



नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली
Nepal Khadhya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP)
Nepal Food Security Monitoring System



FS Bulletin, May 2009
Issue 23

Highlights

- Because of severe winter drought, 700,000 people in the Mid- and Far-Western Hills and Mountains are in need of immediate food assistance in addition to nearly one million people who are currently supported by WFP.
- The drought resulted in decreased national crop production for wheat and barley of 14.5% and 17.3% respectively; however, crop losses in many Hill and Mountain districts of the Mid- and the Far-West regions were more than 50%.
- The ongoing WFP food assistance has helped to reduce the severity of household food insecurity in drought-affected communities. Due to the winter drought, however, continuous food assistance will be needed until the next harvest to support the poorest, drought-affected communities in the Mid- and the Far-West regions.

Overview

Nepal experienced one of its driest winters in 2008/09 resulting in significantly reduced winter crop yields, mainly wheat and barley. The crop losses ranged from about 10% in the Terai to more than 50% in some Mountain districts of the Mid- and Far-West. Such heavy crop losses have caused severe food insecurity in many communities in the Hill and Mountain districts, particularly in areas where wheat and barley play an important role in household food security. More than a year of sustained high food prices has already stretched household resources to the breaking point. Limited income generating opportunities and lack of access to food due to frequent supply constraints in the market leave many drought-affected households with few coping strategies to respond to this shock.

In early April 2009, WFP issued an Emergency Alert (see Emergency Alert-5), based upon its field surveillance system, warning that some 2 million people might be pushed towards food insecurity because of drought. This was followed by a Crop and Food Security Assessment jointly carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), WFP and FAO which estimated that in addition to current WFP programming, an extra 700,000 people are in urgent need of immediate

assistance (see Box 1 for a summary of the report).

Food Security Hotspots

Although crop production across the country was affected by the drought, the magnitude of crop losses and the resulting impact on food security vary greatly between different geographic regions of the country.

The most affected areas are where wheat and barley play an important role in household food security – essentially in the hills and mountains of the Mid- and Far-Western Development regions. Severe winter crop losses are exacerbating an already precarious food security situation caused by several years of poor crop harvests, poverty and sustained high food prices, and frequent market supply shortages. Ongoing WFP food assistance in many of these communities under the PRRO (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations) has provided some relief, but continuous humanitarian assistance will be vital to people struggling to survive until the next harvest. This bulletin provides an update on the food security situation in the 39 districts that are covered by the field surveillance system of the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP).

Box 1: Crop and Food Security Assessment¹

MoAC/WFP/FAO Joint Assessment Report – May 2009

A joint assessment was conducted by MOAC, WFP and FAO to look at the degree of crop loss due to winter drought and its impact on livelihoods.

The severe winter drought, one of the worst on record, caused the decrease in wheat and barley crop production by 14.5% and 17.3% respectively compared to last year. In spite of the good summer harvest, the poor winter crop production has resulted in an estimated national food deficit of 133,000 metric tons of cereal. This has caused widespread food insecurity, particularly in the Mid- and the Far-Western Hill and Mountain districts, where the winter crop production was reduced by 50% or more. The poor crop harvest comes on-top of sustained high food prices for over a year: current year-on-year food price inflation is over 17%. Sixty-six percent of rural households that were heavily impacted by the drought are already experiencing food shortages.

It is estimated that 700,000 people are in need of immediate assistance in addition to current WFP programming.

The full report is available from WFP or the NeKSAP google group website.



This section gives an overview of the food security situation in different geographical areas of the country. Maps 2 and 3 depict the food security situation in the country and the district-wise updates are provided from page 5 onwards. This is followed by the table with the number of people at risk of food insecurity in different districts/VDCs.

The classification of the food security status is based upon a set of reference indicators. A description of these indicators and the alert level definitions are provided on the last page of this bulletin. Classifications are made by District Food Security Networks which are now set up in 51 districts. The Networks consist of members who represent different organizations related to food security in respective district.

I. THE KARNALI

Some 136,000 people are highly food insecure and another 5,000 are severely food insecure in Karnali region across all the districts of this zone. Crop losses were between 30-50% for wheat and barely that are critical staple cereals for this season. The impact of such dramatic crop losses on the food security of poor households is severe

and immediate. Poverty and sustained high food prices mean that families have limited or no resources to purchase food to compensate for this loss. Collection and sales of *Yarshagumba* provides income to some communities, but it is unclear whether the income generated will be enough to cover the costs of food needs. Ongoing WFP food for work activities in Mugu, Humla, Jumla and in middle and southern Dolpa have buffered immediate impacts of the drought, but additional assistance is likely to be needed until the next harvest.

II. THE FAR-WESTERN HILLS AND MOUNTAINS

Some 260,000 people are highly food insecure in the Hill and Mountain districts of the Far-West. These include populations in Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti and Achham. The wheat crop loss in Doti was 30-70%, more than 70% in Bajhang and was 50-70% in other districts. Limited income generating opportunities and lack of easily accessible markets leave affected households with few sustainable options for coping with such high rates of crop loss. Many areas in Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Darchula have rarely

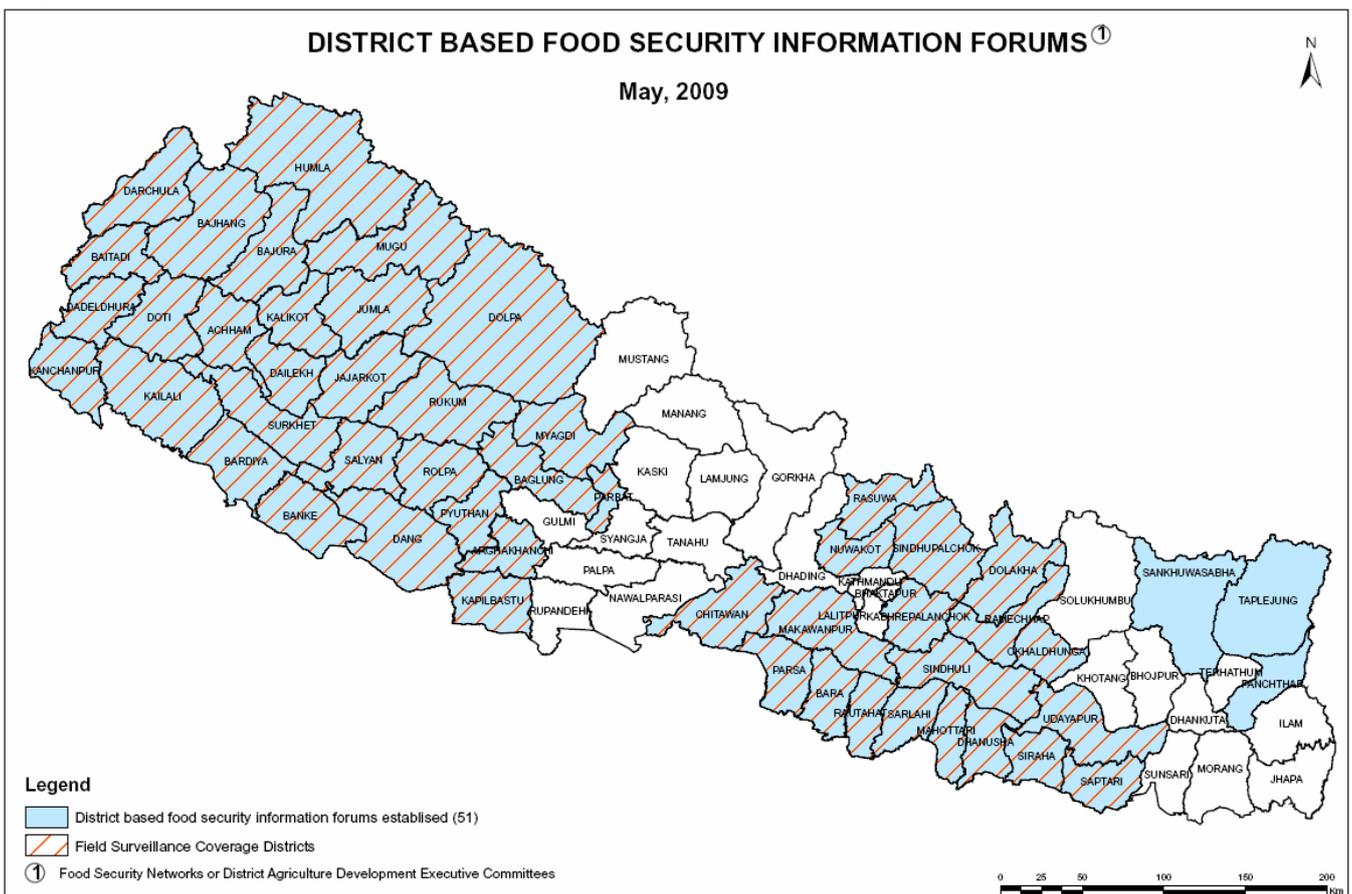
experienced such high levels of food insecurity. Ongoing WFP food for work activities has helped buffer households in Achham and Bajura from the most immediate impacts of the drought.

III THE RAPTI BHERI HILLS

About 100,000 people in Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rolpa and Rukum are facing high to severe food insecurity due to poor winter crop yields, lack of alternative income, and high food prices. Ongoing WFP food for work activities has reduced the immediate impacts of the drought for households in parts of Dailekh and Jajarkot.

IV OTHER AREAS

There are also food insecure populations in other parts of the country, but the above three areas are the ones with largest concentration of food insecure, which were heavily impacted by the drought. Wheat is not a staple crop and is thus not as important for food security in the Western, Central and Eastern Development Regions compared to Mid- and Far-Western Development Regions. Hence there is no critical mass of highly food insecure populations in these areas due to the drought.

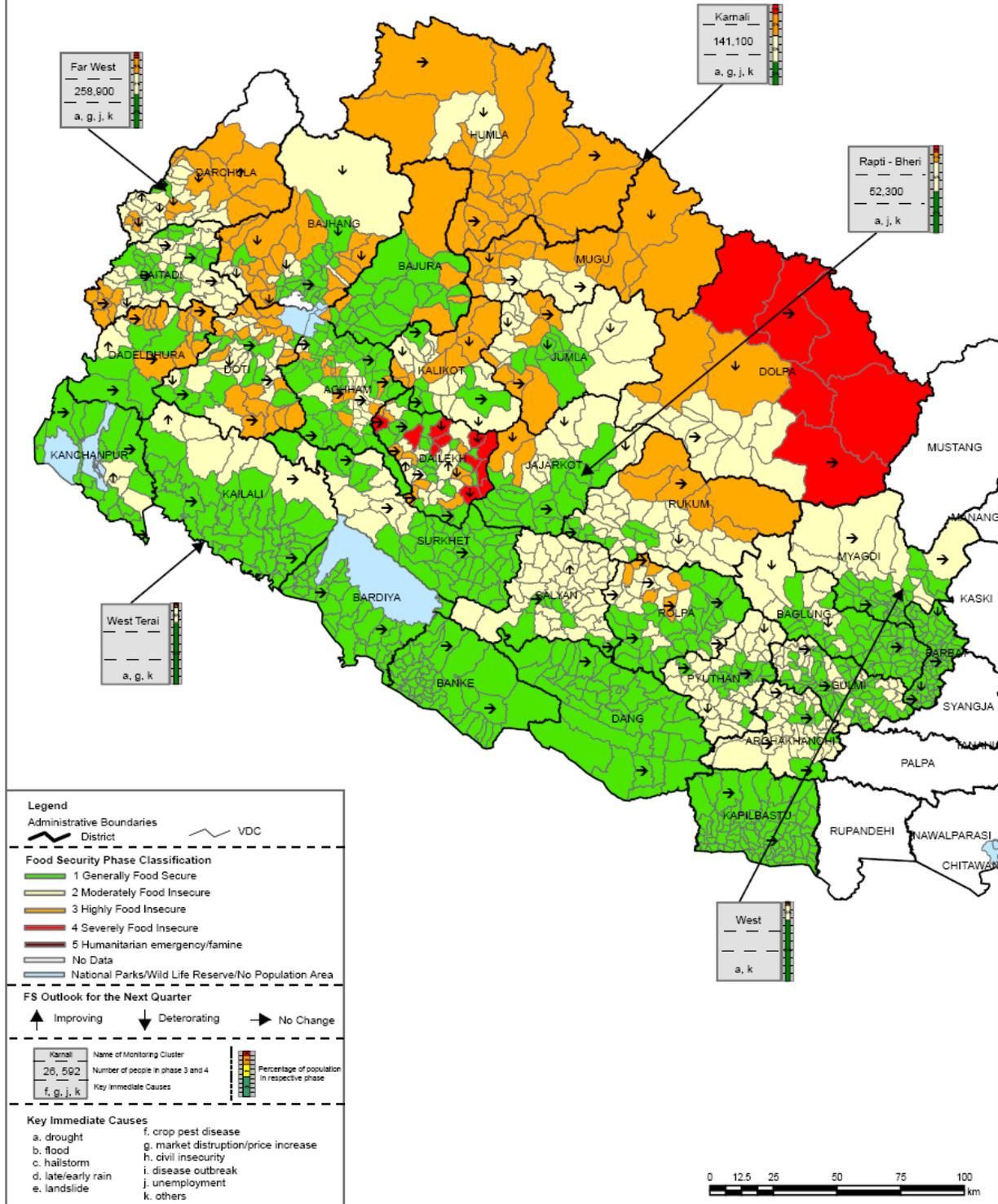




Food Security Phase Classification Map

April, 2009

West Nepal

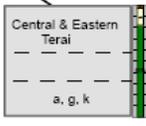
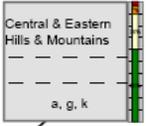
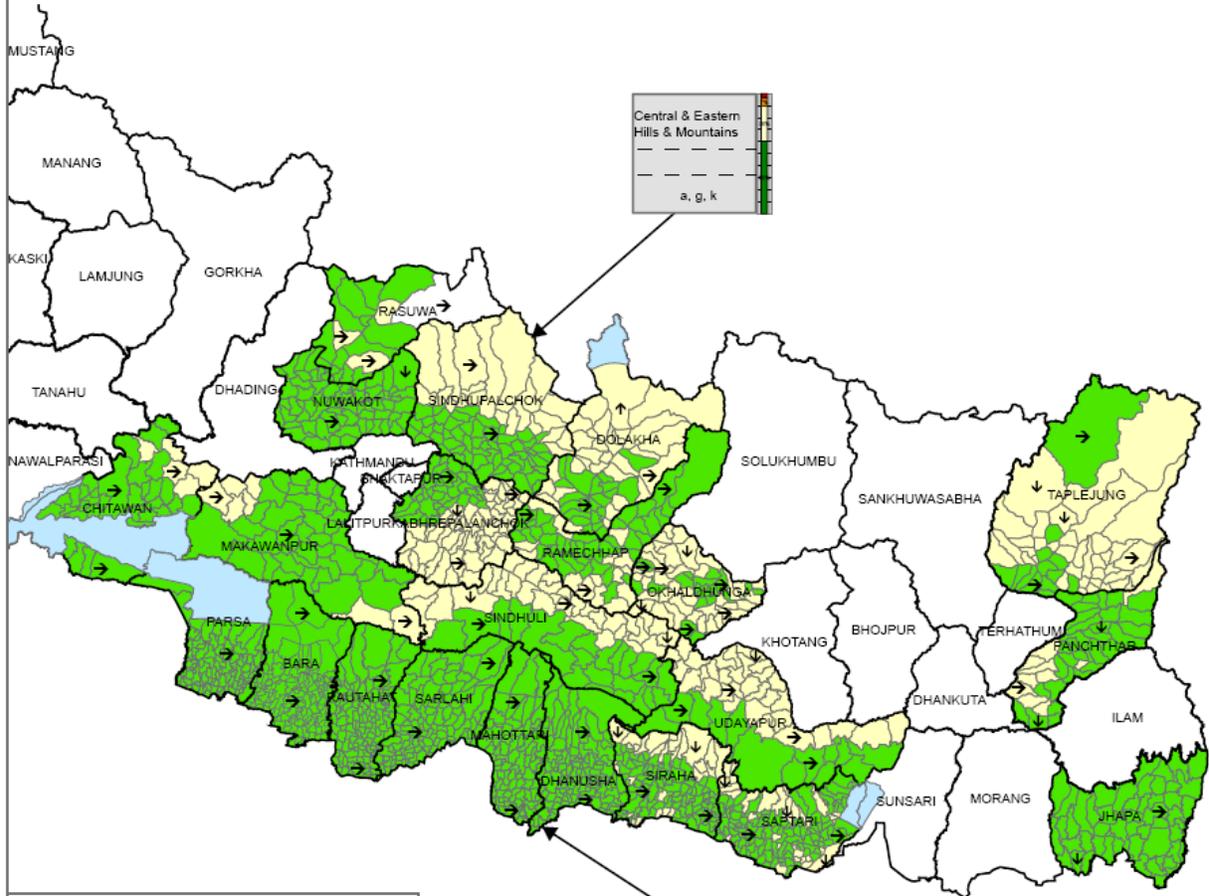




Food Security Phase Classification Map

April, 2009

East Nepal



Legend

Administrative Boundaries
 District
 VDC

Food Security Phase Classification

- 1 Generally Food Secure
- 2 Moderately Food Insecure
- 3 Highly Food Insecure
- 4 Severely Food Insecure
- 5 Humanitarian emergency/famine
- No Data
- National Parks/Wild Life Reserve/No Population Area

FS Outlook for the Next Quarter

↑ Improving ↓ Deteriorating → No Change

Central & Eastern Terai
 a, g, k

Name of Monitoring Cluster
 Number of people in phase 3 and 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





Karnali Districts					
Dolpa	Phoksundo Kaigaun Rimi (1 VDC in Upper, and 2 VDCs in Lower Dolpa)	Some 30% households have food in stock for about a month only. People are coping by borrowing money and selling of livestock. About 2,200 people are highly food insecure in the area.	There were no winter crops because of the very limited productive land, and the lack of irrigation facilities. Summer crops decreased by about 50% last year due to excessive rainfall and disease. NFC food distribution has not been regular, and the market is far away from the areas— three days walking distance. Employment opportunities are non-existent. <i>Yarsagumba</i> sales were not so good last year— people had to sell on credit and at a lower price (<60%income compared to previous year).		There is no stock from winter crops. The preliminary market rate of <i>Yarsagumba</i> does not seem promising this year. If there will be no assistance from outside, the situation will further deteriorate till the next harvest in August.
Jumla	MalikaBota BumraMadichaur Sanigaun MahabePatarkhola GhodeMahadev Malikathanta Tanti	Some 20,700 people are highly food insecure with household food stocks sufficient for less than a month. People are coping by borrowing money and consuming less preferred food. In some areas in MalikaBota, BumraMadichaur, and Sanigaun VDCs, WFP food assistance has buffered the situation from further deterioration; remaining VDCs are located in most remote parts of the district and depend on very limited wage opportunities not sufficient to feed the family.	Main winter crops, barley and wheat, decreased by 50-70% due to the drought. Food stocks in the market are sufficient; prices are stable as well; however, people do not have enough resources to purchase food to meet their needs; UNICEF and WFP food for work activities are providing limited employment in south-western VDCs, but it is not sufficient to meet growing needs; hence households, in these areas are requesting WFP activities to start sooner.		Food stock is depleting gradually, limited employment opportunities will not be sufficient for the families to earn their livelihoods. In some areas, WFP support will help keep the situation from further deterioration; however significant assistance will be needed to bring the situation back to normal during the lean period in June-August.
Mugu	Shreekot Kotdanda Dhainakot Rowa Bhie Natharpu Jima Kalain Photu Hyanglu Ruga Sukhadhik Kimri Pulu Dolphu Mugu Mangri	Some 31,400 people are highly food insecure in these VDCs with household food stock sufficient for less than a month despite WFP food support. People are borrowing cash or food from neighboring VDCs, and or depending on less preferred food. WFP support has been instrumental in protecting the livelihoods of people in such a critical time, otherwise the situation would have deteriorated to severe food insecure level.	The main winter crop, wheat, decreased by 50-70% in the western and north-western VDCs, and by 30-50% in remaining 5 VDCs ³ in the north-east. Most of these VDCs have limited agricultural land with little or no access to irrigation facilities; besides this a good irrigation canal in Sukhadhik was damaged by a landslide last year; this affected all the lowlands in those areas. Normally 5 VDCs in the north-east depend on market in Tibet; however, due to the closure of Tibetan border, these people could not access food in these markets.		Household food stock is very low; and the next harvest will come sometime in August-September only. NFC food is not sufficient and mostly limited to DHQs. It's early to predict income from herbs collection; however, preliminary indication from neighboring district Dolpa is not encouraging.

³ Dolphu, Mugu, Kimri, Pulu, and Mangri VDCs (Mugu)



<p>Humla</p>	<p>Limi Muchu Syada Dandaphaya Thehe Kharpunath Chhipra Lali Raya Sarkideu Barain Saya Gothi Rodikot Melchham ShreeMashta Darma Mimi Jaira Shreenagar Madana Kalika Maila</p>	<p>About 42,700 people are highly food insecure in these areas with less than one month of food stock at household level despite WFP food support. Also food stocks available in the market are for less than a month. People are coping with heavy borrowing, selling of livestock, and depending on less preferred food. NFC is not able to supplying the required amount of subsidized food. WFP's food for work activities have helped to maintain minimum levels of household food stocks.</p> <p>The remaining four VDCs are moderately food insecure with negative outlook.</p>	<p>Main winter crops wheat and barley decreased by 50-70% in Maila, Madana, Kalika, Shreenagar, and Jaira VDCs; likewise the crop decreased by 30-50% in most of the remaining VDCs. The summer crop was not good as well, it decreased by 30-50%. Limi and Muchu VDCs were disconnected from the regular market due the closure of <i>Tibetan</i> border. Wage employment opportunities are down by 30-50% because of fewer development activities in the district. There was no income from NTFP.</p>		<p>Since WFP's food for work programme is ongoing in many VDCs, the current level of food stock is expected to continue further. There is no indication that the NFC supply quota would be increased; and, it's early to estimate level of income from herb collection.</p>
<p>Kalikot</p>	<p>Dhoulagoha Khina Nanikot Thirpu Ramnakot Badalkot Malkot Lalu Kotbada</p>	<p>Some 38,700 people are at high level of food insecurity. Household food stock is sufficient for less than a month; however, market stocks are sufficient for more than 2 months. People have started borrowing money and food from neighbors. Some of the households have sold livestock to buy food.</p> <p>15 VDCs in the south, central and western belts are moderately food insecure with a negative outlook.</p>	<p>The main winter crop, wheat, decreased by 30-50% due to drought; summer crops, maize and paddy, were 10-30% below normal last year. The area is less fertile with poor access to irrigation facilities. Income opportunities are limited or not available in most of the areas; and markets are far away from most of these VDCs.</p>		<p>Food stock is depleting; no immediate income opportunities are expected. The next harvest will be ready in August. Market prices will go up during the rainy season. If no external assistance is provided to the area, the situation will deteriorate further.</p>
<p>Rapti-Bheri Districts</p>					
<p>Dailekh</p>	<p>RakamKarnali Tilepata LayatiBindrasaini Padukasthan Malika Khadkabada Toli Bindhyabasini Pagnath Awalparajul</p>	<p>More than 50% of households have depleted food stocks, and are now practicing livestock selling, and heavy borrowing of money or food. Malnourished children are seen in the area. Out-migration has increased by more than 40%. About 27,500 people are highly food insecure However most of these VDCs are located nearby markets, and can somehow access food, provided they have money to buy it.</p>	<p>Wheat production decreased by more than 70%; summer crop production was not good either. Employment opportunities are not available in the area. Market price (of rice) has increased by 20-40%.</p>		<p>People do not have income opportunities to purchase needed food. Hence if external support is not provided, the situation will remain similar till the next harvest in August.</p>

Jajarkot	Daha Garkhakot	13,000 people are highly food insecure with household food stock sufficient for about a month for more than 30% of households. Likewise the market food stock is sufficient for less than a month as well. People have started borrowing money and food, and are depending on less preferred food. Some households have sold livestock, and other assets. About 1,200 people have out-migrated to DHQ or other places in search of work. Other 10 VDCs in the northern belts are moderately food insecure with negative outlook.	Wheat crop decreased by 50-70%, and main summer crop maize was not good as well (loss of 10-30%) last year. Employment opportunities were not available; market prices were not high compared to last year; however the stock is not sufficient as per demand and people do not have resources to access to food as well.		There is no prospect of employment opportunities; market price will go up during the monsoon season. The next harvest will come in August-September only.
Rolpa	Pachhawang Rank Bhawang Rangkot Bhirul / Mirul Whama	Some 15,100 people in 6 VDCs in the northwestern part of the district are highly food insecure with food stocks sufficient for a month; food stock at the market is sufficient for more than 2 months. People are coping by borrowing money and food, selling livestock, and depending on less preferred food.	No employment opportunities available. Wheat crop decreased by more than 70%; main summer crop, maize, decreased by 50-70% last year. Market price not high compared to last year, however people do not have resources to access to food.		Limited income from remittances, and development activities of DDC/VDC. There are limited opportunities to recover household food stocks until the next harvest in August-September.
Rukum	Hukam RanmaMaikot Jang Gotamkot Syalakhadi Sisne	About 13,000 people are highly food insecure with limited food stock at the household level.	Located far from the market centers; wheat crop decreased by 50-70%; main summer crop, maize, declined by 30-50% last year; employment opportunities not available.		Limited income from remittance, and herb collection. No immediate prospects of food availability in near future. Next harvest will come in August-September.
Far-Western districts					
Bajhang	Dahabagar Lekgaun Bhamchaur Sainpasela Surma Daulichaur Gadaraya Kaphalseri Dangaji Dantola Kailash Melbisauna Rilu Parakatne Deulikot Pipalkot Mashta Banjh Ryal Bhairabnath	78,600 people are highly food insecure in 20 VDCs of the district. Food stock at household level is sufficient for a month only. People are coping by borrowing money and/or purchasing food on credit. The other four VDCs in the north, central, and southern belts are moderately food insecure with negative outlook.	Main winter crop wheat lost by more than 70%; the main summer crops paddy and maize had declined by 10-30% last year. No employment and or income opportunities are available.		Food stock is depleting, potential income opportunities are unlikely. Situation will deteriorate further until the harvest in August-September unless external support is provided.



Darchula	Rapla Ghunsa Khandeshwori Sunsera Sitola Guljar Dhaulakot Huti PipalChauri Eyarikot Dhuligada RaniShikhar HunaiNath Dandakot Kharkada	Some 41,700 people are highly food insecure in northern, central, and southern parts of the district. People are coping by borrowing money and food, and depending on less preferred food. Food stock at markets is sufficient for about two months; however people have no resources to access it. Most of the remaining VDCs, except the DHQ, are moderately food insecure with negative outlook.	Wheat crop decreased by 50-70% in most of the areas, market price affected due to price increase in <i>Terai</i> (price has gone up by about 20%). Income opportunities were limited.		With the beginning of <i>Yarsagumba</i> collection in June, the situation is expected to improve in Rapla, Ghunsa, Kahandeshwori, and Sitola VDCs.
					Limited employment opportunities, market price likely to go up in the monsoon season, food stock is in decreasing trend.
Bajura	Bichhiya Bandhu Jukot Gotri Kanda Dogadi	23,000 people are highly food insecure with household food stock sufficient for less than a month. People are depending on borrowing money and selling livestock to purchase food items. Malnutrition cases are seen in the area.	Wheat crop lost by 50-70%; main summer crops maize and paddy were not good as well (less by 10-50%) last year.		Market prices are not too high, but no potential opportunities exist for employment. Next harvest will come in August-September only.
Achham	Nawathana Marku Timelsen Janalikot Chandika Ridikot Pullatola Kalikasthan Ghodasain Birpath Janalibandali	23,800 people are highly food insecure. Household food stock is sufficient for little more than two weeks; people are coping by heavy borrowing of money for accessing food, and depending on less preferred food.	Wheat crop yields are down by more than 70%; no significant presence of development activities in the area; market prices increased by 10-20%, and out-migration increased by 20-40% as well.		Market price likely to increase further in rainy season; employment opportunities are limited. The situation likely to remain similar till the next harvest in August-September.
Doti	Chhapali Girichauka Toleni Warpata Lanakedareshwor Kanachaur Ghangel Simchour Gaguda Pokhari Gairagaun Kedarakhada Wagalek Khatiwada Daud Kalikasthan Tejali Ganjari Mannakapadi Dhirkamandau	56,300 people (80% of the population in these VDCs) are highly food insecure with very low level of food stock at household level. People are mostly depending on borrowing money to access to food.	Wheat crop loss of 30-70%; these VDCs are far away from the market centers; no employment opportunities are available.		No immediate prospects of income opportunities; market price will be higher in the rainy season; the might remain similar till the next harvest in August-September.
Baitadi	Amchaur Shivanath Udayadev Pancheshwor Kulau Mahakali Sarmali	15,500 people are highly food insecure with household food stock sufficient for less than a month. Food stock at markets is low as well. People are coping by borrowing money, buying food on credit, and selling of livestock. Many households are consuming less preferred food.	Main winter crop wheat and barley decreased by 10-50%; market prices rose up to 40% compared to last year due to high transportation cost. Limited income from remittances, no employment opportunities available at local level.		Stock level is decreasing, and people have to depend on limited income from remittance, and borrowing of money.



Dadeldhura	Gangkhet Ajayameru Chipur DewalDibyapur Koteli Manilek Belapur Kailpalmandu Ganeshpur Bhadrapur Ashigram	20,000 people are highly food insecure with nominal food stock left at the household level. Mostly people are coping by borrowing money and food, and selling of livestock to purchase food.	Winter crop wheat decreased by 50-70%; production of soybean (the main income source) was down by 30-40% last year due to excessive rainfall. The purchasing capacity of people has gone down, whereas market prices have increased about 40%. Income from remittance is limited.		No prospect of income opportunities in the near future. Income from remittance is not sufficient to purchase required food. The situation is likely to remain similar till the next harvest in August.
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Moderately Food Insecure VDCs/areas with deteriorating outlook

Currently there are many VDCs/areas in moderately food insecure phase due to losses of main winter crops, high food prices, and limited income opportunities. Traditional coping strategies are being used, and overall food security situation indicates deteriorating outlook till the next harvest. In case, if any further shocks occur, these areas eventually could enter high and/or severe food security phases putting people's lives and livelihoods in critical situations. VDCs of concern are listed below

Humla	Four VDCs in around DHQ areas—Khagalgaun, Hepka, Simkot, and Bargaun.
Jumla	Seven VDCs in the west-Birat, Kanakasundari, Pandawgufa, Narakot, Dhapa, Badki, and Kalika; and five VDCs in the eastern half of the district—Patmara, Dillichaur, Chumchaur, Patarasi, and Guthichaur.
Kalikot	Seven VDCs in the western belt and eight VDCs in the south and east—Rupsa, Mehelmudi, Sipkhana, Phukot, Syuna, Kumalgaun, Ranku, Daha, Pakha, Chhapre, PhoiMahadev, Ranchuli, Mugraha, Gela, and Odanaku.
Bajhang	One VDC in the north, and seven VDCs scattered in southern and central belts—Kanda, Kotdewal, Byasi, Kandel, Maulali, Syandi, Deulek, Sunkuda.
Darchula	11 VDCs in the central and three VDCs in southern areas—Hikila, Brahmadev, Dhari, Chhapari, Kante, Khar, Sipti, Seri, Tapoban, Latinath, Malikarjun, Gwani, Boharigaun, and Gokuleshwor.
Baitadi	Five VDCs in the southern belt—Maharudra, Melauli, Sakar, Kaipal, and Bilashpur.
Jajarkot	10 VDCs in the north—Kortang, Pajaru, Talegaun, Archhani, Paink, Ramidanda, Rokayagaun, Nayakbada, Ragda, and Bhagawati.
Rukum	Some 27 VDCs in the south, east, and west—Aathbiskot, Aathbishdanadgaun, Ghetma, Magma, Duli, Garayala, Purtimkanda, Simli, Jhula, Arma, Chhiwang, Baphikot, Muru, Khara, Bhalakcha, Chokhabang, Pipal, Pokhara, Pwang, Sobha, Kanda, Rangsi, Kol, Taksera, Kankri, Morawang, and Kanda.
Baglung	Seven VDCs in the western area—Bowang, Nisi, Boharagaun, Bongadovan, Sunkhani, Khunga, and RanaSinkiteni.
Kavre	Eight VDCs in the central area—Mathurapati, Shyampati, Methinkot, KanpurKalapani, Khanalthok, DaraunePokhari, Chhetrebanjh, and Puranogaun.
Okhaldhunga	Four VDCs in the northern belt—Rawadolu, Bhusinga, Patle, and Jantarkhani.
Udayapur	Six VDCs in the north—Bansbote, Thanagaun, Baraha, Tamlichha, and Balamta.
Siraha	16 VDCs in the north—Badaharmal, Karjanha, RampurBirta, RamnagarMirchahiya, Fulbariya, Chandrodayapur, Jamadaha, ChandraLalpur, Lalpur, Muksar, Bishnupurkatti, GobindapurMalhaniya, Dhodhana, GobindapurTergana, Bhadiya, and Bastipur.
Taplejung	16 VDCs in the north, east, west, central area, and in the south—Lelep, Tapatok, Papung, Liwang, Lingtep, Thinglabu, Santhakra, Phawakhola, Tiringe, Dumrise, Chaksibote, Sawalakhu, Ankhop, Sadewa, Kalikhola, and Pedang.



Food Security Phase Classification: Reference Indicators

Reference Indicators			phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	phase 5	Observations
			Generally Food secure	Moderately food insecure	Highly food insecure (starting affecting livelihood assets)	severely food insecure (acute food and livelihood crisis)	Humanitarian emergency/famine	
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: 60-80 % less than normal M+H: 50-70% less than normal	T: >80 % less than normal M+H: >70% less than normal	Normal yield is based on 5 years average in the 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: 30-50% HHs with depleted food stocks M+H: 30-50% HHs with < 1 month food stocks	>50% HHs have depleted 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	stocks depleted	
2. Food access	a	wage employment opportunities within district	as per normal situation	10-30 % fewer opportunities compared to normal situation	30 - 50 % fewer opportunities compared to normal situation	Opportunities decreased by > 50 % or no opportunities	no opportunities	normal employment condition is based on people's perception
	b	sale of NTFP, cash crops and other agr. products	income as per normal situation	income decreased by up to 30 % compared to normal situation	income decreased by 30 - 60 % compared to normal situation	income decreased by > 60 %	no sales	Normal income earnings are 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 more than 40-80% of normal price	increased by more than 80-100% of normal price	compared to average price during same period last year
3. Hazards	a	natural disasters	No natural disasters or occurrence causing <20 % loss of food stocks and assets	occurrence of natural disaster causing 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	occurrence of large scale devastating natural disasters (i.e. earthquake) causing complete destruction, significant human casualties, displacement	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	large scale 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 meals	HHs adopt a high level of irreversible coping strategies including, increased sale of productive assets, looting, and high dependence on wild foods	no more coping mechanisms, starvation and death	
6. Food utilization	a	acute child (<5 years) malnutrition			10-15%	> 15%	>30%	to measure and consider only if the other indicators give evidence of being in phase 3, 4 or 5 (random measurement of MUAC by FMs)
	b	disease	no significant cases of disease	significant cases of diseases under control	epidemic outbreak; increasing	pandemic outbreak	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)	high intensity conflict situation, displacement	