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 found in high food availability, access, utilization and stability related factors. Agricultural activities, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major livelihood strategies in the most of the regions. Human capitals like skilled manpower and Physical Capital like roads and infrastructures are major underlying factors in most of the sub-regions, whereas Financial Capital 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 land for cultivation, poor networks 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.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a global, multi-partner, innovative initiative to classify food insecurity severity and underlying factors of both acute and chronic food insecurity thus improving the topical transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis for decision makers. The IPC promotes a common approach for classifying severity and 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 land for cultivation, poor networks 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.

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).

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 found in high food availability, access, utilization and stability related factors. Agricultural activities, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major livelihood strategies in the most of the regions. Human capitals like skilled manpower and Physical Capital like roads and infrastructures are major underlying factors in most of the sub-regions, whereas Financial Capital 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 land for cultivation, poor networks 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.

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Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

Chronic Food Insecurity Situation 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.

For more information, contact:
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FAO, Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Nepal
National Planning Commission (NPC), Nepal
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Dr Binod Shah (Binod.shah@fao.org)
Agribusiness Promotion and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal Phone: 01-4211867

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
Nations Dr Binod Shah (Binod.shah@fao.org)
Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methodology, and Next Steps

Key Conclusions & Issues

The Chronic Food Insecurity of Nepal is being analyzed for 13 sub-regions of Nepal in December, 2014. As Nepal has 13 sub-regions, unavailability of sufficient data for all 13 sub-regions and similarity in the socioeconomic and geographical conditions of those sub-regions make it possible to combine those sub-regions (set 1) with those sub-regions (set 2) in order to achieve the aim of "Adequate food security" and "Severe food insecurity" only in level 1 (level 1 Chronic Food Insecurity). Moreover, some of them are in level 2 (level 2 Chronic Food Insecurity). Likewise, some of the possible scenarios include level 3 (Severe Chronic Food Insecurity) was also found in case of one sub-region (western maize). The Assisi Food Insecurity Analysis in Nepal in 2013 had found similar results from the current model, but after this period, various new factors have come into play. One of the main factors is the inflow of refugees from the border areas due to political reasons. The inflow of refugees has an effect on the local population, which in turn affects the overall food security situation. The other factors include the impact of the recent floods and landslides, which have caused significant damage to crops and infrastructure.

Agricultural activities, wage labor, and migration are key determinants for a market Livelihood Strategy in most of the regions. Livelihood Capacities vary from one sub-region to another. Natural caprates are a dominating factor in many of the sub-regions. However, technical, financial, and gender capital are Limited. One migration is to rural areas in agricultural activities, and migration to urban areas is not a significant factor. Migration and remittances from urban areas are an important source of income for many households. In some regions, the inflow of refugees from the border areas due to political reasons has increased the population and put pressure on the local food security situation.

The analysis conducted with background food Security Phase Classification (IPC) protocols and given in the analysis of the food insecurity situation of Nepal for 2014 is focused on the impact of climate change on the food security situation of the country. The model is further used to identify the impact of current food security situation on the overall food security situation of the country.

Agricultural activities, wage labor, and migration are ranked as key factors for market Livelihood Strategy in most of the regions. Livelihood Capacities vary from one sub-region to another. Natural caprates are a dominating factor in many of the sub-regions. However, technical, financial, and gender capital are Limited. One migration is to rural areas in agricultural activities, and migration to urban areas is not a significant factor. Migration and remittances from urban areas are an important source of income for many households. In some regions, the inflow of refugees from the border areas due to political reasons has increased the population and put pressure on the local food security situation.

Inadequate food security is found in 9 out of the 13 sub-regions. The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food security. The areas found to be in moderate chronic food insecurity (level 3) tend to have adequate food security. The areas found to be in severe chronic food insecurity (level 4) tend to have inadequate food security. The areas found to be in very severe chronic food insecurity (level 5) tend to have inadequate food security.

IPCs are a set of protocols to classify chronic and acute food insecurity. IPCs consist of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific tools and indicators. The four components of IPCs and their implementation guidelines are conceptually based on the premise of food insecurity, 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.

IPCs’ Protocols for Classification of Chronic Food Insecurity

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A National Technical Working Group (NTWG) was formed and chaired by the Joint Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD). Members of the NTWG include government officials from different Ministries, Departments, and National Planning Commission (NPC). Members of the NPC included the Ministry of Agriculture Development and National Food Security Management. The NPC members were tasked with informing 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 Kathmandu, coordinated the IPC-related activities.

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 Household Surveys and Small Area Estimation of Food Security and Nutrition and Agriculture Statistics from MoAD.

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Recommendations on Next Steps for Analysis, Monitoring & Updates

On the basis of the following findings in analysis in Nepal, the following steps are recommended.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The IPC-Chronic National Technical Working Group should be strengthened by including experts from eVODi Disaster Management; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (wKH) Sectors in the NTWG which would impact on the quality and comprehensiveness of the analysis.

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of new IPC-Chronic analysis

- 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 GSI 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.

Contact for Further Information

IPCP Technical Working Group: Agribusiness Promotion and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal Phone: 01-4211867
IPCP Global Support Unit: url/ipcinfo.org (http://www.ipcinfo.org)

Part 3: Population Table

#### Population Figures

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 28,043,000. 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 (NakShan).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1 Name</th>
<th>Level 2 Name</th>
<th>Total # (pp)</th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Level 4</th>
<th>Level 2 or higher</th>
<th>Under 5 mortality rate</th>
<th># of yrs of phase 3 or higher in previous 10 yrs</th>
<th>Confidence Level of Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central hill</td>
<td>Central mountain</td>
<td>4,993,958</td>
<td>2,325,000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1,713,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>612,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>241,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td>512,163</td>
<td>192,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>179,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central level</td>
<td>Central level</td>
<td>5,056,269</td>
<td>2,675,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,896,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>588,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern hill</td>
<td>Eastern hill</td>
<td>1,620,942</td>
<td>810,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>527,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>203,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>81,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern mountain</td>
<td>Eastern mountain</td>
<td>363,080</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern hill</td>
<td>Eastern hill</td>
<td>4,000,188</td>
<td>2,052,000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far-western hill</td>
<td>Far-western hill</td>
<td>865,127</td>
<td>288,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>288,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>158,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far-western hill</td>
<td>Far-western hill</td>
<td>1,298,460</td>
<td>584,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>487,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-western hill</td>
<td>Mid-western hill</td>
<td>1,801,497</td>
<td>631,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>631,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>315,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-western hill</td>
<td>Mid-western hill</td>
<td>1,571,488</td>
<td>786,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>487,000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western hill</td>
<td>Western hill</td>
<td>2,187,513</td>
<td>1,289,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,029,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>357,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western mountain</td>
<td>Western mountain</td>
<td>936,680</td>
<td>281,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>234,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>234,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western hill</td>
<td>Western hill</td>
<td>2,218,424</td>
<td>1,220,000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>695,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,043,000</td>
<td>12,976,000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9,375,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3,640,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,034,000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food.

Severe food insecurity is the trigour, transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis for decision makers.

The IPC promotes a common approach for classifying severity and underlying factors of both acute and chronic food insecurity thus improving the global food and nutrition security.

Major Limiting Factor

Minor Limiting Factor

Nutrition indicators are comparatively poor. Stunting is high, though the food quantity is not a major problem.

Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood strategies are 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.

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 affects the indirect in food production.

Livelihood Capital

Financial Capital

Natural Capital

Natural capital is not a underlying factor since the area got sufficient natural resources like rivers, forest and water resources.
### Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th># of People</th>
<th>% of Total Pop</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>2,324,635</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>Food quantity is not a problem year round</td>
<td>Food quality is not a problem year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,957,587</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild CFI</td>
<td>1,148,899</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Some of the people in this level have to rely on coping during agriculture lean season i.e. March to May</td>
<td>During lean period of agriculture people have to compromise on food quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,468,190</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CFI</td>
<td>611,746</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>Most of the people in level 3 have many coping strategies during agriculture lean season on food quantity</td>
<td>People have to compromise on food quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>489,396</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe CFI</td>
<td>244,698</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>People in level 4 have to compromise most of the period of year for food quantity</td>
<td>Those people do not have quality food in almost all the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97,879</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Level</th>
<th># of People</th>
<th>% of Total Pop</th>
<th>Summary/Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level of Analysis</th>
<th>Confidence Level for Overall Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>* Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>** Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*** High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Not an Underlying Factor

Social Capital

Social capital is a 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.

### Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

- Infrastructure are minor underlying factors in most of the sub-regions, whereas financial for cultivation, poor network of transportation and limited markets availability has resulted poor productivity.
- Sub-regions have high poverty percentage and food poverty.
- Availability of limited land stunting prevalence. Areas with level 3 are found to have problem in food access and utilization.
- 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 rations 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.

---

**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 achieve food security.

Eight sub-regions are in Nepal and divided the whole area into eight sub-regions - Western Mountain, Eastern, Central, South-Chattar, North-Chattar, Sudur-Pashchim, and Far-Western.

**Disclaimer:** The boundaries, names, and designations used on this map do not imply the endorsement by the United Nations of any kind of status of these regional states. Asian Development Bank (ADB) and IPC.

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Feast 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 subsistence 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 rations 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.
### Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar

#### Title
Central mountain

#### Brief Area and livelihood Description
The central mountain region comprises of three districts – Kavre, Lumbini and Dinekha located in the north-central part of Nepal, covering a total area of 9,267 km². The region includes a variety of climates such as sub-tropical, temperate, and tundra. The predominant caste-ethnic groups are Tamangs and Sherpas followed by Brahmins, Chhetris, and Dalits. The main occupations are agriculture and tourism. Major income sources are as tourism, remittance trade, livestock and NTFP. This area has erratic rainfall. The region is prone to disasters such as GLOF, flash floods, landslides, soil erosion, drought, lightning and avalanches. Dinekha district is highly vulnerable to climate change.

#### Estimated # of People in Area
312,143

#### Reference to non-exceptional years

#### Seasonal Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEGA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>In-migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MILLS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOUNTAINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 2: Limiting Factors Matrix

- In-Migration
- Out-Migration
- Sowing
- Harvesting
- Food Insecurity

### Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not an Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Strategies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>People have to depend upon meny coping strategy during the lean agriculture period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>There is not sufficient skilled person, education level is also not high in average</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Most of the area do not possess infrastructure, the road networks, good hospitals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Banks and credit institutions are not sufficiently available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Many mountains, hills, water, cash flow from rivers are prominent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Social harmony, political harmony are most of the time are good but Caste system, low women empowerment level is prominent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>There is no separate PPA for this area. However, the national programs like youth employment are available in the region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

#### Chronic Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th># of People</th>
<th>% of Total Population</th>
<th>Food Consumption, Seasonality-Quality</th>
<th>Food Consumption, Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>252,231</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>No gaps in food consulation all the year</td>
<td>minimally adequate throughout but better in fruit and vegetable seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>153,648</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food.

Among them, 20% face covered the whole area of doo ors, most of the regions. Human capitals like skilled manpower and Physical Capitals like roads and for cultivation, poor network of transportation and limited markets availability has resulted in poor.

Recurrence of Crises
Chronic Food Insecurity Level

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

Summary of

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar

Title
Central Terai

Brief Area and livelihood Description
The central terai region comprises of seven districts: Dhankuta, Mahottari, Sardhi, Rautahat, Parsa, Bara, Chitwan district. The region covers a total area of 9,228 sq. km. The region includes climates such as subtropical and tropical. The predominant caste-ethnic groups are Yadav, Muslim, Thakel. The main occupations are agriculture and industries. Four main crops income source are agriculture, remittance and trade. This eco region has the region prone to disasters such as river flood, inundation, flash flood, soil erosion, drought, vulnerable to climate change.

Estimated # of People in Area: 3256358


Seasonal Calendar

Step 2: Limiting Factors Matrix

Food Availability
Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present at all times 6 months without the impacts of exceptional shocks?

Food Access
Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times 6 months without the impacts of exceptional shocks?

Food Utilization
Guiding Question: Are households missing 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

Step 3: Underlying Factors Matrix

Food Availability

Food Access

Food Utilization

Not a Limiting Factor

Food Availability

Food Access

Food Utilization

Major Limiting Factor

Minor Limiting Factor

Not a Limiting Factor

Brief Justification

Restrictions on access to agricultural land and the agricultural production is higher. The areas to blame are the agricultural production is higher and good access to market.

Nutritional Indicators are comparatively poor.
### Livelihood Capacities

#### 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 benefit.

#### Social Capital

Social structure is mostly good because of different cooperatives, community works together, however, the caste system still poses some problems in some of the areas. Likewise, a new system is still being 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. Similary, related policy like President Chhaupadiolan Project is recently implemented. This is aimed for stopping deforestation and stopping soil erosion of land by increased rainfall for agriculture.

### Classification and Justification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>% of total Pop</th>
<th>Food Consumption</th>
<th>Food Security</th>
<th>Confidence Level of Analysis</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lower bound</td>
<td>upper bound</td>
<td>lower bound</td>
<td>upper bound</td>
<td>Seasonality Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>2,273,366</td>
<td>2,652,686</td>
<td>2,273,366</td>
<td>2,652,686</td>
<td>Most of the people do not have food quantity related issue all the year</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild CFI</td>
<td>1,896,138</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>1,769,729</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Quantity is not limited year round</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe CFI</td>
<td>379,227</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>404,569</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Food quality is mostly limited in those people</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CFI</td>
<td>505,637</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>606,764</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>There is not sufficient food to these people mostly in agriculture lean season</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key for Callout Boxes**

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

**Key for Map Levels**

1. The area is highly productive plains 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 1; however, 10 percent of the population are in level 1 and 7.5 percent are level 2. These people in level 1 and level 2 have limited food availability, access and utilization.

**Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification**

- **Nutritional Status**: 0% - 5%
- **Caused Factors**: 0% - 4%
- **Food Security Dimensions**: 0% - 0%

**Summary Justification**: The IPC promotes a common approach for classifying severity and underlying factors of both acute and chronic food insecurity thus improving the classification.
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 levels of minimal CFI over the years.

For more information, contact:

Nepal and divided the

Major Limiting Factor

Minor Limiting Factor

Not a Limiting Factor

Brief Justification

Most of the districts except Khoting, Bhagpur and

Food Access

Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impact of exceptional shocks?

The sub-region

Food Utilization

Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impact of exceptional shocks?

Aggregate Numbers

69% of children are eating 0 or 1 of the 3 minimal dietary diversity:

Vitamin A rich foods, iron rich foods 22 95% households are living with borderline food consumption.

Water and sanitation are also a problem in some parts of the area in summer seasons.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

Livelihood Strategies

Not an Underlying Factor

Minor Underlying Factor

Major Underlying Factor

Human Capital

Human Capital is not an underlying factor. People are educated, trained and have some level of skill

Financial Capital

Lack of availability of employment at local level and increasing food prices in another factor

Natural Capital

the area has suitable agroclimatic for high value commodities production resulting large number of specific niches and pocket area, which results positive impact to promote tourism in this area.

Physical Capital

Limited access for all weather road-based transport. Section of food from regional level market to local district and local markets in the eastern hill. This has increased price of food commodities seasonally.

Livelihood Strategies

Agriculture is the major source of livelihood. But it is seasonal. People rely on low productive bread and major labour is seasonal.

In-Migration

Out-Migration

Soilining

Harvesting

In-Migration

Out-Migration

Soilining

Harvesting

In-Migration

Out-Migration

Soilining

Harvesting

In-Migration

Out-Migration

Soilining

Harvesting

In-Migration

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In-Migration

Out-Migration

Soilining

Harvesting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>% of total Pop</th>
<th>Food Consumption Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality</th>
<th>Seasonal Quality</th>
<th>Percentage of the area covered by the whole region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>810,471</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>729,423</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild CI</td>
<td>526,806</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>406,314</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CI</td>
<td>202,618</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>162,094</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe CI</td>
<td>81,047</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Level</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>810,470</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

**Confidence Level for Overall Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level</th>
<th># of Direct Evidence</th>
<th># of Indirect Evidence</th>
<th>Confidence Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low CI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe CI</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>High</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)**

- Chronic Food Insecurity Level
- Minimal CFI
- Moderate CFI
- Severe CFI

**Policies, Institutions, and Processes**

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 institutions.

Policies and institutions (NGO/NGO) are present but their effective implementation is an issue. Tea promotion policy is for four districts of the sub region.

The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food.
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 levels of undernutrition.

### Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

- **Major Limiting Factor:**
  - Water scarcity
  - Limited access to market facilities

- **Minor Limiting Factor:**
  - Limited access to sanitation facilities

- **Not a Limiting Factor:**
  - Livelihood strategies

### Chronic Level

- **Cereal Variety:**
  - Rice
  - Maize
  - Wheat
  - Millet

- **Migration:**
  - In-Migration
  - Out-Migration

### Seasonal Calendar

**1st Quarter:**
- Rice
- Maize
- Wheat
- Millet

**2nd Quarter:**
- Maize
- Wheat
- Millet

**3rd Quarter:**
- Maize
- Wheat
- Millet

**4th Quarter:**
- Maize
- Wheat
- Millet

### Limiting Factors Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Human Capital</th>
<th>Physical Capital</th>
<th>Financial Capital</th>
<th>Restructuring and Processes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Limited employment opportunities at local level is an issue.</td>
<td>Limited access to all weather road hindered the translocation of food from regional level market to local district and local markets in the western hill. This has increased price of food commodities considerably.</td>
<td>Limited employment opportunities at local level is an issue.</td>
<td>Lack of vocational education, lack of safety net programmes, unemployment of good health, poor social capital, government investment on productivity sector are the major concern for the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Food Availability

- **Guiding Question:** Food is available at all times or in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?

### Food Access

- **Guiding Question:** Are households able to access food? Are access and affordability constraints present?

### Food Utilization

- **Guiding Question:** Are households able to access food? Are access and affordability constraints present?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>% of total pop</th>
<th>Food Consumption Scored*</th>
<th>Seasonality*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:**
- IPC: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- HDI: Human Development Index
- PHC: Primary Health Care
- IPC: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability. Severe CFI is mainly found in the areas that are categorized as level 4, which has high poverty percentage and food poverty. Availability of limited land for cultivation, poor network of transportation and limited markets availability has resulted in poor food security. Specific policy for food security and discrimination, gender disparity are affecting food security. Specific policy for food security and cultivation, poor network of transportation and limited markets availability has resulted in poor food security.

### Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th># of People</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Summary Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Eastern Coastal | 3 | 157,232 | 40 | All food availability, access, utilization and stability is problem in the area. Almost 40 percent of the population are in level 3 or more severe.

### Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar

- **Eastern Coastal:**
  - Map: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) map
  - Seasonal Calendar:
    - 1st Quarter: JAN, FEB, MAR
    - 2nd Quarter: APR, MAY, JUN
    - 3rd Quarter: JUL, AUG, SEPT
    - 4th Quarter: OCT, NOV, DEC

### Step 2: Limited Factors Matrix

- **In-Migration**
- **Out-Migration**
- **Stoving**
- **Harvesting**

### Step 3: Overall Analysis

- **Food Security Element**
  - Food Consumption Quality 0
  - Food Consumption Quantity 5
  - Nutritional Status 0
  - Causal Factors 4
  - Food Security Dimensions 1

- **Confidence Level for Overall Analysis**
  - **Acceptable**: 2 stars
  - **Medium**: 3 stars
  - **High**: 4 stars

---

- **Location**: Agribusiness Promotion and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development.
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability. 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 eradication of hunger.

**Major Limiting Factor**
- Tera region is food basket of Nepal. Highest paddy producing districts (Haipa and Melang along with others) are there. Sufficiently sufficient ratio is more than 100 in almost all years.

**Minor Limiting Factor**
- Area consists major part of the national highways. Almost all VDCs are linked with road, market, educational institution, and others social network even with Indian cities.

**Not a Limiting Factor**
- 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 diarrea, malaria etc.

**Brief Justification**
- Agriculture subsistence as well as commercial, wage opportunities are there but due to large population they face difficulty time to time.

**Livelihood Strategies**
- Agriculture subsistence as well as commercial, wage opportunities are there but due to large population they face difficulty time to time.

**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**
- Policies are good but implementation is sometimes a problem. Policies like provision of TDA is found.

**Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture subsistence as well as commercial, wage opportunities</td>
<td>Unskilled population</td>
<td>Not an underlying factor</td>
<td>Lack of availability of regular employment at local level and increasing food prices</td>
<td>Water is available but presence of arsenic has create a problem in utilization</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Policies are good but implementation is sometimes a problem. Policies like provision of TDA is found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Agriculture subsistence as well as commercial, wage opportunities</td>
<td>Unskilled population</td>
<td>Not an underlying factor</td>
<td>Lack of availability of regular employment at local level and increasing food prices</td>
<td>Water is available but presence of arsenic has create a problem in utilization</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Policies are good but implementation is sometimes a problem. Policies like provision of TDA is found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 8: Identification of Problems and Solutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Identification</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture subsistence as well as commercial, wage opportunities</td>
<td>Implement policies like provision of TDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled population</td>
<td>Provide training and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of availability of regular employment at local level and increasing food prices</td>
<td>Create job opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water is available but presence of arsenic has create a problem in utilization</td>
<td>Implement measures to reduce arsenic contamination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 9: Analysis of Overall Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Level</th>
<th># of People</th>
<th>% of Total Pop</th>
<th>Summary Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,800,087</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area comprises almost 55 percent of the population in level 2, 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 5 in level 4. This signifies that these population have to be addressed seriously by the relevant stakeholders working in the area. Additionally, 5 districts, 15 villages, 11 sub-mal development, and 3 sub-mal development are worse than other districts.

**Step 10: Confidence Level of Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level of Analysis</th>
<th>Confidence Level for Overall Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security Element</strong></td>
<td><strong>Acceptable</strong> <strong>Moderate</strong> <strong>High</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quality</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food consumption Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Status</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual Factors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Dimensions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 11: Confidence Level for Overall Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level for Overall Analysis</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4: Support Assignment of Overall Confidence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Element</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quality</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food consumption Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Status</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual Factors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Dimensions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 12: Confidence Level for Overall Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level for Overall Analysis</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4: Support Assignment of Overall Confidence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Element</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quality</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food consumption Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Status</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual Factors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Dimensions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food. In Nepal, mainly found in the sub-region of the population is ife due to severe

Summary

If we consider

Different cooperatives and farmers group are active at local levels however, social

Agricultural activities, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major livelihood strategies in

Minimal CFI

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 isolated 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 backwared by poor road infrastructure, not operational during monsoon. During monsoon season, area is isolated 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. 27% of HH have no access to improved water sources. Stunting condition is in increasing trend. Poor quality related coping strategies leading large proportion of women consuming inadequately diversified diet.

Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood Strategies</th>
<th>Not an Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Presence of high level of illiterate population and people without skills for job, human capital is minor underlying factor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Capital</td>
<td>There is not sufficient structures like roads, bridges and industries in the area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Capital</td>
<td>Many of the people are economically poor, they don't have access to credit facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Capital</td>
<td>Not a underlying factor due to availability of natural resources like rivers, hills etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability in the sub-region. The non-availability of snow water and inferior quality of food are associated with the major factor. In most of the regions, there are many programs focused on the area, and 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 be seen. More, government has separate committee to look after the far western region.

Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

### Chronic Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>287,666</td>
<td>30% 35%</td>
<td>30% 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild CFI</td>
<td>265,388</td>
<td>30% 35%</td>
<td>The food quality is not the limiting factor for these people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CFI</td>
<td>177,025</td>
<td>20% 25%</td>
<td>People have to rely on many coping strategies during the agriculture season i.e. August to October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overall Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>110,641</td>
<td>88,512 132,769 10 15</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild CFI</td>
<td>309,793</td>
<td>35% 35%</td>
<td>These people cut out of their quality food, take less preferred food during all the year round.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recurrence of Crises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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 call superior caste.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 be seen. More, government has separate committee to look after the far western region.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Areas with Inadequate Evidence
| Minimal CFI | 26,282 |
| Mild CFI | 15,026 |
| Moderate CFI | 7,015 |
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food security. 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 perception of food insecurity.

### Food Availability

- **Guiding Question:** Is sufficient food actually or categorically physically present at all times within the last year? (Table 1)

### Food Access

- **Guiding Question:** Are households able to access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?

### Food Utilization

- **Guiding Question:** Are households using effective or any effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?

#### Major Limiting Factor

- **For this region, food production including cereal, mixed and milk is insufficient.**

#### Minor Limiting Factor

- **The data on diversity of women, children and households is a problem in this sub-region.**

#### Not a Limiting Factor

- **No specific PRs for the region.**

---

**Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar**

**Region:** Far-western Terai

- Far-western Terai lies in the western part of Nepal extending over the area of 4845 sq. km. It comprises two districts, namely Kalikot and Kanchanpur providing shelter for 340,824 households with average MFI area of 2.31. 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 northeast which brings enough rainfall in winter. Maximum temperature reaches 46°C Celsius in summer and the minimum drops to 30 Celsius in winter. Average annual precipitation is around 1500-1800 mm with the maximum precipitation during July-September. The region is mostly dominated by Tharu communities comprising more than 40% of total population, followed by some other groups like Chhetri, Brahmin. Agriculture is the major livelihood of the area, employing nearly 60% 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 for 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 food 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 food for three years, however only few areas were found to be affected, only in terms of household damage.

**Estimated # of People in Area:** 12,286,400


**Seasonal Calendar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief Justification**

- For this region, food production including cereal, mixed and milk is insufficient.
- Data on diversity of women, children and households is a problem in this sub-region. Also, the sanitation condition and iron deficiency anaemia among women is in poor condition.

**Step 2: Underlying Factors Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Availability</th>
<th>Food Access</th>
<th>Food Utilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guiding Question:</td>
<td>Guidance Question: Am households able to access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?</td>
<td>Am households using effective or any effective use of food which they have access to at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is sufficient food actually or categorically physically present at all times within the last year?</td>
<td>For this region, food production including cereal, mixed and milk is insufficient.</td>
<td>The data on diversity of women, children and households is a problem in this sub-region. Also, the sanitation condition and iron deficiency anaemia among women is in poor condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3: Limiting Factors Matrix**

**Major Limiting Factor**

- For this region, food production including cereal, mixed and milk is insufficient.

**Minor Limiting Factor**

- The data on diversity of women, children and households is a problem in this sub-region.

**Not a Limiting Factor**

- No specific PRs for the region.
### Step 7: Classification, Conclusions, and Justification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th>No Chronic Food Insecurity</th>
<th>Moderate CFI</th>
<th>Severe CFI</th>
<th>Mild CFI</th>
<th>Overall Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people</td>
<td>584,280 - 640,200</td>
<td>129,840 - 194,760</td>
<td>64,920</td>
<td>486,900</td>
<td>Overall Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Pop</td>
<td>45 - 50</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>5 -</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Food Consumption
- **Seasonality:**
  - No Chronic Food Insecurity: There is no impact of seasonality in the food quantity of the people living in the area.
  - Moderate CFI: Food quantity may affect the poor people and daily wage laborers of the area, mostly in agriculture lean season, i.e., August to October.
  - Severe CFI: These people have to rely on the most serious coping strategies during all the year round.
  - Mild CFI: Seasonality doesn’t impact the food consumption of overall population.

#### Summary
- **Overall Level:**
  - The area remains food insecure as 26% 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.

### Conclusions

- **Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors**
- Major factors include:
  - Food availability and access
  - Economic activities
  - Infrastructure
  - Policy and programming

### Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level for Overall Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Identify the Number of Evidence Used in Step 4 to Support Assignment of Overall Confidence Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security Element</th>
<th># of Direct Evidence of a ( \leq 3 ) or Acute ( \leq 2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Element</td>
<td># of Direct Evidence of a ( \leq 3 ) or Acute ( \leq 2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quality</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Status</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause Factors</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Dimensions</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

- IPC is a global, multi-partner, innovative initiative to inform food security policy and programming, and ultimately, to contribute to 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 food security policies and programming.
- The IPC is currently used in over 50 countries.

### Official Endorsement or Acceptance by Collaborating Agencies or the IPC Global Partners

- Official endorsement or acceptance by collaborating agencies of the IPC Global Partners is essential for the success of the initiative.
- Collaboration between agencies and countries is crucial for the effective implementation of the IPC.

### Nepal

- In Nepal, the IPC was implemented from 2012 to 2015.
- The IPC was used to inform food security policy and programming in the country.
- The IPC was successful in identifying areas of chronic food insecurity and guiding interventions.

### Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal

- Chronic food insecurity is a major challenge in Nepal.
- The IPC was used to classify areas of chronic food insecurity in Nepal.
- The IPC classification was used to guide interventions and policies to improve food security in Nepal.

### Conclusions

- The IPC is a valuable tool for informing food security policy and programming.
- The IPC is a collaborative initiative that requires official endorsement and acceptance.
- The IPC has been successful in Nepal and other countries.

### Recommendations

- Further research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the IPC.
- Collaboration between agencies and countries should continue to support the IPC.
- Official endorsement and acceptance should be sought for the IPC globally.

### Acknowledgments

- Acknowledgments to the IPC Global Partners for their support and collaboration.
- Acknowledgments to the contributing agencies for their commitment to food security policy and programming.

---

[Source: IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, December, 2014]
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food, but are at risk of food insecurity due to climate change and other factors. 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 reducing food insecurity in the world.

**Categorization of Food Insecurity Levels**

- **Level 1**: Food security is maintained.
- **Level 2**: Food insecurity is present.
- **Level 3**: Severe food insecurity is present.
- **Level 4**: Crisis levels of food insecurity are present.
- **Level 5**: Emergency levels of food insecurity are present.

**IPC Classification**

The IPC is a five-phase system that classifies food security based on criteria such as food availability, access, utilization, and stability.

**Phase 1** (IPC 1): Food is available but not accessible.

**Phase 2** (IPC 2): Food is available but not sufficient.

**Phase 3** (IPC 3): Food is available but not sufficient to meet nutritional needs.

**Phase 4** (IPC 4): Food is available but not sufficient to meet nutritional needs and is not available to those who need it.

**Phase 5** (IPC 5): Food is not available to any segment of the population.

**Conclusions**

Discrimination, gender disparity, and lack of access to education and health care are affecting food security. Specific policy for food security and nutrition is needed to address these issues.

**IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal**

**Title**: IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal

**December, 2014**

**Estimated % of People in Area**

- 1.801

**Reference to non-exceptional years**


**Seasonal Calendar**

- **MEICES**
  - Rice
  - Maize
  - Wheat
  - Millet
  - Barley
  - Nutrition: Food Insecurity

- **MINDRA**
  - Rice
  - Maize
  - Wheat
  - Millet
  - Barley
  - Nutrition: Food Insecurity

**Step 5: Limiting Factors Matrix**

- In-Migration
- Out-Migration
- Sowing
- Harvesting
- Food Insecurity

**Step 6: Underlying Factors Matrix**

- Livelihood Strategies: Not an underlying factor
- Livelihood Capital: Physical Capital
  - Human Capital
  - Physical Capital
  - Natural Capital
  - Social Capital
  - Process: Not a limiting factor

**Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification**

- Chronic: No Chronic Food Insecurity
  - Lower Bound
  - Upper Bound
  - % of Total
  - Food Consumption Season of Year
  - Food Consumption Seasonal Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Food Consumption Season of Year</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonal Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>630,524</td>
<td>630,524</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Not Limited</td>
<td>Not Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540,449</td>
<td>720,598</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- MILD CH
  - Lower Bound
  - Upper Bound
  - % of Total
  - Food Quantity
  - Food Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Food Quantity</th>
<th>Food Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>630,524</td>
<td>630,524</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Not Limited</td>
<td>Not Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540,449</td>
<td>720,598</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

The IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal provides a comprehensive overview of food security in Nepal, highlighting areas of concern and potential solutions for improvement.
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food. People have to depend on many coping strategies during agriculture lean season and the round. People have to depend on many coping strategies all the year round.

Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th># of People</th>
<th>% of Total Pop</th>
<th>Summary/Art. of Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level of Analysis</th>
<th>Moderate CFI</th>
<th>Diverse CFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People have to depend on coping strategies during agriculture lean season and the round.</td>
<td>270,224</td>
<td>225,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People have to depend on many coping strategies all the year round.</td>
<td>180,149</td>
<td>270,224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Confidence Level for Overall Analysis

- Moderate CFI
  - People have to depend on coping strategies during agriculture lean season and the round.
  - People have to depend on many coping strategies all the year round.

- Diverse CFI
  - People have to depend on coping strategies during agriculture lean season and the round.
  - People have to depend on many coping strategies all the year round.

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar

- Title: IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, December, 2014
- Brief Area and Livelihood Description: The mid-western Terai region of Nepal consists of 3 districts which are Balka, Bara and Dang. Out of which Dang is a valley and Balka and Bara are lowlands. The region is mainly dominated by Brahmins, Chhetri Tharu and Muslims. The total area of the region is 5,317 sqkm. Percentage of income from different source include daily wage 20%, remittances 21%, crops sales 35%, salary 8% and private business 11%.
- Estimated # of People in Area: 571,408

Step 2: Limiting Factors Matrix

- Food Availability: Guidance Questions: 1. Is sufficient food activity or potentially physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks? 2. Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?
- Food Access: Guidance Questions: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?
- Food Utilization: Guidance Questions: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?

Step 3: Underlying Factors Matrix

- Aggregate Numbers
  - Area Name
  - Level

- Food Security Status
  - Food Consumption Quantity
  - Nutritional Status
  - Causal Factors
  - Food Security Dimensions

- Limiting Factors
  - Natural
  - Manmade

- Brief Justification
  - There is a good production, most of the years wears 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.
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food. The areas in level 4 are limited in food availability, access, utilization and stability related factors. 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 6 years, 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% from daily wage laborers. Around one third of the families incur more than 70% expenditure for purchasing food; near 40% household’s incur 50-70% of cooking fuel is not so good. Due to this situation, access to food is poorer 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 6-3SD 14%). HDI is 0.472.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood Strategies</th>
<th>Not an Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Around fifty percent of population are illiterate. There is low awareness on child feeding practices, including improved hygiene and sanitation practices.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Capital</td>
<td>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 irrigation facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Capital</td>
<td>There is lack of sumanadi local agriculture and trade. Financial institutions and support units are concentrated in the urban centers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Capital</td>
<td>Productive flat land, however, lacks good irrigation system. There is small, inconsistent and uneven season flooding in some of the low lying areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Capital</td>
<td>There are cooperatives and self-help groups, but the institutionalisation process, leadership and transparency is not adequate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Policies, Institutions, and Processes | Social beliefs, values are some of the barriers for adopting child feeding behaviors. |

**Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>% of total pop</th>
<th>Food Security Element</th>
<th># of Direct Evidence of a key ability 2 or 3 in last 3M</th>
<th># of Direct Evidence of a key ability 2 or 3 in last 3M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>785,704</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild LMI</td>
<td>487,136</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate LMI</td>
<td>502,850</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe LMI</td>
<td>352,850</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Confidence Level for Overall Analysis**

- **1** Acceptable
- **2** Medium
- **3** High

**Data Table**

- **Moderate CHI**: 219,997
- **Severe CHI**: 157,140
- **Total CHI**: 377,137
- **Issue of skipping meals and quantity**: 10
- **Quality is key concern.**

**Summary Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>% of total pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>785,703</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 6 years, 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% from daily wage laborers.
- Around one third of the families incur more than 70% expenditure for purchasing food; near 40% household’s incur 50-70% of cooking fuel is not so good.
- Due to this situation, access to food is poorer 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 6-3SD 14%). HDI is 0.472.
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability. In certain areas, such as parts of the Western Hill region, there is a need to improve food access, particularly during times of exceptional shocks. Different cooperatives and farmers' groups are active at local levels, however, social protection measures are necessary to mitigate the impacts of exceptional shocks.

For more information, contact:

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 ensuring food security.

Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar

Title: Western Hill
Region: This region has 11 districts viz. Udaykot, Lamjung, Tanahun, Kaski, Syange, Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Malda, and Myagdi situated at the river basin of the Aranepsa Himalayan range. The total area of this sub-region is 18,364 km². The total population is 2,811,800 with a male population of 1,732,830 (48%), and female population of 1,078,970 (32%). Agriculture, tourism, remittances, 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: 2,811,800

Seasonal Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIBET</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEPAL</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHET</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTAIN</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEAT</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLET</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARRY</td>
<td>In-Migration</td>
<td>Out-Migration</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 2: Underlying Factors Matrix

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.

- Able-bodied young people have the option to go abroad or migrate to third countries, this has gradually started affecting to the agricultural workforce.

- This area is connected with good road infrastructure. Also, telecommunication availability is almost everywhere. However, the tropical storms and heavy rainfall during the monsoon period sometimes disrupt the regular flow of food commodities.

- Percentage of children b-3 months not reaching 3 RUTF practices is 61%, and percentage of women not receiving Vitamin A during the postpartum period is also high. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) HAZ -2 to -3 SD is 23.4% and HAZ < -3 is 17.6%.

Not an Undersupplying Factor

Minor Undersupplying Factor

Major Undersupplying Factor
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food.

Food security is highlighted in the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2071), however, there is no specific operational policy in place addressing food insecurity. However, Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NEKASAP) is producing information with regard to the food security situation in the area (in the country as well) and that in recent days different Governmental agencies and development partners have started using the information product for policies. Programme like Juna, NBAI, and ongoing to link NEKASAP information to 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.

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Level</th>
<th>Food Security</th>
<th>Food Consumption Quality</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonal Quantity</th>
<th>% of Total Pop</th>
<th># of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Not an Underlying Factor</td>
<td>Not limited</td>
<td>Not limited</td>
<td>1.285,656</td>
<td>1,142,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild CHF</td>
<td>Minor Underlying Factor</td>
<td>Nut limited</td>
<td>Nut limited</td>
<td>1,028,524</td>
<td>857,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe CHF</td>
<td>Major Underlying Factor</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>People have not sufficient food during the year</td>
<td>185,706</td>
<td>87,016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Confidence Level of Analysis:**

- **No Chronic Food Insecurity:**
  - Food Security: Not an Underlying Factor
  - Food Consumption Quality: Not limited
  - Food Consumption Seasonal Quantity: Not limited
  - % of Total Pop: 45
  - # of people: 1,285,656

- **Mild CHF:**
  - Food Security: Minor Underlying Factor
  - Food Consumption Quality: Nut limited
  - Food Consumption Seasonal Quantity: Nut limited
  - % of Total Pop: 36
  - # of people: 1,028,524

- **Severe CHF:**
  - Food Security: Major Underlying Factor
  - Food Consumption Quality: 6.5
  - Food Consumption Seasonal Quantity: People have not sufficient food during the year
  - % of Total Pop: 6.5
  - # of people: 185,706

**Moderate CHF:**

- % of Total Pop: 12.5
- # of people: 357,126
- Food 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.

**Overall Level:**

- % of Total Pop: 12%
- # of people: 1,214,552

**Summary Justification:**

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 the severity of chronic food insecurity in that area.

**Details:**

- **Food Security:**
  - # of people/area included in Step 4 to support assignment overallconfined,
  - % of Total Pop: 12.5
  - # of people: 357,126

- **Food Consumption Quality:**
  - # of people: 357,126
  - Food Consumption Quality: 3

- **Food Consumption Seasonal Quantity:**
  - % of Total Pop: 6.5
  - # of people: 185,706

- **Households have not sufficient food during the year:**
  - Food quality is limited all the year round
**Step 1: Area Description, Map and Seasonal Calendar**

**Title:** Western mountain

**Brief Area and Livelihood Description:**
The total area of the region is 2,784,680 which is about 24% of the total area of the country. The topography of the area is mountainous. The major livelihood is daily wage, agriculture labor, cultivation of temperate fruits like apple, apricot and seasonal migration to India and other countries for employment.

**Estimated # of People in Area:** 2,784,680


**Seasonal Calendar**

### Terrace
- **1st Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Migration, Food insecurity
- **2nd Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Migration, Food insecurity
- **3rd Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Harvesting, Food insecurity
- **4th Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Harvesting, Food insecurity

### Hills
- **1st Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Migration, Food insecurity
- **2nd Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Migration, Food insecurity
- **3rd Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Harvesting, Food insecurity
- **4th Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Harvesting, Food insecurity

### Mountains
- **1st Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Migration, Food insecurity
- **2nd Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Migration, Food insecurity
- **3rd Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Harvesting, Food insecurity
- **4th Quarter:** Rice, Maize, Wheat, Harvesting, Food insecurity

**Step 2: Limiting Factors Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Limiting Factor</th>
<th>Minor Limiting Factor</th>
<th>Not a Limiting Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability</td>
<td>Guidance Question: Is sufficient food activity or access physically present at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Access</td>
<td>Guidance Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Utilization</td>
<td>Guidance Question: Are households making effective use of food at all times in years without the impacts of exceptional shocks?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief justification:** The area is unable to produce sufficient for its population. The arable land is very low and productivity of the major vegetables 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 unsustainability of status of the land. There is no major income source except tourism and some Non Timber Forest Products (like Yams) which in some part of the area. However, majority of the population are unable to access those opportunities.

**Step 5: Underlying Factors Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not an Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Strategies</td>
<td>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. Through the Districts like Manag and Mustang are famous for its Great Himalayan Trail and Tourism, however, this is not common for other areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>The literacy rate of the area is low. The availability of skill manpower is also limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Capital</td>
<td>The physical capital of the area is very low due to geographical situation and remoteness of the area, unavailability of motor-able road and other infrastructure facility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Livelihood Capitals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Capital</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The economic status of the people is not so good. There is no any major income source like individual and employment opportunity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Capital</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The area has natural resources like forest, water resources, and Mountain. However they are underutilized for betterment of the area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Capital</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socially, some of the rural cooperatives and farmers group are at the stage of mushrooming however insufficient to cover the all the area and people of the area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies, Institutions, and Processes</th>
<th>Minor Underlying Factor</th>
<th>Major Underlying Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many programs like Kamali Development Project, Subsidized food facility from Nepal Food Corporation and Kamali Employment Project are employed in the area, however they are not enough to uplift the economic status and social progress of the area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 7: Classification Conclusions and Justification

#### Moderate CFI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFI Level</th>
<th>% of total pop. lower bound</th>
<th>% of total pop. upper bound</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CFI</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>187,332</td>
<td>280,998</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe CFI</th>
<th>% of total pop. lower bound</th>
<th>% of total pop. upper bound</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quantity</th>
<th>Food Consumption Seasonality-Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe CFI</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>138,332</td>
<td>234,165</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Level</th>
<th>% of total pop. lower bound</th>
<th>% of total pop. upper bound</th>
<th>Summary of Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Level</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>387,332</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Underlying Factors

- **Inadequate Evidence**
- **Moderate CFI**
- **Severe CFI**
- **Crisis or Emergency**

**Key for Callout Boxes**
- **Q** for CFI
- **C** for CFI
- **F** for CFI

**Confidence Level for Overall Analysis**
- **Acceptable**
- **Medium**
- **High**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Coefficient of Variation</th>
<th>Confidence Level for Overall Analysis</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Consumption Quantity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Status</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causal Factors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Dimensions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food. Moderately chronic food insecurity (level 3) and severe levels (level 4) are limited in food availability, access, utilization, and stability-related factors.

Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

**Major Limiting Factor**

- Markets are functional in almost all main settlements, and price of food items is comparatively lower than the national average.
- Households’ share of income from crop sale is 34.20%, and remittances is 15.49% respectively.
- Mostly households access to water from open wells and sub-irrigated fields, which improves the better situation in the availability and accessibility of food. Chronic main nutrition is high in the area.

**Minor Limiting Factor**

- The area remained continuously surplus in cereal production by 202,465 mt; 215,535 mt; 201,219 mt; and 228,665 mt in the year 2010/11; 2011/12; 2012/13; and 2013/14. Potentially, rice and wheat areas in the upper reaches are widely cultivated in this sub-region.
- The area is well connected with road networks, and flow of food commodities is regular round the year.

**Not a Limiting Factor**

- 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 Strategies

- The area is connected by networks of roads, and the communication is available (telephone service) in almost all settlements.
- Banks, cooperatives, and money transfer agencies are abundantly present. Remittance flow is increasing. Households’ share income from remittance is 15.49%.
- Buffer crops agricultural land and forest area there in the area.
There are areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) and food insecure and falls country into 13 sub-regions. Nepal and divided the nation into 13 sub-regions: Karnali, Madhyamanchal, Gandaki, Bagmati, Karnali, Chitwan, Dhawalagiri, Terai, Far Western, Eastern, Middle, and Low Central. Agriculture activities, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major livelihood strategies in these areas. Income from these activities is an integral part of the household's income. The availability of food varies throughout the year. In general, there is a surplus of food in the region, but the prices of food are high. Food security is highlighted in the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), however, there is no specific operational policy in place addressing food insecurity. A national Food Security Monitoring System (NFSS) has been established to provide information with regard to the food security situation in the country. The information is used by the information product for policy and programme decisions. The NFSS is also playing a role in linking information to the food security response planning/design. Other related policies like community forestry have been successfully implemented targeted to beneficiaries, which also helped in food security of people.

The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability year-round. Food is available year-round to the population, and food quality has to be compromised during August to October. There is not sufficient food year-round. There is not quality food year-round. The areas found to be in mild chronic food insecurity (level 2) tend to have adequate food availability year-round. Food is available year-round to the population, and food quality has to be compromised during August to October. There is not sufficient food year-round. There is not quality food year-round.

### Summary of Underlying and Limiting Factors

**Agricultural activities**, wage labor, and out-migration for work are major livelihood strategies in these areas. Income from these activities is an integral part of the household's income. The availability of food varies throughout the year. In general, there is a surplus of food in the region, but the prices of food are high. Food security is highlighted in the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), however, there is no specific operational policy in place addressing food insecurity. A national Food Security Monitoring System (NFSS) has been established to provide information with regard to the food security situation in the country. The information is used by the information product for policy and programme decisions. The NFSS is also playing a role in linking information to the food security response planning/design. Other related policies like community forestry have been successfully implemented targeted to beneficiaries, which also helped in food security of people.

### Summary of Overall Analysis

### Confidence Level of Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence Level</th>
<th>Overall Level</th>
<th># of people</th>
<th>% of total Pop</th>
<th>% of total Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>No Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>1,200,133</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,109,112</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>665,527</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110,921</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CFI</td>
<td>Moderate CFI</td>
<td>221,842</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>332,63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110,921</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe CFI</td>
<td>Severe CFI</td>
<td>110,921</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,640</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of Confidence Level

- **Very high (3)**: The number of evidence used in Step 4 is sufficient to support assignment at the confidence level. The confidence level for overall analysis is A (Acceptable).
- **High (2)**: The number of evidence used in Step 4 is acceptable to support assignment at the confidence level. The confidence level for overall analysis is B (Medium).
- **Moderate (1)**: The number of evidence used in Step 4 is insufficient to support assignment at the confidence level. The confidence level for overall analysis is C (Low).

### Confident factors:

- Food Consumption Quality: Not a limiting factor.
- Food security have to be compromised during August to October.
- There is not sufficient food year-round.
- There is not quality food year-round.

### Underlying factors:

- Food security have to be compromised during August to October. Average food quality has to be compromised during August to October.
- Food is available year-round to the population.
- There is not sufficient food year-round.
Chronic Food Insecurity Situation in Nepal, December, 2014

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.

Key Highlights

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 Classification

Conclusions

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 problems 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 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.

References

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.

Key for Map

Chronic Food Insecurity Level

- Recurrence of Crises

Areas classified as Crisis or worse during at least 3 years in previous 10 years
- Severe CFI
- Moderate CFI
- Mild CFI
- Minimal CFI
- Areas with Inadequate Evidence

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

Aggregate Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% (000s)</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>% (000s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Although efforts are not for non-commercial usefulness, efforts to freely changes versions (even without citation and without attribution) may be limited from 8 years, in the position this modeling assumptions are changed. Reproduction of text or graphics in whole or in part is not allowed.
2. The information shown in this Reference Table is in accordance with the IPC Terminology andIPC Classification Methods.
3. The information shown in this Reference Table is not a basis for decisions concerning aid or other type of assistance.
4. The information shown in this Reference Table is provided for the purpose of assistance to those affected by emergencies or disaster situations. It is not intended to be a basis for decisions concerning aid or any other type of assistance.
5. The information shown in this Reference Table is provided for the purpose of assistance to those affected by emergencies or disaster situations. It is not intended to be a basis for decisions concerning aid or any other type of assistance.
The IPC considers that both diet diversity and food fortification can contribute to micronutrient adequacy.

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 (a) Minimal dietary diversity (child eats 4 or more food groups out of 7 groups in the previous 24 hours), (b) Consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A (child eats any food rich in Vitamin A in the previous 24 hours), and (c) 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 (Keller to FAQ, 2010). Guidelines for measuring household- and individual-level diversity.

The IDD 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 the individual level relates more strongly to dietary quality (Keller to FAQ, 2010).

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 behaviors. Although coping strategies related to quality and quantity changes need to be continuously developed, the IPC Global Reference Table identified likely activities for which information is usually available within each of the categories based on the C4I Field Methods Manual 2008, pp. 16. For this Reference Table, the IPC suggests three potential frequencies as detailed below:

- Quality-related coping: “Relies 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 the household 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)

A while a qualitative 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 can also include a consideration of actual consumption and fortification adequacy.

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 considered in indicating the adequacy of the share of all 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 if the share of total energy coming from carbohydrates, 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 SSR cut-offs. This is also valid for the starchy staple expenditure ratio (SSEER) that indicates the share of food expenditures on starchy staples.

Adaptable 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 requirements by less than 20% of the average energy requirement is 2,000 kcalories per day, for example, a mild deficit is less than 400 kcal 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%, are more than 400 kcal 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. 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.

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 FAQ, 2010). Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity (pg. 5, quoting Hoddinott and Yohannes, 2002; Hatlay et al., 2006). 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.

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 at a pre-determined number of times in the previous 24 hours, per age-specific requirements.

NBD stands for Not Defining Characteristic and relates to indicators that cannot be used to estimate the proportion of households in specific levels.

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.

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 stages 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 hemoglobin due to the relative broad availability of this 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 hemoglobin 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 age and pregnancy status can be used in direct evidence.

The categorization of low value livelihood strategies should be conceptualized and may include subsistence firewood, grass, or charcoal sales, wild food consumption or sale, undersold 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Reliance on low-value or high-risk livelihood strategies as % of income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>&lt;5% of total income comes from low value or high-risk activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>5-20% of total income comes from low value or high-risk activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20-40% of total income comes from low value or high-risk activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>&gt;40% of total income comes from low value or high-risk activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The categorization of high risk livelihood strategies should be conceptually 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 in education and health can also be seen as high risk and low-value activities.

Due to ongoing efforts to define and measure resilience and to relate it to food security measures, and the current lack of access to 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.