

INFORMATION PRODUCTS

Nepal Food Security Bulletin



Published on a trimester basis it contains updated information on the food security situation and outlook.

Market Watch



Published on a monthly basis it provides updated information on the market price of key food commodities.

Crop Situation Update



Published twice a year, after the harvesting of summer and winter crops, it provides updated information on production and associated challenges and opportunities of the summer and winter cereal crops.

NeKSAP information products are widely used for programme and policy planning, early warning, advocacy, and targeting.



CONTACT INFORMATION

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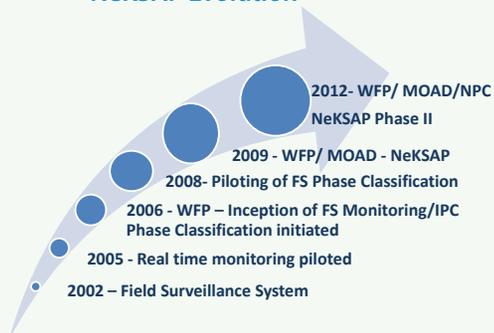
National Planning Commission
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NeKSAP Evolution



PROJECT PARTNERS

National Planning Commission (NPC)
Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD)
European Union (EU)
United Nations World Food Programme (UN WFP)



World Food Programme



नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली

Nepal Khadya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP)
Nepal Food Security Monitoring System



INTRODUCTION

Nepal Khadhya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP) is the comprehensive food security monitoring and analysis system in Nepal. Initiated by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in 2002, NeKSAP is now jointly operated by the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) and WFP under the guidance of the National Planning Commission (NPC) and with the support from the European Union (EU).

OBJECTIVE

The objective of NeKSAP is to collect and analyze food security information across Nepal and effectively communicate the results to decision makers to achieve coordinated, appropriate and timely action to prevent human suffering due to food insecurity.

DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY NETWORK (DFSN)

The core of NeKSAP is the District Food Security Network (DFSN). DFSNs have expanded and are currently operational in 72 districts. DFSNs are comprised of a broad group of Government of Nepal district level agencies, UN agencies, I/NGOs, civil society organizations, and the private sector. These networks assess, monitor, and analyze the food security situation at the district level using a standard tool and process called the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Information generated by DFSNs is verified by MoAD and WFP and published in periodic food security bulletins.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

NeKSAP is currently being institutionalized within government structures with a focus on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Nepal to monitor, analyze and communicate the food security situation in the country and use this information to design, plan, and implement evidence-based food security policies and programmes.

NeKSAP Process

District level food security analysis

Technical Working Groups (TWGs) are comprised of technical staff or focal points from selected line agencies, local government bodies, civil society organizations, and the private sector. TWGs collect, collate, and undertake the first level of food security analysis on a trimester basis.

TWGs forward the analysis reports to the District Food Security Networks (DFSNs) for further analysis and validation.

Endorsement, validation, and communication

District Food Security Networks (DFSNs) operate in 72 districts and meet every trimester.

DFSNs undertake further analysis of the food security situation and then endorse the process and outputs.

DFSNs communicate food security information through District Food Security Bulletins and reports.

National level analysis and communication

The Food Security Monitoring Unit (FSMU) of the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) receives analysis reports forwarded by DFSNs.

Together with the Food Security Monitoring and Analysis Unit (FSMAU) of the UN World Food Programme, FSMU collects and analyzes secondary information related to availability, access, utilization, and stability of food security.

FSMU produces Food Security Bulletins on a trimester basis and disseminates food security information through electronic and printed documents.

The NeKSAP decentralized food security analysis process uses 17 indicators representing four dimensions of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability. NeKSAP uses the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) methodology to classify the severity of food insecurity into five phases.

NeKSAP IPC Phase Description

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

Nepal Food Security Phase Classification Map (April-June, 2013)

