

Food Security Assessment of Nepal - Synthesis Document -

**Food Security Monitoring and Analysis Unit
World Food Programme Nepal
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Background

As part of WFP preparation for the protracted relief and recovery operation “Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Nepal”, starting in July 2007, a synthesis of findings from various assessment and information from WFP’s Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System took place to guide the planned relief and recovery operation.

Food insecurity in Nepal is pervasive and widespread. A recent joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission conducted in April 2007 concluded that malnutrition rates are at crisis level and that Nepal’s food security situation is at a crossroads. Poverty levels are high, the success of the peace process uncertain, agricultural growth remains limited, and there are indications of climatic change resulting in more erratic weather conditions with drought spells in parts of the country combined with excessive rainfall in other areas. The mission concluded that the food security situation in Nepal remains precarious and advocates for an immediate support programme to urgently address the huge problem of acute food insecurity and unacceptable high malnutrition rates. The mission argues that persistent high levels of food insecurity may destabilize the peace process and that an immediate effort needs to be set in place to improve household food security and the livelihoods of the rural poor.

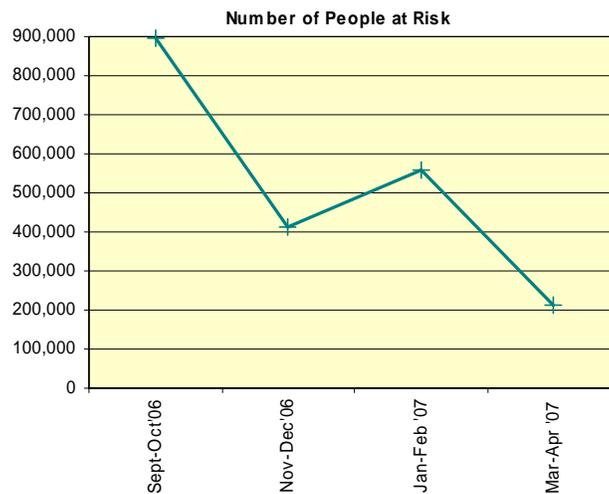
Food security phase classification

As part of Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System, WFP Nepal prepares food security phase classification maps on a bi-monthly basis covering 37 of the poorest and most conflict affected districts of Nepal¹. The food security phase classification is based on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) method currently pioneered by FAO and WFP in collaboration with international NGOs. However, it has been adopted to fulfill the monitoring and targeting needs of WFP Nepal which require data at the sub-district level for which secondary data are not available. The classification of the food security status is based upon a set of reference characteristics. A description of these characteristics and the alert level definitions are provided in Annex 2. Classifications are made by WFP field monitors who have been trained to ensure consistency in data recording. Verification is done through consultation with district government officials, local and international NGOs and triangulation with other data sources. The Food Security Phase Classification Maps for the periods Sept/Oct 2006, Nov/Dec 2006, Jan/Feb 2007, and Mar/Apr 2007 for West and East Nepal are provided in Annex 1.

¹ See WFP Food Security Bulletin, Issues 15-17

From the series of food security phase classification maps it can be derived that the most critical area with regard to food insecurity is the Far- and Mid-West Hills and Mountains, particularly the districts of Humla, Mugu, Jumla, Dolpa, Bajura, Kalikot, Dailekh, Jajarkot and Rukum. The eastern Terai districts of Saptari, Siraha and Udayapur were badly affected by drought this agricultural year (2006/07) and suffered major paddy crop losses. The situation is however improving.

The national crop assessment (November 2006) led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) and supported by WFP and FAO estimated that in October 2006 almost 900,000 people faced acute food scarcity. In early 2007, this situation had somewhat improved and affected 550,000 people during the lean period. By April 2007, after harvesting of the winter crop the estimated number of acute food insecure people had further dropped to 212,000 (see graph). These figures do not include “normal” or chronic food insecure households but only those whose livelihoods have been severely compromised due to an external shock that affected the areas, e.g. drought, flood, landslide, hailstorm, etc.



Estimates of population at risk to food insecurity are calculated based on the number of affected households, incidence of poverty in the area and options for coping strategies available.

The next critical period is in July-August and the number of acute food insecure will depend on monsoon conditions in the next couple of months.

Given the frequency and impact of localized natural disasters (drought, floods, hailstorms and landslides) and the limited government capacity to respond to these disasters, a coordinated response mechanism needs to be set up to prevent acute food insecurity and loss of livelihoods. The estimated number of people at risk to food insecurity since September 2006, suggest that a contingency food stock sufficient to cover the needs of approximately 1 million people should be sufficient. Relief support should generally be given for a period of maximum three months to support vulnerable people through the lean period and carry them over to the next harvest season.

Food availability and markets

A National Crop and Food Security Assessment conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives with support from WFP and FAO in November 2006 estimated that for the year 2006/07 Nepal faces a food grain shortage of almost 190,000 Mt. Paddy production declined by 12.5% compared to last year due to erratic rainfall

patterns during the monsoon period and severe drought in the Eastern Terai. Despite a favourable wheat production (national wheat production increased by 8.68% compared to last year) during the winter season, once again, production levels in the Hills and Mountains of the Far-and Mid-West of the country remained below expectations resulting in severe hardship within affected communities.

The FAO/WFP joint CFSAM expects that 38 out of Nepal's 75 districts will be deficient in food production in 2006/07. About half of those only produce enough food to cover 3 to 6 months of their requirements. Most of these districts are in the Hill and Mountain areas of the Far- and Mid-West and coincide with areas most heavily impacted by the 10 years insurgency (see section on conflict impact).

Food shortage has been the core long-term food insecurity issue in these areas because of the very low purchasing power and extremely high market prices. As imports of food grains to these areas are mostly limited to subsidized rice distributions through the Nepal Food Corporation, food aid and small quantities carried by returning migrant labours, promotion of local food production and increase accessibility to these areas are key in securing food security in these areas. The FAO/WFP CFSAM points out that the cereal markets in most of the Terai and Hill areas are integrated with Indian markets and the staple food prices are mainly determined by India markets. However, the rice prices in the Hills and Mountains are consistently much higher and food markets are highly isolated leading to more price variability. The monthly prices for three years from May 2004 to April 2007 showed that the rice price in the mountain markets was 177 percent, on average, over that in the Terai markets of the Mid-West region.

Large variations in food grain prices exist within rural markets, particularly in Hill and Mountain areas where access to markets is extremely difficult. However, despite substantive crop losses, information from the WFP Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System indicates that market prices of food grains have remained stable in the main regional markets².

Food access

Rural poverty is the main factor affecting the food security. The Mid- and Far Western regions have poverty incidence at 44.8% and 41.0%, respectively. In some areas in the Hills and Mountains, the percentage of population living below the poverty line is above 80%. In the Terai, the incidence of poverty is generally much lower (average is 27.6%). However, the concentration of poverty or poverty density (as measured by the number of poor people per square kilometer) is very high, ranging between 142 to 737 poor people per square kilometer compared to 1 to 43 poor people per square kilometer in the Mountain belt³.

² See WFP Market Watch, issue 1 and 2

³ According to an assessment report on poverty in Nepal, the incidence of poverty declined from 42% in 1995/96 to 31% in 2003/04. The decline was mainly driven by increase in remittances from Nepali's working abroad, higher agricultural wages, increased connectivity and decline in dependency ratio. (Resilience amidst conflict, An Assessment of Poverty in Nepal, 1995-96 and 2003-04, Central Bureau of

Most households carry out several livelihood activities simultaneously to meet their needs. The CFSVA (November 2005) finds that subsistence-oriented agriculture is the primary activity of 25% of households and that more than 89% of households have access to some arable land. However due to the small size of land holdings (average size is 0.6 hectares) and the lack of access to irrigation, pesticides and fertilisers, production levels do not generally meet household food requirements. These households spend 50% of their income to purchase additional food of which 42% generally goes to cereals. The limited ability of farmers to generate sufficient food or income from agriculture means that other livelihood activities such as unskilled wage labour are pursued. However these activities do not easily fill the gap, as they are low paying and seasonal. Labour migration is a preferred livelihood strategy among households. According to the CFSVA, 44% of households had one or more family members away to pursue labour opportunities. The CFSAM (April 2007) points out that the economy for nearly all of the Mid- and Far-Western Hills and Mountains seems to depend on the seasonal migration. The most popular destination for labour migration is India (40%), followed by Nepal at 30% and a third country at 22%. However, the CFSAM (April 2007) states that migration is not the ideal solution for food insecurity; migrants are poorly paid and regularly cheated and often the only benefit from migration is the fact that it reduces pressure on domestic food supplies. During increased hardship, migrants tend to stay longer in India or elsewhere in order to be able to pay their debts back at home, or to earn additional savings in order to support their families for a couple of months. All in all, migration emerges as a fairly desperate coping strategy, and is reduced significantly whenever local livelihood opportunities become available. Monitoring data from WFP find that 96.8% of households believe that WFP emergency support reduces seasonal migration.

Every year, the periods from February to March and from July to August - and for communities at higher altitudes even longer – are seasons of severe hardship for many poor households and it particularly affects women and children, Adivasi Janajatis (indigenous nationalities), Dalits (untouchables), Kamayas, Haliyas and Haruwas (bonded labourers) and the disabled and chronic sick.

Households whose livelihoods are not able to meet basic needs are also unable to withstand and recover from external shocks and stresses. Information from WFP's Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System⁴ reveals that the main shocks/problems households were confronted with during 2006 were drought and other adverse weather conditions (20.5%), followed by human illness (18.9%), unavailability of food (16.3%) and lack or loss of employment (17.1%). The unavailability of food at the household level is predominantly a concern in the Far- and Mid-West of the country, where unavailability of food is reported as a main problem between 18% - 21% of households. According to WFP's monitoring information, external events lead to a food shortage in almost 63% of rural households (ref. footnote 3). In areas affected by natural disaster this percentage is

Statistics, The World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Department For International Development, September 2006)

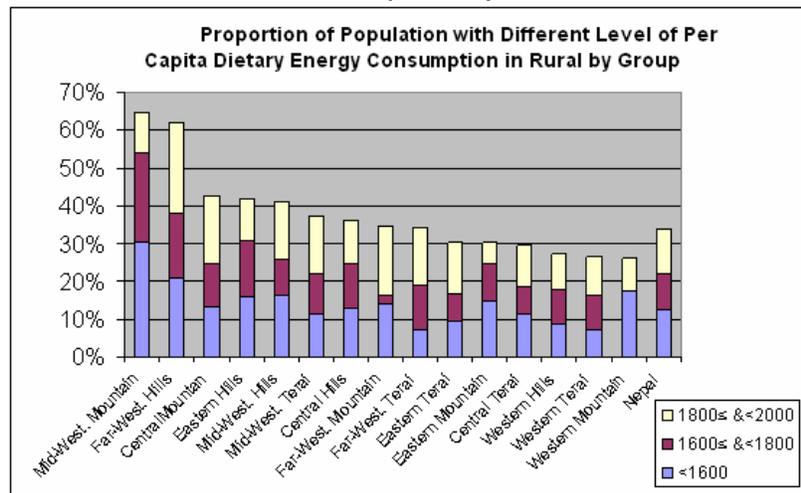
⁴ See WFP Food Security Bulletin, Issue 16

much higher. Results of the Emergency Needs Assessment of January 2007⁵ finds that access to food was severely compromised in more than 94% of the households, resulting in food shortages and livelihood crises, in the drought affected areas.

Reduction and change in food consumption and borrowing money are the most frequently used coping strategy. The WFP Emergency Needs Assessment (January 2007) found that almost all households in a drought affected area were affected, with 96.6% of household shifting their consumption to less preferred and expensive food. More than three quarters had to borrow money for consumption purposes and almost 73% reduced their food intake. The survey found that about half of the population experienced at least one day a week without any meal at all and almost 37% relied on the collection of wild foods as a source of food. Irreversible coping strategies were also widespread with over one third of the households selling agricultural and household assets. A very high number of households (18.5%) reported sale of land. This high level of coping intensity justifies external support and income transfers in the form of food aid in areas affected by natural or man-made disasters. It will secure the families' food needs and as such prevent further deterioration in their livelihoods and longer-term suffering.

Utilization, nutrition and health

A CBS/WFP/WB report⁶ estimates that 39.8% of Nepal's population is undernourished. In areas such as the Hills and Mountains of the Far- and Mid-West, the prevalence of undernourishment is generally twice as high and affects between 48% and 75% of the local population. The recent FAO/WFP CFSAM (April 2007) calculates the number of undernourished at 41.8% and for the Far- and Mid-West at 50%. The graph below compares the population distribution with different food energy intake levels by 15 groups and indicates that food consumptions in the Mid-West Mountains and Far-West Hills are in the crisis situation with more than 30% and 20% of rural population with daily energy intake less than 1600 kcal, respectively.



Source: CFSAM, FAO/WFP

⁵ See WFP Emergency Update, February 2007

⁶ Small Area Estimation of Poverty, Caloric Intake and Malnutrition in Nepal, CBS/WFP/WP, September 2006

WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (Sept 2005) found that 27% of the rural population is food insecure as defined by their very poor or poor food intake. In the high conflict intensity areas of the Western Hills this percentage increases to 53%, while in the Mountain zone 45% of households were found to be food insecure.

The WFP Emergency Needs Assessment (January 2007) found that people in the Hills and Mountains of the Far- and Mid-West do not follow a particular protein, vitamin and mineral rich diet. Fish, meat, eggs and fresh fruit are rarely consumed. In addition, it found that a deterioration in food security conditions had a major impact on the consumption behaviour of people living in the areas affected.

Despite some improvement in nutritional status of children in the last five years, malnutrition rates in Nepal remain at crisis levels. Almost 39 percent of children under the age of 5 are underweight and almost every other child is stunted (49%). Wasting levels are very high and in the past 5 years have increased from 10 to 13%.

The conflict zones of the Mountain and Hill regions of the Far and Mid-west are also the areas where the highest incidence of stunting and underweight can be found. In these areas, generally more than 65% of children are stunted and almost 50% are underweight. Wasting levels are very high in the Terai where on average 17% of children can be identified as acute malnourished. The percentage of children wasted in the Far-Western and Central Terai is as high as 20% and 21%, respectively. WHO (1997) classifies wasting levels above 15% as an emergency, requiring immediate action and emergency intervention.

Sub-regions where acute malnutrition is above 10% are the following:

Sub-region	Weight-for-Height	
	% < - 2SD	% < - 3 SD
Western Mountains	11.2	4.7
Far-Western Hills	15.7	4.4
Eastern Terai	11.2	0.7
Central Terai	20.7	4.6
Western Terai	13.8	4.2
Mid-Western Terai	15.7	3.7
Far-Western Terai	19.6	4.8

Source: 2006 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey

Other nutrition surveys conducted by UNICEF and ACF have found equally worrying results. In Bajura and Jumla districts, 70 and 77 percent of children are underweight. Prevalence of wasting in these districts (11.5 percent in Bajura; 14.1 percent in Jumla) are bordering on emergency levels. An ACF survey in January 2007 in Bajhang estimates the chronic malnutrition rate at 59.2 percent.

Forty-eight percent of children between 6-59 months are anemic and 36% of mothers. More than 24% of women have a Body Mass Index below 18.5.

More than 14% of babies born in Nepal weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth. A child's birth weight is an important indicator of a child's vulnerability to childhood illnesses and the chances of survival. Childhood mortality rates are as follows (number of deaths per 1,000 births):

Region	Childhood mortality rates	
	Infant	Under-five
Nepal	48	61
Mountain	99	128
Hill	47	62
Terai	65	85
Eastern	45	60
Central	52	68
Western	56	73
Mid-Western	97	122
Far-Western	74	100

Source: 2006 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey

There is considerable variation in childhood mortality rates across the regions. Mortality rates are highest in the Mountain zone followed by the Terai. By the Development Regions, mortality rates are highest in the Far- and Mid-West.

Together with acute respiratory and other serious infections, malnutrition is identified as a main cause of death among post-neonatal babies (28 days to 11 months). According to the NDHS (2006), the cause of death in more than 10% of babies in this age group is due to malnutrition. In children under the age of five, the cause of death due to malnutrition is 3.2%. Thirty-eight percent of neonatal (0-27 days) deaths are caused by pre-maturity or low birth weight (NDHS, 2006).

The CFSVA (September 2005) shows that access to health service is relatively poor. More than half of the rural communities lack a health service centre in the community. In general, the nearest one is on average one to two hours walking distance away. Health conditions are exacerbated by a lack of access to proper toilets and sanitation facilities. Sixty-six percent of households do not have any toilet facility. Forty-four percent of rural households use a public tap as the main source of water. Unprotected wells or streams are the main source of water for 11% of rural households. According to the CFSVA, the lack of access to safe water and toilet facilities is an important factor contributing to the high levels of underweight children. It also finds that the level of education is an important factor of food utilisation, as educated families are more likely to be economically stable and have better health and nutritional status. The current adult generation has low levels of educational attainment and high levels of gender disparity. Sixty-two percent of head of households have had no schooling (92% for women and 59% for men). Among children (aged from 6 to 14 years) 57% have some primary schooling and 12% have some secondary education but gender disparity remains.

Impact of conflict

It is acknowledged that the recent conflict has had a major impact on the food security situation: restrictions in transportation meant that farmers could not sell their surplus production on the market and/or led to short term food crises in areas not accessible by roads. Development activities ceased in many parts of the country and frequent blockades, strikes and forced closure of businesses contributed to widespread unemployment in the country. In some cases agricultural assets such as land were confiscated. The government's food safety net programme through the Nepal Food Corporation was limited to the district headquarters as many of the food grain depots in remote areas were closed down, depriving the most vulnerable communities from subsidized food grain support. In many of the affected communities, vulnerability was exacerbated by the displacement and migration of young and able men, leaving women, children and elderly behind to care for the land (See also, the National Crop and Food Security Assessment, November 2006 and the WFP/FAO report on Food and Agricultural Market in Nepal, February 2007)

The impact of the 10 years insurgency on household food security and livelihoods can not easily be distilled from the number of chronic food insecure people. However, the number of undernourished and estimated number of acute food insecure has not declined significantly (see above) despite improving poverty conditions in the country (reference - footnote 3) and this indicates that the ongoing conflict situation is still highly affecting household food security.

The decade long conflict has left its mark on the country. More than 13,300 people died of which 447 are children and 1013 women, almost 1000 are still unaccounted for, and the estimated number of displaced people ranges from 50,000 to 1 million. The number of people that are registered as displaced is 50,356 (see tables in Annex 5). Unfortunately, despite the signing of the peace agreement, the country is still in a conflict situation. In the Eastern Terai, the Madhesi (Terai ethnic group) struggle for their rights and it is expected that many more ethnic groups will demand attention. Since the signing of the peace treaty almost 100 people

Conflict-damaged Infrastructures (1996-2006)

SN	Name of Ministries and relevant organizations	Number
1	Ministry of Land Reform and Management	73
2	Ministry of Local Development	287
3	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works	17
4	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	116
5	Ministry of Education	26
6	Ministry of Home Affairs	282
7	Ministry of Health	3
8	Ministry of Labour	2
9	Ministry of Water Resources	11
10	Ministry of Finance	69
11	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	3
12	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	88
13	<i>Details not identified</i>	14
14	Constitutional Body	2
15	Other Agencies (NGO/INGO)	1
16	Ministry of Industries, Commerce, and Supply	2
17	Ministry of Law and Justice	26
18	Ministry of Information and Communication	31
	Total	1,053

Source: Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (as updated till 29 May 2007)

have died during the conflict in the Central and Eastern Terai (See Annex 5). Total number of infrastructure damaged by the conflict is more than 1000 (see table).

Government is managing a peace fund for financing rehabilitation efforts. The total damage caused by the conflict is currently estimated at NRs 5,110 million (~USD 80 million) Destroyed government buildings, telecommunication and main roads connections will be financed through the peace fund.

It is expected that many of the ex-Maoist combatants and displaced people will be returning to their village of origin. However, IDPs and ex-combatants who decide to return home are returning to nothing. Homes are in disrepair, fields may have been confiscated or lay fallow for years, tools stolen and seeds stock expired or damaged. In addition, whole villages were negatively impacted and communal water points and latrines are often in very poor condition. Health post which provide the only health care for many rural villages, were often abandoned and looted. Schools were often without teachers in many places and are in urgent need of repair. A survey of IDP returnees in the Mid-West region by a joint UN mission (December 2006) found that for a majority of returnees food assistants and other material needs such as shelter and utensils are more important than physical protection concerns. Most of the IDPs originate from the Mid-Western region (See WFP conflict impact analysis, Annex 6).

A recent International Fact Finding Mission to Nepal on the Right to Food (April 2007) pointed out that much of the attention of international donors and implementing agencies is currently on the political process thereby neglecting the social and economic causes of the decade long conflict. Immediate improvements in food security and employment conditions are important determinants for the success of the peace process and it is believed that WFP, with its in-depth field presence in many remote areas and its ability to reach the most marginalized through the provision of short-term food assistance can play an important role in addressing these underlying causes.

In April 2007, WFP undertook a rapid assessment on the impact of conflict in 37 poorest and most conflict affected districts of Nepal using the field surveillance team of its Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System. This involved collection, analysis and mapping of conflict related data such as conflict intensity, number of internally displaced persons, number of dead and injured, damage to critical infrastructure and identification of priority needs. Community focus group discussions (185 in total) were held to gain better insight into the impact of conflict on issues such as livelihood and food security, personal security, civil justice and social structures.

The preliminary results of the assessment show that rural Nepal has been significantly affected by the conflict including impact to food availability and production, access to markets, employment and personal security. Particularly, it was found that districts in the Hills and Mountains of the Mid- and Far-Western Development regions were severely impacted by the decade long conflict. These coincide to a large extent with areas that are also most deprived areas in Nepal in terms of food insecurity, inaccessibility, poverty and malnutrition.

Feedback from the communities revealed that urgent priorities for assistance include small scale irrigation schemes, drinking water schemes, training in income generation activities, and rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, health posts, and service centres.

Preliminary results of the conflict impact analysis have been attached as Annex 6.

Conclusion and Response options

From the synthesis of assessments presented above it is evident that the food security situation in Nepal remains precarious. The food security status of many households in remote areas in the Hills and Mountains is fragile and even small disturbances can immediately translate into food shortages at the household level. The acute malnutrition situation, especially in the Terai, is alarming.

The impact of the 10 year insurgency on household food security and livelihoods can not easily be distilled from the number of chronically food insecure people. However, despite improving poverty conditions, the percentage of undernourished people remains very high and the acute malnutrition situation is at an emergency level. This indicates that the impact of the insurgency and the affects of ongoing instability during this transition period are still highly affecting household food security.

An immediate support programme is required to tackle the huge problem of people experiencing chronic food insecurity and unacceptably high malnutrition rates. Persistent high levels of food insecurity may derail the peace process and it is therefore important that an urgent effort is undertaken to improve the household food security, poverty and nutritional situation of these vulnerable groups. Addressing these issues, some of the major causes of the conflict, will be crucial to ensuring the success of the peace process. This would involve rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (irrigation, roads, bridges, health post, schools etc.) through food for work programmes supplemented with basic awareness, vocational and nutrition training. In addition, high visibility projects providing an immediate “peace dividend” to poor and hungry families should be promoted with special attention given to people finally able to return to their communities now that the active conflict is over.

With acute malnutrition above 20% in certain areas, it is evident that a long-term programme directed at improving the nutrition situation is essential. The most effective way to break this cycle of hunger and poverty is at the root level – through school feeding programmes and nutrition education at primary schools and mother and child health and nutrition programmes implemented in areas where high levels of wasted and underweight children live.

Due to Nepal’s topography and the remoteness of many of its population, even localized disturbances such as a droughts, floods, landslides and hailstorms can result in crop and asset losses that threaten the household food security and livelihoods of thousands. To respond to these disasters, WFP should build up a strong and coordinated response mechanism to prevent loss and deterioration of the affected

population's health and livelihoods. In order to provide relief in time to save lives, emergency food stocks should be sufficient to provide relief support to one million people for a period of at least three months.

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Annex 1 – Food Security Phase Classification Maps

Annex 2 – Food Security Phase Classification – Reference characteristics

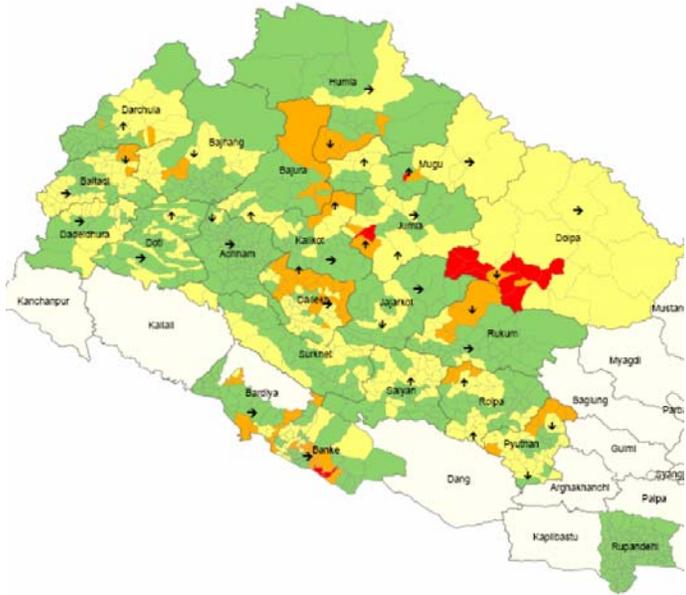
Annex 3 – Poverty Map

Annex 4 – Malnutrition Map

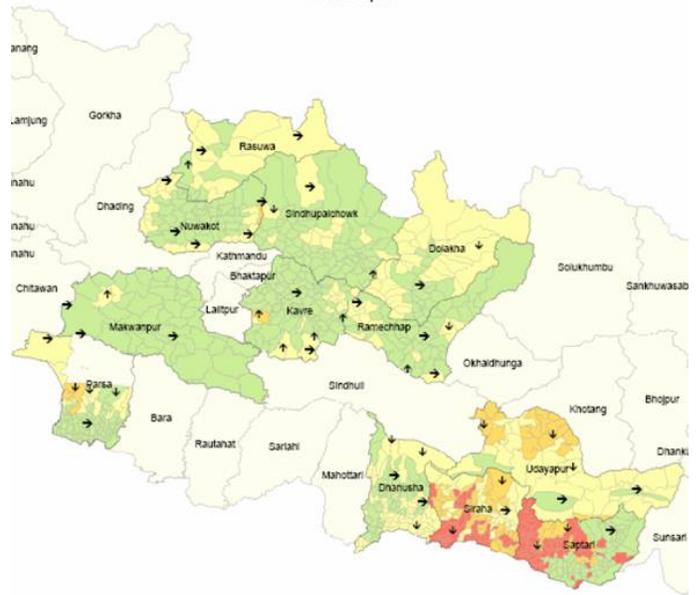
Annex 5 – Number of people killed, disappeared and displaced

Annex 6 – Conflict Impact Analysis - Preliminary Results

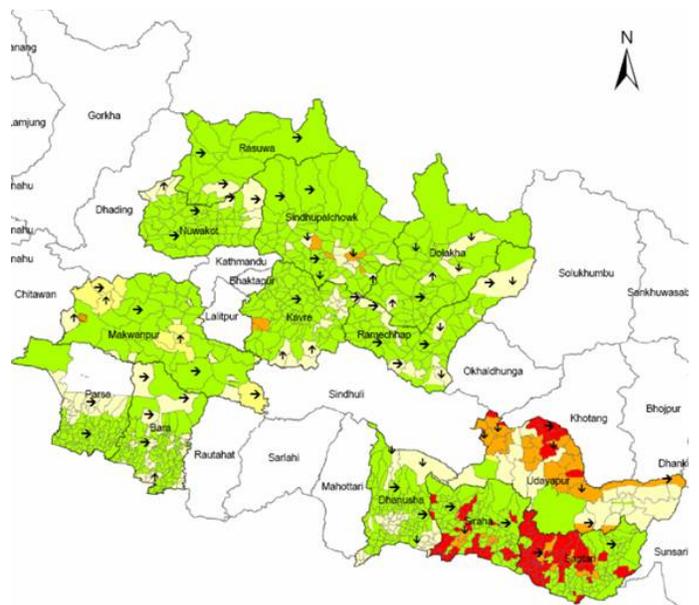
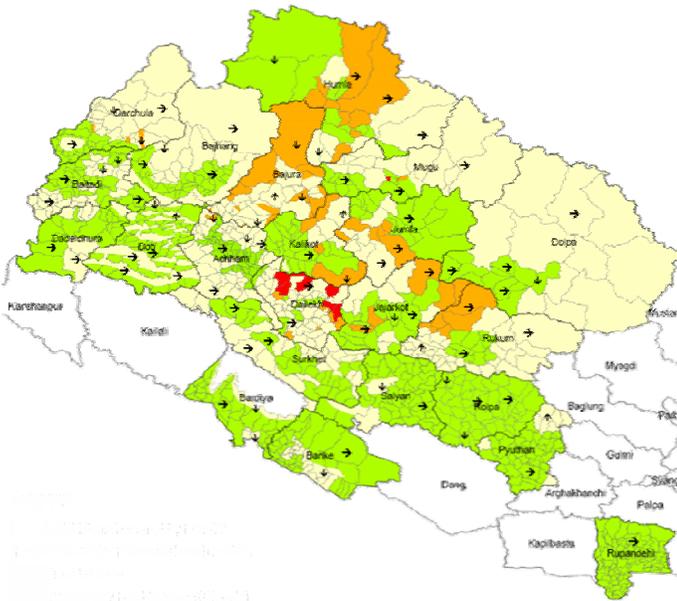
Annex I - Food Security Phase Classification Maps



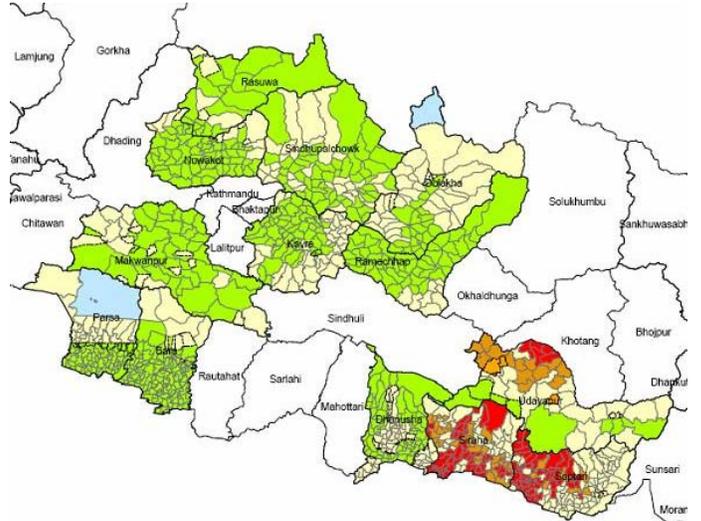
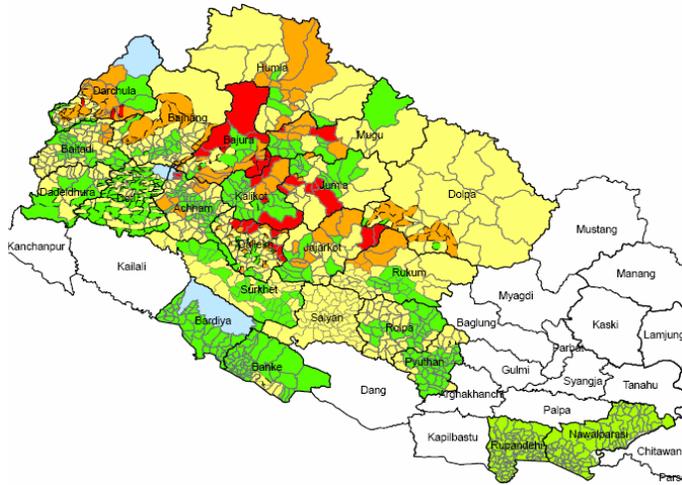
September – October 2006



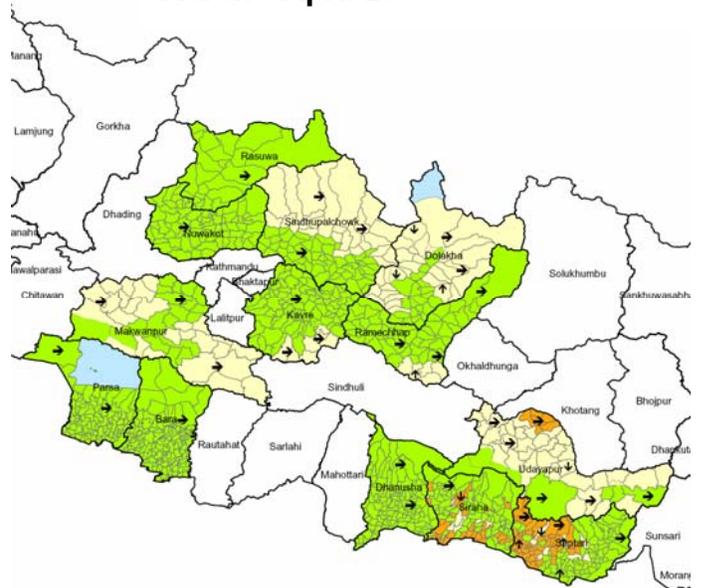
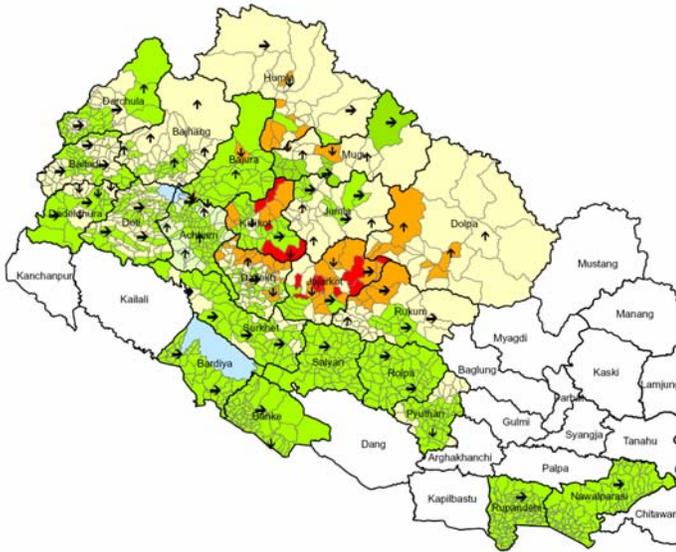
November – December 2006



January – February 2007



March - April 2007



Legend

- Districts not covered by FSMAS
- Food Security Phase Classification**
- Food Secure
- Seasonally Food Insecure (Chronic)
- Warning of Deteriorating Food Insecurity
- Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis
- Districts Boundary
- Wild Life Reserve/National Parks/No Population Area

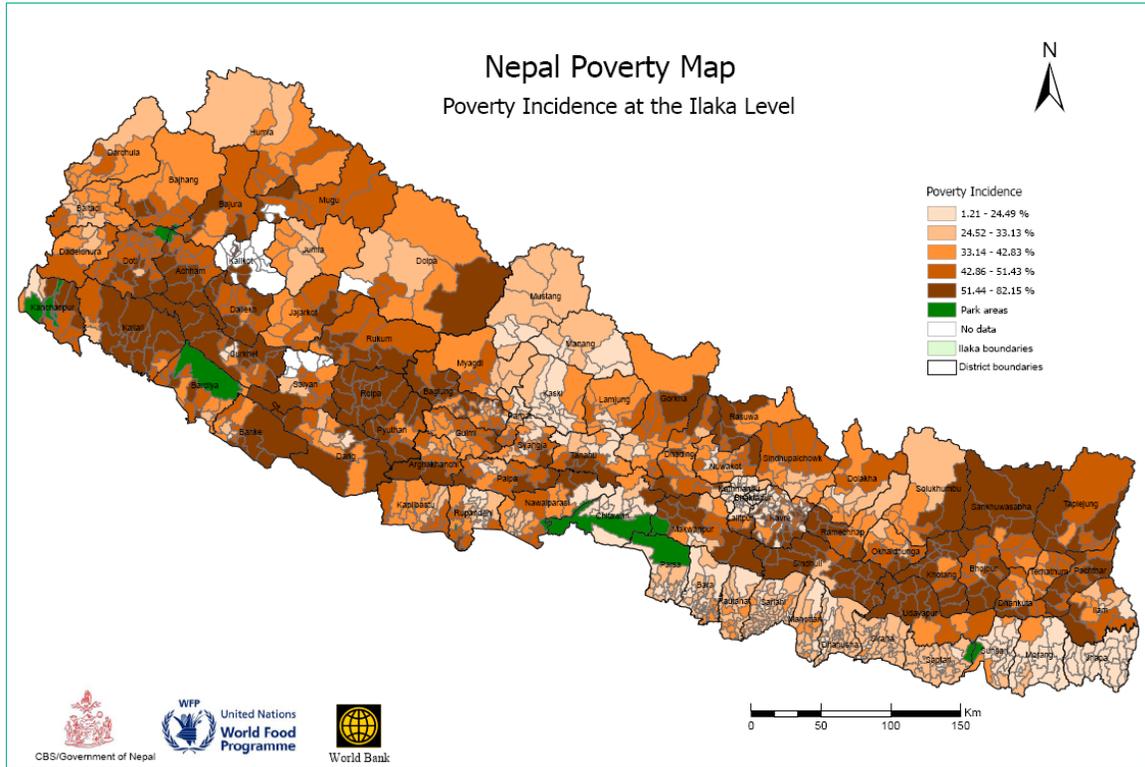
Outlook

- ↓ Likely that the food security situation will deteriorate in the next season
- Likely that the food security situation will remain similar in the next season
- ↑ Likely that the food security situation will improve in the next season

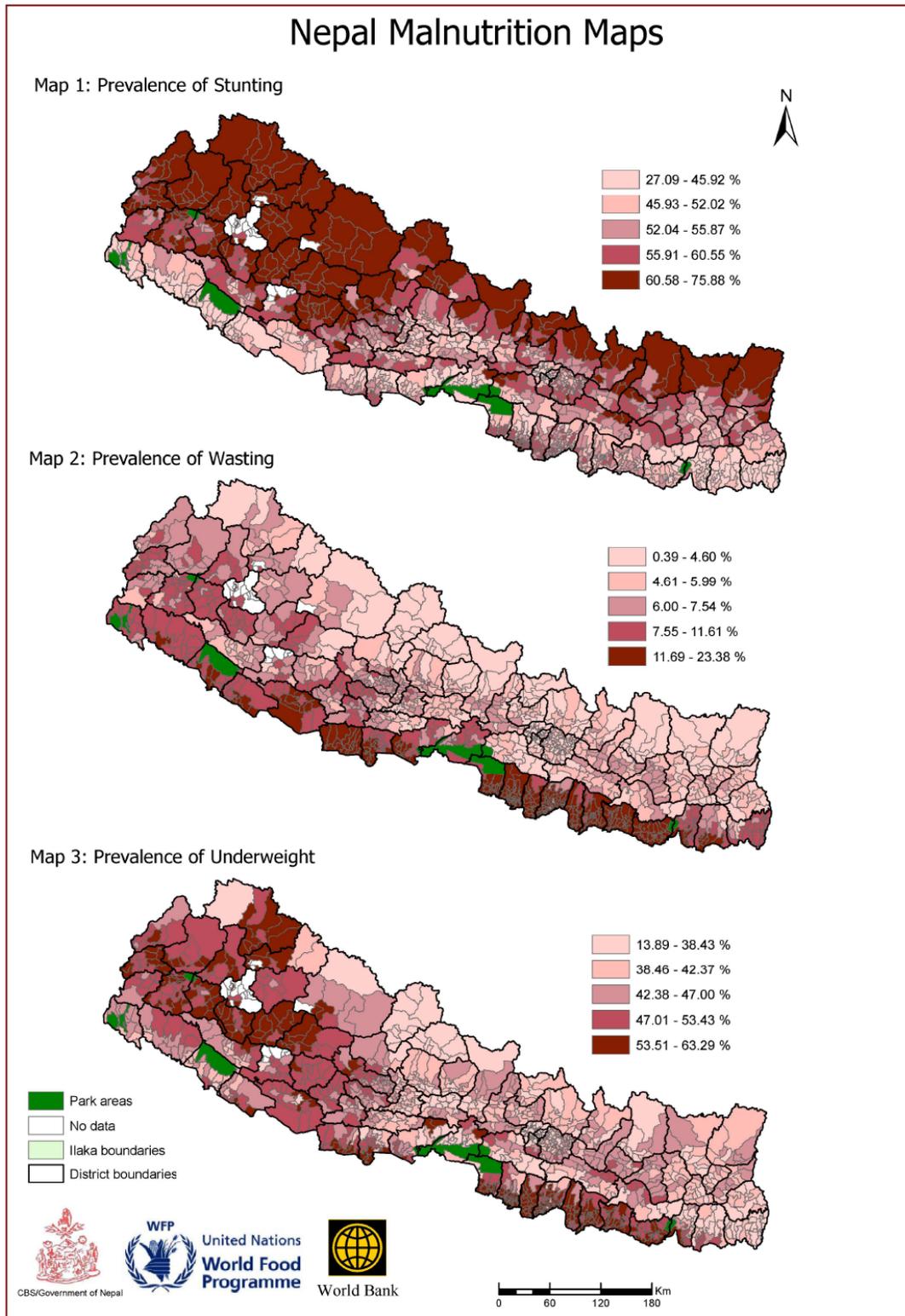
Annex 2 – Food Security Phase Classification – Reference characteristics

Phase classification		Alert Level Definitions and Reference Characteristics	
1.	Food Secure	<p>General Food Availability</p> <p>Food Access</p> <p>Nutrition and Health</p> <p>Hazards</p> <p>Civil Security</p> <p>Coping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no indications of global food security problems. Poverty levels are low/moderate. • Crop situation is favourable/normal. • There has been sufficient rainfall. • There are sufficient food commodities in the markets. • Households have sufficient food stocks to last until the next harvest. • Markets are functioning and are accessible. • Prices of main staples are stable. • The employment situation is normal. • No excessive in or out migration patterns. • Incidence of wasting is very low. • No major diarrhoea outbreaks / or epidemics. • No natural disasters. • General peaceful situation – no enduring bandhs / roadblocks. • No unsustainable coping strategies employed by households.
2.	Seasonally food insecure (Chronic)	<p>General Food Availability</p> <p>Food Access</p> <p>Nutrition and Health</p> <p>Hazards</p> <p>Civil Security</p> <p>Coping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is experiencing seasonal food insecurity during the normal lean periods. Poverty levels are high. • Crop harvests are low to normal. However, current crop is not sufficient to feed the population until next harvest. • Rainfall has been intermittent but acceptable. • The markets are functioning and accessible but are less well stocked. • Households have insufficient food stocks to last until next harvest, but this is generally considered as normal. • Prices of main staples are higher than normal. • There are limited employment opportunities during this time of the year. • Out-migration is increasing. • Incidence of wasting is low. • Indication of diarrhoea outbreaks / or epidemics. • Occurrence of natural disaster with resulting crop, stock and asset losses. • General peaceful situation. Bandhs and roadblocks may cause additional hardship. • Indications of intensified HH coping behaviour (asset selling, borrowing, migration etc)
3.	Warning of deteriorating food insecurity	<p>General Food Availability</p> <p>Food Access</p> <p>Nutrition and Health</p> <p>Hazards</p> <p>Civil Security</p> <p>Coping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food security situation is deteriorating in the area; food shortages are much more than acceptable/normal for the time of the year. Poverty levels are high. • Crop harvests are low. More than 50% of the crop is lost. • Rainfall has been insufficient/late/non-existent for consecutive years. • Markets are non-existent due to no or limited supply. • Households have depleted or very low food stocks. • Prices of main staples are increasing rapidly and are unstable. • There are very limited employment opportunities during this time of the year. • Levels of out-migration are high. • Incidence of wasting is moderate to high. • Evidence of malnutrition in women and children is easily observable. • Indication of severe diarrhoea outbreaks / or epidemics. • Occurrence of large impact natural disaster with resulting crop, stock and asset losses. • Limited conflict situation with increasing civil security incidences. • HHs adopt irreversible coping behaviour (productive asset selling -tools, seeds, land-, large amounts of borrowing, etc).
4.	Acute food and livelihood crisis	<p>General Food Availability</p> <p>Food Access</p> <p>Nutrition and Health</p> <p>Hazards</p> <p>Civil Security</p> <p>Coping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's an acute food crisis in the area. Extreme food shortages occur. Poverty levels are very high. • Crop harvests are very low or have been lost. More than 80-100% of the crop is lost. • Rainfall has been insufficient/late/non-existent for several consecutive years. • Markets are non-existent due to no food supply. • Households have depleted their food stocks. • Prices of main staples are very high and unaffordable for a large portion of the population. • No employment opportunities. • People are out-migrating due to food scarcity. • Incidence of wasting is high. Underweight levels of children are above 75%. • Evidence of malnutrition in women and children is widespread. • Occurrence of severe diarrhoea or epidemic outbreaks. • Occurrence of large scale impact natural disaster with resulting crop, stock and asset losses. • Extended conflict situation – no agricultural activities possible. • HH adopt crisis coping strategies (productive asset selling -tools, seeds, land-, large amounts of borrowing, etc).

Annex 3 – Poverty Map



Annex 4 – Malnutrition Map



Annex 5 – Number of people killed, disappeared and displaced

Number of Killings by State and Maoists (13 February--31 December 2006)

Year	State	CPN (M)	Total
1996	22	59	81
1997	32	16	48
1998	75	334	409
1999	141	328	469
2000	219	180	399
2001	390	243	633
2002	1,337	3,266	4,603
2003	646	1,217	1,863
2004	1,113	1,606	2,719
2005	709	815	1,524
2006	286	313	599
Total	4,970	8,377	13,347

Children killed by State and Maoists (1996--2006)

Year	State	CPN (M)	Total
1996	3		3
1997	-	-	-
1998	19	2	21
1999	16	3	19
2000	9	10	19
2001	5	10	15
2002	91	32	123
2003	29	32	61
2004	42	58	100
2005	28	35	63
2006	4	19	23
Total	246	201	447

Women killed by State and Maoists (1996--2006)

Year	State	CPN (M)	Total
1996	1		1
1997	2	1	3.00
1998	37	1	38
1999	44	3	47
2000	17	8	25
2001	25	8	33
2002	238	35	273
2003	138	21	159
2004	205	53	258
2005	89	49	138
2006	24	14	38
Total	820	193	1,013

Killings during the ceasefire (April--December 2006)

Parties involved	Numbers
State	11
CPN (M)	15
Retaliation Group	5
Local villagers/unknown groups	7
Stray bomb explosions	5
Total	43

Killings after Comprehensive Peace Accord

Parties involved	Numbers
State	20
CPN (M)	9
MJF	30
JTMM	3
JTMM (G)	3
JTMM (J)	3
Unknown	29
Total	97

Source: INSEC

Number of Persons Disappeared by State and Maoists (1996--2006)

Districts	State	CPN (M)	Total
Taplejung	1		1
Panchthar	2		2
Ilam		6	6
Jhapa	6		6
Sankhuwasabha	1	1	2
Bhojpur	3		3
Sunsari	7		7
Morang	6	4	10
Okhaldhunga	1		1
Khotang	1	3	4
Udayapur	2		2
Saptari	8		8
Siraha	7		7
Ramechhap	9	1	10
Sindhuli	7		7
Dhanusha	1	1	2
Mahottari	1	1	2
Makwanpur	7		7
Parsa		4	4
Rautahat	6	3	9
Rasuwa	1		1
Nuwakot	22	2	24
Sindhupalchowk	9	3	12
Kavre	16		16
Kathmandu	35		35
Bhaktapur	6		6
Lalitpur	6		6
Gorkha	20		20
Dhading	34	4	38
Chitwan	23	5	28
Lamjung	8		8
Tanahu	10		10
Myagdi	1		1
Kaski	12		12
Syangja	3	1	4
Rupandehi	2		2
Baglung	4		4
Rukum	23	6	29
Rolpa	43	18	61
Salyan	27		27
Pyuthan	3		3
Dang	70	5	75
Dailekh	6		6
Jajarkot	14	3	17
Surkhet	18	2	20
Banke	88	15	103
Bardiya	183	16	199
Humla	2		2
Dolpa	4		4
Jumla	4		4
Kalikot	17		17
Achham	5		5
Kailali	17		17
Dadeldhura	1		1
Kanchanpur	15		15
Total	828	104	932

Source: INSEC

Conflict-induced Displacement in Nepal

SN	District	By State	By Maoist	Due to Terror	Total
1	Jhapa		5	520	525
2	Ilam		6	250	256
3	Panchthar		96	402	498
4	Taplejung		329	728	1,057
5	Morang		37	145	182
6	Sunsari			1	1
7	Dhankuta		19	63	82
8	Terhathum	3	166	19	188
9	Bhojpur		24	3	27
10	Sankhuwasabha		45	73	118
11	Saptari		85		85
12	Siraha	29	41		70
13	Udayapur		35	80	115
14	Khotang		90	80	170
15	Okhaldhunga		357	82	439
16	Solukhumbu		7	159	166
17	Dhanusha		464	167	631
18	Mahottari		39		39
19	Sarlahi		187		187
20	Sindhuli	70	700		770
21	Ramechhap		1,277		1,277
22	Dolakha		40	20	60
23	Rautahat		70		70
24	Bara		36	6	42
25	Chitwan	840	1		841
26	Makwanpur		24	4	28
27	Lalitpur		42		42
28	Kavre		123	356	479
29	Dhading		46	91	137
30	Sindhupalchowk		118	33	151
31	Nuwakot			17	17
32	Rasuwa		18	2	20
33	Tanahu		112		112
34	Gorkha		193	182	375
35	Lamjung		1,200		1,200
36	Syangja		100		100
37	Kaski	205			205
38	Nawalparasi		24		24
39	Rupandehi			1	1
40	Palpa		128	41	169
41	Kapilvastu	2,580	779	830	4,189
42	Arghakhanchi		262	12	274
43	Gulmi		95	56	151
44	Baglung		288		288
45	Parbat		16	7	23
46	Myagdi		136		136
47	Dang		12	309	321
48	Pyuthan		11	35	46
49	Rolpa		377	1,817	2,194
50	Salyan		64	1,309	1,373
51	Rukum		1,006	667	1,673
52	Banke		250	879	1,129
53	Bardiya		1,756	168	1,924
54	Surkhet		468	3,996	4,464
55	Jajarkot	110	1,380	513	2,003
56	Dailekh		998	2,825	3,823
57	Dolpa		121	121	242
58	Jumla		449	3,412	3,861
59	Kalikot		330	3,535	3,865
60	Mugu		366	99	465
61	Humla		70	128	198
62	Kailali		2,956	67	3,023
63	Achham			96	96
64	Doti		456	17	473
65	Bajura		1,648		1,648
66	Bajhang		1	110	111
67	Kanchanpur		149	60	209
68	Dadeldhura		360	321	681
69	Baitadi		229	177	406
70	Darchula		3	108	111
71					-
	Total	3,837	21,320	25,199	50,356

Source: INSEC

Annex 6 – Conflict Impact Analysis – Preliminary Results

See attached document.