

Situation Report on Nepal's Agrifood Systems

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Key messages

In October 2023, year-on-year price changes for essential nutrient sources like fruits, milk, and meat saw significant increases in Nepal, reaching up to 14.0 percent. Milk prices in the Western provinces surged by 44.1 percent over the past year, potentially affected in part by lumpy skin disease affecting livestock. Poorer households are likely to have experienced increased challenges purchasing these goods as a result. At the same time, the prevalence of food insecurity measured in rural Nepal was lower in agricultural households compared to non-agricultural households, indicative of the farmers' ability to manage food commodity increases through production of foods on farm and/or through better farmgate profits. During the last month, Nepal also had a higher Food Import Vulnerability Index compared to neighboring countries, particularly for essential consumption commodities like rice, vegetable oils, maize, and wheat. This indicates a greater susceptibility to increased world food prices and the importance of policy makers and development practitioners to consider options to address price vulnerability, particularly for the poor. Lastly, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake in West Nepal on November 3, resulting in 154 reported deaths, 366 injuries, and extensive damage to houses and structures, with relief efforts ongoing.¹ A rapid survey in Jajarkot and Rukum West districts reveals that agricultural households have reported loss of livestock, damage to seed stores affecting winter planting, and increased market access challenges post-earthquake.

Macroeconomic trends and implications for household economic welfare

Key messages: Despite changes in some food commodity prices, the rise in the national wage rate index and the growth in remittance inflows have to some extent increased the purchasing power of lower-income households. While year-on-year inflation in food commodities remained high last month, data on prices for certain items, especially vegetables and edible oils, have decreased compared to the previous month. This is likely to have had a positive impact on poorer households, especially during the festival season in Nepal (Annex 1 and Annex 2).

Inflation: In September-October, the year-on-year Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) in Nepal stood at 7.5 percent, slightly lower than the previous month (Annex 3). Specifically, food and beverage prices experienced an inflation rate of 8.4 percent. Within the food category, cereal grains and related products witnessed a price surge of 12.2 percent, while milk products and eggs showed an increase of 12 percent. Cereal grains hold the highest weight in the consumer basket (11.3 percent), with milk products and eggs carrying a weight of 5.2 percent. Despite a 14.0 percent year-on-year increase in fruit prices, fruits constitute only 2.0 percent of the consumer basket's weight. Vegetable prices have decreased by 3.5 percent compared to the previous month. The year-on-year inflation in food and beverage prices was most pronounced in the mountain region, reaching 11.4 percent, followed by

¹ Global Shelter Cluster. 2023. [WWW Document]. UN 18 Nov Provincial Update#11_Karnali Province_18 Nov 2023. https://sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/public/docs/UN%2018%20Nov%20Provincial%20Update%2311_Karnali%20Province_18%20Nov%202023.pdf?VersionId=goRtfJfJXmZ.h2bDoN2fH2AwAKRHw6g. (Accessed on 30 November 2023).

8.4 percent in the hills and 6.3 percent in the terai. Notably, the highest inflation rate within this category was observed in the Kathmandu valley, standing at 11.6 percent.

For farmers in Nepal, the high inflation in cereal grains and related products, along with milk products and eggs, could potentially be a benefit they may receive better prices for agricultural produce. However, the urban and rural poor consumers in Nepal, especially those in mid-Hills of Kathmandu valley, might face increased financial pressure due to the elevated prices, particularly cereals and their products. The decrease in vegetable prices compared to the previous month offered some relief to consumers, but overall, the 7.5 percent year-on-year Consumer Price Inflation suggests ongoing challenges in maintaining affordability and access to essential food items for vulnerable populations.

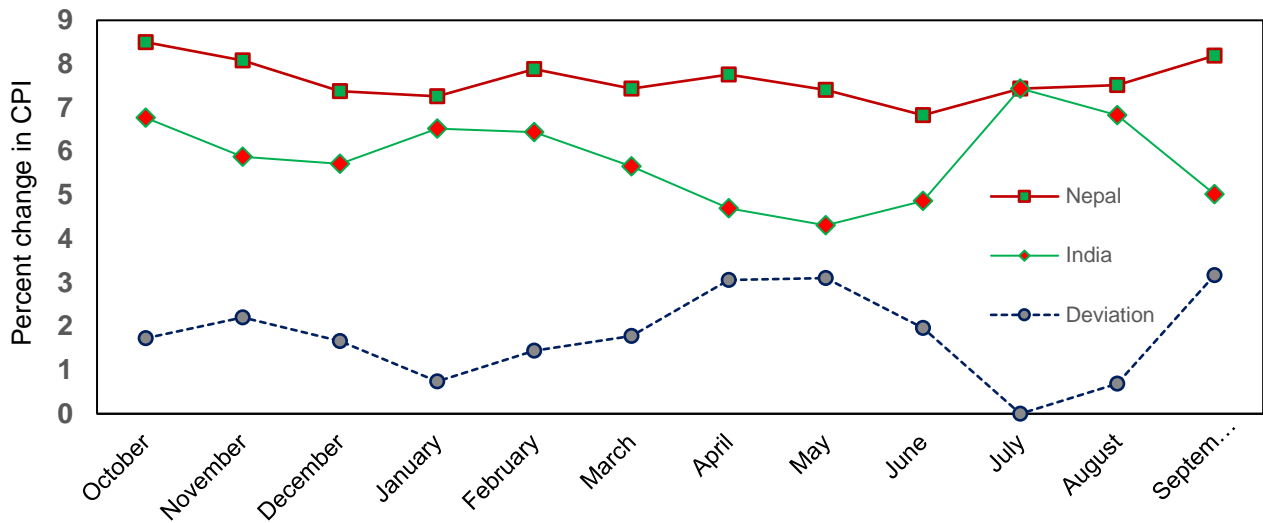


Figure 1: Monthly percent change in the consumer price index (CPI) in Nepal and India.

Source: Current Macroeconomic and Financial Situation (Based on Three months Data Ending Mid-October 2023/24), Nepal Rastra Bank

Inflation vis-à-vis India: Nepal's inflation rate has consistently remained higher with a difference of up to 3.0 percent when compared with India's year-on-year consumer price inflation. The measures implemented by India to curb escalating inflation, such as imposing restrictions and quotas on the export of essential commodities like rice and wheat, appear to have had a negative impact on the prices of importing countries, including Nepal. The higher inflation rate in Nepal, compounded by India's measures to control inflation, can strain the finances of poor consumers, making essential goods more expensive and potentially reducing their standard of living.

Vulnerability to import price shocks: Food Import Vulnerability Index (FIVI)² for Nepal at the country level was reported as 29. FIVI considers the proportion of commodity imports, the share of caloric food intake for each commodity, and the prevalence of food insecurity, offers both country and commodity-level indices. This index gauges a country's susceptibility to increased world food

² The FIVI considers which considers the proportion of commodity imports, the share of caloric food intake for each commodity, and the prevalence of food insecurity, offers both country and commodity-level indices. This index gauges a country's susceptibility to increased world food prices (see <https://www.foodsecurityportal.org/>).

prices. By commodities, the FIVI index stood at 29 for rice, 27 for vegetable oils, and 20 each for maize and wheat. Comparatively, the FIVI index for other South Asian countries was as follows: India (20); Bangladesh (20); Bhutan (49); Sri Lanka (15); Pakistan (24); Maldives (36); and Afghanistan (55). This suggests that Nepal's vulnerability is higher for essential consumption commodities when compared to other neighboring countries, highlighting the need of programs to minimize such vulnerability.

Salaries and wages: The year-on-year overall growth in the National Salary and Wage Rate Index was 5.6 percent in September-October. During this period, the salary index experienced a growth of 1.0 percent, whereas the wage rate index saw a growth of 7.0 percent. Within the wages category, industrial labor reported the highest wage growth at 11.7 percent, while agricultural labor wages grew by 5.2 percent. The comparatively slower growth in agricultural wages is expected to have a positive impact on farmers who need to hire labor for their farm activities, while it might conversely compromise the ability of laborers who cannot find non-agricultural employment to afford food and other needs.

**Food Security, Rural Migration and Remittances:
Comprehensive data from the USAID Feed the Future (FTF) Zone of Influence**

Primary data were collected from a sample of 812 households in August across four provinces in the USAID Feed the Future (FtF) Zone of Influence (Zoi), namely Sudurpaschim, Karnali, Lumbini, Bagmati, and the proposed expanded Zoi, Madesh Province in Nepal. Preliminary results indicate that approximately 6.0 percent of the sample households experienced either moderate or severe level of food insecurity, while only 0.18 percent of households experienced severe food insecurity (Annex 4). These findings are encouraging when compared to national-level results from the World Bank (2021)³, which reported 37.4 percent of the population experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity and 13.2 percent experiencing severe food insecurity.

Eighty percent of the sampled households in the primary survey were agricultural households. While 4.1 percent of the agricultural households in the survey experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, 12.9 percent of the non-agricultural households faced moderate or severe food insecurity. Furthermore, agricultural households with migrant family members had an even lower prevalence rate of moderate to severe food insecurity, standing at 3.54 percent. Improved agricultural practices and remittance inflows therefore appear to have some measurable effect on reduced hunger in these parts of Nepal.

According to the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2021/22, 55.0 percent of all households reported not having sufficient food from their own production. Among these, 30 percent experienced food insufficiency for over six months of the year. Among food-insufficient households, approximately 18.0 percent reported wages earned from outside the country/remittances as an essential income source to meet their food necessities, while about 62.0 percent relied on wage earnings from within the country.

³ International Food Policy Research Institute, 2023. Food Security Portal. [WWW document] Available at: <https://www.foodsecurityportal.org/node/2505> .[Accessed 28 November 2023].

Migration and remittances: Migration and remittances play a crucial role in supporting Nepali households' livelihoods. In the first quarter (mid-July to mid-October) of this fiscal year 2023/24 (Nepali FY 2080/81), there was a 23 percent year-on-year decline in the issuance of new labor permits and a 15 percent decrease in the renewal of labor permits for foreign employment. In FY 2022/23, a total of 774,976 labor permits were issued, with 35.7 percent representing renewed entry permits. In the months of September and October, a total of NPR 365.5 billion (USD 2.75 billion) was recorded as remittance, which was 30.0 percent increase compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase in remittance is likely to have some negative influence on national interest rates, and thus could benefit both farmers and poor consumers to some extent.

Spotlight: Earthquake hits West Nepal

On November 3rd, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck Western Nepal, centered at Ramidanda in the Barekot rural municipality within the Jajarkot district of the Karnali province. Subsequent aftershocks have been recorded in the region. According to the Government of Nepal's Disaster Risk Reduction Portal as of November 18th, there have been 154 confirmed fatalities and 366 reported injuries, primarily concentrated in the Jajarkot and Rukum West districts. Additional affected areas encompass Rukum East, Salyan, Rolpa, Nawalparasi East, Dailekh, Dang, Baitadi, Jumla, Kalikot, Pyuthan, and Achham. The earthquake resulted in the complete destruction of approximately 26,557 residences, with an additional 35,455 structures experiencing partial damage, including 14 government buildings.

CSISA just completed a rapid agricultural household survey in Jajarkot and Rukum West districts. Preliminary results highlight the ways in which agricultural households have reported the loss of essential assets, particularly livestock, and structural damage to seed stores that has resulted in loss of seed supplies for planting in the upcoming winter season. Households have also reported increased challenges in accessing markets and selling agricultural goods post-earthquake. A more detailed account will be provided in the next Agrifood Systems Report.

At the federal level, the government authorized NPR 100 million (USD 750,581)⁴ for immediate relief and announced NPR 200,000 (USD 1,501) per deceased person for affected families.⁵ Sudurpashchim and Koshi provinces have each allocated NPR 15 million (USD 112,587)⁶, while Bagmati and Lumbini provinces have contributed NPR 10 million (USD 75,058) at the provincial level for earthquake relief efforts.⁷ Additionally, local governments are fundraising to support relief efforts. In addition to financial support, earthquake-affected areas are receiving non-food items like tarpaulins, mattresses, jackets, blankets, as well as essential food staples such as rice, pulses,

⁴ Exchange rate as of 20 November 2023: USD 1 = NPR 133.23

⁵ The Himalayan. 2023. [WWW Document]. Government to provide Rs 200,000 per each quake dead as immediate relief. <https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/government-to-provide-rs-200000-per-each-quake-dead-as-immediate-relief/>. (Accessed on 30 November 2023).

⁶ myRepublica. 2023. [WWW Document]. Sudurpaschim Province to provide Rs 10 million in quake relief. <https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/sudurpaschim-province-to-provide-rs-10-million-in-quake-relief/>. (Accessed on 30 November 2023).

⁷ myRepublica. 2023. [WWW Document]. <https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/bagmati-province-to-provide-rs-15-million-to-earthquake-victims/>. (Accessed on 30 November 2023).

cooking oil, beaten rice, biscuits, and salt. Ensuring that affected families have access to a nutritious diet to prevent malnutrition is among the many priorities of relief agencies, and nutrition specialists have expressed concerns regarding the distribution of ready-to-eat items like biscuits and noodles, advocating for the provision of nutrient-rich alternatives to less healthy foods.

Social safety net coverage: Analyses of primary data revealed that 31.8 percent of individuals received at least one social security benefit in the past 12 months. Data also show that only 18.4 percent received subsidies for seeds and fertilizers. These findings suggest limited coverage of social safety net programs in the FtF Zol when compared to the national target of achieving a 60 percent social protection coverage outlined in the 15th plan of Nepal⁸. A concurrent study conducted by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2023⁹ aligns with these findings, suggesting that approximately 32.9 percent of the population in Nepal is covered by at least one social security benefit.

Recent price fluctuation in food commodities and agricultural inputs

Key messages: Commodity prices show an upward deviation from the national average price in the Western provinces, mostly in meat and fish. Fruit prices varied significantly in the last month, with apples becoming more expensive nationally but cheaper in the Western provinces, a sharp increase in orange prices, especially in the Western provinces compared to last year, and a national increase in banana prices. Milk prices in the Western provinces surged by 44.1 compared to last year, potentially influenced by an outbreak of lumpy skin disease.

Cereals

In September, there was a substantial year-on-year price increase in coarse rice, with a surge of 23.4 percent, and medium grain rice, which saw a rise of 13.4 percent, at the national level. Similarly, the national prices for wheat also experienced an increase of 21.6 percent. While the prices for these cereals in the western provinces generally mirrored the national trends for coarse rice and wheat flour, there was a noteworthy deviation of NPR 10.7 (USD 0.08) for medium grain rice, representing an 11.9 percent increase compared to the national price of NPR 90.3 (USD 0.68). These price increases in staple cereals can potentially boost income for farmers but strain the budgets of consumers, particularly the poor.

Selected horticultural and fruit products

Fruits: The year-on-year growth in the prices of apples in September was 24.6 percent at the national level (NPR 268, USD 2.02) and 34 percent in the Western provinces (NPR 227.8, USD 1.72). In Western provinces, the price of apples was 15.0 percent lower than at the national level. Western provinces saw a marked increase of 48.6 percent in the price of oranges year-on-year at NPR 265 per kg; however, the deviation in price from the national level is only NPR 13 (5.2 percent higher). In the previous year, however, the price of oranges in Western provinces was NPR 83.5 (32.0 percent) lower than the price at national level. The price of bananas has declined by 3.8 percent from the previous month, but data nonetheless suggest an increase of 10.7 percent year-on-year at

⁸ Government of Nepal. 2020. The Fifteenth Plan (Fiscal Year 2019/20-2023/24). National Planning Commission, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu. Available at: [15th plan English Version.pdf \(npc.gov.np\)](https://www.npc.gov.np/15th-plan-English-Version.pdf).

⁹ International Labor Organization. 2023. Extending social protection for all in Nepal: An analysis of protection gaps. [wcms_882394.pdf \(ilo.org\)](https://www.wcms.ilo.org/882394.pdf)

the national level. Banana prices in the Western provinces were 11.8 percent higher than the national average. For poor urban and rural consumers, price fluctuations can strain already limited budgets.

Vegetables: In Nepal's western provinces, the year-on-year price decrease of essential vegetables like tomatoes, red potatoes, pumpkins, and carrots, with pumpkins experiencing a significant 20.5 percent reduction, is a positive development for the nutrition of rural households. Nationally, tomato prices have also seen a substantial decline of 22.5 percent compared to the previous month. These vegetables are crucial in the diets of rural communities due to their high content of vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients essential for health. Tomatoes are rich in vitamin C and antioxidants, red potatoes provide a valuable source of carbohydrates and potassium, pumpkins are high in vitamins A and E, and carrots are known for their beta-carotene content.

Milk and eggs

In the Western provinces of Nepal, milk prices have risen sharply by 44.1 percent over the past year, reaching NPR 130.4 (USD 0.98) per liter. This price is notably higher than the national average, which stands at NPR 118.0 (USD 0.89) per liter — 10.5 percent less than in the Western provinces. A significant factor behind this steep increase in milk prices is likely the outbreak of lumpy skin disease in cattle. This disease has severely affected livestock, particularly cows and buffaloes, leading to a decrease in milk production. On the other hand, the price of eggs has remained stable, costing NPR 19.8 each. For dairy farmers, the outbreak of lumpy skin disease poses a major challenge, potentially reducing their cattle's productivity and increasing costs for veterinary care and preventive measures if these services are available. Conversely, the higher milk prices could mean increased revenue for those able to maintain healthy livestock. However, for consumers, especially in rural and urban low-income areas, this sharp rise in milk prices could limit access to these products which are an important component in human nutrition, affecting dietary quality. The stability in egg prices conversely offers some relief, providing an alternative source of animal protein.

Meat and fish

Meat and fish constitute critical sources of protein in the diets of Nepalese households, important health. In the Western provinces, the cost of fish was 25.2 percent above the national average, and the price of chicken meat rose by 10.7 percent in the last month. Nationally, prices for both fish and meat have seen a year-on-year increase of 12.8 percent and 13.3 percent, respectively, in November of 2023. These rises outpace the inflation rate, which was 7.5 percent. For human health, and especially for women (and pregnant and lactating mothers), these protein sources can be key. The higher prices could if sustained, therefore, have adverse implications, potentially leading to protein-energy malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies for households unable to produce or afford these foods.

Edible oils

The prices of edible oils are on a decline in Nepal. Nationally, mustard oil prices have fallen by 5.3 percent from October to November, and soybean oil prices have dropped by 1.3 percent over the same timeframe. Despite this trend, the cost of mustard oil in the Western provinces remains 7.5 percent higher than the national average. These oils are a source of vitamins that are important for the immune system and aid the absorption of vitamins A, D, E, and K. The decrease in edible oil prices could ease financial burdens and improve nutritional intake for poor households in Nepal, but the persistently higher costs in the Western provinces may continue to challenge their access to these essential dietary components.

Agricultural inputs

Fertilizers: According to field data from USAID Feed the Future implementing partners, in November, the price of urea fertilizer in Nepal ranged from NPR 20 to NPR 24 (approximately USD 0.15 to USD 0.18) per kilogram, DAP fertilizer from NPR 50 to NPR 54 (approximately USD 0.38 to USD 0.41) per kilogram, and potash from NPR 38 to NPR 40 (approximately USD 0.29 to USD 0.30) per kilogram. Fertilizer prices have remained stable since last month. However, partners in the Dang, Kapilvastu, and Banke districts have reported a partial unavailability of these fertilizers. The stability in fertilizer prices offers some predictability for poor farmers in Nepal, but localized shortages in districts like Dang, Kapilvastu, and Banke could hinder their agricultural productivity and economic stability.

Energy: In November, the prices of petrol and LPG in Nepal stayed constant from the previous month, at NPR 172 (USD 1.3) per liter for petrol and NPR 1895 (USD 14.2) per cylinder for LPG, while diesel saw a modest decrease of NPR 4, costing NPR 164 (USD 1.2) per liter. Stable energy prices provide a degree of financial predictability for farmers, food transporters, and farm input dealers in Nepal. The slight decrease in diesel prices in Nepal could reduce operating costs for agricultural producers and distributors, but these savings may not be passed on to consumers due to the influence of market actors' bargaining power, intermediary absorption of cost savings, and other operational expenses.

Acknowledgements

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Data sources

Data sources for this brief includes the World Food Program for food prices, [Nepal Oil Corporation \(noc.org.np\)](#) for fuel prices, the Nepal Rastra Bank for the CPI, budget shares from Ministry of Finance, remittance flows, and other macroeconomic data. The field reports provided by USAID/Nepal's Nepal Seed and Fertilizer (NSAF) and KISAN II Activities.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Percentage change in food commodity price (NPR/Kg) in Nepal

Commodity	Western Province					Nepal (National level price)				
	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2022 - Sept 2023	Aug 2023 - Sept 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2022 - Sept 2023	Aug 2023 - Sept 2023
	(NPR)	(NPR)	(NPR)	(percent change)	(percent change)	(NPR)	(NPR)	(NPR)	(percent change)	(percent change)
Rice (coarse)	58.3	69.4	71.8	23.1	3.4	55.2	65.4	68.1	23.4	4.2
Rice (medium grain)	89.2	100.5	101.0	13.2	0.5	79.6	90.7	90.3	13.4	-0.5
Wheat flour	72.4	90.8	88.8	22.7	-2.1	72.0	88.3	87.6	21.6	-0.7
Apples	170.1	220.0	227.8	34	3.6	215.0	278.1	268.0	24.6	-3.6
Bananas*	164.6	165.8	154.2	-6.3	-7	142.5	143.3	137.9	-3.2	-3.8
Oranges	178.3	281.7	265.0	48.6	-5.9	227.7	261.8	252.0	10.7	-3.8
Tomatoes	111.1	128.2	104.0	-6.4	-18.9	99.1	131.5	102.0	2.9	-22.5
Potatoes (red)	54.5	50.8	50.6	-7.1	-0.3	59.3	51.9	51.0	-13.9	-1.7
Pumpkin	75.8	60.6	60.2	-20.5	-0.6	69.2	64.1	57.5	-16.9	-10.4
Carrots	141.4	134.7	135.6	-4.1	0.7	120.2	133.0	125.8	4.6	-5.5
Cabbage	59.7	58.6	66.3	11.1	13.1	61.3	57.8	61.5	0.4	6.5
Lentils (broken)	189.5	189.3	186.2	-1.7	-1.7	175.3	172.8	171.3	-2.3	-0.9
Beans (black)	188.4	197.8	199.0	5.6	0.6	180.8	197.8	197.4	9.2	-0.2
Chickpeas	151.8	156.4	152.2	0.3	-2.7	142.2	141.4	140.8	-1	-0.4
Oil (mustard)**	340.6	311.8	293.7	-13.8	-5.8	342.0	288.5	273.3	-20.1	-5.3
Oil (soybean)**	306.2	241.9	237.7	-22.4	-1.7	296.3	232.7	229.6	-22.5	-1.3
Milk	90.5	130.4	130.4	44.1	0	89.3	117.8	118.0	32.1	0.2
Eggs***	20.6	21.2	19.8	-4.1	-6.5	19.0	20.1	19.8	4.2	-1.5
Fish	486.0	566.7	623.3	28.3	10	439.4	501.3	498.0	13.3	-0.7
Meat (chicken)	475.4	551.5	537.9	13.2	-2.5	430.8	483.5	486.0	12.8	0.5

*Denotes unit price per dozen, ** denotes unit price per liter and *** denotes unit price per pieces

Annex 2: Percentage change in food commodity prices (NPR) across provinces of Nepal

Commodity	Province													
	Koshi		Madesh		Bagmati		Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim	
	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2023
Rice (coarse)	27	7.2	31.7	6.1	28.7	4.9	4.2	1.6	26.7	0.5	15.7	5	35	3
Rice (medium grain)	27.8	2.2	7.7	-5.8	3.5	-2.4	20.7	-1.7	18	1.4	8.8	1	19.5	-0.8
Wheat flour	26.1	3.4	9.5	6.5	28.2	-6	15.9	1.2	28.3	9.6	19.1	-3.6	26	-7
Apples	28.9	6.5	44	-11.1	-9.6	-20.4	23.5	-13.7	22.2	3.8	35.8	27	46.7	-8.3
Bananas	6.2	-5.6	0	-14.3	-1.4	0	2.8	27.6	6.9	0	-9	-9	-8.9	-6.8
Oranges	NA	NA	NA	NA	-20.6	0.7	-44.2	0	20	-1.4	80.6	-4	NA	NA
Tomatoes	11.8	-42.4	10.3	-36	4.8	-16.7	57.6	-3.7	-20.4	-2.3	-4.5	-11.4	0	-36.8
Potatoes (red)	-14.6	-14.6	-12.1	3.6	-37.4	0.7	1.7	1.7	-11.2	0.9	-22.9	-0.9	2.6	0
Cabbage	-26.7	-8.3	0	0	7.5	10.3	-33.3	-15.4	22.2	33.3	-15.4	-9	61.1	38.1
Carrots	-3.8	0	72	-1.1	50	0	-41.1	-54.2	-59.1	5.9	22.6	-0.7	NA	NA
Pumpkin	-23.8	-11.1	7.1	-37.5	42.1	12.5	-48.1	-22.2	-16.1	-3.7	-35.6	2.3	32.9	-0.4
Chickpeas	22.1	10.7	-2.7	0	-14.5	0.3	-13.8	0	10.6	-3.9	-1.9	-1.4	-1.7	-4.2
Beans (black)	0.9	-11.6	24	8.8	26.6	-0.8	2.6	0	7.9	2	-3	0	20.9	0.6
Lentils (broken)	-7.1	-0.2	-2.2	-2.2	2.2	2.7	-5.7	1.2	-1	-2	-6	-1.2	5.9	-2.2
Oil (mustard)	-16.7	-5.6	-27.1	-3.5	-41.1	-14.8	-22.1	12.4	-21.6	-4.5	-13.1	-6.4	-10.3	-5.4
Oil (soybean)	-13.1	3.7	-25.9	-3.1	-32.6	-5.3	-15.2	2.2	-23.6	-1.6	-24.7	-4	-17.1	2.2
Meat (chicken)	10.7	2.3	13.2	22.4	8.8	-1.2	18.9	0	-0.8	-5.5	21.1	-2.8	9.4	0
Milk	6.3	0	17.6	1.7	40.4	0	5	0	15.4	0	88.7	0	2.6	0
Eggs	9.1	0	28.9	20.8	11.1	3.4	17.6	-2.4	0	3.8	-9.3	-8.6	2.7	-9.6
Fish	4.2	0	0	-4.5	-10	-25	-16.7	-9.1	0	8.7	24.7	5.4	0	-7.7

NA indicates data not available.

Annex 3: National Consumer Price Index (October 2023)

Groups & Sub-Groups	Weight %	National Consumer Price Index (2014/15=100) Mid-Month									
		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24 ^P		% Change			
		Sep/Oct	Aug/Sep	Sep/Oct	Aug/Sep	Sep/Oct	Aug/Sep	3 Over 1	3 Over 2	5 Over 3	5 Over 4
		1	2	3	4	5					
Overall Index	100.0	143.4	154.7	155.6	167.4	167.3	8.5	0.6	7.5	-0.1	
Food and Beverage	43.9	142.4	152.1	153.9	166.9	166.8	8.1	1.2	8.4	-0.1	
Cereals & products	11.3	130.8	139.6	141.5	158.3	158.8	8.2	1.4	12.2	0.3	
Pulses and Legumes	1.8	117.4	124.2	124.5	132.1	134.6	6.0	0.2	8.2	1.9	
Vegetable	5.5	165.0	163.1	170.9	186.7	180.2	3.6	4.8	5.4	-3.5	
Meat and Fish	6.8	139.7	146.8	149.6	151.8	155.1	7.1	1.9	3.7	2.2	
Milk products and Eggs	5.2	137.9	150.8	150.9	169.8	168.9	9.5	0.1	11.9	-0.5	
Ghee and Oil	3.0	178.6	199.3	192.7	173.2	170.3	7.9	-3.3	-11.6	-1.7	
Fruits	2.1	148.5	176.3	166.4	192.1	189.7	12.1	-5.7	14.0	-1.2	
Sugar and Sugar products	1.7	135.9	143.3	145.6	168.9	172.1	7.2	1.6	18.2	1.9	
Spices	1.2	132.1	132.5	138.9	192.8	191.1	5.1	4.8	37.6	-0.9	
Non-alcoholic drinks	1.2	136.4	147.5	147.6	157.8	158.3	8.2	0.1	7.2	0.3	
Alcoholic drinks	0.7	184.4	203.3	203.3	213.1	213.1	10.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	
Tobacco products	0.4	167.9	182.0	182.0	194.1	194.1	8.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	
Restaurants and Hotels	2.9	144.3	161.5	167.3	179.2	180.9	15.9	3.6	8.1	1.0	

Source: Current Macroeconomic and Financial Situation (based on three months data ending mid-October 2023/24), Nepal Rastra Bank

Annex 4: Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence Nepal.

Household type	Prevalence rate (Moderate + Severe) (%)	Prevalence rate (Severe) (%)	Percent of total respondents
Agricultural household	4.1	0.05	79.9
Non-agricultural household	12.88	0.9	20.1
Household without migrant members	4.1	0.05	55.3
Agriculture household with migrated members	3.54	0	33.9
Total (n=812)	6	0.18	100

Source: Field Survey (Round 1: August-September 2023)