



Editorial

This May-June monitoring cycle marks late harvesting of wheat, barley and potato, and planting of paddy, maize, and millet. Reports from survey districts confirm the early assessments reported in Bulletin 13; wheat and barley harvests are significantly lower than last year due to the winter drought, particularly in areas without irrigation facilities. People in the hills and mountains of Mid and Far-Western regions are worst affected with crop losses from 20 – 100%.

Reports indicate that paddy and millet were planted on time and are growing well in most districts, due to the timely rainfall this season. These signs suggest a relatively good harvest of the next crops. Maize was planted and is reported to be growing well.

Besides farming, people used various livelihood strategies, such as engaging in wage labour through RCIW or other construction projects, selling firewood, receiving income from remittances, or collecting *Yarshagumba* in high hill areas.

Compared to last year, the price of food items has increased in most survey districts due to the low production of winter crops, price increases at source markets, and increases in transportation costs caused by hike in fuel prices.

The May-June cycle is traditionally a time of in-migration for the busy agricultural season. With the improved security situation in most districts, more people are returning home than last year. However, in areas of the Mid-Western Region food scarcity is more acute this year, so fewer returnees are reported than last year.

Due to the poor harvest of winter crops, especially in the ten districts of the Mid and Far-Western regions, many households are vulnerable to food insecurity until the next harvest because their food stock is low. WFP has initiated an Emergency Operation to assist these communities to cope with their increased vulnerability.

WFP's Emergency Operation for Drought-affected Communities in Mid and Far-Western Nepal

WFP has initiated an Emergency Operation to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of drought-affected communities in ten districts of Mid and Far-Western Nepal (Bajura, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Rolpa, Rukum, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla and Mugu districts). Populations in 70 VDCs were identified as severely affected by the last winter drought and in most need of food assistance (refer to map on page 10).

WFP plans to provide 2 months of emergency food assistance to 225,000 beneficiaries using a Food-for-Work instrument. Households will receive 80kg of rice and 14 kg of fortified food. So far, 400 mt of food have been distributed to 50,000 beneficiaries in Bajura, Kalikot, Jajarkot and Dailekh districts. Because of the remote nature of these areas, helicopter operations will be necessary for the delivery of nearly 40% of the program. The first airlift is expected to start in Bajura district on 27 July.

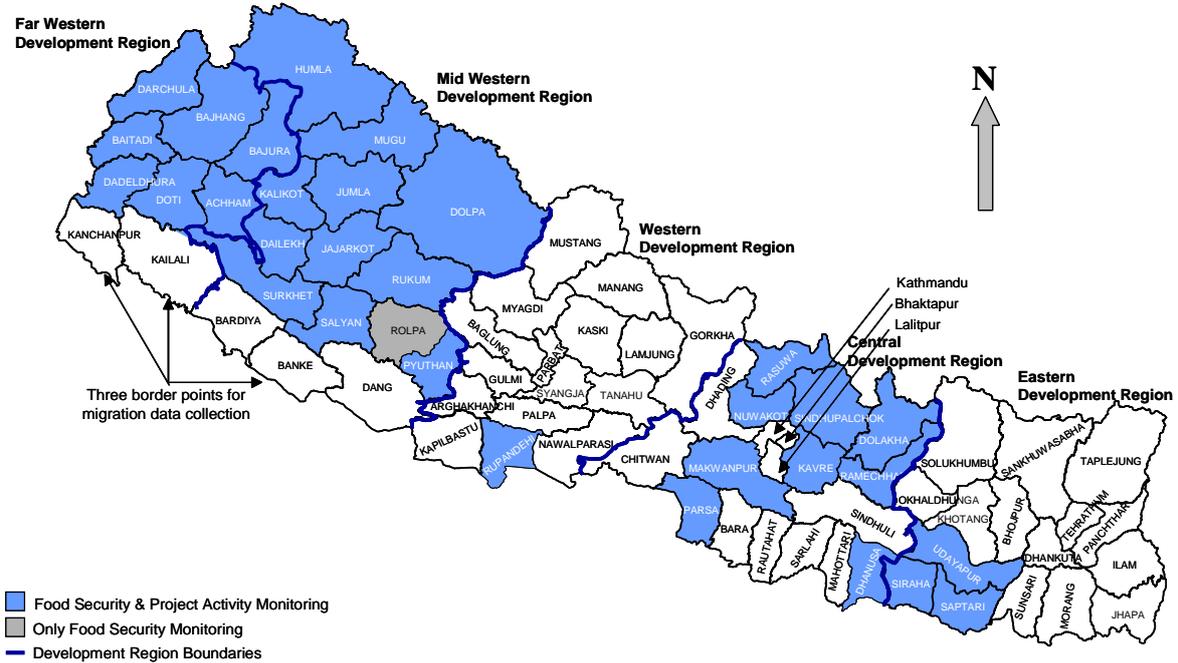
As of 26 July, WFP EMOP is funded at 17% and faces a shortfall of 2,322 Mt of food. Australia has contributed 365,000 USD and WFP has borrowed 500,000 USD from its internal advance mechanism. This is allowing WFP to reach only four out of the ten drought-affected districts. Although NGO partners and communities are already on stand-by to start the operation, the remaining six affected districts may not receive WFP's emergency food assistance should no additional funding be pledged.

Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) in Nepal

World Food Programme monitors food security in the 32 Districts where it implements development activities in Nepal. The Department for International Development (DFID) of the UK Government has funded, and the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit of WFP Nepal has managed the project since its inception in October 2002.

Thirty field monitors monitor 32 Districts and 3 border points with India. 29 of them collect household and community data on food security in these 32 Districts. They aim to conduct about 1,500 repeat household interviews, in 150 VDCs, during every two-month monitoring cycle. One field monitor is assigned to collect migration data at 3 main Terai border points with India. 10 FMs are re-assigned to four first phase EMOP districts for June-July 2006.

WFP Food Security and Project Activity Monitoring Districts



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Far-Western Region

Seven Monitors survey food security in the 7 Hill and Mountain districts of Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Darchula and Doti.

Production. This monitoring cycle is the harvesting season for wheat, barley, and potato in the high hill areas of the Far-Western Development Region and this is also the season for planting paddy, maize, and millet.

The reports from VAM survey communities confirm a decrease in wheat and barley production consistent with assessments reported in Food Security Bulletin 13. This decrease is attributed to the long winter drought this year.

VAM survey communities in Darchula and Bajhang reported decreases in wheat production by about 55% in upland areas, while lowland areas in these districts reported decreases of 10-15% and 20-25% respectively. This has affected 32 VDCs in the high hill areas of Darchula, resulting in a reduction of food stock by 75% compared to last year. In particular, communities in Pipalchauri, Hikila, Dhari, Khar, Kante, Chhapari, Dhuligada, Sipti, and Sheri VDCs have been facing the most difficult situation due to this.

In the upland areas, wheat production has decreased by 40% in Doti, and 60% in Baitadi and in lowland areas, it has decreased by 20% in both districts. Barley production has decreased by 30% in Darchula and Doti, and by 60% in Bajhang and Bajura.

District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs) have confirmed the decline in winter crop production, however their estimates were less than those reported by the survey communities. According to DADOs, wheat production in Darchula, Bajura, and Dadeldhura has decreased by 28%, 65%, and 40% respectively.

In Darchula, potato production has decreased by 4-5% and the initial harvest assessment of Bajhang indicated a production fall of 25%. However, potato production in Daud and Baglekh VDCs in Doti has increased by 7% compared to last year.

The Far-Western Region has witnessed late and localized monsoon rain. The delayed and irregular monsoon rains are likely to affect paddy and maize yields in Bajura and Doti. A lack of rain in the eastern belt of Bajura since the second week of April has affected maize, paddy, and millet cultivation, and reports from Doti state that around

25% of maize plants are wilting due to the sun's heat and a lack of moisture. Paddy and millet have been planted in 75% of upland and 30% of low land areas; however, if the monsoon delay continues, production is likely to be affected this year too.

Maize plantation has been completed in Darchula, Bajhang, Achham, and Dadeldhura with good plant stand so far. In Bajhang, paddy plantation has been completed in low land areas, and is ongoing in upland areas. Paddy and millet plantation is reported to be going well in Darchula, Achham, and Dadeldhura. In eastern Bajura the plantation of millet and paddy has been delayed due to drought.

Soybean is an important cash crop in Dadeldhura, and has been cultivated in approximately 600 hectares of land; however, excessive rainfall during the plantation has affected on the sprouting of seeds.

Price. Compared to last year, the price of food items has increased in all survey districts of this region during this monitoring cycle. Doti, Bajhang, Baitadi, and Bajura reported an increase in the price of rice by NRs 1-2/kg. However, the price has remained the same in VAM survey communities of Mudegaun in Doti, and Budhiganga in Bajura due to regular supply.

Darchula has recorded a higher increase in the price of rice by NRs. 3/kg at the roadheads and by NRs. 5/kg in remote VDCs. In the district headquarters of Dadeldhura and Achham, the price of rice has increased by NRs. 2.5/kg and NRs. 2/kg respectively.

The price of wheat has also increased by NRs. 2-5/kg across the region due to the low production of winter crops, price increases at source markets, and increases in transportation costs.

Income. In recent years, the collection of *Yarshagumba* has been an important source of livelihood in high hill areas of Bajhang and Darchula at around this time of the year. In Darchula, 4,500 households from Khandeshwori, Ghusa, Rapla, and Sunsera VDCs collected the herb, which sells at NRs.150,000-180,000/kg and income per household ranges from NRs.20,000-150,000. 6,000 persons from nine northern VDCs of Bajhang also collected *Yarshagumba* and earned NRs. 10,000-50,000 per person. The number of people engaged in collecting *Yarshagumba* in Bajhang this year is reported to be twice as much than last year.

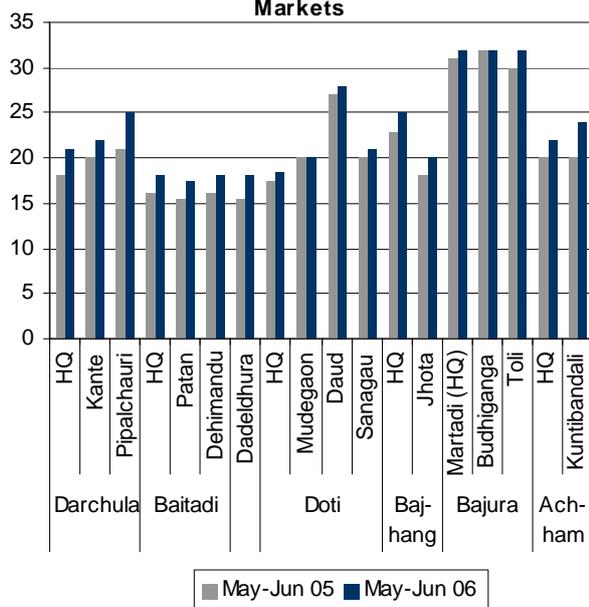
Besides collecting *Yarshagumba*, wage labour in agriculture and construction work, portering, remittance, and small handicrafts have been the main sources of income during this monitoring cycle.

The RCIW project provided food for work to 1,626 persons from nine VDCs in Doti, and 850 persons in Baitadi who were able to earn 100 - 150 kgs of rice each. In Bajhang, 4,000 persons from seven VDCs worked for 20-25 days in the PLIC programme and earned 80 - 100 kgs of rice each. In Achham, 650 households from four VDCs worked in the PLIC programme and earned 4 kgs of rice per day.

The ASHA programme supported by DFID in Achham also provided wage labour opportunities to 200 - 300 persons. Types of work included constructing school buildings, health posts, and irrigation and water supply facilities where labourers earned NRs. 150-250/day.

In Bajhang, 250-300 persons engaged in portering goods for local traders/individuals from the road

Fig. 1 Retail Price of Rice (NRs/kg) in Main Markets



head to the district headquarters and to remote VDCs, which adds NRs. 2,000-2,500 per month to their household income. 400-500 persons from Martadi, Pandusen, Kolti, Jugada, Manakot, and Budhiganga VDCs of Bajura also engage in portering and other unskilled wage labour.

In Doti, survey community households have received remittance from seasonal migration ranging from NRs. 1,500-30,000 from migrants returning from India or other parts of Nepal.

A number of new livelihood options have been adopted in the region, for example in Baitadi, Dadeldhura, and Bajhang, milk and dairy product sales provided support to households near the district headquarters. In Baitadi, 125 persons earned NRs. 1,000-1,100 each by weaving and selling bamboo baskets. About 400 households in Bichhiya VDC of Bajura earned NRs 1,000-1,200 each by selling *lokta*, a raw material used for producing handmade paper.

Movement. People and commodities have been able to move freely without restriction, across the region. The ceasefire between the government and the CPN (M) has created a favourable environment for the general public, businesses, and development agencies to operate their activities. In Darchula, security personnel have begun visiting their homes again, and traders are supplying food and commodities to the market.

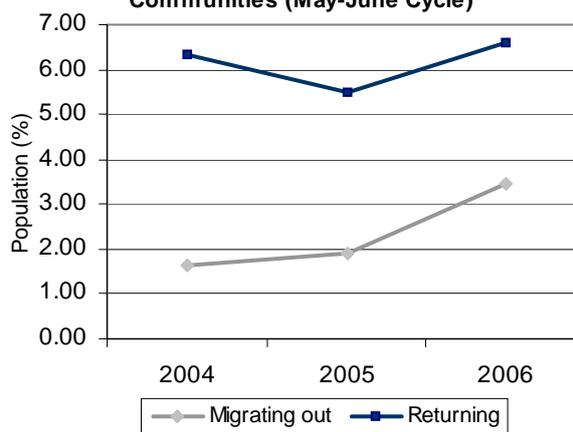
Even though food stocks are low in Darchula's main markets, traders are now able to supply food regularly. For the first time, after five to six years in Bajura, it is now possible to supply food and commodities for security personnel via the surface route.

Migration. Due to the wheat and barley harvest season, and the paddy-planting season, the proportion of people returning home is higher than the proportion migrating during this season. In addition, the ceasefire has enabled a better environment for development agencies to operate their programmes and have enabled people to find employment at the local level. Again, this feeling of security and confidence has encouraged people to return to their villages.

In the VAM survey communities of Darchula, 104

persons returned home compared to 35 persons last year. The number of returnees increased in Doti as well - 58 people returned to the five VAM survey communities compared to 32 persons last year. Bajhang and Bajura also reported more returnees than last year. However, in Mangalsen, one of the survey communities in Achham, increased out-migration was reported as the winter crops were destroyed by April hailstorms this year.

Fig. 2 Migration Trends in Repeat Survey Communities (May-June Cycle)



Mid Western and Western Regions

Fourteen Monitors survey food security in the 12 Mid Western Mountain and Hill districts of Dailekh, Dolpa, Humla, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, and Surkhet, in addition to the Western Terai district of Rupandehi. Migration patterns are also monitored at 3 border points with India. There was no monitoring in Rupandehi during this reporting cycle.

Production. May-June is the season to harvest wheat, barley, and oats in the high hill areas of the Mid-Western and Western Development Regions. It is also the season to plant maize, paddy, and millet.

Reports confirm a major decrease in the production of wheat across the Mid-Western Region due to the winter drought, which was compounded by damage from a hailstorm in some districts. Reports describe 100% damage to wheat crops on 550 hectares during a hailstorm on May 6-7 in Dasera, Lahan, Dhime, and Sakla VDCs of Jajarkot. Hail stones of about 50 grams were observed. The hailstorm also damaged wheat crops in 15 north-eastern and western VDCs of Dailekh, reducing production to 1,280 MT from 3,750 MT last year. Consequently, about 4,000 households lost wheat

crops that could potentially have sustained them for 4.5 months. People in these VDCs are now facing shortages of seeds of maize, paddy, and wheat.

Mugu has suffered similar impacts from the drought and hailstorm; farmers in Bhie, Photu, and parts of Natharpu could not grow wheat crops due to the drought. A hailstorm destroyed wheat crops that were ready to harvest in Ruga, Rowa, Mangri, Shrinagar, and Karkibada VDCs affecting 936 households. The crops were comparatively good in the VAM survey communities of Rara and Shrinagar VDCs, although the respondents reported some crop damage by wild pigs.

Reports from Humla indicate that wheat production decreased by 30-50% on irrigated land. On rain-fed land, production decreased by 80-90%, affecting about 1,900 households in the southern and eastern parts of the district. The production of wheat in high altitude areas of the middle belt was similar to last year. Wheat in the mountainous areas — Muchu, Limi, Khangalgaun, Hepka, Syada, and Dandafaya VDCs — will be harvested in July-August. Reports from Jumla indicate a decrease in wheat production by about 40%, with Tamti, Depalgaun, GhodeMahadev, Badki, and Sanigaun VDCs being the most affected.

In Dolpa, respondents from Ila, and Narku VDCs estimated that the production of wheat decreased by 80% in the lower belt of the district due to a lack of irrigation and inadequate rain during the winter. Among them, people from Ila and Narku have been working on a RCIW project for alternative livelihoods. In 11 VDCs of the middle belt, the harvesting is ongoing and farmers estimate an increase in production compared to last year; however the total yield will still be 20% lower than the normal year. This year's production is estimated to be sufficient for about five months for the people of Dunai, Jupal, Majhphal, Sun, Tripurakot, Pahada, Liku, Raha, Shahartara, Lawan, and Fokshundo VDCs.

In Rukum, wheat harvesting has been completed in the lower and middle belts of the district, but it is ongoing in Hukam, Kol, Ranma Maikot, Sisne, and Rangsi VDCs in the eastern and northern areas. Data from VAM survey communities show a decrease in wheat production by 69% compared to last year. This year, the yield was 0.5 MT/ha

compared to 1.6 MT/ha last year. The decreased production caused a price increase on imported food items. In Surkhet, DADO reports 25% decrease in wheat production, less than the estimates by VAM respondents. According to farmers, they previously produced wheat sufficient for 2-3 months; this year it is enough for only one month.

In Jumla, the production of barley decreased by 40% on non-irrigated and 15% on irrigated land. This decrease has added one month of food deficiency in the district. VAM survey communities in Patmara and Kudari reported a 40% decrease; however survey communities reported decreases of 15% in Kulabada, 20% in Talium, and 30% in Haku. People in Rara Lihi, Kudari, Malikathata, Kalikakhetu, Sanigaun, and Garjyangkot have been highly affected; most likely, they will not have food in stock for the month of October. In the middle belt of Humla — Bargau, Thehe, Simikot, and Kharpunath — the production of oats and barley decreased by 50-60%. In high altitude areas of the same belt, the production was similar to last year.

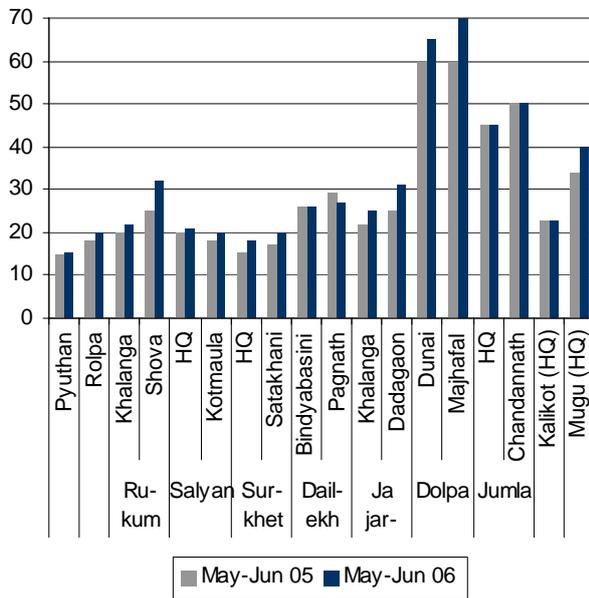
Maize has been planted in all the regions and is growing well due to ample rainfall in June. Farmers expect a good harvest of maize this year. However, respondents in Pyuthan reported a possible decrease in the harvest because the plants are turning pale due to excessive rainfed moisture.

Planting of paddy and millet is ongoing in all monitoring districts. The plants are growing well as the monsoon rain has been sufficient for plant growth. However, in Jumla, the rainfall has not been sufficient and of 2,880 hectares of cultivated land, only 380 hectares have irrigation. Likewise in eastern and southern Humla summer crops are not good due to the drought.

Farmers in Dailekh, Jajarkot, and Jumla have planted potato and expect good harvests this year. They have planted beans, *Chinu*, and foxtail millet in Jumla, Mugu, and Dolpa.

Price. Market prices of rice and other food items have increased in most survey districts. In Dailekh, Salyan, Pyuthan, and Rolpa, the price of rice increased by NRs. 1-2/kg. In Surkhet, it increased by NRs. 2-3/kg. The price increase is attributed to low winter crop production, increased prices in

Fig. 3 Retail Price of Rice (NRs/kg) in Main Markets



source markets, and obstruction of road access due to monsoon rain.

The price of rice increased by NRs. 3-6/kg in Jajarkot and Mugu, due to low production of summer and winter crops in Jajarkot and the high transportation cost in Mugu. In Dolpa, the price of rice increased by NRs. 5-10/kg due to higher costs for mule transportation. The greatest price increase (NRs. 11/kg) for rice was reported by the VAM survey community in Athbishkot, Rukum. The community attributes the price increase to the decrease in summer and winter crops production.

The district headquarter of Kalikot, Humla, and Jumla reported stable market prices as the rice is regularly airlifted to these places. In Jumla, the traders' association fixes the price.

Income. Wage labour in construction work, *Yarshagumba* and *Gucci Chyau* (morel mushroom) collection, remittances, and portering were the main sources of income in the Mid-Western and Western Development Regions.

RCIW provided employment for 1,500 persons in Jajarkot for about 20 days, 60 persons in Dailekh for 25 days, and 700 persons in Kalikot for 15 days. The work provided an average of 4 kgs of rice per person per day. RCIW engaged more than 1,000

persons in Dolpa. The PLIC project engaged 1,290 persons in Kalikot for 6-12 days providing 20-30 kgs of rice each. In addition, they also earned cash-for-portering the rice at the rate of NRs. 20-25/kg.

About 400 persons are working on the construction of Karnali Highway earning NRs. 120/day. In Jajarkot, 2,000 persons are working on the Chhinchu - Jajarkot road construction project earning NRs. 140/day.

In some districts, construction work in the district headquarter towns has provided work opportunities for the people of neighbouring VDCs. In Pyuthan, about 100 persons from Dhunga Gadhi, Tiran, and Ramdi VDCs worked on construction projects in the district headquarters earning in average of NRs. 2,000 per person each month.

FSRP/GTZ provided work opportunities for the people in survey districts. In Rukum, about 4,000 households of Syalapakha, Banphikot, Pokhara, Pipal, Shova, and Pwang VDCs worked in this project and received a total of 326 MT of rice and NRs. 11.2 million cash. In Rolpa, 500 workers from 14 eastern VDCs received 60 kgs of rice and NRs. 1,000 cash per person during this period.

During these months, *Yarshagumba* and *Gucci Chyau* (morel mushroom) collection is a potential source of income in Dolpa, Humla, Mugu, Jumla, and Rukum. In Dolpa, about 25,000 persons went to collect *Yarshagumba*, which they sell it at NRs. 150,000-180,000/kg. Their exact income is not known yet. In Humla, about 500 households earned NRs. 1,000-5,000 each by collecting *Gucci Chyau* at the local market price of NRs. 6,000-7,000/kg. In Jumla, about 50 households in Patmara VAM survey community collected *Yarshagumba* and *Gucci Chyau* and earned NRs. 15,000-125,000 per household. In Haku VDC, about 30 households earned NRs. 5,000-50,000 each by collecting *Yarshagumba*. In Sisne VDC of Rukum, about 200 households collected *Yarshagumba* earning NRs. 3,000-5,000 each.

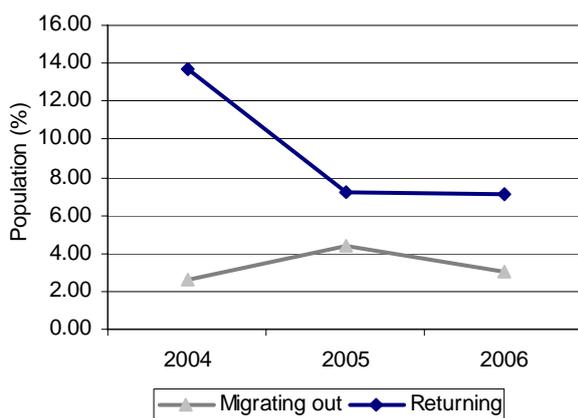
Remittances are reported to be another important source of income. In Pyuthan, 45 households in the survey communities received remittances of NRs. 20,000 each from out-migration of household members. In Rolpa survey communities, three households received remittances of NRs. 10,000 each.

Other livelihood activities reported were firewood collection in Dailekh, Salyan, Humla, and Jumla; and portering in Kalikot, Pyuthan, and Humla.

Movement. In most of the survey districts, the movement of food items and people has not been restricted. People have had an opportunity to bring and sell their agricultural products at the district market centres. In Rolpa and Rukum, reports suggest that CPN (M) still keeps a close watch on the people visiting their stronghold areas.

Migration. May-June is the busy season for the cultivation of summer crops, so normally people return home. However, the poor harvest from winter crops has forced many people to postpone in-migration, despite this year's favourable security situation.

Fig. 4 Migration Trends in Repeat Survey Communities (May-June Cycle)



VAM survey communities reported 33 persons returning home in Dailekh and eight in Jumla, compared to 116 and 22 last year. VAM communities in Kalikot and Rolpa reported no returnees this year, compared to 15 and 6 persons reported to have returned last year. The survey communities in Rukum, Salyan, and Surkhet reported 22, 24, and 43 persons returning home, as compared to 4, 18, and 5 persons respectively reported last year. In VAM survey communities, the number of people out-migrating was reported to be lower or similar to the previous year, except in Surkhet, Dailekh, and Jumla. VAM survey communities reported 140 persons had left the communities in Rukum and 130 persons had left in Surkhet, compared to 145 and 62 persons last year. The survey communities in Salyan, Dailekh,

Jumla, and Humla reported 34, 40, 44, and 9 persons had left the communities, compared to 37, 21, 33, and 11 last year.

Central and Eastern Regions

Nine Monitors survey food security in the 12 Mountain, Hill and Terai districts of Dhanusha, Kavre, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Parsa, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Saptari, Sindhupalchok, Siraha and Udayapur. There was no monitoring in Rasuwa and Nuwakot during this reporting cycle.

Production. This monitoring cycle marks a diverse agricultural season in the Central and Eastern Development Regions. Wheat has been harvested in the high hills and potato, mango, spring paddy, and maize is being harvested in other areas. Main maize has been planted, and main paddy and millet plantation is ongoing.

Farmers in the high hill areas of Dolakha and Sindhupalchok have reported a decrease in wheat production due to the winter drought this year at a range of 30-35% and 20-25% respectively, compared to last year.

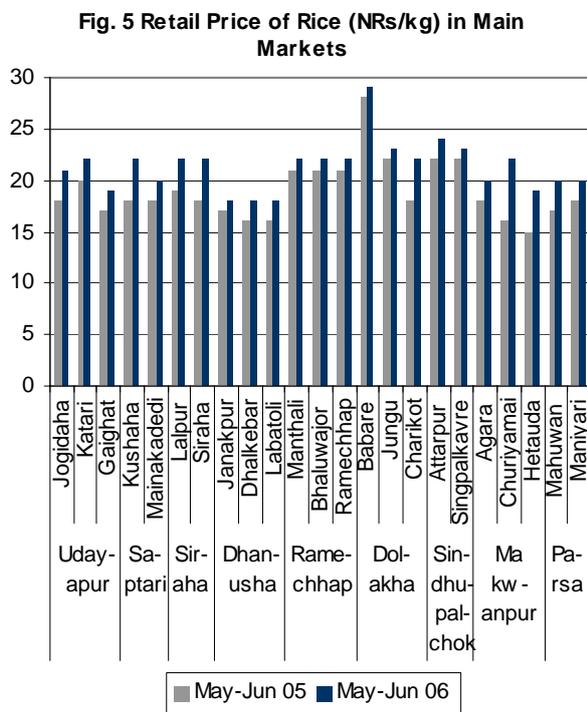
In Saptari and Siraha, mango is the main cash crop and covers more than 9,500 hectares of land. According to the DADOs, mango production has decreased by about 90% in Saptari and 40% in Dhanusha compared to last year, due to the effects of alternate bearing years and insect infestation. Consequently, the livelihoods of more than 6,000 households have been threatened and people have been forced to look for alternative sources of income such as wage labour, or collecting and selling firewood.

Potato production has risen in Udayapur, and Makwanpur district has reported an increase of 15-20% compared to last year. In contrast, farmers in Dolakha predict that the harvest is likely to decrease due to excess rainfall in May. In Ramechhap, farmers expect a satisfactory harvest.

Spring paddy (*chaite dhan*) is being harvested in Saptari, Siraha, Parsa, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Udayapur, and Makwanpur districts, and maize is being harvested in Saptari, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, and Makwanpur. Farmers estimate a better harvest this year as the plant growth was good due to timely and frequent rainfall. Actual production figures will not be known until the next cycle, after the harvest is completed around mid-August.

Main paddy and millet is being transplanted across the Central and Eastern Development Regions where rainfall has been regular, and farmers have been able to transplant on time. The plant stand is good and farmers expect a better harvest this year compared to last year.

Price. The market price of rice and other food items has increased across the survey districts by NRs. 1-2/kg in Siraha, Sindhupalchok, and Ramechhap. A truckers' strike and road obstructions during intense monsoon rainfall caused the price hikes in Sindhupalchok and Ramechhap.



In Udayapur, the price of rice has increased by NRs. 2-3/kg, due to decreases in summer and winter crop production. The same reason have been cited for Saptari, Parsa, Dolakha, Dhanusha, and Makwanpur where the price of rice has risen by NRs. 4/kg. In Saptari, the SPA's (Seven Party Alliance) national strike was also a contributing factor where prices were not reverted after the strike was over. In Dolakha and Dhanusha, prices have been affected by an increase in transportation costs.

Income. Main sources of income in these regions during this monitoring cycle are agriculture and

construction wage labour, portering, remittance, and the selling of firewood. In Saptari, 1,200 households participated in the FFW programme and received food sufficient for 2-3 months. In addition, 2,350 persons in Siraha were engaged in FFW programme. Likewise 60 persons in Udayapur, and 67 persons in Makwanpur VAM communities were also employed through the FFW programme.

In Suspachhemawati VDC in Dolakha, 39 households participated in the PLIC programme and each received 80-90 Kgs of rice in advance, and 16 persons from Bhaluwajor VDC in Ramechhap engaged in road construction work through a project funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation. In Dhanusha, 1,700 persons engaged in construction work implemented by the DDC, such as the construction of a medical college, which enabled them to earn NRs. 70-150/day.

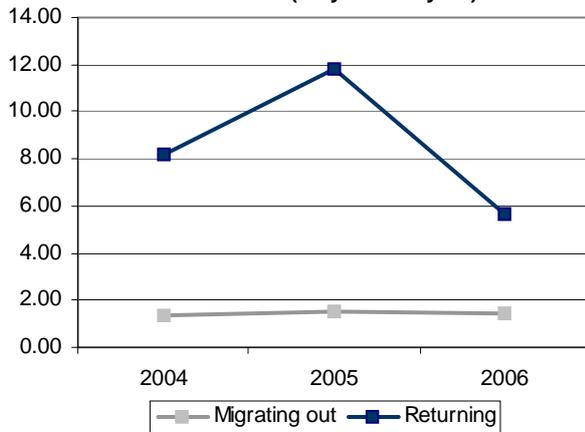
This is the busiest season for agriculture and it represents the most common earning activity in all of the survey districts. In Kavre, one or two members from each household in the survey communities engaged in agricultural wage labour and earned NRs. 900-1,500 per month. In Dhanusha, 80 households of Suganikas survey community earned NRs. 60-100/day from agricultural wage labour.

In Udayapur, 60-70 persons from the survey community of Katari engaged in loading and unloading work at the local market, which enabled them to earn NRs. 80-90/day. In Ramechhap, people from Chisapani survey community portered goods between Chisapani and the district headquarters.

Many households in Saptari, Siraha, and Dhanusha, who used to depend on income from mangoes, have switched to collecting firewood this year due to the decrease in mango production. In Ramechhap, 15-20 survey community households have also resorted to collecting firewood, which provides a regular income of NRs. 50-100/day.

The industrial sector is an important source of employment for thousands of people. For example, the cigarette factory and paper mill in Dhanusha alone has employed around 2,000 labourers. The

Fig. 6 Migration Trends in Repeat Survey Communities (May-June Cycle)



industrial estate in Parsa has employed almost all available labourers in the district, including migrant labourers from India (though their numbers are unknown).

In Dolakha, 27 persons from different survey communities left for India to work as wage labourers where they can earn between NRs. 3,000-4,000/month, and 35 persons migrated to Kathmandu where they can earn NRs. 150-200/day.

Other livelihood activities, which people have adopted in these regions, are selling vegetables and fruits, collecting wild produce, cultivating marijuana, and driving rickshaws (tri-cycles).

Movement. People and commodities have been able to move freely without restriction across the Central and Eastern Development Regions during this monitoring cycle.

Migration. During this busy agricultural season, people usually return to their villages. However, it has been reported that due to inadequate food stocks, and the lack of sufficient employment opportunities at the local level, in and out-migration of people has been frequent. For example, in Saptari those who depend on mango farming migrated due to low mango production this year.

In Udayapur however, more people are returning to their villages and out-migration from Kavre and Dhanusha has decreased. Three persons from VAM survey communities in Kolati Bhumlu

migrated to India, and four persons from Saramthali in Kavre migrated to Kathmandu. Five persons migrated from survey communities in Lavatoli, and 12 from Suganikas in Dhanusha compared to 15 and 25 respectively, last year.

VAM survey communities in Dolakha reported increases in out-migration with 35 persons from Jungu, and 24 persons from Suspachhemawati respectively, compared to 20 persons from each of these communities during the same period last year.

In Ramechhap, twelve persons left for Kathmandu and two persons went overseas. In Badegaun survey community, Sindhupalchok, 32 households lost their regular portering job once the VDC was connected by a motorable road. Some family members from this survey community had to leave for India in search of alternative livelihoods, illustrating the negative impacts of infrastructure upon certain communities.

An incident in Kashmir where nine Nepali workers were brutally killed on 24 June this year, created panic in the survey communities of Siraha and Saptari. Family members now discourage migration to India and are asking those who are still there to return. In Siraha, nine out of 15 persons who migrated from Malekhpur VDC returned home immediately, and more are returning in other VDCs.

EMOP 2006

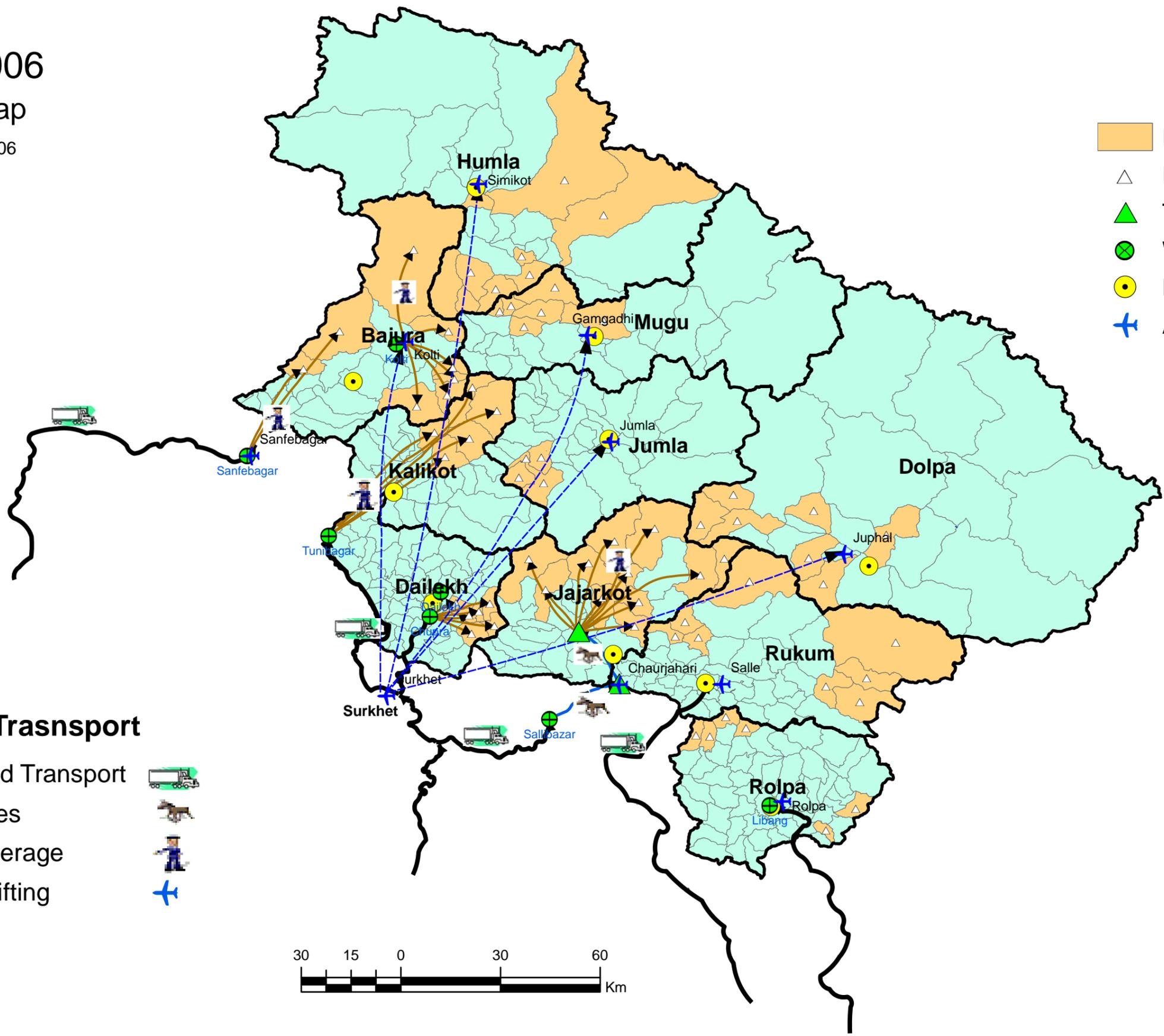
Logistic Map

As of 25 July 2006

Mode of Transport

- Road Transport 
- Mules 
- Porterage 
- Air lifting 

-  EMOP VDCs
-  FDPs
-  Transit Ware House
-  WFP EDPs
-  District HQ
-  Airport



Seasonal Calendar

Region	Rice		Wheat		Maize		Millet		Barley		Potato		
	Planting	Harvesting	Sowing/ Cultivation	Harvesting	Planting	Harvesting	Planting	Harvesting	Sowing/ Cultivation	Harvesting	Planting	Harvesting	
Eastern	Mountain	May - Jul	Oct - Dec	Nov - Jan	3rd week Mar - May	Dec - Apr	Jun - Sep	May - Jul	Oct - Dec	Oct - Nov	Mar - Apr	Dec - Feb	Jun - Aug
	Hill	May - Aug	Sep - Dec	Oct - Jan	Feb - May	May - Sept	Oct - Dec	May - Aug	Oct - Dec	Sep - Nov	May - Jul	Dec - Mar	June - Aug
	Terai	Apr - Aug	Oct - Nov	Sep - Dec	Mar - May	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	May - Jul	Sep - Nov	Sep - Nov	Apr - Jun	Summer Feb - Apr Winter Oct - Dec	Summer Jul - Sep Winter Feb - Apr
Central	Mountain	May - Aug	Oct - Dec	Oct - Dec	Mar - Jun	Feb - Jun	Aug - Nov	Jun - July	Oct - Jan	Oct - Dec	Apr - Jun	Mar - Jun	Aug - Oct
	Hill	May - Aug	Oct - Dec	Oct - Dec	Mar - Jun	Apr - Jun	Jun - Sep	May - Jul	Oct - Jan	Oct - Dec	Mar - Jun	Jul - Sep	Dec - Feb
	Terai	May - Aug	Aug - Dec	Oct - Jan	Mar - May	Feb - May	May - Sep					Sep - Nov	Dec - Mar
Western	Mountain			Oct - Dec	May - Jul	Feb - Apr	Aug - Oct	Mar - May	Aug - Oct	Oct - Dec	May - July	Feb - May	Aug - Oct
	Hill	May - Aug	Sep - Dec	Oct - Dec	Mar - May	Feb - Jun	Jun - Sep	May - Sep	Sep - Dec	Sep - Jan	Feb - May	Oct - Feb	Jan - Jul
	Terai	May - Aug	Oct - Dec	Oct - Jan	Feb - Apr	Apr - Jul	Jul - Sep	Jun - Aug	Oct - Dec			Sep - Nov	Dec - Feb
Mid Western	Mountain	Mar - Jul	Oct - Dec	Oct - Jan	Apr - Aug	Mar - Jun	Aug - Oct	Mar - May	Oct - Nov	Oct - Jan	Apr - Aug	Feb - Jun	Jun - Nov
	Hill	May - Aug	Oct - Dec	Sep - Dec	Mar - May	Apr - Jun	Aug - Oct			Sep - Nov	Mar - May	Oct - Feb	Sep - Dec
	Terai	May - Jul	Oct - Dec	Oct - Dec	Feb - Apr	Apr - Jul	Aug - Oct	Oct - Dec	Feb - Apr	June - Jul	Sep - Nov	Sep - Nov	Dec - Feb
Far Western	Mountain	Apr - Jun	Aug - Oct	Oct - Dec	Apr - May	Mar - Jun	Jun - Oct			Oct - Dec	Mar - May	Oct - Apr	Apr - Aug
	Hill	May - Aug	Sep - Nov	Oct - Dec	Mar - May	Apr - Jul	Aug - Oct	May - Jul	Sep - Nov	Oct - Dec	Mar - May	Summer Jan - Apr Winter Sep - Nov	Summer Jun - Sep Winter Feb - Apr
	Terai	May - July	Sep - Nov	Oct - Dec	Feb - Apr	Summer May - Jul Winter Feb - Mar	Summer Aug - Sept Winter May - Jun	Jun - Aug	Oct - Dec	Oct - Dec	Feb - Apr	Sep - Nov	Dec - Feb

Source: Department of Agriculture