



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Lao People's Democratic Republic Rapid Assessment

1 August 2022



Prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Representative office in Lao PDR

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In late July 2022, FAO in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted a rapid assessment to assess the impact that the recent increase in the prices of the fuel, fertilizer, animal feed and other inputs has had on farmers' households in Lao PDR. The assessment consisted of ten focus group discussions in five provinces (Loung Namtha, Savannakhet, Champasack, Vientiane province and Vientiane capital that are major producers of rice and other agricultural commodities.

The cost of agriculture inputs has increased significantly since April 2022, while the increase in the farm price of agricultural products has been much lower. Farmers noted that, despite domestic price increases of most agricultural items, the middlemen and other market participants along the food supply chain cart away the bulk of the profits. Overall, the aggregate production costs for agricultural production increased sharply in 2022, underpinned by higher prices of fertilizer, fuel and other agricultural inputs. As a result, the most vulnerable farmers were unable to access agricultural inputs for the ongoing 2022 main wet season that is expected to lead to a drop in agricultural production, incomes and food security.

The production cost of rice, the most important crop and country's main staple food, more than tripled in July 2022, compared with 2021 level. The high prices and low availability of fuel, especially in remote areas, hampered timely planting operations and may contribute to further contractions of the planted area. **Prices of fertilizer more than doubled in July 2022 compared with 2021 level, leading to low** application of urea and NPK, which is expected to reduce rice yields.

The most vulnerable farmers only planted rice for subsistence, and up to 20 percent of farmers were unable to plant rice at all. However, while production costs of rice increased sharply in recent months, the farm price of rice has only increased by 29 percent in July 2022 compared with last year. As a result, some farmers in Vientiane capital and the visited provinces started to cultivate commercial vegetables as they were providing higher profit margins.

Prices for livestock inputs have increased by 67-300 percent, while sales prices for meat and poultry have increased by only 22-75 percent over the last year, which has **caused distress sales of the livestock and poultry assets.** By contrast, impact on fishing has been limited, since it is mostly practiced at domestic level.

Overall, the **market supply of agricultural and livestock inputs has decreased, Fertilizer sales have declined as much as 20 times** and the use of crop supplements/growth hormones has halted altogether, as farmers lack financial capacity to access it. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that farmers are limited to cash purchases due to the absence of credit facilities. Farmers raised their concerns that the 2022 main season output may decrease sharply if the elevated costs of production prevail or increase further.

The assessment also indicates a **deterioration in household food security**, especially among the most vulnerable rural households. Households consume three meals a day but many, especially the most vulnerable households, have **reduced the meal size and quality of food.** Farmers fear that the cost of food will continue rising during the lean season August to mid-October limiting access to food for most vulnerable households. In addition, **concerns arise that rice prices will drop during the harvest, which will lead to the increase in farmer's debts.** Farmers' food security and livelihoods are already under stress due to the COVID-19 pandemic and current fuel crisis; a potential decrease in their agricultural output may further reduce their income and negatively impact on their livelihoods and food security. Production costs are also anticipated to rise, adding upward pressure on the already high cereal prices.

The following immediate actions are recommended to mitigate impact on farmers and their livelihoods:

- a) Strengthen the production of the upcoming winter dry season 2022/23 to address potential national rice yield deficits through the provision of critical agri-inputs;
- b) Protect productive livestock assets from distress sales for the most vulnerable farming households

through vaccination and animal feed;

- c) Support financial stability and income for the most vulnerable farming households, to prevent depletion of productive assets through sale and trade to cover other cash needs;
- d) Strengthen the national social protection system focus on vulnerable smallholder farming households through cash transfer programmes; and
- e) Inform the content and proceeding of the planned 5F Household Impact survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

In July 2022, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) of Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and its provincial and district departments of agriculture and forestry conducted a rapid assessment to assess the impact of the recent increase in the prices of food, fuel, fertilizer, finance and animal feed (the so-called 5F) on agriculture and household food security. Specifically, the assessment focused on the impact on the ability of farmers to plant and grow rice which is a staple crop in the country during the 2022 wet main season.



The rapid assessment was conducted in five major agricultural provinces across all three geographic regions (north, central and south): Loung Namtha, Savannakhet, Champasack and Vientiane provinces as well as in the capital city Vientiane. The assessment used a focus-group discussion (FGDs) approach with a detailed questionnaire. Respondents included farmers from farmer organizations and cooperatives as well as retail traders of agricultural inputs.

This qualitative study aims to support the Government of Lao PDR in its efforts to develop mitigation actions for addressing the consequences of high inflation on food security and agricultural livelihoods in the country.

Due to the qualitative nature of the assessment study, the results discussed below should not be interpreted in terms of statistical significance nor should they be generalized for the entire country. Rather, the qualitative methods employed are a useful first step to develop a set of hypotheses that can be examined by other methods, such as the FAO household survey planned for the month of August 2022.

2. BACKGROUND

The economy of Lao PDR grew at an average of 6.2 percent per year in 2017-2019, albeit at a slower pace than in the preceding three years. As a result, the national poverty rate dropped from 24.6 percent in 2012 to 18.3 percent in 2018¹. However, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth slowed down dramatically to 0.5 percent in 2020.

Around 80 percent of the rural population in the country are subsistence farmers who depend on heavily rice-based agriculture, livestock and collection of nutrient-rich foodstuffs from the wild. Livestock production has become increasingly commercialized in recent years, driven by a regional demand which is projected to grow at 3.5-4 percent annually this decade. Use of chemical fertilizers has traditionally been limited, but it has been growing with the spread of agricultural concessions.

Rice is the main staple food and source of food security in the country. Rice fields account for 72 percent of the country's agricultural land area, with 3.8 million metric tons of rice produced annually².

The Russia-Ukraine conflict that began in February 2022, has heightened the geopolitical uncertainty and

¹ World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostic, April 2022

² FAO GIEWS report 2019

caused volatility in the global fuel market, further exacerbating the economic challenges caused by the COVID pandemic. In Lao PDR, such volatility has led to the increased prices of consumer goods and one of the highest inflation rates in the region. Prices in Lao PDR jumped by 23.6 percent year-on-year in June alone. For comparison, during the same month, inflation in Thailand was recorded at - 7.7 percent, in Vietnam - 3.4 percent, in Philippines - 6.1 percent and in Indonesia - 4.3 percent³.

Similarly, over the last eight months the consumer price index in Lao PDR rose dramatically, far above the 12 percent ceiling rate set by the Lao PDR government. According to the latest report from the National Bureau of Statistics of Lao PDR, inflation is driven mostly by soaring prices of fuel, gas and other imported goods, compounded with the depreciation of the national currency (KIP).

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The rapid assessment took place between 27 and 31 July 2022 (see Table 1), using a focus-group discussion (FGD) approach.

A detailed open-ended questionnaire was prepared to facilitate the discussion. The interviews included approximately 80 farmers from the selected villages and retail traders of agricultural inputs at district level.

Table 1. Schedule for the assessment

	Activity	Days of the month July					
		26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Orientation of the field team						
2	Conducted FGDs (2 FGDs per district)						
3	Analysis						
4	Report						

The assessment took place in five provinces (Loung Namtha, Savannakhet, Champasack, Vientiane province and Vientiane capital). Specific districts and villages were selected in consultation with PAFO/DAFO based on the following criteria:

1. Major rice-producing provinces
2. Producers of other important commodities (maize, cassava, vegetables)
3. Have large livestock population
4. Are trade centers for agriculture and livestock



Each selected village had to be a major rice producer and produce other crops as well wherever possible. Table 2 indicates the provinces, districts and villages that were included in the rapid assessment.

³ 2022 Supplement of the Asian Development Outlook by the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Table 2. List of provinces, districts and villages covered by the rapid assessment

No	Province	District	Village
1	Loung Namtha	Sing	Mor Na, Na Mai
2	Vientiane province	Thoulakhome	Cheng, Boung Phao
3	Savannakhet	Champhone	Khor, Nonvilayvanh
4	Champasack	Champasack	Khunyaeng, Watxay
5	Vientiane capital	Xaythany	Parksarb Kao, Thonkhar

The focus group discussions were conducted by FAO staff from the FAO office in Vientiane and respective project areas. See Table 3 below.

Table 3. Team distribution

No	Team	Province
1	Provincial Coordinator Oudomsay	Loung Namtha
2	FAO staff from the Vientiane office	Vientiane province
3	Attapeu field team	Savannakhet
4	Attapeu field team	Champasack
5	FAO staff from the Vientiane office	Vientiane capital

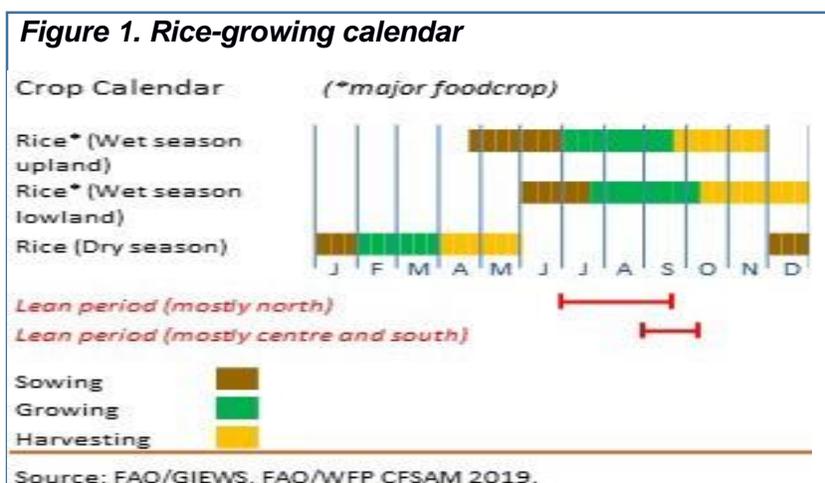
4. KEY FINDINGS

a) Major sources of Livelihood and Income

The major source of livelihood in the country is agriculture, livestock, labour, services and small businesses. A minor share comes from the remittances sent by labour working in the neighboring countries such as Thailand.

b) Major Crops Grown

Rice is a major food crop grown in all the three regions of the country. The wet season rice is sown in May and harvested in October (*Figure 1*). While the exact planting time of rice depends on the onset of rains, May is considered the ideal time for nursery-sowing of rice, which is then transplanted in June.



Other crops grown in the wet season are vegetables, maize, cassava, beans and fodder crops (see Table 4).

Table 4. Major crops grown

	Province	District	Village	Major crops
	Loung Namtha	Sing	Mor Na, Na Mai	Rice, sugarcane, rubber
	Vientiane province	Thoulakhome	Cheng, Boung Phao	Rice, vegetables, maize, cassava, fodder, banana
	Savannakhet	Champhone	Khor, Nonvilayvanh	Rice, vegetable, fruits
	Champasack	Champasack	Khunyaeng, Watxay	Rice, vegetables, banana
	Vientiane capital	Xaythany	Parksarb Kao, Thonkhar	Rice, vegetables, cassava, fodder, fruits

c) 5F Impact on Crop Production

Impact of high fuel prices:

- The rainfall pattern has changed during the last decade, and the rainy season now mostly starts in June, which has caused delays in rice planting and consequent decreases yields. Even though this year, rains started earlier - in May, farmers were unable to capitalize on the suitable climactic conditions due to limited access to fuel for their machinery and equipment (tractors and cultivators that farmers use to prepare land for planting). Due to severe shortages and high prices diesel, farmers were not able to prepare land and plant rice on time in the northern and central regions of the country.
- Due to the absence of fuel and high prices, most vulnerable farmers (who only have 1-1.5 hectares of land) could only grow rice for subsistence; 15-20 percent of farmers were not able to plant rice at all.
- Fuel prices remained high during the entire planting season, especially in remote areas.
- Even though market prices for diesel increased only by 70-80 percent (from 10,000KIP/l last year to 17,000KIP/l-18,000KIP/l), farmers paid 30,000KIPs/l-40,000KIPs/l (three to four times more than last year). Such difference between the farmer-price and market price occurred due to the government ban on the sale of fuel in containers. Since farmers use containers to bring diesel from fuel stations to their farms for cultivators, they had to buy diesel from the black market at much higher prices.
- Additionally, the jump in petrol prices has also increased the cost of transportation of inputs to the farm areas.

Table 5. Comparison of fuel prices

Type of gasoline	2022 price (KIP/liter)	2021 price (KIP/liter)	Increase (%)
Diesel	30,000-40,000	10,000	300-400
Petrol	20,500	11,000	86

Impact of high fertilizer prices:

- During this year's rice planting, fertilizer costs 90-250 percent more than last year. Prices for urea (which is the most widely used chemical fertilizer) increased by 100-150 percent, while prices for NPK 18:8:8 and NPK 16:8:8 increased by 100 percent and 170 percent, respectively.
- The increase in fertilizer prices has led to a significantly reduction in the application of fertilizer.

Usually, farmers use four bags of urea and two bags of NPK per hectare of rice field)⁴.

- This year, farmers only used two bags of urea and no NPK at all.
- Farmers anticipate that the reduced use of fertilizer will have a negative impact on the rice yield this year.
- Farmers can only buy inputs on cash basis since there are no credit facilities for inputs. This presents a disadvantage to farmers, as their cash liquidity is seasonal, aligned to the sales of crops at harvest time.
- FGDs in Vientiane capital and Vientiane province noted that farmers are switching from growing rice to commercial vegetables because of the higher profit margins of the latter crop. Farmers in these two provinces use half a hectare of their land to grow commercial vegetables under an electricity subsidy provided by the Government of Lao PDR.
- Most farmers have not switched to any other fertilizer, i.e. animal or green manure, and are not sure how to adjust to this situation.

Table 6 Comparison of NPK prices

	Type of NPK fertilizer	2022 price (KIP/bag)	2021 price (KIP/bag)	Increase (%)
1	16:20:00	720,000	370,000	94
2	46:00:00	750,000-800,000	300,000-400,000	Approx. 100-150
3	15:15:15	720,000	375,000	92
4	16:08:08	585,000	270,000	117
5	18:08:08	600,000	300,000	100

Due to the depreciation of the currency as well as the increased cost of fertilizer and fuel, the cost of rice production has increased 3.5 times (from 1 million KIPs/ha last year to 3.5 million KIPs/ha this year).

d) Impact of 5F on livestock production

Livestock is considered an invaluable asset of the rural households, a major source of cash income and a saving account of sorts. Almost all the farmers rear livestock (cattle, goats, buffaloes and pigs).

Poultry is also an integral part of the household productive assets and income. Poultry is typically kept in the backyard for household needs and raised as a small enterprise. Most farmers use an open-grazing system for the livestock but buy feed for pigs and poultry

Impact of high feed and vaccine prices:

- The price of locally-produced feed has doubled, while prices for imported feed increased by 71 percent, mainly due to the increased costs of raw material and transportation and the depreciation of the local currency.
- The prices of animal feed and veterinary drugs have also increased, especially for poultry and pigs.
- Prices of pig feed increased by 65 percent, from last year's 120,000KIP per 30kg bag to 198,000KIP per 30kg bag this year.
- Even though input prices increased significantly (by 71-100 percent for feed, 67-200 percent for vaccines and medicines) farmer return on investment is very low (it has increased by 22-75 percent only); most of the profit goes to the middlemen and other market functionaries.
- Farmers are selling off their livestock because the costs to keep livestock have increased substantially and returns are low.
- Farmers are monitoring the situation continuously and are looking for alternatives but are not sure how to cope.

⁴ One bag of fertilizer measures 50kg in Lao DPR

Table 7. Comparison of prices of livestock feed

2022 prices (KIP/5kg bag)		2021 prices (KIP/30kg bag)		Increase (%)	
Lao products	Thai products	Lao products	Thai products	Local feed	Imported feed
100,000	120,000	50,000	70,000	100	71

Table 8. Comparison of the prices of vaccines/medicines

	Animal	Type of vaccine	2022 prices (KIP/unit)	2021 prices (KIP/unit)	Increase (%)
1	Buffalo	Foot and Mouth Disease	20,000 - 25,000	10,000 - 15,000	67-100
2	Cow	Hemorrhagic septicemia	10,000 - 15,000	5,000 - 8,000	88-100
3	Chicken	Newcastle disease Fowl cholera	25,000 (50 does/vial)	8,000 (50 does/vial)	210

e) Impact of 5F on fisheries and forestry

- Fishing in rivers is mostly practiced for domestic consumption; few families sell fish in the market.
- Farmers also have increased collection of bamboo shoots and mushrooms for domestic consumption.
- Additionally, timber wood and other forest products are sold for income generation.

f) Impact of 5F on markets

- The markets are functional, but the sales of both food and non-food items has declined due to the reduced demand in response to high prices.
- Compared to May-July 2021, the market supply of inputs has decreased, prices have increased and demand has declined during the same period this year.
- In the northern part of the country, commodities are in short supply, some have run out completely, and prices have increased enormously.
- Fertilizer dealers noted that fertilizer sales have declined by at least 20 times, from 60-70 tons of fertilizers previous years to 3-4 tones this year.
- This year, farmers buy mostly Urea; sales of NPK fertilizers declined 10-20 times due to higher prices.
- In response to the changed sales patterns, traders have reduced their stock to bare minimum.
- In the past, the commercial farmers (cooperatives) often used supplements. This year, such practice has stopped due to unaffordable prices of these products in the market.
- The sale prices of beef, buffalo meat and poultry have increased by 22-50 percent, and the price of pork has increased by as much as 75 percent (see Table 9).

Table 9. Comparison of the prices of meat and poultry

	Type of animal	2022 prices (KIP/kg)	2021 prices (KIP/kg)	Increase (%)
1	Buffalo meat	90,000	70,000	29
2	Beef	90,000	70,000	29
3	Pork	70,000	40,000	75
4	Duck	55,000	45,000	22
5	Native chicken	45,000	30,000	50

- The sales price of rice has increased by 29 percent, wheat prices - by 78 percent.
- The sales price of cash crops such as vegetables (which is the second most important income generation activity) has increased by 88 -333 percent (see Table 10).
- At the same time, the profits of the farmers only increased by 10-15 percent.
- Market inefficiencies and the middlemen, who keep the largest share of the profits, lead to low profit margins for smallholder farmers.

Table 10. Comparison of prices for key crops

	Type of Crop	2022 prices (KIP/kg)	2021 prices (KIP/kg)	Increase (%)
1	Rice	9,000	7,000	29
2	Wheat	4,800	2,700	78
3	Long bean	15,000	8,000	88
4	Cucumber	15,000	8,000	88
5	Chili	30,000	10,000	300
6	Egg plant	10,000	3,000	333
7	Shallot	20,000	8,000	250

g) Impact of 5F on Food Intake

- The current situation has impacted both the quality and quantity of the food, especially among the most vulnerable households.
- A majority of farming households still eat three meals a day; a few households have reduced the quantity of food due to accessibility issues.
- Even though farming households still have enough food available, they are eating less meat and fruits.
- Farming households are concerned that the increased price of petrol and fertilizer will lead to the increase in the cost of food in the coming months.

h) Most Concerning Impacts of the 5F Crisis:

- Farmers are worried about the upcoming 2022 main rice harvest as they think that rice prices will drop at that time, which will lead to the increase in their debts. However, they will not be able to hold on to their harvest, due to urgent cash needs.
- Farmers are also worried that the delays in rice planting will negatively affect the yield due to unfavorable climatic conditions during the flowering and maturing stages of the crop. Additionally, lower application of fertilizer may further reduce the yield this season.
- While animal feed, vaccines and medications have become more expensive in the market, the prices of live animals and poultry have not increased much. This leads to distress sales of the livestock and poultry assets.
- Farmers' food security and livelihoods are already under stress due to the COVID-19 pandemic and fuel crisis; further shocks throughout this or the next cultivation and rainy season would have a dramatic impact on both livelihoods and food security.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The rapid assessment has revealed that the recent increase in global fuel prices, along with the depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar and Thai Baht, has led to high prices of the fuel, fertilizer, animal feed and other inputs, directly affecting local farming households.

Although most households reported a mixed livelihood base with crops cultivation and animal rearing, current household resources and coping is pushed to the limits due to the preceding COVID-19 pandemic.

Rice cultivation of the 2022 main season may see significant reduction and yield may be negatively affected due to high fuel and fertilizer prices, which have caused delays in planting, less surface area planted and decreased the application use of fertilizer.

Similarly, livestock households are suffering from high costs for livestock inputs and an insufficient increase in market prices of livestock to cover the increase in input prices. Some farmers have been turning to distress sales of livestock to cope with immediate household cash needs for agricultural inputs, food, debt payments, etc.

Credit accessibility and indebtedness are of major concern to farming households, as their debt payments are due at harvest time, where crops will fetch the lowest prices. Additionally, agricultural input credits are not available in Lao PDR.

Food security and nutrition are already at risk in Lao PDR during the lean season (July to September) but are further exacerbated due to the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. It is critical to prevent further deterioration of household food security and malnutrition for the most vulnerable populations in the country.

To mitigate the impact of the 5F crisis on the farmers and their livelihoods, the following recommendations are provided for the Government of Lao PDR, the donor community and operational partners to engage in immediate action:

- a) **Strengthen the production of the upcoming dry season 2022/23 to address potential national rice yield deficits.** Cultivation support to the most vulnerable farmers to increase their dry season cultivation should be planned and prepared immediately, considering the reported reduction in planted surfaces and reduction in the application of fertilizer during the current wet season. This should entail:
 - Provision of early/early-maturity rice varieties and low-delta crops (e.g. legumes and pulses) to reduce requirements for irrigation during the short dry season.
 - Provision of subsidies for fertilizer, especially Urea and NPK⁵ for the dry season application.
 - Provisions of fuel subsidies for land preparation, planting and irrigation needs during the dry season.

- b) **Protect productive livestock assets from distress sales for the most vulnerable farming households.** Increased animal input costs and lower-than-usual market prices may force farmers to sell their productive livestock assets due to the need for cash to cover immediate needs. Interventions should include:
 - Provision of subsidies for the livestock concentrated feed and other inputs to the most vulnerable households.
 - Provision of subsidies for veterinary services, vaccines and medication to protect livestock from disease.
 - Holding fair livestock markets, where the most vulnerable households could sell their livestock for fair and seasonally-appropriate prices.

- c) **Support financial stability and income for the most vulnerable farming households, to prevent depletion of productive assets through sale and trade for cover other cash needs.** This component should include:
 - Provision of cash-for-work opportunities to create community infrastructures and water retention structures. These water retention structures can provide water and irrigation during the dry season. The process would supply immediate incomes for households.
 - Promotion of vegetable-garden production to improve dietary intake and create opportunities for income generation through the sale of high-value vegetable crops. This should include seeds, tools and other materials to establish a vegetable garden.

- Facilitate access to agricultural credit for the most vulnerable households, based on their harvested yield, to prevent increase in debts due to immediate needs. Appropriate regulations can be developed with credit institutions, including terms and conditions, crop storage facilities and protection measures. This system should be based on experiences from *warrantage*⁵ and warehouse receipts.
- d) **Strengthen the focus of the national social protection system on vulnerable smallholder farming households**, to provide critical support to prevent depletion of assets, accumulation of debts and economic migration. This should include:
- Development of a support component for vulnerable agricultural families as part of the national Social Protection system to provide dedicated transfers (food, cash, agriculture inputs, etc.) to the most vulnerable farming households. The content of the support component, targeting criteria and transfer mechanisms will need to be defined.
 - Expedited implementation of this agriculture support component to be ready for the dry season 2022/23 and the wet season 2023 at a minimum.
- e) **Inform the content and proceeding of the planned 5F Household Impact Survey.** Ensure that the tools for the 5F Household Impact Survey integrates indicators to confirm and further explore the findings of this rapid assessment. In addition, plan to conduct a follow-up household survey after the harvest to confirm the extent of cultivation and production during the 2022 wet season.

⁵ <https://www.fao.org/3/ap790e/ap790e.pdf>

ANNEX: QUESTIONS FOR FGD QUESTIONNAIRE

Community Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Questionnaire – Agriculture Needs Assessment		
1	Date of Data collection:	
2	Province	
3	District	
4	Village	
5	Number of participants in the FGD	
6	Number of female participants	

SECTION 1 – DEMOGRAPHICS and LIVELIHOODS		
7	How many people in total, how many men and women, children under 5 years, elderly and disabled people do you have in this community? Any minority groups?	

SECTION 2. COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS /INCOME		
8	What are the main livelihood and income activities in your community?	
2.1 CROPS		
9	What are the usual seasonal planting and harvesting timelines in this area?	
10	When do the rainy seasons occur in this area?	
11	What are three main crops cultivated in your area?	
12	Have you cultivated this wet season crops 2022 already? If no, what are the reasons?	
13	Which are the most common inorganic fertilizers used by farmers of this village on these crops?	
14	Was there any availability issue of fertilizer?	
15	Was there any changes in prices of fertilizers as compare to the last year?	
16	Have you been able to access to fuel for operating agriculture machinery?	
17	Was there any changes in prices of the fuel this year as compare to last year?	
18	How prices and availability of seed, fertilizer and fuel will affect the yield of crops?	

19	How you are planning to overcome in case of problems with access to fuel and fertilizers?	
20	Do you change any farm management practices when input prices are high?	
2.2 LIVESTOCK		
21	What is the main livestock in your village?	
22	What type of livestock feed do you use for rearing of the livestock - concentrated feed, stall-feeding or open grazing?	
23	Have you been able to access feed, vet drugs and water for your livestock?	
24	Was there any change of prices or availability for concentrated feed, medicines?	

25	What are the usual market prices at this time of the year for live animals and meat?	
26	What did you do/ are you planning to do in case of problems with access to feed, vet care and water?	

2.3 FISHERIES and FORESTRY

27	Do you usually fish and gather products in the forest?	
28	Do you eat or sell products from fishing or forest?	
29	How has this changed since the beginning of the year?	

2.4 MARKETS

30	What are changes you have observed in prices of the basic food commodities used by household on daily basis (rice, onion, garlic, chilies, seasonal vegetables)	
31	How much fertilizer you usually sold in wet season? Is there any difference this year if so how much and why?	
32	How would you describe the price trends of fuel products over the past year?	
33	How has the economic situation affected the functioning of the market?	
34	Would the local market have the capacity to respond to significant increases in demand (food, productive assets, seeds, fertilizers, etc.) in a short time?	

2.5 DIETARY INTAKE

35	How many meals have you eaten in your households yesterday? And how many do you usually eat?	
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3 6	Have you had to change your intake since the economic situation?	
3 7	Are you worried about not having enough food over the next 2-3 months?	

SECTION 3 – ASSISTANCE

3 9	Did you receive any kind of assistance since the economic crisis? What did you receive?	
4 0	What are your major worries at this time?	

