analysis	Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
	Food Consumption Quality	0	6
	Food Consumption Quantity	1	6
	Nutritional Status	0	3
	Causal Factors	n/a	4
	Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

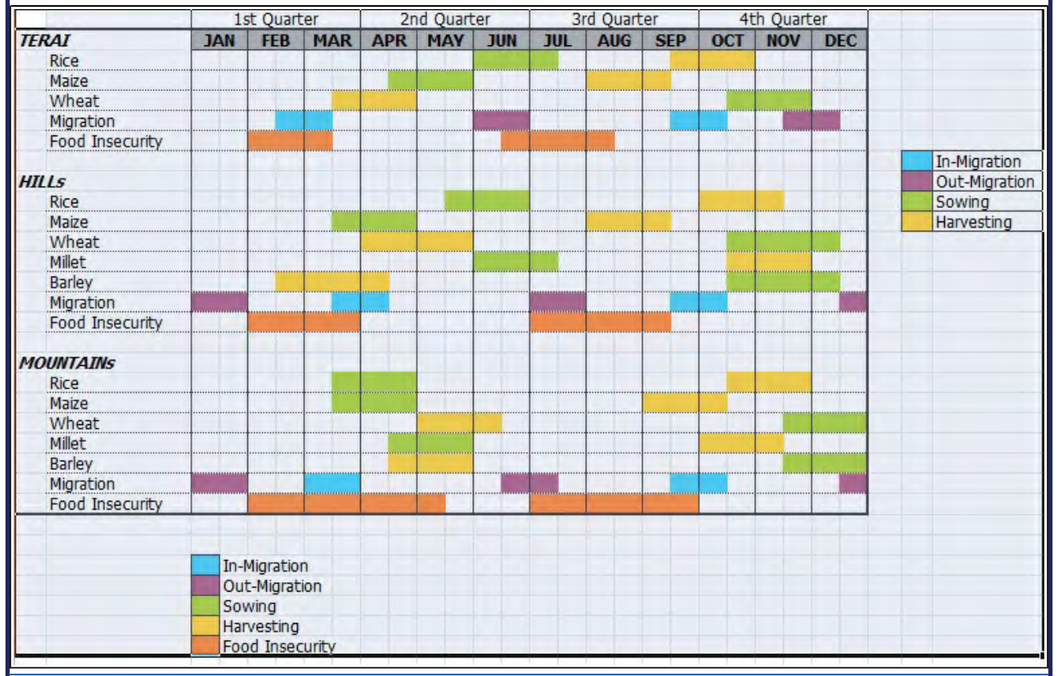
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Far-western terai
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Far-western Terai lies in the western parts of Nepal extending over the area of 4845 Sq. Km. It comprises two districts namely Kailali and Kanchanpur providing shelter for 340924 households with average HH size 5.31. There are mainly two river systems, Karnali River in the eastern part of the region and Mahakali in the western part. The region experiences tropical to sub-tropical climate. The region is influenced by the monsoon wind which is coming from the northwest which brings enough rainfall in winter. Maximum temperature reaches 46˚ Celsius in summer and the minimum drops to 50 Celsius in winter. Average annual precipitation is around 1550-1650 mm with the maximum precipitation during July-September. The region is mostly dominated by Tharu communities comprising more than 45% of total population, followed by some other groups like Chhettri, Brahmin. Agriculture is the major livelihood of the area, employing nearly 60 percent of employed economically active population. Major crops grown in the areas are paddy, wheat, vegetables and oil seeds. The area is self sufficient in food production and good access to market, water sources and credit facilities. Though greater proportion of population dependent of agriculture for livelihood, larger share of total income come from daily wage and remittance. Most of the areas especially headquarters are linked with the roads due to which many people can easily find jobs and earn money in India. The rate of seasonal migration is in increasing rate. The region has complex socio-economic structures with widespread gender and caste based discrimination.The region is prone to natural disasters mainly flood during the monsoon season. However, the incidence of its occurrence and coverage area is low i.e.. in past 10 years there is record of incidence of flood for three years, however only few areas were found to be affected, only in terms of household damage.
Estimated # of People in Area	1,298,400
Reference to non-exceptional years	2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2007, 2006, 2005

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	For this region, food production including cereal, meat and milk is sufficient.	Households have good access to market within 1 hour in average and the calorie intake even in the lean period is within the acceptable range for majority of households. However, 8 % of people lies below the extreme poverty line and nearly 30% of people lie below the moderate and above the extreme poverty line	Dietary diversity of women, children and household is a problem in this sub-region. Also, the sanitation condition and iron deficiency anemia among women is in poor condition.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			8 percent of people lie below the extreme poverty line and 29 percent of total income comes from daily wage. This group of people is mainly vulnerable to any kind of shocks.	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	93 percent of economically active population (15-59 years) are employed. However, 43 percent of people are illiterate.		
	Physical Capital	Productive assets: 71 percent of HH has access to land, 84 percent of HH has access to electricity.		
	Financial Capital	poverty line and nearly 30 percent of people below the moderate and above the extreme poverty line. (Average HH income)		
	Natural Capital	Forest coverage (community forest user group), water bodies (Karnali, Mahakali, Mohana. Poor people can access forest and water bodies. Land is fertile.		
	Social Capital	Conflict and discrimination		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			No specific PIPs for the region	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		584,280		45	There is no any impact of seasonality in the food quantity of the people living in the area	There is no issue related to food quality in the area for these people all year the round.
	519,360	649,200	40	50		
Moderate CFI		162,300		12.5	Food quantity may affect the poor people and daily wage laborer of the area , mostly in agriculture lean season, i.e. August to October	Majority of the people in this level have to depend on many quality related coping like less preferred food, low energy and protein diet almost in all the period of agriculture lean season i.e. August
	129,840	194,760	10	15		
Severe CFI		64,920		5	These people have to reply on the most serious coping strategies during all the year round	These people have to rely on low quality food round the year
	64,920	-	5	-		
Mild CFI		486,900		37.5	Seasonality doesn't impact the food consumption of overall population,	People have to rely on minor type of coping during the agriculture lean period mostly during the August to October
	454,440	519,360	35	40		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
2	714,120	55	The area overall falls in level 2, however almost 16 percent of the population in the area are in level 3 or worse. The food availability and access to food is not the problem to them, as the area is highly productive area with plain region and there is sufficient road network to reach and many economic activities like agriculture , daily wages, industries and work on bordering India.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	5
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	5
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

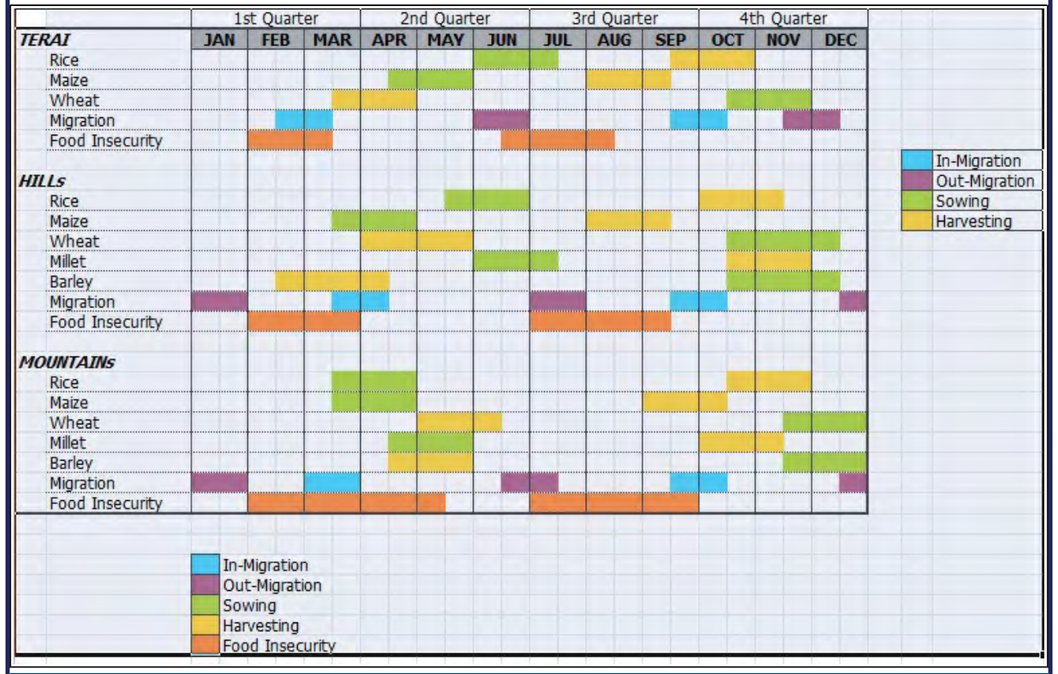
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Mid-western hill
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	The mid western hill region of Nepal consists of 7 districts which are Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Pyuthan and Surkhet. There is a wide range of caste and ethnic diversity. The climatic condition varies from tropical to temperate. Likewise, the temperate ranges from 0 degree C. in the winter to about 35 degree C. in the summer. The total area of the region is about 13,710 Sq.Km. The main occupation of people in this sub region is agriculture. People plant their major crops in winter and in summer season (refer seasonal . The main crops grown locally are rice, maize, wheat, millet, barley, buckwheat and potato. Impoverished people across the district, mostly males, opt for seasonal migration to India in the agricultural off-season (June to September and November to April). Percentage of income from different source include daily wage 21, remittances 13, crop sales 21, salaried 2 and private business is 9 percent. All districts have road access, Birendranagar of Surkhet district is regional center of mid western development region.
Estimated # of People in Area	1,801,497
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005,2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Production of the sub-region is just enough to meet the requirement of the region. The market accessibility is fairly accessible.	Agriculture labour constitute 26% of the total population engaged in different employment sectors. Majority of population are migrate seasonally outside their district for daily wages to India and neighboring districts. Extreme poverty is 11% and 29% belongs to moderate poverty line.	Household sanitation status is poor. Majority of the hhs in the region has low access of safe drinking water. 47% population are illiterate.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			Unemployment, agriculture wage labour, migrate to seasonal work to outside the district.	
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Around 50% population are illustrate.	
	Physical Capital		Moderate market access i.e.majority have to walk more than 30 minutes to reach the market.	
	Financial Capital			Around 40% population belongs to the moderate to extreme national poverty line.
	Natural Capital		Rain fed agriculture, low productivity.	
	Social Capital	Not a underlying factor		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes		Not a underlying factor		

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		630,524		35	Not limited	Not limited
	540,449	720,598	30	40		
Mild CFI		630,524		35	Food quantity is not limited	Food quality is limited in the agriculture lean season
	540,449	720,598	30	40		

Moderate CFI		315,262		17.5	People have to depend on many coping strategies during agriculture lean season	Seriously depend on coping strategies year the round
	270,224	360,299	15	20		
Severe CFI		225,187		12.5	People have to depend on many coping strategies all the year round	People have to depend on many coping strategies all the year round
	180,149	270,224	10	15		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
3	540,448	30	This sub-region belongs to the level 3 of chronic FIS classification. Key evidences for this conclusion include, there is around 40% of population belonging to below the moderate and extreme poverty line; IDDS less than 3 or equal is 48% among women; chronic malnutrition (moderate and severe stunting) among under 5 children is 40%; food consumption quantity is worse (FSC 30% borderline and 17% poor); and sanitation and access to water is poor.

Details

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	3
Nutritional Status	0	4
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	2

Confidence Level of Analysis

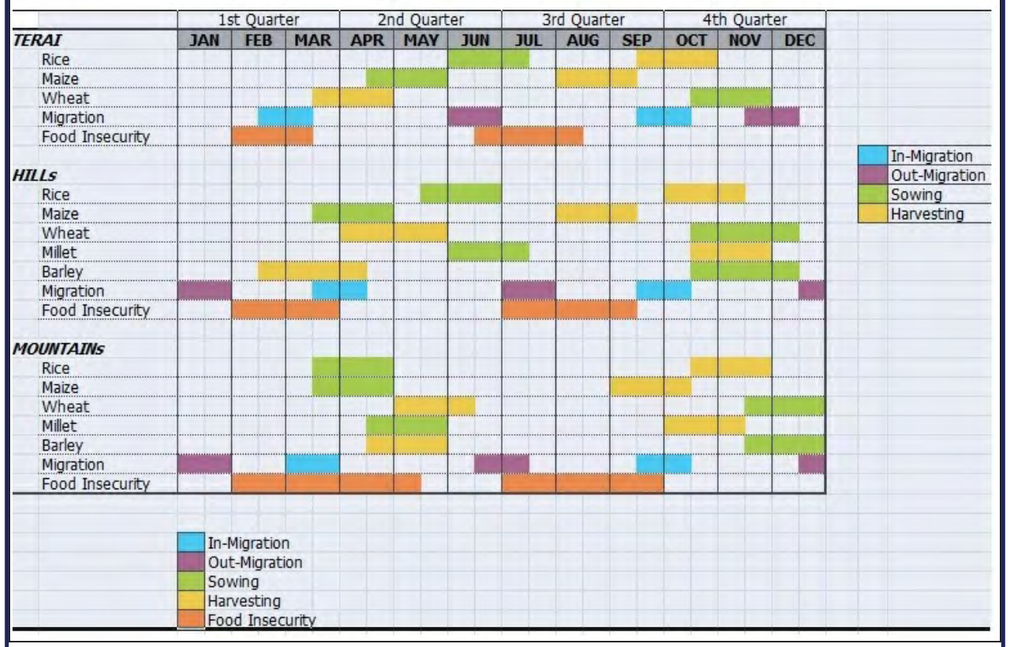
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Mid-western terai
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	The mid-western Terai region of Nepal consists of 3 districts which are Banke, Bariya and Dang. Out of which Dang is a valley and Banke and Bardiya are tarai. This region is mainly dominated by Brahmin, Chhetri. Tharu and Muslim. The total area of the region is 9,317 sq.km. Percentage of income from different source include daily wage 20, remittances 21, crop sales 35, salary 9 and private business is 11 percent.
Estimated # of People in Area	1,571,408
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	There is good production, most of the years seems surplus in terms of meeting its requirement. Market is well developed and accessible.	There is relative high poverty; access to food is poor indicated by low food consumption score and situation of poor individual dietary diversity score of women. Around fifty percent of population is illiterate.	Children access to recommended frequency of food is low in terms of quality and quantity.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies		These area belongs to high productive area. Majority of the population are engaged in agricultural activities. Secondary livelihood activities of this sub region are wage labor and out-migration in search of employment opportunities.		
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Around fifty percent of population are illiterate. There is low awareness on child feeding practices, including improved hygiene and sanitation practices.	
	Physical Capital	Urban area has well developed road networks and market; that provides good opportunities for income generation activities. However, rural area lack good network of blacktopped roads and developed market system. Only few well developed irrigation systems that provide perennial irritation facilities.		
	Financial Capital			There is lack of commercialized agriculture and trade. Financial institutions and opportunists are concentrated in the urban centers.
	Natural Capital		Productive flat land, however, lacks good irrigation system. There is erratic monsoon and causes severe flooding in some of the low lying areas.	
	Social Capital	There are cooperatives and self-help groups. But the institutionalization process, leadership and transparency is not adequate.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Social beliefs, values are some of the barriers for adopting child feeding behaviors.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		785,704		50	No major concern	No major concern
	785,704	-	50	-		
Mild CFI		487,136		31	No major concern	Some issues on quality
	471,422	502,850	30	32		
Moderate CFI		219,997		14	Issue of skipping meals and quantity.	Quality is key concern.
	157,140	282,853	10	18		
Severe CFI		78,570		5	Issue of skipping meals and quantity.	Quality is key concern.
	78,570	-	5	-		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
2	785,703	50	This sub-region is food surplus in terms of meeting its requirement. Market is well developed and accessible. The retail price of the major food items have been increased by 50 to 100% over the last 8 year, at the same time wage for labor has also increased by >100%. However, around 21% population fall under moderate and 4% under extreme poverty line. Looking at the share of income sources, around 21% is from daily wage laborers. Around one third of the hhs incur more than 70% expenditure for purchasing food; next 40% household's incur 50-70%. Use of cooking fuel is not so good. Due to this situation, access to food is poor indicated by low food consumption score and situation of poor individual dietary diversity score among women. Children access to recommended frequency of diet is low in terms of quality and quantity. Stunting rate among children is 43% (-2SD 29 & -3SD 14%). HDI is 0.472.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	1	4
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	2

Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

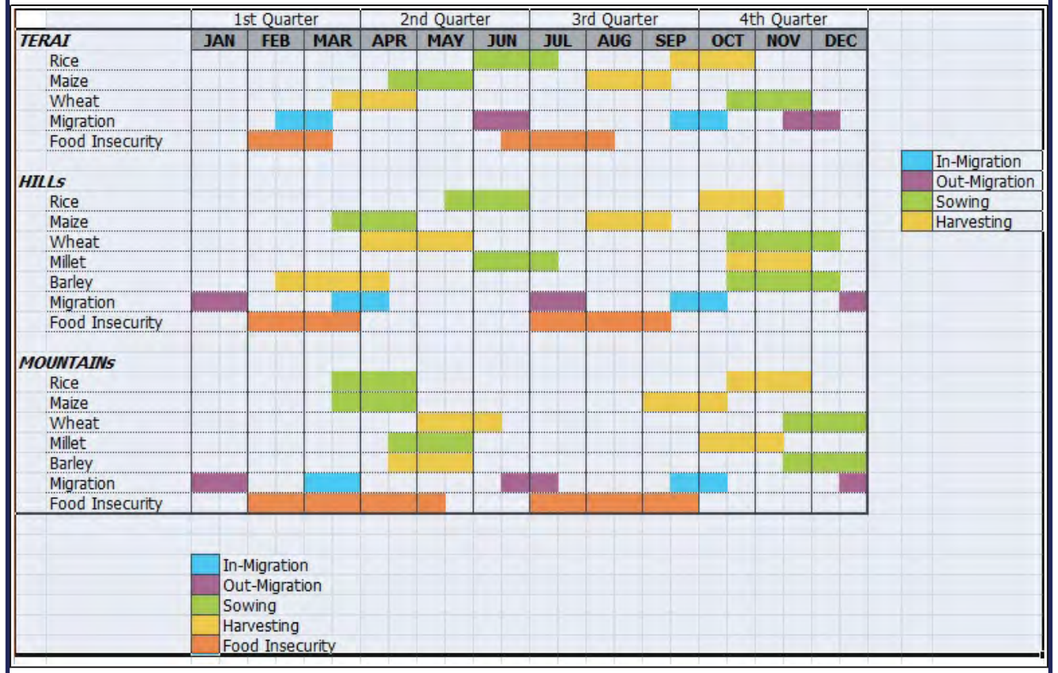
* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, *December, 2014*

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Western hill
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Western hills region have 11 districts viz Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahun, Kaski, Syangja, Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Parbat and Myagdi situated at the river basin of the Annapurna Himalayan range. The total area of this sub region is 18,364 km2. Total population is 2,831,800 with male population 1,273,200 (45%), and female population of 1,558,520 (55%). Agriculture, tourism, remittance, and micro enterprises are the main sources of livelihood in this sub region. The main agriculture crops are paddy, wheat, maize and millet. Potato is grown almost everywhere; Kaski district is famous for producing potato. Likewise orange and coffee are the main cash crops in this area.
Estimated # of People in Area	2,857,013
Reference to non-exceptional years	2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2007, 2006, 2005

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	Production of cereals, meat, and milk is in increasing trend. Cereal self sufficiency ratio is 144 (MoAD 2013). The area is connected with road network and food is available throughout the year.	Retail price of main food items is increasing. The price of coarse rice, wheat flour, broken lentil, chicken, and milk increased from NPR 18.30, 20.45, 44.74, 142.74, and 23.03 in 2004/05 to NPR 34.45, 34.66, 93.07, 246.36, and 68.06 in 2011/12 respectively. However, the remittance flow is quite high in this area (it occupies 32.05% of share of total income); likewise the salaried employment occupies 25.08% of share of income. Revenue from cash crops like coffee and orange is going increasing year-on-year.	Percentage of children 6-23 months not receiving 3 IYCF practices is high (61%), and percentage of women not receiving Vitamin A during postpartum is also high. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) HAZ -2 to -3 SD is 23.4; and HAZ <-3 is 12.60 SD. It all suggests to some extent of limiting factors on the part of the food utilization.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies		Livelihood is good in this area. Households are engaged in agricultural activities (including cash crops like coffee and orange), foreign and salaried employment, and tourism.		
	Human Capital		Able bodied young people have tendency to go on out-migration to third countries, this has gradually started affecting to the agricultural activities.	
	Physical Capital		This area is connected with good networks. Also the telephone communication is available almost everywhere. However, the transportation is negatively affected when there is heavy rainfall during the monsoon period, which sometimes disrupt the regular flow of food commodities.	

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Capitals	Financial Capital	Financial transaction is high in this area as the area receives quite high amount of remittance; and the area is well known for tourism. Financial institutions like Banks, Cooperatives, Money Transfer Agencies do exist in many places for providing financial services.		
	Natural Capital	The area has good natural resources like agricultural land, water, and forest.		
	Social Capital	There is no such social taboos which could potentially affect the food security situation in the area.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Food security is highlighted in the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), however there is no specific operational policy in place addressing food insecurity. However, Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) is producing information with regard to the food security situation in the area (in the country as well) and that in recent days different Government agencies and development partners have started using the information product for policy/programme decision. Effort is ongoing to link NeKSAP information to the food security response planning/design. One Village One Product (OVOP) program is implemented in Kaski, Baglung and Parbat District of the Sub region targeted to enhance food security through commercialization.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		1,285,656		45	Not limited	Not limited
	1,142,805	1,428,506	40	50		
Mild CFI		1,028,524		36	Not limited	Not limited
	857,103	1,199,945	30	42		
Severe CFI		185,706		6.5	People have not sufficient food during all the year	Food quality is limited all the year round
	85,710	285,701	3	10		

Moderate CFI		357,126		12.5	Households have relatively poor consumption during the lean periods (February-March and July-September), particularly in relation to the consumption of very high staple diets.	Households have acceptable level of food consumption. However, the level of diversity is lower.
	285,701	428,551	10	15		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
2	1,571,355	55	Overall the area is classified as Chronic Food Insecurity Level 2. However, some 19% households in that area is in Level 3 and Level 4. Hence, careful attention should be given to this fact, while discussing on the severity of chronic food insecurity in that area.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	0	6
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	0

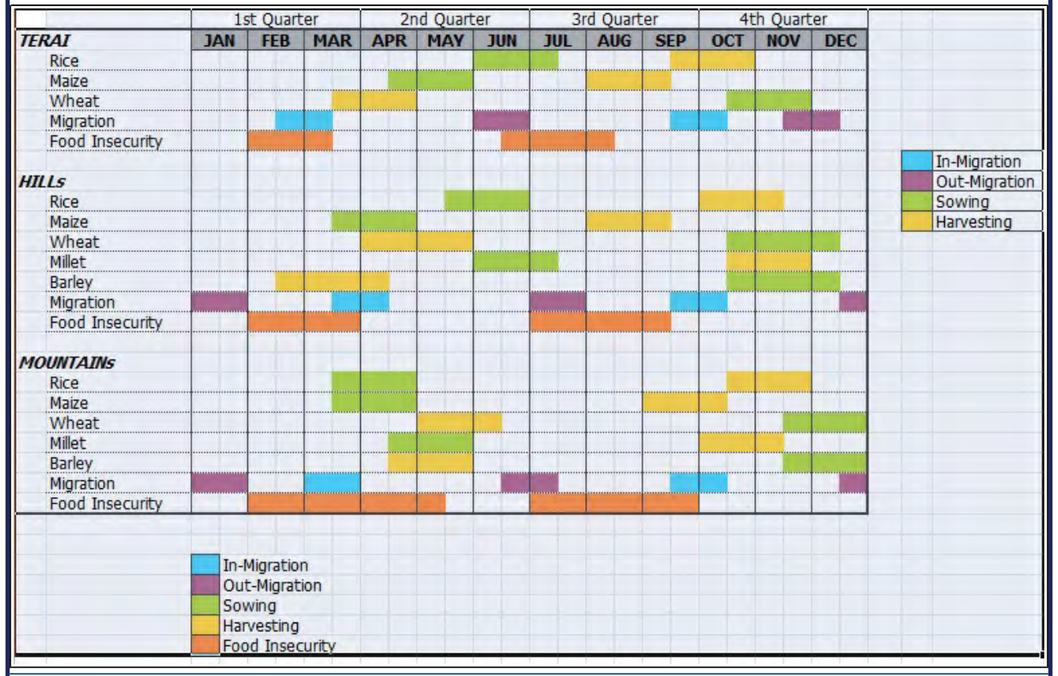
Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Western mountain
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	The total area of the region is 35102 which is about 24 % of the total area of the country. The topography of the area is mountainous. The major livelihood are daily wage, agriculture labor, cultivation of temperate fruits like apple, apricoat , and seasonal migration to India and other countries for employment.
Estimated # of People in Area	936,660
Reference to non-exceptional years	2005 ,2006,2007,2008,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	The area is unable to produce sufficient for its population. The arable land is very low and productivity of the major cereals is also low. Due to geographical difficulties, the area has very low stock of food items in remote areas.	The major limiting factor for food access is physical access. Unavailability of road networks in significantly larger part of the area and seasonality of transportation facility mostly available only in winter is coupled with the economically poor status of the people. There is no any major income source except tourism and some Non Timber Forest Products (like Yarchagumba) in some part of the area. However majority of the population are unable to access those opportunities.	The food utilization, mostly the sanitation practices and water sources are also the inadequate, which has created many loopholes in food utilization of the area. One of the reason for this is people's low know how state and another is unavailability of sufficient water for sanitation purpose.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies			The livelihood strategies are mostly wage labor, livestock rearing, seasonal migration to India and abroad for employment, Cultivation of Apple , Walnut and other temperate fruits. Though the Districts like Manag and Mustang are famous for its Great Himalayan Trial and Toursim, however, this is not common for other areas.	
	Human Capital		The literacy rate of the area is low. The availability of skill manpower is also limited	
	Physical Capital			The physical capital of the area is lery low due to geographical situation and remoteness of the area, unavailability of motor-able road and other infrastructure facility.

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Capitals	Financial Capital			The economic status of the people is not so good. There is no any major income sources like industries and employment opprtunity
	Natural Capital	The area has natural resources like forest, water resources and Mountain. However they are underutilized for betterment of the area.		
	Social Capital		Socially, some of the new cooperatives and farmers group are at the stage of mushrooming however insufficient to cover the all the area and people of the area.	
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Many programs like Karnali Development Project, Subsidized food facility from Nepal Food Corporation and Karnali Employment Project are employed in the area, however they are not able to uplift the economic status and social progress of the area.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		280,998		30	Most of the people are able to have sufficient minimum dietary requirement and food varieties all-round the year.	This population have sufficient food quantity during all round the year.
	280,998	-	30	-		
Mild CFI		234,165		25	People have easy access and are able to have sufficient nutritious food during the major crop productive period however they have to compromise their quality food during the lean agricultural period	People in this level have to compromise on quantity of food intake during the lean agricultural period like April to May of the year.
	187,332	280,998	20	30		
Moderate CFI		234,165		25	All of the people have to compromise on quantity of food consumed all the round of the year and have to apply coping strategy like having less amount of food and meal frequency is low.	The food quality does not qualify for the balanced diet of the people all the year round of the year. The coping like less preferred food and reducing the variety of food consumed is common.
	187,332	280,998	20	30		
Severe CFI		187,332		20	The majority of People have to compromise on quality food (nutritious food) almost all the period of the year.	These People are unable to meet their food quantity requirement all-round the year
	140,499	234,165	15	25		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification
4	187,332	20	The area has many limiting factors all in case of availability, access and utilization of food security dimension which leads the area into Level 4 of chronic Food insecurity. About 20 percent of the population is under Level 4. So the area requires immediate intervention for improving the food security situation of the area.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	0	3
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

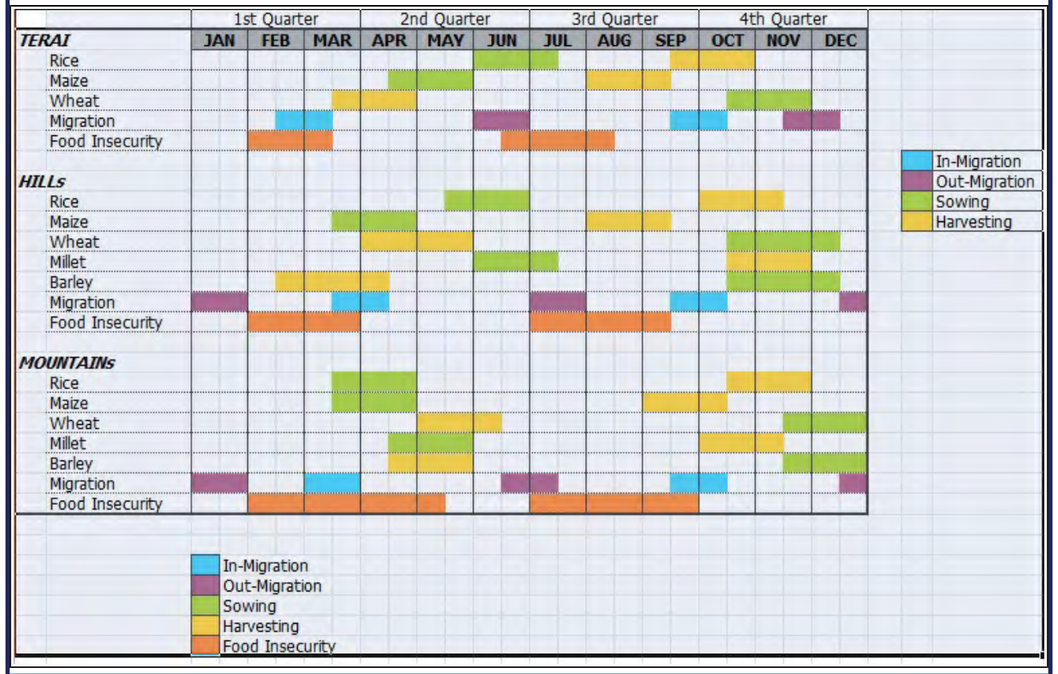
* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

★★★

IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, *December, 2014*

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar	
Title	Western terai
Brief Area and Livelihood Description	Western Terai sub region has 3 districts Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi. The total area of this sub region is 5,260 km2 with the population 2,093,100 having 49.00 % (1,021,780) male and 51.00 % (1,071,320) of female. Agriculture, micro enterprises and tourism (Lumbini) are major sources of income of this sub region. Most of the population are Madhesis, Tharus and others. It is the center for agricultural production (bread basket). Rice, Wheat and Maize, Pulses are the major crops grown here.
Estimated # of People in Area	2,218,424
Reference to non-exceptional years	2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2007, 2006, 2005

Seasonal Calendar



Step 5:Limiting Factors Matrix

	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?*
Major Limiting Factor			
Minor Limiting Factor			
Not a Limiting Factor			
Brief Justification	The area remained continuously surplus in cereal production by 202,465 mt; 219,535 mt; 201,219 mt; and 228,065 mt in the year 2010/11; 2011/12; 2012/13; and 2013/14. Paddy, wheat, and maize are the main cereal crops. Likewise production of meat and milk is also increasing year-on-year since 2005. Mustard and sugarcane are the cash crops widely cultivated in this sub-region. The area is well connected with road networks, and flow of food commodities is regular round the year.	Markets are functional in almost all main settlements, and price of food items is comparatively lower than the national average. Households's shares of income from crop sale is 34.20%, and remittance is 15.49% respectively.	Mostly households access to water from open wells and tube-wells. Despite the better situation in the availability and accessibility of food, chronic malnutrition is high in the area.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
Livelihood Strategies		Agricultural activities, wage labour, and out-migration are the key livelihood strategies. Currently there is growing trend of youth out-migrating to third countries (Gulf countries, and Malaysia).		
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital		Growing trends of youths out-migrating to third countries have started affecting agricultural activities.	
	Physical Capital	The area is connected by networks of road; and the communication is available (telephone service) in almost all settlements.		
	Financial Capital	Banks, cooperatives, and money transfer agencies are abundantly present. Remittance flow is increasing. Households' share income from remittance is 15.49%.		
	Natural Capital	Sufficient agricultural land and forest are there in the area.		

		Not an Underlying Factor	Minor Underlying Factor	Major Underlying Factor
	Social Capital	There is no major social taboos, which affect food security situation. Many cooperatives are operating. Dowry is established system in few percentage of the population.		
Policies, Institutions, and Processes			Food security is highlighted in the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), however there is no specific operational policy in place addressing food insecurity. However, Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) is producing information with regard to the food security situation in the area (in the country as well) and that in recent days different Government agencies and development partners have started using the information product for policy/programme decision. Effort is ongoing to link NeKSAP information to the food security response planning/design. Other related policies like community forestry has been successfully implemented targeted to beneficiaries, which as also helped in food security of people.	

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

Chronic Level	# of people		% of total Pop		Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity	Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality
	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound		
No Chronic Food Insecurity		1,220,133		55	Food is available year the round	Not a limiting factor
	1,109,212	1,331,054	50	60		
Mild CFI		665,527		30	Food is surplus to the population	Food quality has to be compromised during August to October
	665,527	-	30	-		
Moderate CFI		221,842		10	Food quantity has to be compromised during August to October	During agriculture lean period, food quality has to be compromised seriously
	110,921	332,763	5	15		
Severe CFI		110,921		5	There is not sufficient food year the round	There is not quality food year the round
	110,921	-	5	-		

Overall Level	# of people	% of total Pop	Summary Justification

2	998,290	45	Three fourth of population are above poverty line. majority of population are literate. household's access to water is nearly universal. In addition, road connectivity and irrigation system are very good. however, the nutrition problem still persist over this region. it is worth noting that 19 % of the population are still under level 3 and 4.

Details

Confidence Level of Analysis

Identify the number of evidence used in Step 4 to support assignment of overall confidence level.

Food Security Element	# of Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs	# of In Direct Evidence of a reliability 2 or 3 in at least 2 NEYs
Food Consumption Quality	0	6
Food Consumption Quantity	0	3
Nutritional Status	0	5
Causal Factors	n/a	4
Food Security Dimensions	n/a	1

Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

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IPC REFERENCE TABLE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY

Reference Table for Classification of Severity of Household Chronic Food Insecurity
USAGE: Classification of the severity of chronic food insecurity based on a convergence of evidence of population level outcomes. Cut-offs presented in the table are set for non-exceptional years. The table is designed to divide the population of households across the four levels of chronic food insecurity. The table was not designed to classify individual households[a].
PURPOSE: To guide decision making with medium and/or long-term strategic objectives for achieving food security linked to actions with short-term strategic objectives as necessary

Chronic Food Insecurity (CFI) Level Name and Description		Level 1 - No CFI	Level 2 - Mild CFI	Level 3 - Moderate CFI	Level 4 - Severe CFI
		HHs are able to access and consume a diet of acceptable quantity and quality for an active and health life during the whole year. HHs' livelihoods are sustainable and resilient to shocks. HHs are not likely to have chronically malnourished members.	HHs are regularly able to access a diet of adequate quantity but do not always consume a diet of adequate quality. HHs' livelihoods are borderline sustainable, though resilience to shocks is limited. HHs are not likely to have chronically malnourished members.	HHs have on-going minor deficits in food quantity and/or seasonal food quantity deficits for 4 to 6 months of the year. HHs do not consume a diet of adequate quality. HHs' livelihoods are marginally sustainable and resilience to shocks is very limited. HHs are likely to have moderately chronically malnourished members.	HHs have seasonal deficits in quantity of food for more than 4 months of the year. HHs do not consume a diet of adequate quality. HHs' livelihoods are very marginal and are not resilient. HHs are likely to have severely chronically malnourished members.
Key Implications for Response Planning[b]		Monitor, invest in disaster risk reduction and reinforce livelihoods as needed.	Monitor, invest in disaster risk reduction and protect and strengthen livelihoods as needed. Address underlying factors to increase quality of food consumption.	**Urgent Action Required to →** Address underlying factors to increase quality and quantity of food consumption and decrease chronic malnutrition. Consider safety net programs as needed.	Implement safety net programs to improve quality and quantity of food consumption. Implement complimentary programs to address underlying factors to substantially decrease food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.
Household Outcomes	Food Consumption (Quality)[c]	**Quality:** Adequate nutrient intake **Share of energy:** Carbohydrate 60-70%, Fat 20-25%, Protein ≥12.5% **Children Eating[d]:** Children eating 3 of the following 3: - Minimal dietary diversity - Vitamin A rich foods - Iron rich foods **IDDS among women[e]:** ≥6 **Use of quality-related coping[f]:** Effectively Never **Iodized salt[g]:** is present in the HH **Starchy Staple Ratio[h]:** <50% **Starchy Staples Expenditure:** <30 %of total exp.	**Quality:** Moderately inadequate nutrient intake at least during some months of the year **Share of energy:** *Carbohydrate 70-75%, Fat 15-20%, Protein10-12.5%* **Children Eating:** Children eating 2 of the following 3: - Minimal dietary diversity - Vitamin A rich foods - Iron rich foods **IDDS among women:** 4-5 **Use of quality-related coping:** Sometimes **Iodized salt:** is present in the HH **Starchy Staple Ratio:** 50-70% **Starchy Staples Expenditure:** 30-50% of total exp.	**Quality:** Inadequate nutrient intake during most of the year **Share of energy:** Carbohydrate >75%, Fat <15%, Protein<10% **Children Eating:** Children eating 0 or 1 of the following 3: - Minimal dietary diversity - Vitamin A rich foods - Iron rich foods **IDDS among women:** ≤3 **Use of quality-related coping:** Often **Iodized salt:** is not present in the HH **Starchy Staple Ratio:** >70% **Starchy Staples Expenditure:** >50% of total exp.	
	Food Consumption (Quantity)	**Quantity:** Adequate energy intake[i] **HDDS[j]:** ≥ 7 **FCS:** Acceptable **HHS:** 0 **HEA survival deficit in NEY:** NDC **MAHFP:** 11 - 12 **Use of quantity-related coping[k]:** Never **Meal frequency[l]:** Children eating minimal frequency		**Quantity:** On-going mild deficits and/or Seasonal moderate energy deficits **HDDS:** 5 - 6 **FCS:** Borderline **HHS:** 1 **HEA survival deficit in NEY:** NDC **MAHFP:** 8-10 **Use of quantity-related coping:** Sometimes **Meal frequency:** Children not eating minimal frequency (NDC[l])	**Quantity:** On-going moderate deficits and/or Seasonal severe energy deficits **HDDS:** ≤4 **FCS:** Poor **HHS:** ≥ 2 **HEA survival deficit in NEY:** Present **MAHFP:** ≤7 **Use of quantity-related coping:** Often **Meal frequency:** Children not eating minimal frequency (NDC)
Area Outcomes[a]	Nutritional Status[b]	**Chronic Malnutrition:** Not stunted (HAZ ≥ -2 SD) **Iron deficiency Anemia among women[m]:** None, proxied by haemoglobin ≥ 110 g/L for Pregnant Women, >120 g/L for Non-PW		**Chronic Malnutrition:** Moderately stunted (-3 <HAZ < -2 SD) **Iron deficiency Anemia among women:** Mild proxied by haemoglobin 100-109 g/L for PW, 110-119 g/L for NPW	**Chronic Malnutrition:** Severely stunted (HAZ < -3 SD) **Iron deficiency Anemia among women:** Moderate and severe, proxied by haemoglobin < 100 g/L for PW, <110 g/L for NPW
For contributing factors, most indicators and cut-offs to infer Chronic Level need to be determined and analyzed according to the livelihood context of the area.					
Contributing Factors	Hazards & Vulnerabilities	**Livelihood Strategies, Assets & PIPs[n]:** Sustainable **Reliance on low value livelihood strategies[o]:** None/Minimal **Reliance on high risk strategies[p]:** Not Present **Nat'l Poverty Line:** Above the moderate line **% total expenditure on food:** <40% **Total income as % of survival needs:** >150% **HH resilience[q]:** Resilient	**Livelihood Strategies, Assets & PIPs:** Borderline sustainable **Reliance on low value livelihood strategies:** Low **Reliance on high risk strategies:** Not Present **Nat'l Poverty Line:** Above the moderate line **% total expenditure on food:** 40-50% **Total income as % of survival needs:** >125-150% **HH resilience:** Limited resilience	**Livelihoods Strategies, Assets & PIPs:** Marginal **Reliance on low value livelihood strategies:** Moderate **Reliance on high risk strategies:** Present **Nat'l Poverty Line:** Below the moderate but above the extreme line **% total expenditure on food:** 50-70% **Total income as % of survival needs:** 110-125% **HH resilience:** Very limited resilience	**Livelihoods Strategies, Assets & PIPs:** Very marginal **Reliance on low value livelihood strategies:** High **Reliance on high risk strategies:** Present **Nat'l Poverty Line:** Below the extreme line **% expenditure on food:** >70% **Total income as a % of survival needs:** <110% **HH resilience:** Not resilient
	Availability, Access, Utilization	**Adequate** to meet food consumption requirements for a diet of acceptable quantity and quality	**Adequate** to meet food consumption requirements for a diet of minimally acceptable quantity but lacking in quality	**Inadequate** to meet food consumption requirements for a diet of acceptable quantity and quality	**Very Inadequate** to meet food consumption requirements for a diet of acceptable quantity and quality
	Water	**Water Source:** Improved **Water Access:** ≥ 15 liters pp/d	**Water Source:** Improved **Water Access:** ≥ 15 liters pp/d	**Water Source:** Non-improved **OR** **Water Access:** < 15 liters pp/d	**Water Source:** Non-improved **AND** **Water Access:** < 15 liters pp/d

[a] Although cut-offs are set for non-exceptional conditions, evidence for slowly changing indicators (e.g. chronic malnutrition rates) may be derived from exceptional years, in the condition that underlying factors have not changed. Rapidly and seasonally changing indicators (e.g. food consumption indicators) should reflect conditions during the lean season /worst intra-annual period in non-exceptional years.
[b] For nutrition area outcomes, household food consumption deficits must be an explanatory factor in order for that evidence to be used in support of a CFI Level classification. For example, elevated malnutrition due to lack of prenatal and primary health care - if it is determined to be unrelated to food consumption deficits - should not be used as evidence of nutritional outcomes for an CFI classification.
[c] Response analysis should consider monitoring and disaster risk reduction across all levels, including Level 1. For the most chronically food insecure HHs (Levels 3 and 4), disaster risk reduction, livelihoods protection/strengthening and monitoring activities are included as part of addressing underlying factors. Response analysis should also consider potential complementary and mutually-reinforcing interventions among households at different food insecurity levels.
[d] All indicators identified in this Reference Table are detailed and discussed in the IPC User's Manual Addendum as Annex 17 : Description of Evidence Included in the IPC Reference Table for Classification of Levels of Chronic Food Insecurity.

Notes:

The IPC considers that both diet diversity and food fortification can contribute to micronutrient adequacy.

[v] Information on infant and young children feeding practices and micronutrient intake among children 6-23 months of age is collected by the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). These assessments include information on (i) Minimal dietary diversity (child eats 4 or more food groups out of 7 groups in the previous 24 hours); (ii) Consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A (child eats any food rich in Vitamin A in the previous 24 hours); and (iii) Consumption of foods rich in iron (child eats any food rich in iron in the previous 24 hours). It has been agreed that information on dietary diversity intake at the individual level relates more strongly to dietary quality (Refer to FAO, 2010: Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity).

[vi] The IDDS indicator referenced here measures the quality of an individual woman's diet. It includes 9 food groups and is based on reported food intake from the previous day. For this specific indicator, women include those 15 to 49 years of age. It has been agreed that information on dietary diversity intake at individual level relates more strongly to dietary quality (FAO, 2010)

[vii] This indicator refers to coping strategies in which household members had to engage because there was not enough food or money to buy food at the household level. This indicator measures the frequency of these coping behaviours. Although coping strategies related to quality and quantity changes need to be contextually developed, the IPC Global Reference Table identified likely activities for which information is usually available within each of the categories based on the CSI Field Methods Manual 2008, pg. 6. For this Reference Table, the IPC suggests three potential frequencies as detailed below:

- Quality-related coping: "Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods and eat a limited variety of foods" (strategies as a response to a lack of resources)
- Quantity-related coping: "Limit portion size at mealtimes; restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat; feed working members of HH at the expense of non-working members; reduce number of meals eaten in a day; skip entire days without eating" (strategies as a response to a lack of resources)

Category	Weekly Rate (in the last week, due to a lack of resources)	Monthly Rate (in the last month, due to a lack of resources)
Effectively Never	0 to 1 day in a week	0 to 3 days in a month
Sometimes	1 to 3 times in a week	4 to 15 days in a month
Often	4 or more times in a week	15 or more days in a month

[viii] While a useful indicator of quality, iodized salt should not be weighted as heavily as other quality indicators. Other, country specific, indicators of micronutrient fortification can also be considered. In all cases, a consideration of coverage should also include a consideration of actual consumption and fortification adequacy.

[ix] The starchy staple ratio (SSR) indicates the proportion of food coming from starchy items, such as maize, rice, potatoes and cassava. This indicator is used as one piece of evidence to be converged to indicate the adequacy of the share of energy from macronutrients. Although there is a direct relationship between SSR and the share of energy from carbohydrates, it is expected that SSR will be lower than the percentage of total energy coming from carbohydrates, as non-starchy foods, such as sugar and vegetables, are also considerable sources of carbohydrates. The cut-offs for SSR identified in this Reference Table are based on unpublished applied research conducted by the World Bank. Further research is recommended to assess the appropriateness of these SRR cut-offs. This is also valid for the starchy staple expenditure ratio (SSER) that indicates the share of food expenditures on starchy staples.

[x] Adequate dietary energy intake means meeting average energy requirements on a per person basis. For the IPC-Chronic Reference Table, on-going mild deficits in Level 3 CFI occur when the average dietary energy intake is below average requirement by less than 20% (if the average energy requirement is 2,000 kilocalories per day, for example, a mild deficit is less than 400 kcals for classifying CFI in Level 3), while on-going moderate deficits occur when the average dietary energy intake is below requirements by more than 20%, i.e. more than 400 kcals in the example above (percentages cut-off to be used as preliminary values, pending validation). Adequate dietary intake is only used as a reference and not as a global indicator as this information is usually not readily available at sub-national levels. Efforts are being made to identify further specific energy related indicators that can support classification of chronic food insecurity.

[xi] The household dietary diversity score (HDDS) is meant to reflect, in a snapshot form, the economic ability of a household to access a variety of foods. Studies have shown that an increase in dietary diversity is associated with socio-economic status and household food security (household energy availability) (Refer to FAO, 2010: Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity; pg. 5, quoting Hoddinot and Yohannes, 2002; Hatloy et al., 2000). Cut-offs presented in the Reference Table were based on case studies. Further research is recommended to assess the appropriateness of these HDDS cut-offs.

[xii] Minimal Eating Frequency intake among children 6-23 months of age is collected by the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The indicator assesses if child is fed a pre-determined number of times in the previous 24 hours, as per age-specific requirements.

[xiii] NDC stands for Not Defining Characteristic and relates to indicators that cannot be used to assist the estimation of proportion of households in specific levels.

[xiv] Evidence suggests that chronic food insecurity may increase the risk of mortality. However, mortality indicators are typically presented as a rate, rather than prevalence, making it difficult to use these indicators to classify households into chronic levels. Therefore, no thresholds are provided here. However, when creating a map for chronic food insecurity, options exist for highlighting areas with high levels of mortality.

[xv] Although the more severe stages of iron deficiency are associated with anemia, iron deficiency anemia should be regarded as a subset of iron deficiency as there are mild-to-moderate forms of iron deficiency in which, although anemia is absent, tissues are still functionally impaired. For the classification of chronic food insecurity, it is suggested to proxy serum ferritin by haemoglobin due to the relative broad availability of the indicators with cut-offs that can be directly related to the severity levels of chronic food insecurity. Nevertheless, whenever serum ferritin data is available, this should be used together with haemoglobin evidence. For the anemia indicator, women include those from 15 to 49 years of age adjusted for pregnancy status. Choices of indicator cut-offs for hemoglobin come from WHO (2011). Data from the DHS surveys, which present prevalence of anemia already adjusted by pregnancy and altitude levels can be used as direct evidence.

[xvi] The categorization of low value livelihood strategies should be contextually constructed and may include subsistence firewood, grass, or charcoal sales, wild food consumption or sale, underpaid labor etc. The categories of resilience on low value and high risk strategies presented in the Reference Table are based on the importance of these sources of income within total income. The table below identifies suggested cut-offs.

Category	Reliance on low-value or high risk livelihood strategies as % of income
None	<5% of total income comes from low value or high risk activities
Low	5-20% of total income comes from low value or high risk activities
Moderate	20-40% of total income comes from low value or high risk activities
High	> 40% of total income comes from low value or high risk activities

[xvii] The categorization of high risk livelihood strategies should be contextually constructed and should include those that are also low-value. High risk refers to those strategies that are low-value and impose a risk to the safety and well-being of those who engage in them. These may include: begging, sex work and other socially unacceptable, low-value illegal activities (e.g. firewood collection or charcoal production where it is punishable, illegal agriculture or hunting in national parks, petty theft, etc.). Strategies, such as cutting investments on education and health can also be seen as high risk and low value activities.

[xviii] Due to on-going global efforts to define and measure resilience and to relate it to food security measures, and the current inexistence of accepted globally comparable indicators, the IPC-Chronic Reference Table does not include any specific indicators for resilience. Nevertheless, the IPC-Chronic recognizes various initiatives, some of which are highlighted in the manual.