



Report on Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) Far and Mid West Hills and Mountains, Nepal

July 2008

Executive Summary

- Reports were received in June 2008 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.
- These areas were reportedly suffering from severe food insecurity in spite of generally good production at the national level.
- In response, a joint rapid assessment was designed and conducted in nine affected districts.
- The food security assessment included identification of highly and severely food insecure VDCs and an overall estimation of population at risk.
- The assessment found that the food security situation is indeed precarious in the affected areas of the districts and the situation is further exacerbated by the sharp rise in food and fuel costs seen in recent months.
- A significant number of families are adapting unsustainable coping strategies such as the sale of land, and household and agricultural assets in order to purchase needed food; they are also reducing the quality and quantity of food consumed
- Recommendations have been made for appropriate strategies/measures to address the immediate crisis, which includes providing immediate assistance to 286,000 people in nine districts.

Background and Objectives

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) of the Government of Nepal (GoN) is the lead government agency in national crop assessments and maintenance of crop situation data. Using the information collected through its network of agricultural service centers at the sub-district level and at the district agricultural offices, (MoAC) produces predictions and updates on the overall food supply situation in the country. Recent reports from MoAC highlighted that despite good crop situations in 2008 at the national level, areas in the Hill and Mountain districts in the Far- and Mid-West were affected by significant crop losses thereby affecting the food security situation of the populations living in those poor and remote areas.

For the last three years, the Hill and Mountain districts of Nepal's Far- and Mid-Western Regions have been affected by recurrent droughts, hailstorms, landslides, and crop pest/diseases. These natural disasters have adversely affected the lives and livelihood of the people in these regions. WFP Nepal has implemented Emergency Operations (EMOP) since 2006 in order to provide immediate assistance to people in dire need of food.

The WFP Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (FSMAS) recently released an emergency alert which reported that drought and hailstorms had badly affected the 2007-08 winter crops, resulting in wheat and barley losses of up to 80% in various areas of Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Bajura, Achham, Dailekh, Rukum, and Jajarkot districts. Over 300,000 people were estimated to be facing a situation of food insecurity, with 50,000 people already in an acute food insecurity situation¹.

Summer crop production was also poor in these districts, with some areas experiencing more than 40%² crop loss and some districts, such as Dailekh, struggling under the cumulative affects of three consecutive years of crop failure, due to ongoing drought conditions.

In response, WFP and the MoAC collaborated in June 2008 to conduct a rapid assessment of the overall food security situation in Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Bajura, Achham, Dailekh, Rukum, and Jajarkot districts.

The objectives of the joint assessment were as follows:

- assess the overall food security situation in the affected areas
- identify and/or verify the FS situation information (i.e. VDCs and Population at Risk) in the highly and severely food insecure VDCs
- recommend appropriate strategies/measures to address the immediate crisis

This report is a result of the analysis of relevant data from nine affected districts and field assessment observations in selected districts, collected by MoAC and WFP.

Methodology

A comprehensive household survey was conducted in the most affected VDCs which were identified through updated food security phase classifications maps which are produced on a quarterly basis as part of the FSMAS. A map of the highly affected VDCs is provided in Annex 1. The MoAC provided crop situation reports for the nine affected districts which confirmed that these were areas with significant loss in crop production in spite of the overall good situation of crop production at the national level. NFC was consulted to determine which VDCs were lacking distribution coverage.

¹ Emergency Update-4, June 2008, WFP Nepal

² Crop Situation Update, Issue-7, December 2007, WFP Nepal

A sample survey covering 234 randomly-selected households from 25 communities was conducted from 11 – 25 June 2008 to assess the degree of household food security in the nine affected districts. In addition to the household survey, community focus group discussions were conducted in selected communities and consultations held at the district head quarters. Rapid market surveys to determine the extent of price increases of key communities were also conducted in the 9 district headquarter markets.

Two comprehensive field trips by joint MoAC and WFP teams were conducted in Dailekh and Jajarkot during the last week of June 2008, with the objective of providing additional depth to the EFSA. The joint field mission members met with DHQ officials including DDC, LDO, DADO, CDO, NGOs, INGOs, and bilateral agencies such as DFID. Crop and livestock production statistics were verified through meetings with DADO staff and local farmers, and providing an overview of the previous growing season and current food stocks situation. Meetings were also conducted with development officials (including DSP, NFC, FNCCI, Public Health Post and Civil Society groups). At the community level discussions were held with the local people affected by food insecurity as well as with key informants such as teachers, VDC secretaries, health workers, development workers, livestock centre staff, and local agricultural service centre staff. In addition, meetings were organized with whole-sale merchants and retail traders, to allow the EFSA to draw conclusions on food prices.

Finally, EFSA members held meetings with several staff members from agencies implementing poverty alleviation and development projects in Far- and Mid-Western Hill and Mountain districts, with a significant focus on subsistent farmers, the landless, women, Dalits and Janjati's. Agencies included GTZ, Winrock International, Helvetas, UNICEF and DFID.

Socio-economic background

The people of the affected areas in Far- and Mid-West Hill and Mountain districts are largely Brahmin/Chhetri and Dalit, as shown in Figure 1, 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 up to 2,000 NRs per month depending on the type of employment. 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.

The average monthly cash income is now 1687NRs, down from 2281 twelve months ago. 35% of households in these districts now fall into the 'Extreme Poor' category, as compared to same time last year (baseline) when the figure was 18%, as shown in Figure 2. Monthly food expenditure is around 2,213 NRs, with other socio-economic characteristics of the two regions presented in Table 1. This season, over 75% of people surveyed reported that they found it more difficult than usual to gain employment. *Yarsagumba*³ collection from Dolpa is also a significant source of income supplementation, with a reported 20,000 people from Jajarkot alone traveling to Dolpa this season.

³ Yarsagumba is a rare herb that grows above 3,500m, used for traditional medicinal purposes. May and June is the period when many Nepali people migrate higher into the Mountains to collect Yarsagumba, with a daily income of up to 2,500 NRs.

Table 1 – Socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic indicators of nine affected districts	Population
Head of household	88% male
Head of household formally educated	24% (father) 1.3% (mother)
Household member works as daily labourer (male & female)	54%
Average daily labourer wage	145 NRs (male) 80 NRs (female)
Monthly expenditure on Food	2232NRs
Monthly expenditure on Non-food Items	800 NRs
Housing Type	Bamboo (35%), Mud(15%), Slate (50%)
Public tap for drinking water	46%
Average market distance	11.7 hours, return trip, by foot.

Figure 1 – The people of the nine districts

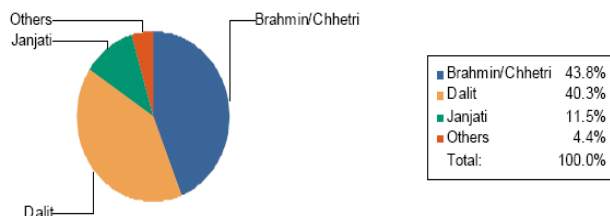
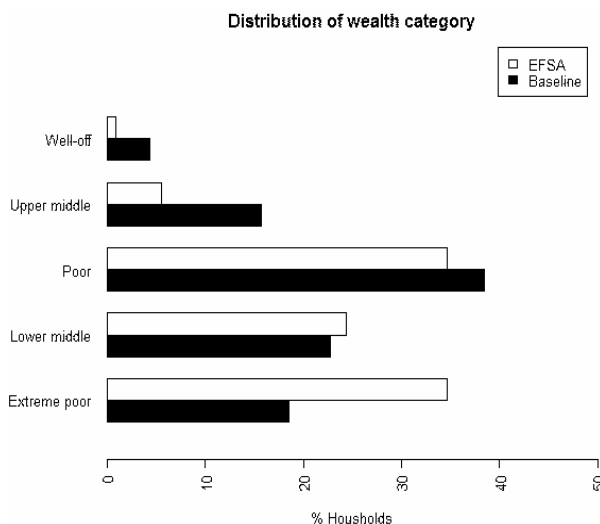


Figure 2 – Distribution of wealth on the nine districts



Food Security situation

Wheat and Barley are the main winter crops produced in the affected districts, with most districts experiencing poor growing conditions over the winter season, as shown in Figure 3. The DADO in both Jajarkot and Dailekh reported that maize stocks usually last 4-6 months and wheat 3-4 months; this season's poor harvest has resulted in most households in the affected areas only being able to feed themselves for approximately 2-4 months of the year. Productivity and food requirements for the 07/08 season per district were provided by the MoAC (Table 2) and mapped into food deficit and food surplus categories (Annex 3). This data further clarified the food shortage estimation, with five districts falling 50% or more short of meeting their food requirement.

Compounding this is the fact that vegetable cultivation in some of the affected districts, such as Jajarkot and Dailekh, is minimal due to lack of irrigation infrastructure, lack of access to seeds, limited awareness about the nutritional value of vegetables, limited agricultural support services, and often only planted for a short period during the monsoon. Some districts, such as Dailekh, have experienced consecutive crop failure for the past three years, due to drought, pest and disease impacts (*Gobara* and *Sindure*⁴).

In recent years, income generation from household livestock production, mostly goats and poultry, has also been jeopardized in many areas due to decreased fodder availability from the over-utilization of forest vegetation and forest protection programmes restricting access. As most families rely on some form of livestock production as an income source, this has attributed to another serious household shock to the people of these districts.

Based on reports from district agricultural offices, MoAC has made estimates of the food surplus or deficit situation, utilizing crop productivity data and food requirements per district (Table 2). This data corresponds closely with WFP FSMAS estimations (see Annex 2). Households involved in the assessment reported that their two major problems were food unavailability and drought. This has been significantly increasing over the past 6 months, as shown in Graph 1, clearly highlighting the worsening situation with food process and poor crop production.

The current summer crop situation for the nine districts is presented in Annex 4, prepared by MoAC, with most crops confirmed as completely sown by mid-July 2008. The maize crop across the two regions is reportedly in good condition currently, according to MoAC, and will be harvested in late August if the weather conditions throughout July-August are favourable. The paddy harvest will be conducted in November, with rainfall throughout July -September being the main determining factor on productivity.

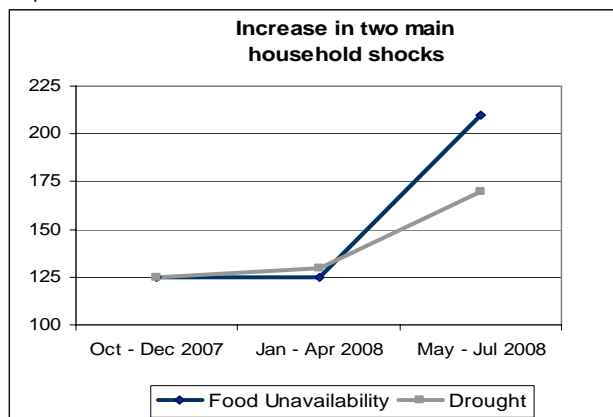
The period of July through August is therefore a critical time for food security in these areas with no crops being harvested and minimal vegetable production. Household food stocks (Graph 2) are very low and have markedly decreased when compared to stocks over the past 12 months, which is a serious concern for the people of these districts over this next critical period.

⁴ Gobara: an insect that feeds on the stem of the maize plant, impacting on overall crop productivity. Sindure: Yellow Wheat Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) a common disease of wheat.

The latest reports indicate deteriorating food security situation in other neighboring districts of Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura and Bajhang and WFP is monitoring the situation.

FAO Nepal has provided vegetable seeds through an ongoing emergency programme to approximately 18 000 households across; Kalikot, Dailekh, Mugu, Humla and Bajura and will provide wheat seeds in September/October. However, the poor season has not enabled successful cultivation for this programme to prevent the current situation from occurring. FAO will provide a further 56 000 households in 10 districts with wheat, barley, maize, paddy and vegetable seeds, including potatoes, over Mid September – October 2008.

Graph 1 - Household Shocks this season



Graph 2 - Household Food stocks (Kgs)

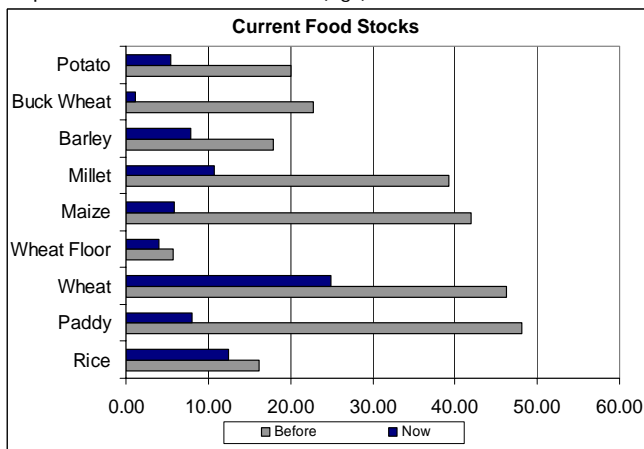
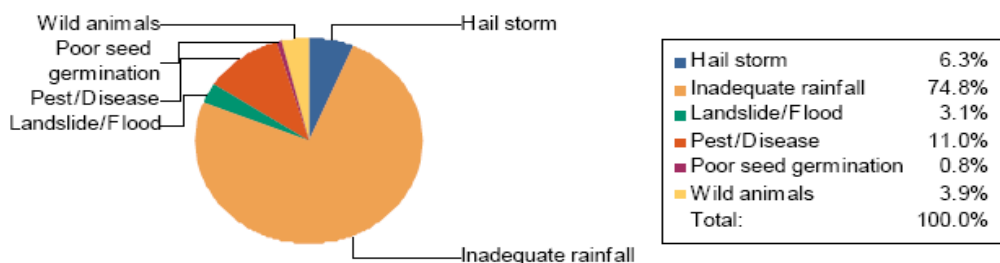


Table 2: District Cereal production vs requirements(2007/08)
(MOAC estimates)

DISTRICT	All crops - Net Edible (mt)	Requirement (mt)	Balance (+,-)	Balance (%)
Rukum	42619	43269	-650	-2
Jajarkot	28873	30462	-1589	-5
Dailekh	43563	51427	-7864	-15
Bajura	11105	23331	-12226	-52
Achham	21452	51737	-30285	-59
Dolpa	5656	6337	-681	-11
Mugu	4886	9567	-4681	-49
Humla	2005	8852	-6847	-77
Kalikot	11299	22738	-11439	-50

Figure 3 – Reasons for poor crop performance this season



Market and Price Situation

Over the past 6 months in Nepal there has been a dramatic rise in food prices across the country. This was clearly evident with the commodity prices surveyed in the nine districts of the assessment (Table 3 and Graph 3). Even after considering the normal seasonal price fluctuations, the prices this year are significantly higher than last year, as much as 30 to 40% up compared to the same period last year, as can also be seen from data from Agro-business Promotion Directorate of the Department of Agriculture.

Coarse rice, cooking oil and salt are the three most important items for which people depend on the market for their daily living, with rice and oil increasing in price by 30% and salt around 15%. The monthly food expenditure has already increased significantly over the past 12 months which will only continue to add to the financial hardship the people are experiencing (Figure 4).

It is worth noting that in case of Humla, the seemingly low price of coarse rice in graph 3 below reflects the fact that rice supplied through regular market mechanisms is almost non-existent in the market. Thus the price mentioned in the graph is the price of NFC-subsidized rice. In all other districts, the market prices shown in the graph are the prices for rice obtained through regular market channels.

Studies conducted by WFP's FSMAS and also data from World Bank suggest that although increases in commodity prices may appear lower in Mountain areas in relative terms, food items often cost as much as three times more than in the Terai, meaning that food price increases have been the highest in absolute terms in Mountain areas.

Graph 3 – Market price of Coarse rice in western districts

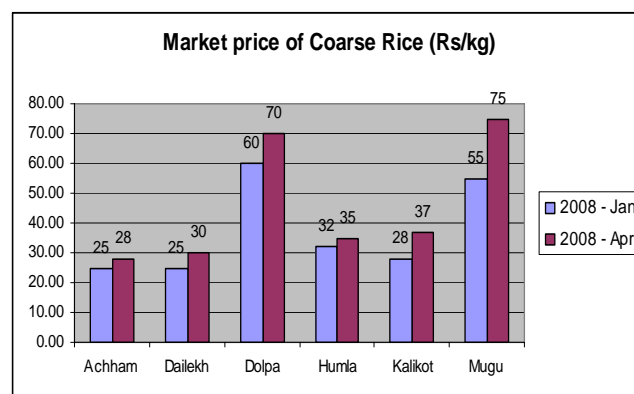
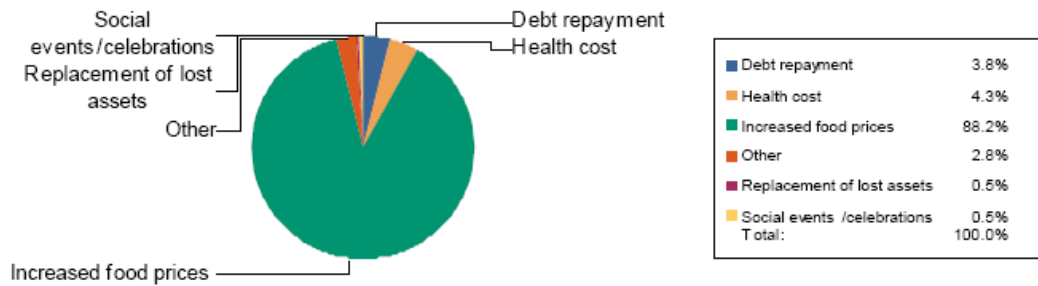


Table 3 – Retail market prices in the assessment area (9 districts) 14 June to 30 June-08.

Commodity	Average Price (June 08)	Average Price (6 months ago)	% Increase
Coarse rice (per kg)	42.8	33.3	29%
Wheat grain (per kg)	25.3	20.1	26%
Wheat flour (per kg)	16.5	10.6	55%
Maize (per kg)	23.6	16.5	43%
Black gram/Mas (per kg)	90	70	29%
Beans/simi (per kg)	36.9	32.5	14%
Peas (per kg)	60	50	20%
Potato (per kg)	25	18	39%
Cooking oil (per l)	174.8	138.0	27%
Kerosene (per l)	63.0	49.5	27.3%
Salt	22.5	19.3	16.6%

Figure 4 – Reasons for increased household expenditure



Coping Strategies

An in-depth analysis on coping strategies was provided by FSMAS, utilizing data from the previous 12 months ('Before') and the current surveillance ('Now'). This revealed a significant increase in most coping strategies (Figure 5a and 5b). Across the nine affected districts, the most commonly-adopted strategies for coping with food insecurity are borrowing money, purchasing food on credit and migration. The practice of relying on less-preferred food is another widely-adopted coping mechanism.

This assessment has highlighted the alarming fact that a high proportion of people across the two regions are increasingly adopting unsustainable coping strategies. These have included the selling of land, household and agricultural assets and increased out-migration of the household members. Of the people surveyed during the EFSA, 82.6% noticed an increase in the out-migration of community members in the past 6 months. In Dailekh, the people of Gamaudi VDC reported that they have begun resorting to selling assets such as jewelry and unless immediate assistance can be provided they will have no other option than to migrate to India in large numbers.

The increase in the number of people spending less on non-food items is also indicative of a worsening situation. The significant rise in food prices means that people are going without certain non-food items so they can continue to purchase food from the market. These items may be important living items for a household, such as mosquito netting or medicines.

This increase in adoption of various coping strategies mentioned above will have adverse effects on the overall nutrition of the affected population, which is already at very poor levels. Relying on less expensive foods, wild foods, skipping meals, reducing portion sizes and number of meals are all being increasingly adopted by a population that cannot afford to lower its nutritional intake by even a minimal amount. Continuation of these coping strategies will seriously jeopardize the health of these people, particularly women and children.

Figure 5a – Coping strategy trends

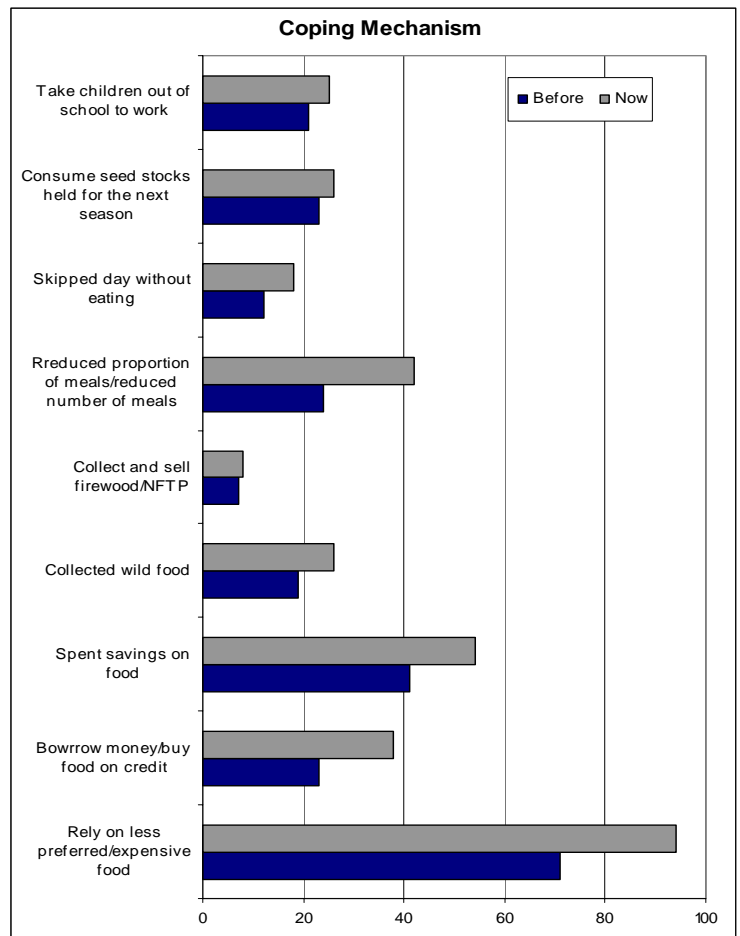
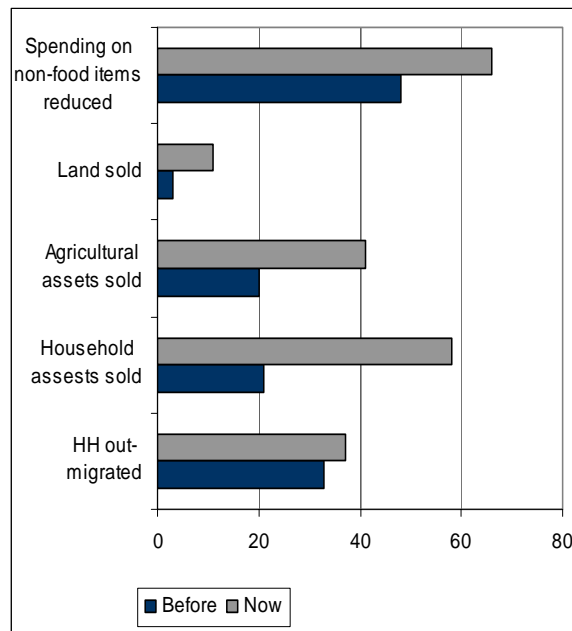


Figure 5b – Coping strategy trends



Case Study – Paink VDC, Jajarkot Thanbada village

On the 25th June, a community consultation with approximately 14 community members was held in ward number 2 of Paink VDC, in Thanbada village. A Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) was included in the consultation.

In a normal year, Paink’s food sufficiency is 6 months. This year the community has reported the food sufficiency as being only 3 months. During the winter growing season the VDC experienced extreme lack of rainfall, which resulted in a significantly depleted wheat harvest (75% loss). On 25 June 2008, community members reported that their food stocks would run out in 2 weeks time. Thereafter they have planned to borrow money from the local money lender or sell ornaments, household utensils and whatever they have left in order to cope with the most difficult period, June-August.

Current coping strategies for the village include the collection and sale of *Yarsagumba*, the selling of goats, borrowing money, and migration to India. The Poverty Alleviation in Selected Rural Areas (PASRA)—a GTZ and WFP programme—is due to start in the month of December, although this is of no help to villagers facing immediate food insecurity. Similarly, FAO’s recently launched emergency seed support programme will begin distributing wheat, vegetable and maize seeds in Jajarkot (and five other districts). Likewise, although providing an important boost to agricultural production, it will take several months before benefits- in the form of increased agricultural productivity – will be enjoyed by beneficiaries. The villagers expressed an urgent need for food aid to prevent future hardship from debts to money lenders. They requested further agricultural seed distribution from DADO as they feel that only farmers in DHQ are currently benefiting from DADO services. The Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) for Paink reported that 25% of children are currently suffering from diarrhea, which is significantly more than last year, due to polluted water and poor nutrition.

Nutrition

The assessment found that nutrition is presently very poor and only 52% of people consumed dal, the primary protein source in the Nepali diet, within the last week. Consumption of alternative protein sources such as fish, poultry, meat, dairy products or eggs were also at very low levels. Less than 14% of the population consumed rice during the last one week, as shown in Figure 6. The number of households who could not consume major food items in the last seven days recall period are significantly higher in the emergency assessment area as compared to those in the baseline data for the same period of the year. Maize and potato were also only consumed in small amounts.

Underweight

Underweight is a measurement that reflects both acute and chronic malnutrition. 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. Common health problems in Dailekh and Jajarkot where interviews were conducted include Gastritis, found in more than 50% children, and diarrhea, due to polluted water sources and poor nutrition. In some areas where voluntary testing was carried out, approximately 20% of those tested were found HIV positive. Poor health and sanitation combined with consumption of less nutritious food is likely to increase the percentage of children who are underweight.

Acute Malnutrition

A significant portion of the surveyed population (87%) reported that they had noticed an increase of up to 15% in acute malnutrition in their community in the last 6 month period, as shown in Figure 7. Middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) is the circumference of the left upper arm, measured at the mid-point between the tip of the shoulder and the tip of the elbow. In children, MUAC is useful as one indicator of acute malnutrition. The results of MUAC measurements conducted during the assessment shown in Figure 8 indicate that a significant proportion of children are suffering from severe and moderate levels of acute malnutrition. This is particularly evident when measurements taken from April - June 2008 (EFSA) are compared with the same period last year (baseline), as presented in figure 8. Moderate acute malnutrition rates are over 35% - a rise of nearly 12% over baseline levels from last year. Considering the very low food stocks available for July – August, without immediate intervention, this situation is likely to deteriorate even further, with more children affected by moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

Figure 7 – Acute malnutrition trends

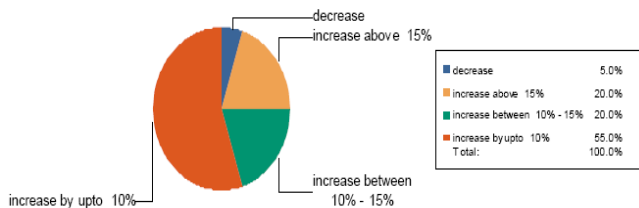


Figure 6 – Consumption trends

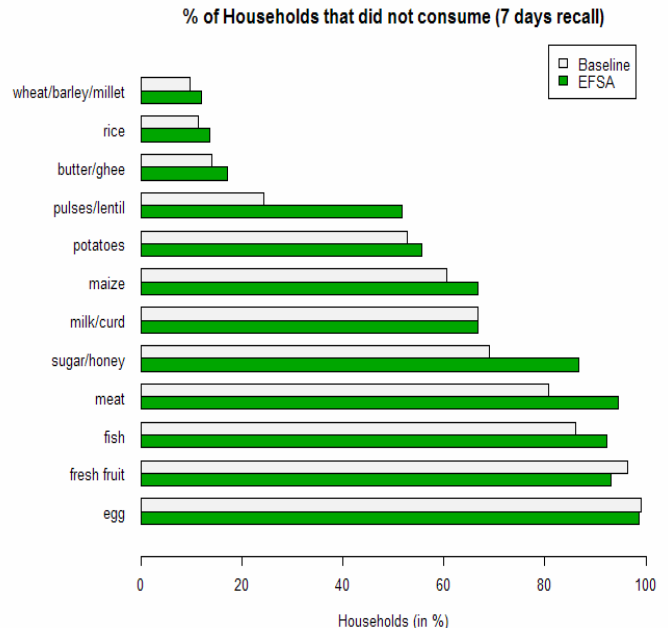
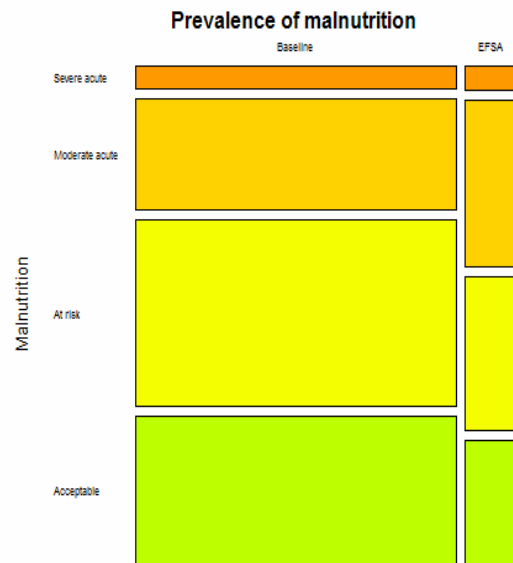


Figure 8 – Acute malnutrition based on MUAC measurements



Summary of Recommendations

This assessment has highlighted the challenges that 286,800 people across the mid and far west are facing, following poor crop harvests and increasing food prices. This population is approximately 11% of the 2.5 million people across Nepal, affected by food insecurity in need of immediate assistance, as estimated by the WFP Nepal's ongoing market and food price impact study. The majority of the surveyed population within this assessment (90.7%) is experiencing a food shortage this season, with almost 70% of those reporting that the shortage is worse than last season. Most households (93.8%) have experienced an increase in household expenditure, largely due to the rising food prices.

Development officials working in the region confirmed that they are experiencing a high demand for assistance, seen to have increased over the past two years. They attribute this to the current food deficit situation and report that expectations from local communities are high. Challenges faced by development officials include the rise in food and fuel prices and particularly in transport costs. Most importantly, the EFSA field mission found that VDCs identified as highly food insecure have little or no development activities currently underway.

July to end of August is a critical period for all nine districts. Households are currently depleting their meager food stocks and becoming increasingly dependent on markets and money lenders, adding to financial difficulty and levels of debt. The most affected villages have mostly depleted their current food stocks by the end of June and are in urgent need of assistance. In the past, ongoing WFP food assistance programmes along with NFC-rice deliveries have provided a safety net for some of the affected communities. However, NFC distributions have reportedly been confined within DHQ and are currently not reaching remote VDCs and wards.

Following are the recommendations to address the needs of the populations most affected in these nine districts:

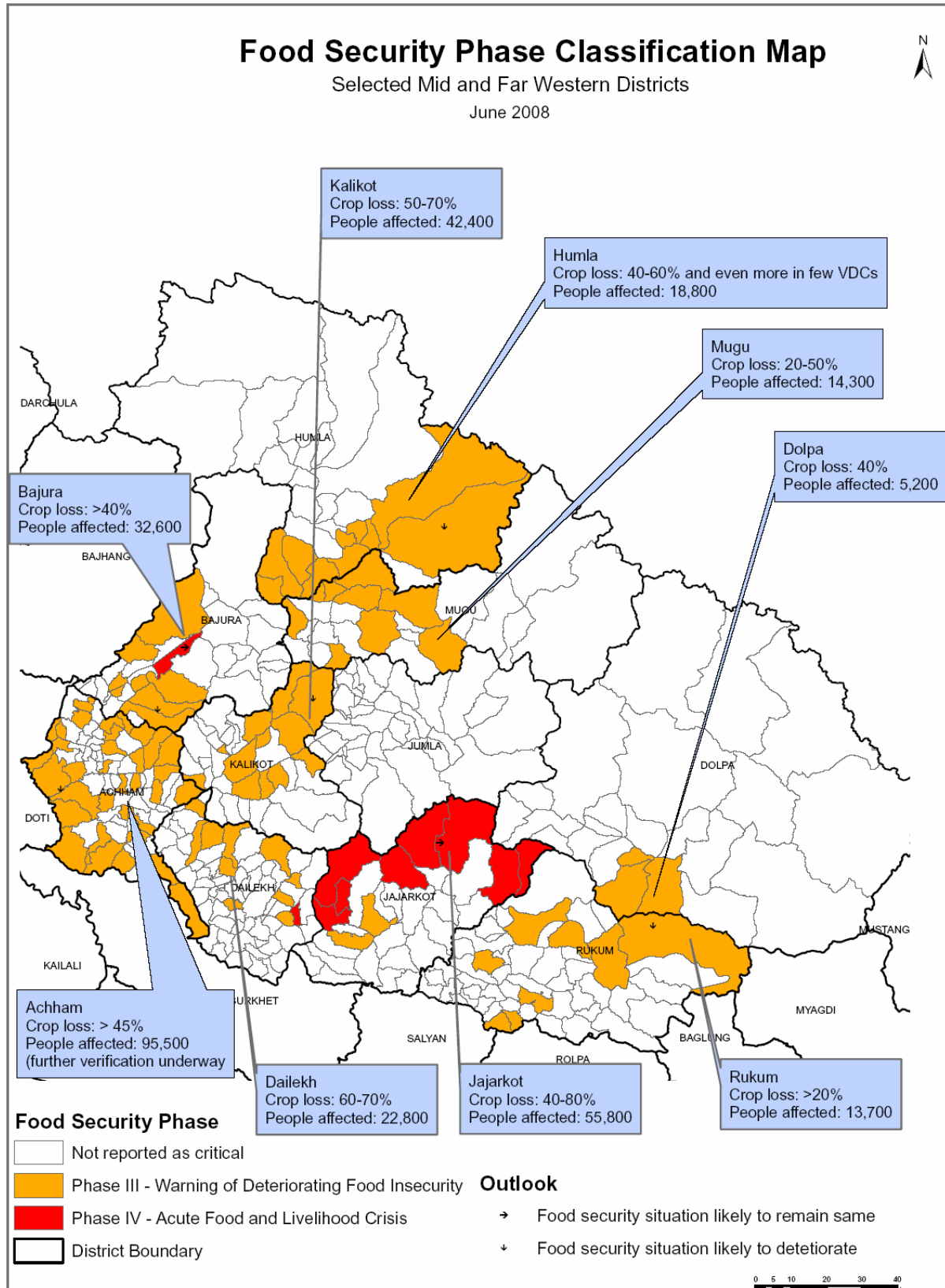
1. Provide immediate emergency assistance to populations facing or likely to face crisis due to high food insecurity. This means assisting **286,800 people in 103 VDCs** of these nine districts immediately.
2. Insofar as possible, combine emergency assistance with seed provision programmes, and also, where possible, livestock distribution (if undertaken in combination with improved environmental management initiatives and sustainable fodder provision) and small-scale irrigation schemes.
3. Develop longer-term solutions through improved roads and various agricultural development and income generation programmes such as; livestock programmes, NTFP, vegetable cultivation and fruit orchards.
4. Further collaboration by WFP on projects with government, UN and I/NGOs.
5. Continuation of joint assessments by MoAC and WFP in order to improve collaboration and better address the needs of the populations.
6. Increase in general agricultural investment for the Hill and Mountain regions of Nepal.



This report may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives or the Food Security Monitoring and Analysis Unit (FSMAU) of WFP. All information products produced by the FSMAU 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>

For more information please contact:
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu,
Or,
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis Unit
United Nations World Food Programme
Patan Dhoka Road, Lalitpur
PO Box 107
Tel 5542607 ext 2420-5 or Ministry of Agriculture

Annex 1



Annex 2 - Number of People at risk of Food Insecurity

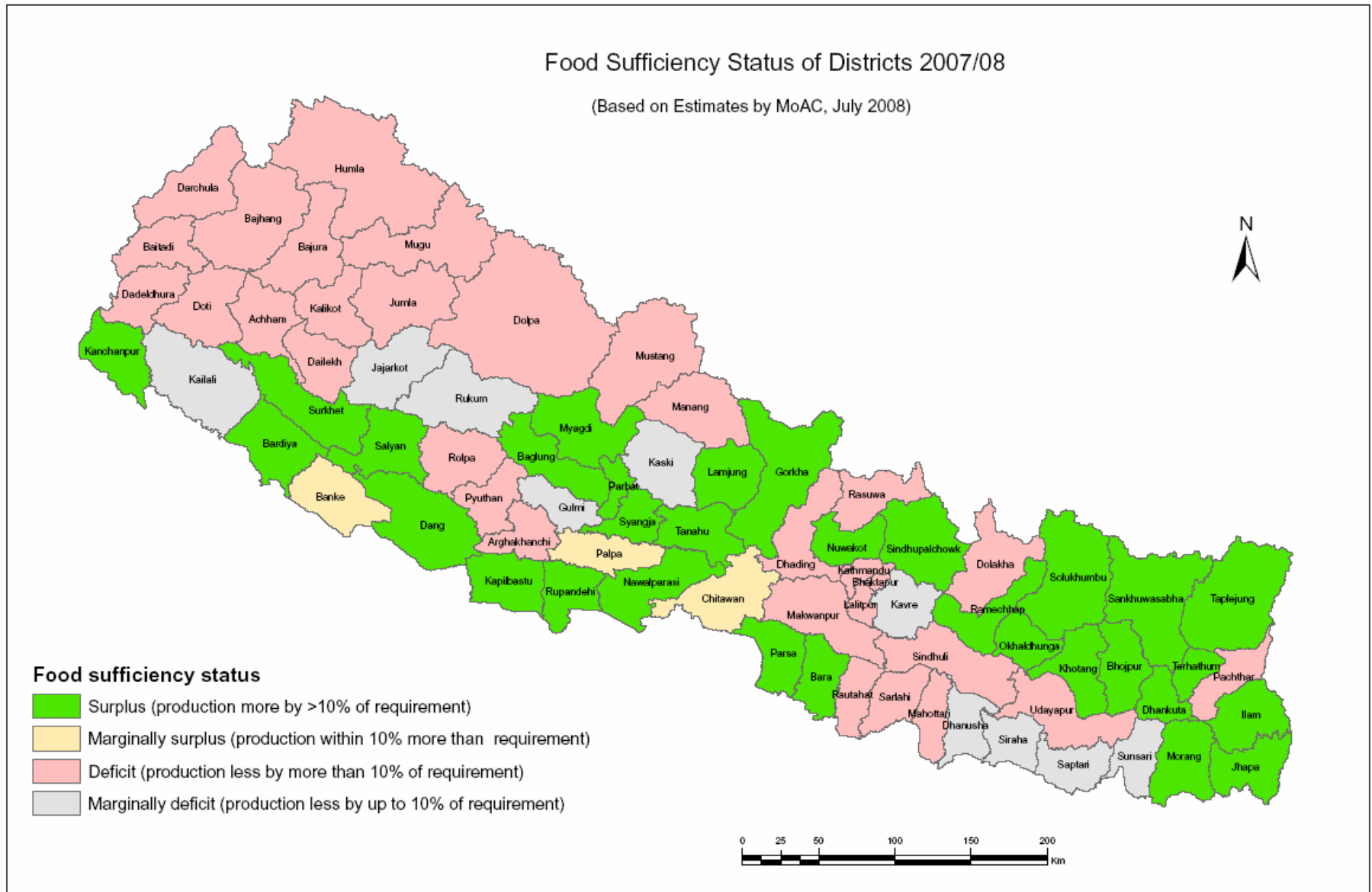
Number of people at Risk of Food Insecurity (VDC wise)								
SN	District	VDCs	Warning of deteriorating food insecurity		Total Population at Risk	Remarks		
			Phase 3	Phase 4				
I. Karnali belt								
1	Kalikot	Pakha (1-9)	-	4,200	4,200			
		Chhapre (1-9)	-	3,200	3,200			
		Mehelmudi (1,3,4)	-	1,100	1,100			
		Nanikot (1-9)	5,300	-	5,300			
		Dhoulagoha (1-9)	6,700	-	6,700			
		Khina (1-9)	3,800	-	3,800			
		Thirpu (1-9)	4,100	-	4,100			
		Ramnakot (1-5 & 7-9)	3,500	-	3,500			
		Badalkot (3-9)	2,400	-	2,400			
		Daha (8, 9)	700	-	700			
		Lalu (1-9)	5,200	-	5,200			
		PhoiMahadev (5-9)	2,200	-	2,200			
		Kalikot Total		33,900	8,500		42,400	<i>All the people (HHs) affected in the given Wards.</i>
		2	Humla	Shrinagar (1-9)	3,600		-	3,600
Maila (1-9)	4,300			-	4,300			
Madana (1-9)	1,800			-	1,800			
Kalika (1-9)	2,900			-	2,900			
Jaira (1-9)	2,200			-	2,200			
Mimi (1-7)	1,000			-	1,000			
Melchham (1-9)	900			-	900			
Saya (1-9)	100			-	100			
Gothi (1-9)	1,100			-	1,100			
Shrimasta (1-9)	1,100			-	1,100			
Humla Total				18,800	-	18,800	<i>All the people (HHs) affected in the given Wards.</i>	
3	Mugu	Bhie (1-9)	1,800	-	1,800			
		Natharpu (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600			
		Photu (1-9)	1,200	-	1,200			
		Jima (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500			
		Ruga (1-9)	3,400	-	3,400			
		Hyanglu (1-9)	1,800	-	1,800			
		Khamale (1-9)	1,800	-	1,600			
Rara (8,9)	400	-	400					
Mugu Total		14,300	-	14,300	<i>All the people (HHs) affected in the given Wards.</i>			
4	Dolpa	Dunai (2,3 & 6-9)	2,300	-	2,300			
		Juphal (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500			
		Majhphal (1,2)	400	-	400			
Dolpa Total		5,200	-	5,200	<i>All the people (HHs) affected in the given Wards.</i>			
Sub-Total I.		52,200	8,500	60,700				
II. Far Western Hills and Mountains								
5	Bajura	Jugada (1-9)	-	5,600	5,600			
		Kailashmandu (1-4, 9)	5,400	-	5,400			
		Brahmatola (1-6)	3,200	-	3,200			
		Gudukhati (1,5)	4,100	-	4,100			
		Dahakot (1-9)	4,200	-	4,200			
		Manakot (1-9)	2,500	-	2,500			
		Toli (1-9)	4,100	-	4,100			
		Budhiganga (1-9)	3,500	-	3,500			
		Kuldevmandu (1-3,5,8,9)	3,600	-	3,600			
		Bajura Total		30,600	5,600		36,200	<i>Only Nos. of affected people (HHs) counted</i>

6	Achham	Walanta (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900			
		Dhungachalna (1-9)	3,700	-	3,700			
		Khaplad (1-9)	1,400	-	1,400			
		Soukat (1-9)	4,700	-	4,700			
		Rishidaha (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900			
		Bhatakatiya (1-9)	3,000	-	3,000			
		Sutar (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400			
		Studi (1-9)	3,600	-	3,600			
		Bhairabsthan (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800			
		Ranaph (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800			
		Nada (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200			
		Kalekanda (1-9)	2,100	-	2,100			
		Basti (1-9)	2,900	-	2,900			
		Devasthan (1-9)	1,700	-	1,700			
		Ramaroshan (1-9)	3,700	-	3,700			
		Batulasen (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800			
		Dhakani (1-9)	2,800	-	2,800			
		Babla (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400			
		Nandegada (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700			
		Toli (1-9)	2,000	-	2,000			
		Payal (1-9)	4,000	-	4,000			
		Thanti (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900			
		Kuskot (1-9)	3,300	-	3,300			
		Shodasadevi (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700			
		Bindhyabasini (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400			
		Raniban (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900			
		Mashlabandali (1-9)	1,600	-	1,600			
		Santada (1-9)	1,900	-	1,900			
		Turmakhad (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700			
		Budhakot (1-9)	2,200	-	2,200			
Warla (1-9)	1,700	-	1,700					
Hichma (1-9)	3,600	-	3,600					
Achham Total		85,400	-	85,400	<i>Only Nos. of affected people (HHs)</i>			
Sub-Total II.		116,200	6,500	122,700				
III. Rapti Bheri Hills								
7	Dailekh	Ruma (1-9)	-	1,800	1,800			
		Chauratha (1-3, 5,8,9)	1,600	-	1,600			
		Gamaudi (1-9)	2,700	-	2,700			
		Kusapani (1-3)	1,300	-	1,300			
		Naumule (1-3)	700	-	700			
		Bhairikalikathum (1-9)	3,800	-	3,800			
		Pagnath (6,7)	400	-	400			
		Bisalla (1-9)	4,700	-	4,700			
		Baluwatar (1,2)	700	-	700			
		Pipalkot (1-9)	2,400	-	2,400			
		Lakandra (1-3, 6,8,9)	2,700	-	2,700			
		Dailekh Total		21,000	1,800		22,800	<i>Only Nos. of affected people (HHs)</i>
		8	Rukum	Syalakhadi (8,9)	3,100		-	3,100
Sisne (1-9)	1,900			-	1,900			
Duli (3)	1,200			-	1,200			
RanmaMaikot (3,4,6,7)	1,200			-	1,200			
Jang (8,9)	1,000			-	1,000			
Khara (2,3,5,6,8,9)	2,300			-	2,300			
Shankh (4,5)	1,800			-	1,800			
Rungtha (5,6)	1,200			-	1,200			
Rukum Total		13,700	-	13,700	<i>Only Nos. of affected people (HHs)</i>			
9	Jajarkot	Bhagawati (1-9)	-	2,800	2,800			
		Daha (1-9)	-	4,300	4,300			
		Dasera (1-9)	6,200	-	6,200			
		Kortang (1-9)	-	2,200	2,200			
		Majhkot (1-9)	-	8,100	8,100			
		Nayakbada (1-9)	-	5,100	5,100			
		Paik (1-9)	-	4,000	4,000			
		Pajaru (1-9)	7,700	-	7,700			
		Ragda (1-9)	-	4,100	4,100			
		Rokayagaun (1-9)	-	3,500	3,500			
Jajarkot Total		13,900	34,100	48,000	<i>Only Nos. of affected people (HHs)</i>			
Sub-Total III.		48,600	35,900	84,500				
Grand Total		256,800	58,000	286,800				

Annex 3

Food Sufficiency Status of Districts 2007/08

(Based on Estimates by MoAC, July 2008)



Annex 4

Current Crop (summer) situation, as of 07 July 2008, MoAC.

Sr. No.	District	Summer Crop situation
1	Humla	100% paddy planted, good condition, maize also good
2	Mugu	95% paddy planted, weeding underway
3	Dolpa	100% paddy planted, weeding underway, maize also good
4	Rukum	60% paddy planted, maize not good
5	Kalikot	60% paddy planted, weeding underway, maize also good
6	Dailekh	{90% paddy planted
7	Jajarkot	80% paddy planted, maize and millet also good
8	Bajura	90% paddy planted, will be completed soon
9	Achham	60% paddy planted, completed by end of Asadh (July 15) if rainfall continues

Acronyms

CDO	Chief District Officer
DADO	District Agricultural Development Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for international development(UK)
DHQ	District Headquarters
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operations
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries
FSMAS	Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System
GoN	Government of Nepal
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
LDO	Local Development Officer
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme