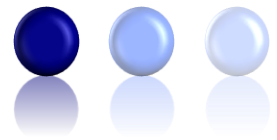




नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली
Nepal Khadhyo Suraksha Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP)
Nepal Food Security Monitoring System



Bridging the Gap: Food Security Response Analysis and Planning Based on the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP)

Nutrition Innovation Lab 3rd Annual Scientific Symposium
Agriculture, Food Systems and Nutrition: Connecting the Evidence to Action
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Background and problem addressed

- The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (known as NeKSAP) is a nationwide food security monitoring system.
- NeKSAP is jointly operated by the World Food Programme and Ministry of Agricultural Development under the strategic guidance of the National Planning Commission and with funding from the European Union.
- The objectives are to collect and analyze food security information and communicate the results to decision makers at the national and sub-national level to achieve coordinated, appropriate and timely action to address food insecurity.
- The core of NeKSAP is the District Food Security Network (DFSN), which consists of district-level stakeholders and currently operates in 74 of 75 districts.
- DFSNs classify the current food security situation using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity analysis tools and procedures.
- There are no systematic procedures to link NeKSAP analysis and outputs to the Government of Nepal's annual district planning process.

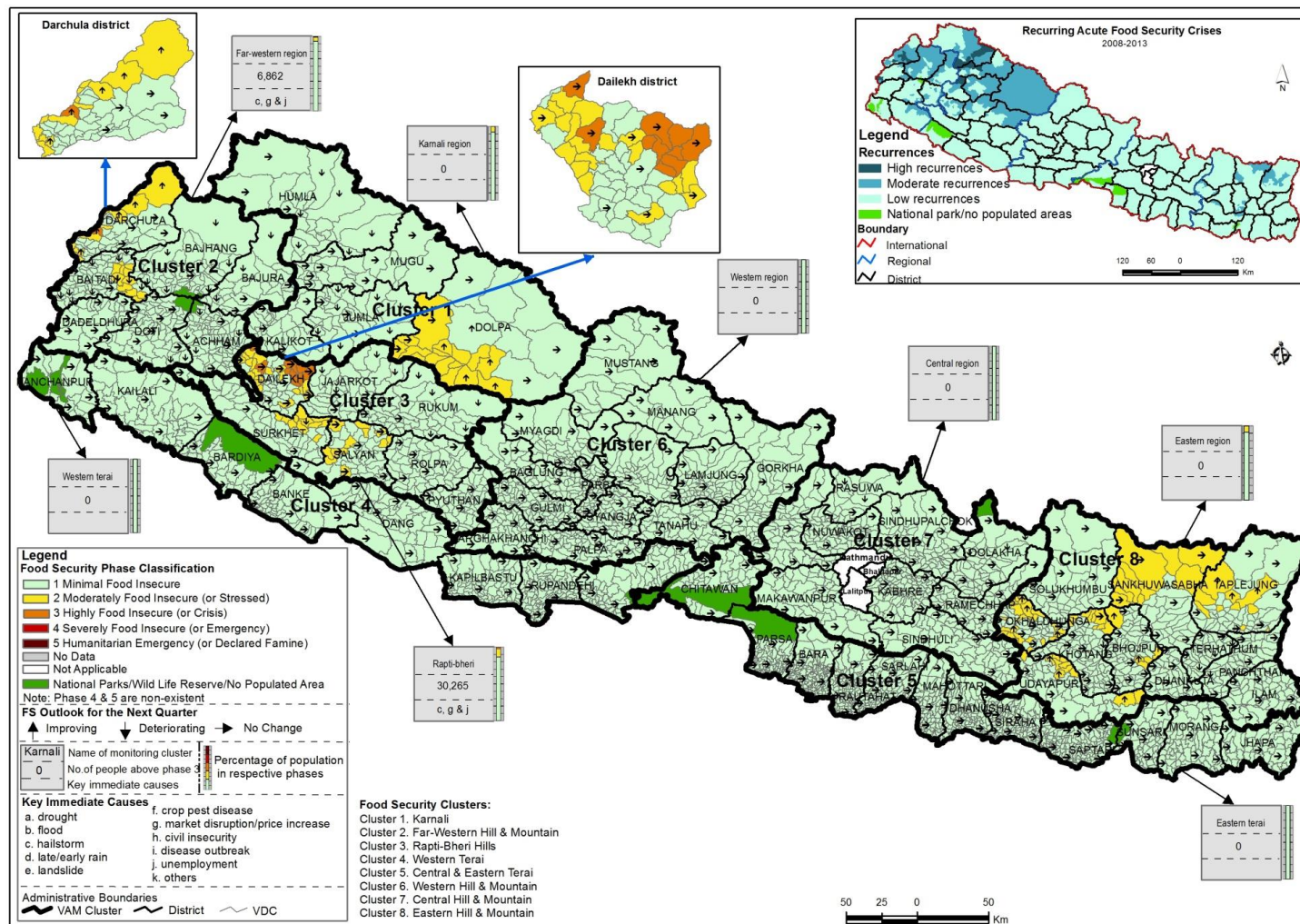


Food security situation analysis

Lacking of systematic,
institutionalized and standard
procedures

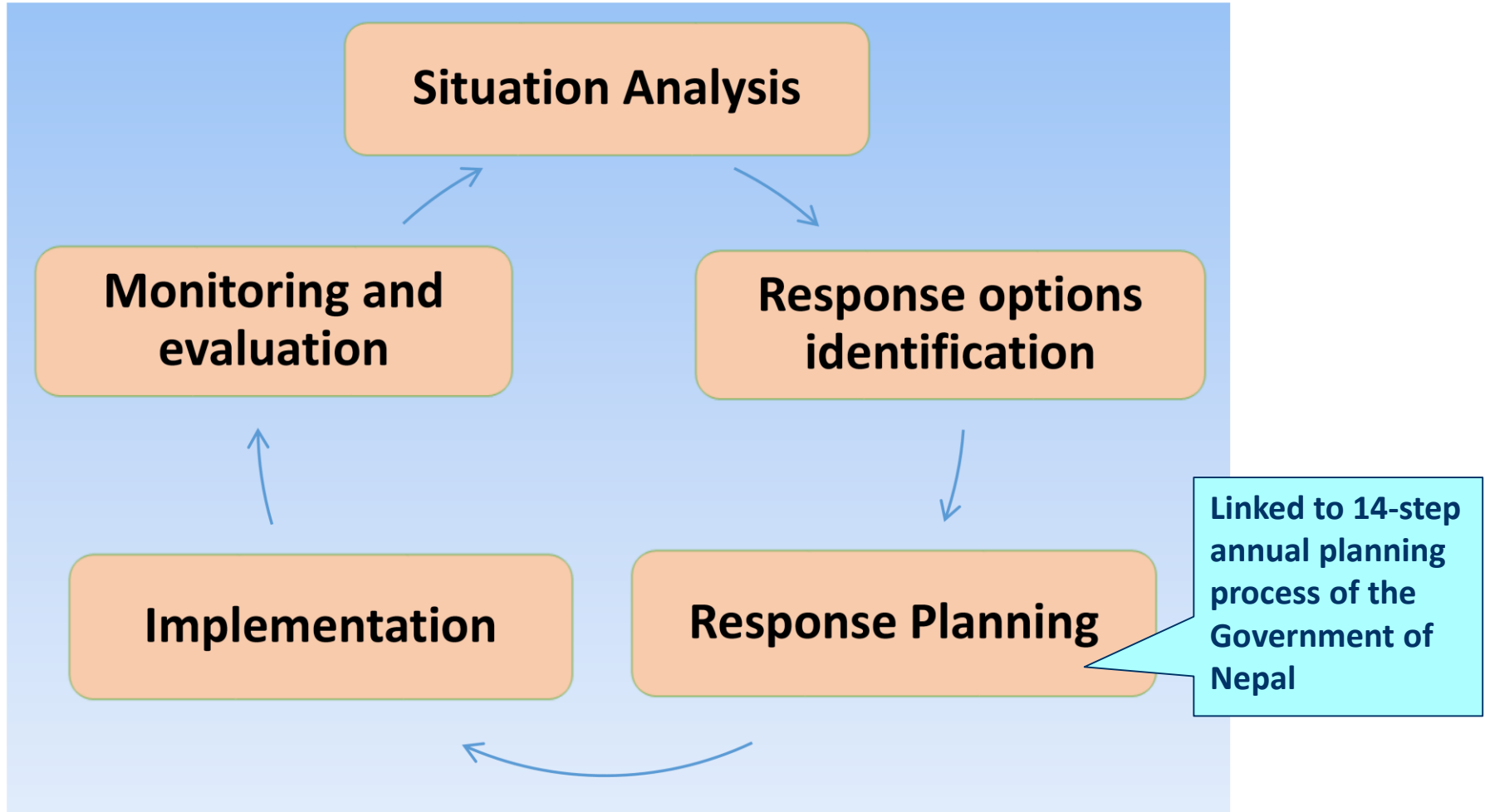
Response design & plan

Food security response analysis prototype was developed in November 2013 and field tested in March 2014 to address this gap.





Food Security Response Analysis Framework





Objective of the field test

To assess the appropriateness, use and output of the food security response analysis prototype.

Specifically, assess the following:

- If the tools and procedures included are relevant for the district,
 - If the tools and procedures are useful in the developing the food security response plan, and
 - If it helps to prepare the ground for linking the response plan to the district annual planning process.
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Methodology of the field test

- Three districts representing each eco-zone selected for the field test.
 - Training of trainers was followed by a four-day field test in each district.
 - District food security network members were instructed on the tools and procedures of the prototype, including:
 - using the integrated food security phase classification results to undertake a problem tree analysis;
 - conducting a SWOT analysis;
 - using a stakeholder mapping tool;
 - developing an objective tree;
 - identifying response options; and
 - drafting a district food security response plan.
 - DFSN and DDC approve the FSRA process and plan.
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Problem and objective analysis during the field test





Results and learning outcomes of the field test

- Three district food security networks prepared food security response plans using the tools and procedures of the prototype.
- The District Council in Kalikot approved the draft food security response plan for implementing activities for one year. The District Council in Makwanpur and Bara endorsed the food security response analysis process to be adopted in the district.
- District food security networks members noted that (a) district food security response plans were considered too broad and agreed that these required input from the sub-district level for more specific responses and (b) close facilitation of the process is important to ensure consistency across each of the steps.
- Due to the timing of the annual planning process it was not possible to assess resource allocation for and implementation of the food security response plan developed in the field test.

Conclusion

- The food security response analysis prototype offers a promising approach to better utilize NeKSAP-generated data and evidence, develop district food security response plans, and inform the annual 14-step planning process through the district development committee. This will contribute to better targeting and appropriate programme design to achieve improved household food security and nutrition outcomes.
 - Based on the results of the field test the prototype will be piloted in 10 districts and rolled out nationwide in 2015.
 - 10 pilot districts: Dhankuta, Khotang, Dhading, Parsa, Tanahun, Jumla, Dailekh, Bajura, Dadeldhura and Kanchanpur
 - Efforts to harmonize this approach with the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) at the district level are underway.
 - An M&E framework to track budget allocation for and implementation of food security response plans will be integrated into the piloting phase.
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NeKSAP information products are available at:

www.neksap.org.np

<https://sites.google.com/site/nefoodsec/>



Thank you



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