



Highlights

- Over the period May – July 2008, the number of people highly and/or severely food insecure has increased due to poor winter harvests in parts of the Far- and Mid-west, rise in food prices and transportation costs, market closures due to syndicate strikes and inaccessibility of areas due to monsoon weather conditions.
- The WFP/NDRI market assessment (see box 1) identified 2.5 million rural people across Nepal in need of food support due to rising food prices. More than half of those (1.3 million) have currently been classified as highly to severely food insecure in the 39 FSMAS monitoring districts.

Overview

Despite above average production at the national level, the winter season saw very poor harvests across the Far- and Mid-Western Development Regions due to insufficient rainfall coupled with crop damage from hailstorms and disease. This, coupled with the current hike in food and commodity prices and closure of markets due to disputes over transport tariffs, has increased both the number of people suffering from food shortages and the severity of the food crisis in nine districts previously identified as severely affected by drought. As a result, out-migration has increased significantly from certain communities and more people are adopting unsustainable coping strategies, such as the selling of assets.

A market and price impact assessment conducted by NDRI and WFP (see box 1) identified 2.5 million people in rural Nepal in need of food assistance due to their high vulnerability to rising food prices and their already very poor dietary intake.

It is expected that the price of rice will continue to rise until before the next harvest in November. The 25% rise in public transportation fares in April 2008, combined with the use of syndicate systems by transporters, have affected the transport of food commodities with frequent strikes across the country, further inflating commodity prices.

WFP and MoAC joined forces in June 2008 to assess the food security situation in nine districts of the Far- and Mid-West, where the current food security situation is critical as reported in the emergency alert of June 2008 (Emergency Update - Issue 4), summarized on page 9.

At the onset of the severe food insecurity situation in the nine drought-affected districts, WFP provided food assistance to those people in dire need of food; however recent months have seen food prices for key commodities across the country continue to soar, exacerbating the situation.

This bulletin provides the latest update on the food security situation in 39 districts, which are covered by the field surveillance system of the WFP Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (FSMAS) using the food security phase classification methodology.



Jajarkot (photo by Olivia Kemp, WFP)

Box 1 - Market and Price Impact Assessment in the context of soaring food prices

Approximately 2.5 million people in rural Nepal are in immediate need of food assistance because of rising food prices, according to the NDRI and WFP *Market and Price Impact Assessment*.

In urban areas 525,000 vulnerable poor are at risk. 67,000 of these people may require immediate emergency support.

Highest increases in real prices during the past six months were observed for cooking oil (26%), coarse rice (19%) and kerosene (13%). This has occurred during a period when rice prices normally decline by about 11%.

Nepal is facing a serious fuel shortage, heavily affecting transportation costs, one of the most important factors in determining food prices. The average cost of transportation increased by almost 27% during the six months period covered by the survey and further increases are imminent.

An inverse relationship between rising food prices and food intake can be observed for the extreme poor and poor wealth groups. This may result in higher malnutrition rates.

Nepal is unlikely to overcome in the near future the challenges associated with increasing agricultural production, including, limited irrigation coverage, limited use of fertilizers and improved seed varieties, and increasing input costs.

Nepal is at serious risk of stagflation, a condition of low economic growth, high unemployment and rising prices. Rising food prices pose a risk to the peace process, if not adequately addressed.

WFP, in collaboration with Agribusiness Promotion of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Nepal Chamber of Commerce and the Consumer Protection Forum are closely monitoring prices of key commodities to help understand the broader impact of rising food prices on the food security situation in Nepal.



Food Security Phase Classification

In the past four months WFP has been strengthening the methodology behind the quarterly food security phase classification maps. Consultations were held in four districts (Chitwan, Dolakha, Jumla, Makwanpur), with an expert consultation in Kathmandu to build technical consensus on the new method.

Revised analytical tools have been developed, map design improved and district-based food security forums have been established. This will enable better verification of food security information and classification and decision making by major local agencies. The improvement of the methodology has been based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) international standard.

The revised methodology is currently being rolled-out to the 42 districts covered by WFP FSMAS.

The current food security phase classification map is presented on page 3 and 4. It is based on the latest information collected by WFP field monitors in 39 districts. The current classification of the food security status is based upon a set of reference indicators. A description of the revised indicators and their threshold levels for each phase are provided on the last page of this bulletin. Classifications were made by WFP field monitors who have been trained to ensure consistency in data recording. Verification was done through consultation with district government officials, local and international NGOs, and triangulation with other data sources.

MAPPING THE FOOD INSECURE

Using the reference indicators and their agreed thresholds, each VDC was classified into their respective food security phase: severely food insecure (phase 4), highly food insecure (phase 3), generally food insecure (phase 2) and generally food secure (phase 1).

Map 1 and 2 show the current food security phase classification for 39 districts in West and East Nepal.

Page 5 to 7 provide an overview for most districts ranked according to their overall phase classification and presents the underlying causes and likely outlook on food security.

There are currently four severely food insecure districts (July 2008). Many of these VDCs were assessed in early June under the joint MoAC and WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (see page 8) and have since been targeted for further assistance by WFP.

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE FACING ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

Map 1 and 2 also indicate the approximate number of people facing food insecurity by monitoring cluster. These estimated numbers of people facing food insecurity have been based on the VDC population, its current phase classification, available estimates on poverty incidence and severity, and the incidence and severity of insufficient dietary energy. For example, a VDC classified in phase 1 (generally food secure) but with a very high poverty incidence and severity is likely to have a number of households who face food insecurity. The reverse holds as well.

Using this algorithm, estimates for the percentage of generally food secure, generally food insecure, highly and severely food insecure populations have been derived as indicated by the bar charts on the maps.

The gray call-out boxes on these maps show the estimated number of highly or severely food insecure people (a total of 1.3 million in the 39 monitoring

districts) for each monitoring cluster and indicate the immediate causes of their food insecurity.

Table 1 on page 9 provides detailed estimates of the number of acute food insecure people by VDC in areas currently classified as phase 3 (highly food insecure) or phase 4 (severely food insecure).

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All information products produced by the Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System are available on the UN Nepal Information platform (www.un.org.np) or on the following WFP website: <http://vam.wfp.org/country/docs?country=524>

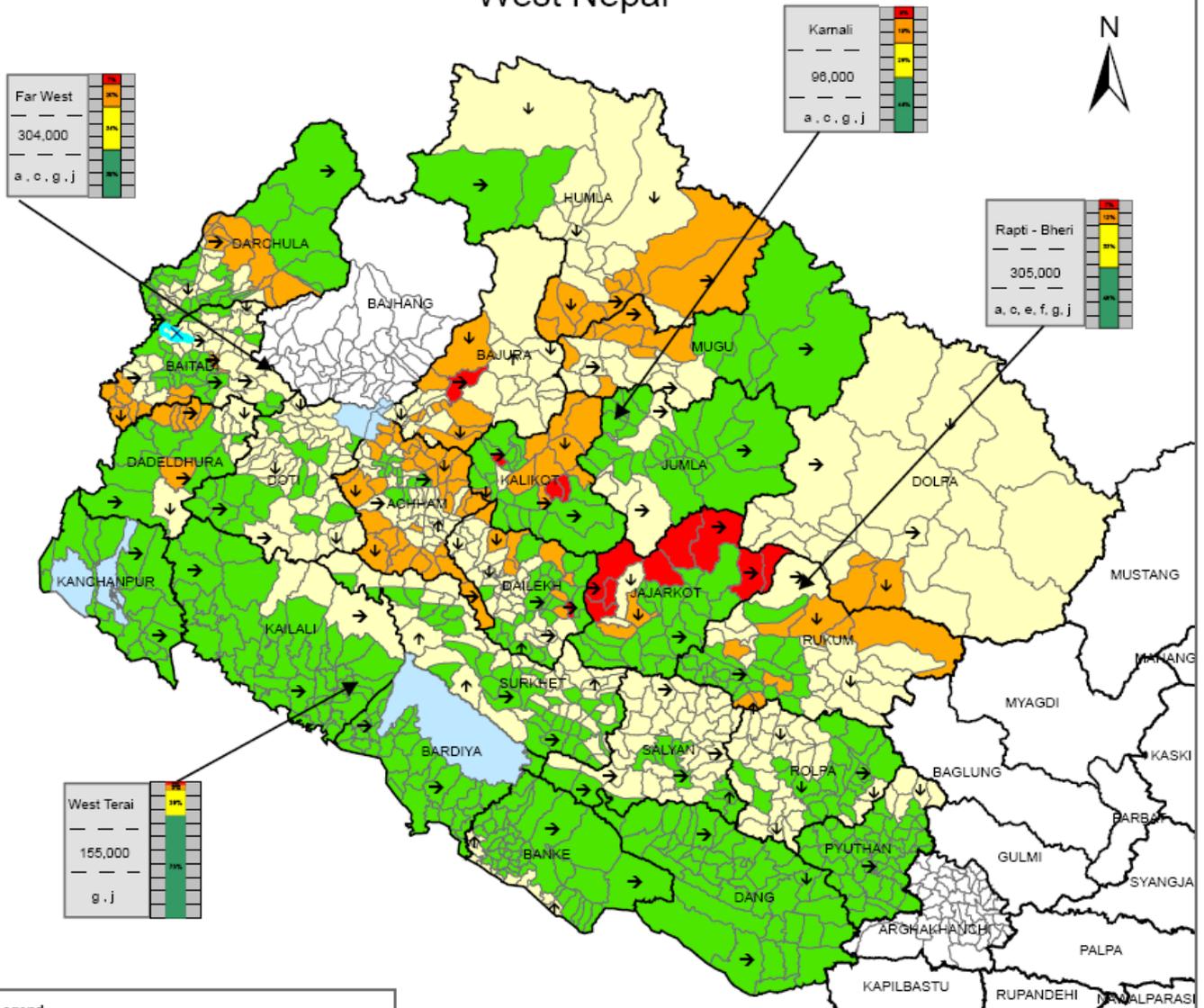
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Food Security Phase Classification Map

Period April - June 2008

West Nepal



Legend

Administrative Boundaries
 District (thick line) VDC (thin line)

Food Security Phase Classification

- 1 Generally Food Secure (Green)
- 2 Generally Food Insecure (Yellow)
- 3 Highly Food Insecure (Orange)
- 4 Severely Food Insecure (Red)
- No Data (White)
- National Parks/Wild Life Reserve/No Population Area (Blue)

FS Outlook for the Next Quarter

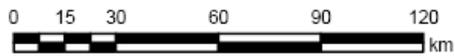
↑ Improving ↓ Deteriorating → No Change

West Terai
 155,000
 g, j

Name of Monitoring Cluster
 Number of people in phase 3 or 4
 Key Immediate Causes

Key Immediate Causes

- a. drought
- b. flood
- c. hailstorm
- d. late/early rain
- e. landslide
- f. crop pest disease
- g. market disruption/price increase
- h. civil insecurity
- i. disease outbreak
- j. unemployment
- k. others



Map 1-Food Security Phase Classification, West Nepa



World Food Programme
 Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



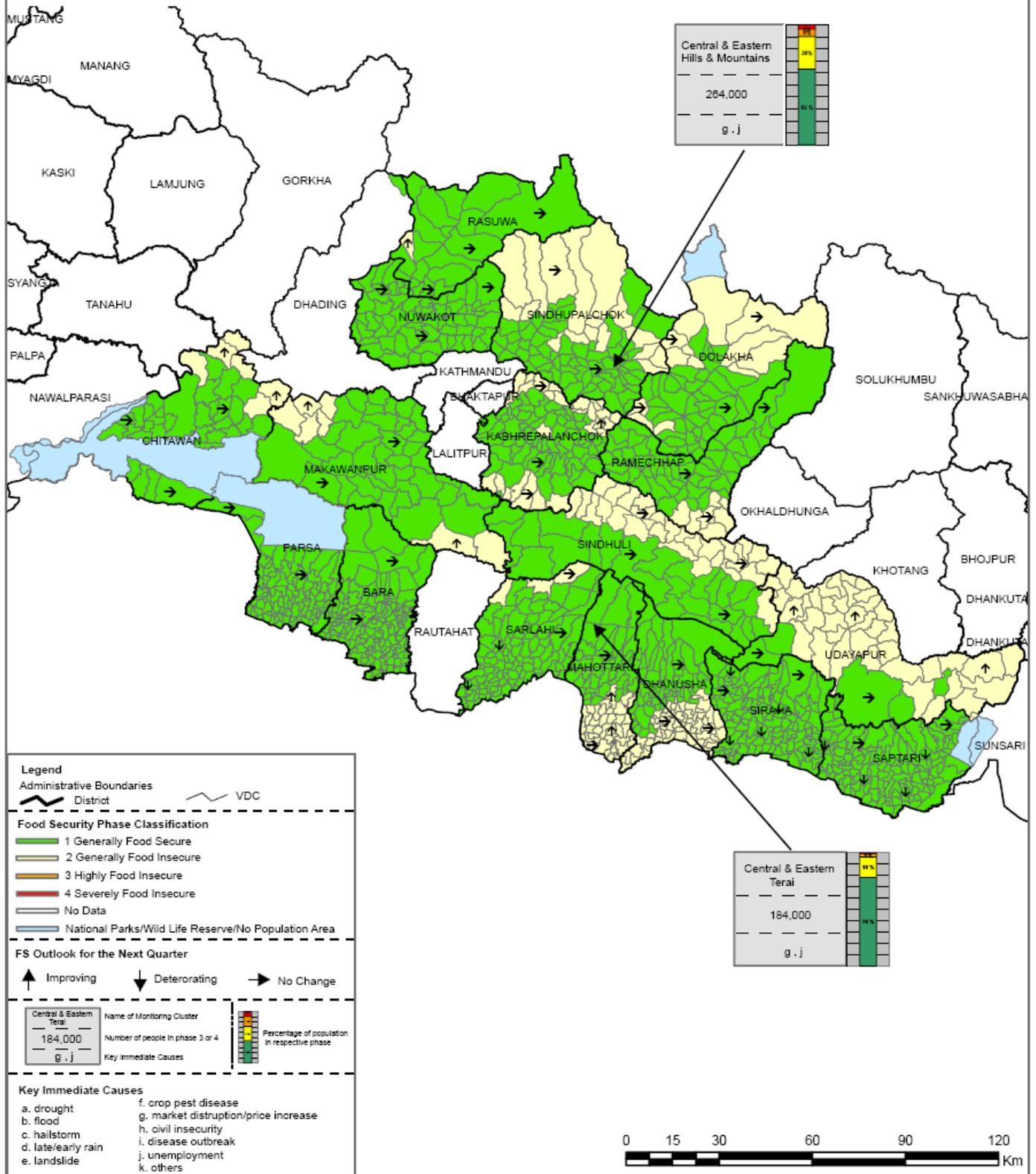
July, 2008



Food Security Phase Classification Map

Period April - June 2008

East Nepal



Map 2- Food Security Phase Classification, East Nepal



World Food Programme
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



July, 2008



District Situation and Outlook

August 2008

	Situation report	Underlying causes	Outlook
Severely Food Insecure VDCs			
Kalikot	8,500 people are at risk across Pakha, Chhapre, and parts of Mehelmudi. Low food stocks have been forcing locals into extensive borrowing and above average out-migration to India.	Crop failures occurred in the summer and winter crops with losses up to 50% due to drought and hail damage. These areas typically have low employment opportunities.	
Bajura	Jugada VDC is severely food insecure. GoN and NRCS have provided non-food items to 100 households in this VDC. 5,600 people are at risk.	Hailstorms hit the winter crop destroying more than 60%.	
Dailekh	1,800 people are at serious risk in Ruma VDC, resulting in out-migration of 70% of the population. Households food stocks were rapidly depleted through May-June 2008, leaving many adopting unsustainable coping strategies and relying on wild foods.	Drought left winter crop harvests diminished by more than 60% across many VDCs.	
Jajarkot	29, 670 people affected across Bhagawati, Ragda, Nayakbada, Rokayagaun, Paink, Daha, Kortang and Majhkot. Many presently purchase on credit and sell household assets and livestock at low prices. Seasonal migration significantly increased with 10,000 people migrating to other parts of the country and to India	Drought, hail damage and pest infestation leading to harvests of 40-60% below average. Household food stocks have depleted rapidly; there has been a significant rise in market prices, with few employment opportunities available. However, the summer harvest may improve the situation with the outlook for the November paddy harvest being normal and the August maize crop in good condition.	
Highly Food Insecure VDCs			
Achham	85, 400 people are at risk in 32 VDCs, where they have been driven to adopting unsustainable coping strategies such as the selling of livestock.	These VDC are located far from market centers and employment opportunities, contributing to the present situation. Added to this are price increases as high as 40% and poor crop performance over the winter.	
Kalikot	33, 900 people across Dhoulagoh, Khina, Nanikot, Thirpu, Ramnakot, Badalkot, Lalu and parts of Daha and PhoiMahadev are at risk. Food stocks are very low, forcing locals into extensive borrowing and above average out-migration to India.	These parts of the district have experienced crop failures both in summer and winter due to poor weather and are areas that typically exhibit low employment opportunities.	
Humla	18, 800 people in Shrimasta, Mimi, Melcham, Gothi, Saya, Maila, Madana, Kalika and Shreenagar (south east) are affected. Household stocks are extremely low, with people depending on wild foods such as nettle, borrowing money and migrating as coping strategies.	Insufficient rainfall resulted in crop losses as high as 80%. November 07–May 08 saw no rainfall in an area that is mostly dependent on rainfed agriculture. Some areas experienced complete crop failure, such as Shreenagar and Madana VDCs.	



Bajura	30,600 people at risk across Dahakot, Manakot, Budhuganga, Tolidawal and parts of Kailashmandu, Gudukhati and Brahmatola. To some extent people are beginning to depend on wild foods.	Multiple shocks hit these households over the previous three months including drought, hailstorms, food price increases of 40% and low food availability.	
Mugu	Seven VDCs affected in the western belt (Bhie, Natharpu, Photu, Jima, Ruga, Hyanglu and Khaumale). Household stocks are very low, high numbers of malnourished children have been recorded by ACF and many young people are migrating to India (more than 2,000). People are coping from income generated from <i>Yarsagumba</i> collection. Potatoes are being relied on as a supplementary crop for food consumption.	Drought has impacted both upland and lowland productivity. Wheat and barley harvests are down by 30-40%. Hailstorms hit parts of Rara and Khaumale VDCs adding to the crop losses. The eastern belt is food secure due to availability of employment, better crop performance and income from <i>Yarsagumba</i> collection.	
Dolpa	Juphal and parts of Dunai and Majhphal VDCs are highly food insecure following crop losses of up to 70%.	There are very few development projects located in these VDCs and the impact of rising food price is making the situation worse. The increase of people from other districts traveling into Dolpa to collect <i>Yarsagumba</i> has left many local people with less opportunity to supplement their income with this activity.	
Darchula	The VDCs of Dhoulakot, Huti, Pipalchauri, Sunsera, Hikila, Dhari, Iyarkot, Sitola and parts of Guljar and Latinath are affected.	Winter crop losses of 40%, depleted food stocks and the rise in market prices, which are 40% higher compared to one year ago are the underlying reasons for food insecurity in Darchula. Few alternative income opportunities are available. Highly sought after portering work is providing income to some families.	
Baitadi	15,500 people are affected across Shankarapur, Sakar, Kaipa and 7 VDCs in Tallosorad area. 35% of affected people reportedly have household food stocks for only 1-2 weeks in mid-July.	Poor winter crop performance and minimal household food stocks coupled with rising food prices are causing food insecurity in Baitadi. Transportation of food has been delayed due to continuous monsoon rainfall. This has resulted in increases in market prices for food commodities between 50-80%.	
Dadeldhura	5,000 people affected across Dewaldibyapur, Chipur, Bhadrapur, Ajayameru and Gangkhet VDCs.	Winter crop performance has been poor, with minimal households food stocks to cope with the impact. In addition, transportation of food has been delayed due to continuous monsoon rainfall. This has resulted in increases in market prices for food commodities between 50-80%.	
Dailekh	21,000 people are at risk across 10 VDCs. A joint mission between MoAC and WFP to assess the food security situation was conducted in mid June 2008, which included a field visit to the most affected VDCs of Dailekh. Immediate assistance to these areas was recommended following the assessment. WFP has provided 65% of planned food	Recurrent droughts and rising prices have exacerbated an already precarious situation.	



	assistance to date		
Jajarkot	The food security in Padaru and Dasera has deteriorated substantially with 13,830 people at risk.	Drought, hail damage and pest infestation leading to harvests of 40-60% below average have caused high food insecurity in many VDCs in Jajarkot. Coarse rice increased in price by NRs 10 per kilogram and fine rice by NRs 20 per kilogram.	
Rukum	13,700 people at risk, mostly located in the north east of the district. Households stocks are presently limited with many local people migrating to India, sending remittance finances to their households.	The north-eastern parts and parts of the south have experienced very poor wheat and barley crops over the winter.	

Generally Food Insecure VDCs

Rolpa	The situation in parts of Rolpa is currently borderline between phase two and three, particularly in several VDCs in the eastern half of the district (Jedbang, Dhabang, Hwama, Bhawang and Mirul). Food is reportedly being purchased on credit and household items being sold. The remaining VDCs are all food secure due to good harvests.	Poor winter crops affected these VDCs as well as landslides occurring in areas such as Dhabang. The maize and paddy crops, however, were sown on time and are growing well.	
Bajhang	Based upon the latest food security information from Bajhang it has been reported that chronically food insecure VDCs such as Lekgaun, Byasi, Seripasda, Bhamchaur, Dahabagar, Maulali, Kailash, Dotala, Kotdewal, Rilul, Banjh, Bhairavnath, Rayal, Malumela, Chaudhari and Surma face deteriorating food insecurity.	Winter crop production reduced by 25% to 30% as reported by the DADO. Main road access has been blocked due to landslides.	
Salyan, Pyuthan, Arghakhanchi	Food stocks have been depleted in most households with high market prices preventing people from purchasing needed food.	Poor crop production and minimal arable land cause conditions of general food insecurity.	
Kailali and Banke	People in Banke are coping by utilizing the markets and employment opportunities around the Indian border area. Locals in Kailali are reportedly coping through remittance from family members in India.	Poor crop production and minimal arable land cause conditions of generally food insecurity.	
Udayapur	41 out of 44 VDCs affected, food stocks are lower in northern VDCs where less crop land is available. Coping strategies include eating less preferred food, skipping meals, borrowing money and selling livestock.	Most VDCs have been affected significantly by the rise in food prices between 20-80%. Household food stocks are very low. There are limited opportunities for wage labour.	



Generally Food Secure VDCs			
Bardiya and Dang	Presenting a good situation currently.	Normal wheat harvests, good weather conditions and good previous summer harvests have lead to generally food secure conditions.	
Saptari, Siraha, Parsa and Bara	Presenting a good situation currently.	Good wheat production, normal conditions for paddy planting and sufficient access to markets and employment opportunities present overall good food security prospects. WFP programmes have been helping to ensure food security in Siraha.	
Rasuwa and Nuwakot	Presenting a good situation currently.	Good wheat production over the winter period and plentiful employment opportunities within the tourist industry present good food security prospects.	



Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

FAR- AND MID-WEST HILLS AND MOUNTAINS (MOAC AND WFP)

In response to reports of severe food insecurity in the Hill and Mountain districts in the Mid- and Far-Western Development regions, due to crop failures caused by recurrent natural disasters, a joint rapid assessment by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) and WFP was conducted in nine drought affected districts. Prior to the assessment, information collected from WFP field monitors identified over 300,000 people at risk across Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Bajura, Achham, Dailekh, Rukum and Jajarkot. To further verify this figure, a sample survey was conducted, covering 234 randomly selected households from 25 communities across these districts during the period of 11-25 June. The assessment aimed to identify highly and severely food insecure VDCs and provide a confirmed estimate of the population facing acute food insecurity conditions.

This EFSA found the food security situation to be extremely precarious in the reported areas, with the situation further exacerbated by the sharp rise in food and fuel costs seen in recent months. Recommendations were made by MoAC and WFP encompassing appropriate strategies/asures to address the immediate crisis, which included providing immediate assistance to 286,000 people in nine districts. Other recommendations included:

- Immediate term: food assistance, seed provision, livestock distribution and small-scale irrigation schemes.
- Medium and longer term: improved roads, agricultural development, income generation programmes including livestock programmes, NTFP, vegetable cultivation and fruit orchards.

Affected population

The people of the affected areas in Far- and Mid-West Hill and Mountain districts are largely Brahmin/Chhetri and Dalit with an average household size of 6.7 people. The main source of income is farming, followed by short-term migration to India for a variety of labour jobs, which can result in remittances of up to NRs 2,000 per month. Most of the population in the affected districts own land, with an average of 0.19 hectare (3.7 Ropani) cultivable land per family and most households own livestock.

Nutrition status

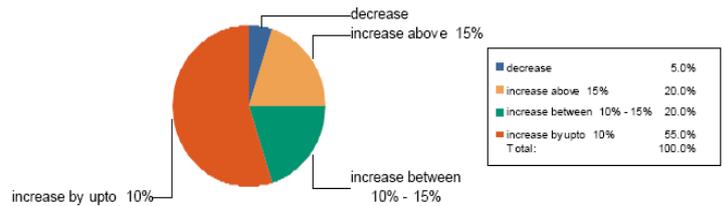
The EFSA found that nutrition is presently very poor. Within a seven day period, only 52% of people consumed dal, the primary protein source in the Nepali diet. Consumption of alternative protein sources such as fish, poultry, meat, dairy products or eggs were negligible. Rice, maize and potato were only consumed in very small amounts. During the assessment, underweight rates for children under 5 were nearly 50% in some of the more affected VDCs (such as Sattala and Lakandra in Dailekh). In Dailekh, a reported 60% of women are suffering from anemia due to poor nutrition.

Coping strategies

FSMAS used survey data from the previous 12 months to make a comparative analysis for the EFSA, with the present situation in these nine districts. This analysis revealed a significant increase in

most coping strategies including borrowing money, purchasing food on credit and migration. The assessment highlighted the alarming fact that a high proportion of the population was increasingly adopting unsustainable coping strategies. These include the selling of land, household and agricultural assets, and increased out-migration of the household members.

Graph 1 – Increase in child malnutrition based on perceptions of community members.



Graph 2 – Changes in coping behaviour

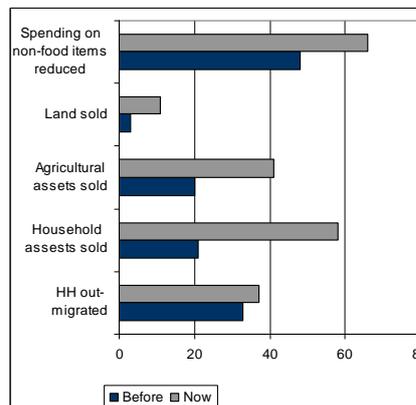
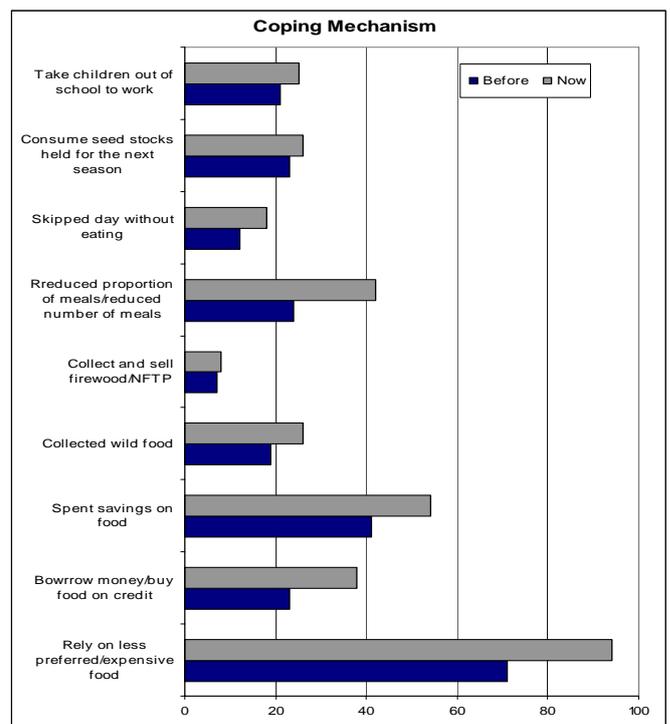




Table 1 – Number of people facing acute food insecurity

Number of people at Risk of Food Insecurity (VDC-wise)						
SN	District	VDCs	Warning of deteriorating food insecurity	Acute food and livelihoods crisis	Total Population at Risk	
			Phase 3	Phase 4		
I. Karnali belt						
1	Kailikot	Pakha (1-9)	-	4,200	4,200	
	Kailikot	Chhapre (1-9)	-	3,200	3,200	
	Kailikot	Mehehmudi (1,3,4)	-	1,100	1,100	
	Kailikot	Nanikot (1-9)	5,300	-	5,300	
	Kailikot	Dhoulagaha (1-9)	6,700	-	6,700	
	Kailikot	Khina (1-9)	3,800	-	3,800	
	Kailikot	Thirpu (1-9)	4,100	-	4,100	
	Kailikot	Ramnakat (1-5 & 7-9)	3,500	-	3,500	
	Kailikot	Badalkot (3-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Kailikot	Daha (8, 9)	700	-	700	
	Kailikot	Lalu (1-9)	5,200	-	5,200	
	Kailikot	PholMahadev (5-9)	2,200	-	2,200	
	Kailikot Total			33,900	8,500	42,400
	2	Humla	Shrinagar (1-9)	3,600	-	3,600
Humla		Malla (1-9)	4,300	-	4,300	
Humla		Madana (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600	
Humla		Kalika (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900	
Humla		Jaira (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200	
Humla		Mimi (1-7)	1,000	-	1,000	
Humla		Melchham (1-9)	900	-	900	
Humla		Saya (1-9)	100	-	100	
Humla		Gothi (1-9)	1,100	-	1,100	
Humla		Shrimasta (1-9)	1,100	-	1,100	
Humla Total			18,800	-	18,800	
3		Mugu	Bhie (1-9)	1,800	-	1,800
		Mugu	Natharpu (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600
	Mugu	Photu (1-9)	1,200	-	1,200	
	Mugu	Jima (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500	
	Mugu	Ruga (1-9)	3,400	-	3,400	
	Mugu	Hyanglu (1-9)	1,800	-	1,800	
	Mugu	Khamale (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600	
	Mugu	Rara (8,9)	400	-	400	
Mugu Total			14,300	-	14,300	
4	Dolpa	Dunai (2,3, & 6-9)	2,300	-	2,300	
	Dolpa	Juphal (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500	
	Dolpa	Majhphal (1,2)	400	-	400	
Dolpa Total			5,200	-	5,200	
Sub-Total I.			72,200	8,500	80,700	
II. Far Western Hills and Mountains						
5	Bajura	Jugada (1-9)	-	5,600	5,600	
	Bajura	Kailashmandu (1-4, 9)	5,400	-	5,400	
	Bajura	Brahmatola (1-6)	3,200	-	3,200	
	Bajura	Gudukhati (1,5)	4,100	-	4,100	
	Bajura	Dahakot (1-9)	4,200	-	4,200	
	Bajura	Manakot (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500	
	Bajura	Toli (1-9)	4,100	-	4,100	
	Bajura	Budniganga (1-9)	3,500	-	3,500	
	Bajura	Kuldevmandu (1-3,5,8,9)	3,600	-	3,600	
	Bajura Total			30,600	5,600	36,200
6	Achham	Walanta (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900	
	Achham	Dhungachalna (1-9)	3,700	-	3,700	
	Achham	Khaptad (1-9)	1,400	-	1,400	
	Achham	Soukat (1-9)	4,700	-	4,700	
	Achham	Rishidaha (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900	
	Achham	Bhatakalya (1-9)	3,000	-	3,000	
	Achham	Sutar (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Achham	Siudi (1-9)	3,600	-	3,600	
	Achham	Bhairabsthan (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800	
	Achham	Rahaph (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800	
	Achham	Nada (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200	
	Achham	Kalekanda (1-9)	2,100	-	2,100	
	Achham	Basti (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900	
	Achham	Devasthan (1-9)	1,700	-	1,700	
	Achham	Ramaroshan (1-9)	3,700	-	3,700	
	Achham	Batulasen (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800	
	Achham	Dhakari (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800	
	Achham	Babla (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Achham	Nandegada (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700	
	Achham	Toli (1-9)	2,000	-	2,000	
	Achham	Payal (1-9)	4,000	-	4,000	
	Achham	Thanti (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900	
	Achham	Kuskot (1-9)	3,300	-	3,300	
	Achham	Shodasadevi (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700	
	Achham	Bindhyabasini (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Achham	Raniban (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900	
	Achham	Mashtabandali (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600	
	Achham	Santada (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900	
	Achham	Turmakhad (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700	
	Achham	Budhakot (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200	
	Achham	Warla (1-9)	1,700	-	1,700	
	Achham	Hichma (1-9)	3,600	-	3,600	
	Achham Total			85,400	-	85,400

7	Darchula	Iyarkot (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Darchula	Guljar (1,2, 5-9)	3,400	-	3,400	
	Darchula	Tapoban (2-8)	1,800	-	1,800	
	Darchula	Latinaath (1-3, 6-9)	3,600	-	3,600	
	Darchula	Sitola (1-4, 7-9)	2,700	-	2,700	
	Darchula	Sunsera (1-3, 5,8,9)	2,100	-	2,100	
	Darchula	Dhari (1,2,5,6,8,9)	2,900	-	2,900	
	Darchula	Dhaulakot (1-5, 8,9)	2,600	-	2,600	
	Darchula	Pipaichauri (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Darchula	Hikila (1-3, 7-9)	2,000	-	2,000	
	Darchula	Huti (1-3, 7-9)	2,000	-	2,000	
	Darchula Total			27,900	-	27,900
	8	Baitadi	Amchaur (1-5, 7,8)	1,300	-	1,300
		Baitadi	Pancheshwor (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200
Baitadi		Kulau (1-5, 7-9)	1,700	-	1,700	
Baitadi		Mahakali (1-6)	1,300	-	1,300	
Baitadi		Sarmali (1, 4-6,8,9)	1,400	-	1,400	
Baitadi		Udayadeb (1-4, 7,8)	1,000	-	1,000	
Baitadi		Bisalpur (1-8)	1,500	-	1,500	
Baitadi		Sakar (3,5,6,7,9)	1,400	-	1,400	
Baitadi		Kaipal (2,4,5,7,9)	1,200	-	1,200	
Baitadi		Shankarpur (3, 6-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
Baitadi Total			15,400	-	15,400	
9	Dadeldhura	Ajayameru (1-9)	1,100	-	1,100	
	Dadeldhura	Bhadrapur (1-9)	500	-	500	
	Dadeldhura	Chipur (1-9)	500	-	500	
	Dadeldhura	Dewaldibyapur (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600	
	Dadeldhura	Gangkhet (1-9)	900	-	900	
Dadeldhura Total			4,600	-	4,600	
Sub-Total II.			163,900	5,600	169,500	
III. Rapti Bheri Hills						
10	Dallekh	Ruma (1-9)	-	1,800	1,800	
	Dallekh	Chauratha (1-3, 5,8,9)	1,600	-	1,600	
	Dallekh	Gamaudi (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700	
	Dallekh	Kusapani (1-3)	1,300	-	1,300	
	Dallekh	Naumule (1-3)	700	-	700	
	Dallekh	Bhairikalkathum (1-9)	3,800	-	3,800	
	Dallekh	Pagnath (6,7)	400	-	400	
	Dallekh	Bisalla (1-9)	4,700	-	4,700	
	Dallekh	Baluwatar (1,2)	700	-	700	
	Dallekh	Pipalkot (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400	
	Dallekh	Lakandra (1-3, 6,8,9)	2,700	-	2,700	
	Dallekh Total			21,000	1,800	22,800
	11	Rukum	Syalakhadi (8,2-9)	3,100	-	3,100
Rukum		Sisne (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900	
Rukum		Duli (3)	1,200	-	1,200	
Rukum		RanmaMaikot (3,4,6,7)	1,200	-	1,200	
Rukum		Jang (8,9)	1,000	-	1,000	
Rukum		Khara (2,3,5,6,8,9)	2,300	-	2,300	
Rukum		Shankh (4,5)	1,800	-	1,800	
Rukum	Rungha (5,6)	1,200	-	1,200		
Rukum Total			13,700	-	13,700	
12	Jajarkot	Bhagawati (1-9)	-	2,800	2,800	
	Jajarkot	Daha (1-9)	-	4,300	4,300	
	Jajarkot	Dasera (1-9)	6,200	-	6,200	
	Jajarkot	Kortang (1-9)	-	2,200	2,200	
	Jajarkot	Majhkot (1-9)	-	8,100	8,100	
	Jajarkot	Nayakbada (1-9)	-	5,100	5,100	
	Jajarkot	Paik (1-9)	-	4,000	4,000	
	Jajarkot	Pajaru (1-9)	7,700	-	7,700	
	Jajarkot	Ragda (1-9)	-	4,100	4,100	
	Jajarkot	Rokayagaun (1-9)	-	3,500	3,500	
Jajarkot Total			13,900	34,100	48,000	
Sub-Total III.			48,600	35,900	84,500	
Grand Total			284,700	50,000	334,700	



Reference indicators

Reference Indicators			phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	Observations
			Generally Food secure	Generally food insecure	Highly food insecure (starting affecting livelihood assets)	severely food insecure (acute food and livelihood crisis)	
1. Food availability	a	crop production / situation	T: up to 10-20% less than normal M+H: up to 10% less than normal	T: 20-40 % less than normal M+H: 10-30% less than normal	T: 40-60% less than normal M+H: 30-50% less than normal	T: > 60% less than normal M+H: > 50% less than normal	Normal yield is based on a 5 years district (M=mountains, H=hills, T=Terai)
	b	HHs food stocks	> 50% HHs with more than 3 months food stocks	T: > 50% HHs with 1-3 months food stocks M+H: > 50% HHs with 2-3 months food stocks	T: > 30% HHs with < 1 month food stocks M+H: > 30% HHs with 1-2 months food stocks	T: > 30% HHs with depleted food stocks M+H: > 30% HHs with < 1 month food stocks	
	c	stock of main staples in key markets	2- 3 months stocks	1-2 months stocks	less than 1 month stock	stocks depleted	
2. Food access	a	wage employment opportunities within district	as per normal situation	less than 50 % compared to normal situation	less than 50 - 80 % compared to normal situation	Decreased by > 80 % or no opportunities	normal employment condition is based on peoples' perception
	b	sale of NTFP, cash crops and other agr. products	income as per normal situation	income decreased by up to 50 % compared to normal situation	income decreased by 50 - 80 % compared to normal situation	income decreased by > 80 %	Normal income earnings is based on people's perception
	c	market price of rice	decreased, constant or up to 10% of normal price	increased by 10-20% of normal price	increased by 20-40% of normal price	increased by > 40-80% of normal price [^]	average price during same period last year
3. Hazards	a	natural disasters	No natural disasters	occurrence of natural disaster causing up to 20-30 % loss of food stocks and assets	occurrence of natural disaster causing 30-50 % loss of food stocks/assets and human casualties	occurrence of natural disaster causing >50% loss of stocks and assets and human casualties	assets include land, agricultural tools, cattle, houses
4. Out-migration	a	Out-migration	up to 10% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	10-20% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	up to 20-40% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	>40% increase of traditional seasonal out-migration	Traditional seasonal out-migration is based on people's perception
5. Coping	a	Coping	Traditional coping mechanisms that are part of livelihood strategy (migration, wage labour, sell NTFP, consumption of wild food)	change in regular food habits (reduce quantity food, less preferred food), borrowing food/money, selling of non-productive assets	HHs adopt irreversible coping strategies (selling of productive assets - livestock, land, seed) and skipping of meals	HHs adopt a high level of irreversible coping strategies including, increased sell of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods	
6. Food utilization	a	acute child (<5 years) malnutrition			10-15%	> 15%	to measure and consider only if the other indicators give evidence of being in phase 3 or 4 (random measurement of MUAC by FMS)
	b	disease	no significant cases of disease	significant cases of diseases under control	epidemic outbreak; increasing	pandemic outbreak	
7. Civil security	a	Civil security	general peaceful situation	security situation deteriorating (bandhs and roadblocks 7-15 consecutive days / 3 months)	movement restricted (bandhs and roadblocks 15-30 consecutive days / 3 months)	movement restricted (bandhs and roadblocks > 30 consecutive days / 3 months)	