

Situation Report on Nepal's Agrifood Systems

July 2024 | Bulletin Number 20

Key messages

In June 2024, the national wage rate index and remittance inflows to Nepal increased, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined, improving the purchasing power of lower-income households. The lower CPI was partly due to falling prices for ghee and edible oil, making nutritious options more affordable for both rural and urban households. However, increased prices for cereals, certain fruits, vegetables, eggs, fish, and meat have negatively affected these households. Additionally, rising petroleum prices have increased production costs for farmers, potentially leading to higher food prices in the future.

The Nepal Living Standard Survey IV (2022-23) reveals significant shifts in Nepal's agricultural practices, highlighting a decline in the number of agriculture households and average land holding, changes in crop cultivation, and a reduction in livestock farming.

A significant gender wage gap persists in Nepal's agricultural sector, with women earning less than men, particularly in Banke district, while Bardia and Dang districts show gender parity in the Feed the Future (FtF) Zone of Influence (ZoI). This highlights ongoing gender inequality and the urgent need for initiatives to promote equity and improve the livelihoods of female agricultural workers.

Macroeconomic trends and implications for household economic welfare

Key messages: Despite fluctuations in the prices of selected food commodities, the increase in the national wage rate index, the growth in remittance inflows, and the decline in CPI have somewhat augmented the purchasing power of lower-income households. The increases in prices for specific items, particularly cereals, vegetables, some fruits, eggs, fish, and meat, compared to the previous month, are expected to have negative influences on poorer households in Nepal (see Annex 1 and Annex 2).

Inflation: In June 2024, Nepal's growth of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) moderated to 4.2 percent, decline from 5.4 percent the previous month and down from 6.8 percent a year before. Current inflation in the food and beverage category was 5.8 percent, while inflation in the non-food and services category was 2.9 percent. The increase in the CPI for the food and beverage category was driven by a 16 percent increase in the price of vegetables, 11.8 percent in pulses and legumes, 7.3 percent increase in cereals, grains, and their products, and 7 percent increase in sugar and sugar products. However, the CPI for the ghee and oil subcategory decreased by 5.5 percent during the review month¹ (see Annex 4). The rising prices for pulses, legumes, cereals, and grains may benefit

¹ Nepal Rastra Bank. 2024. [WWW Document]. Current Macroeconomic and Financial Situation (Based on Eleven Months Data Ending Mid-June 2023/24). <https://www.nrb.org.np/category/current-macroeconomic-situation/?department=red&fy=2080-81&subcategory=eleven-months> [Accessed on 17 July 2024].

agricultural households by increasing their income. However, the higher living expenses due to increased food prices could offset these gains. Additionally, the decline in ghee and oil prices may reduce income for producers in this subcategory, leading to a mixed economic impact on agricultural households.

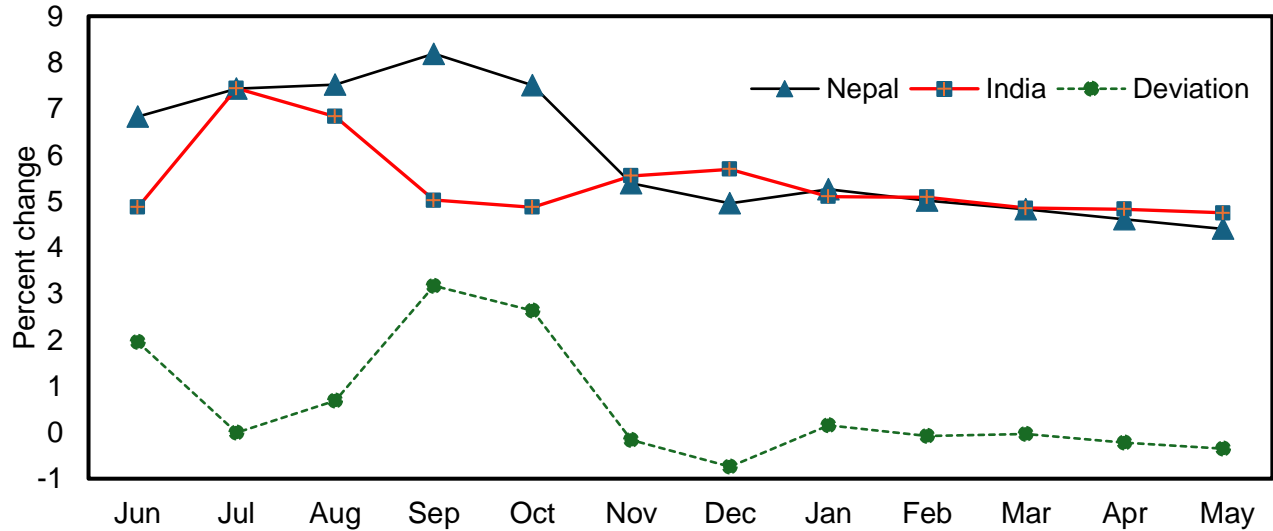


Figure 1: Monthly percent change in the consumer price index (CPI) in Nepal and India. Source: Current Macroeconomic and Financial Situation (based on eleven months data ending mid-June 2023/24), Nepal Rastra Bank.

Salaries and wages: The year-on-year salary and wage rate index increased by 2.8 percent in June. However, the annual wage rate index for agricultural labor in Nepal increased by just 0.2 percent in June. The salary and wage rate index remained constant between May and June 2024. With this limited increase in salary and wage rates, there is unlikely to be a significant rise in disposable income, reducing the likelihood of a broader food basket and improved nutritional intake for households in Nepal.

Migration and remittances: From mid-April to mid-May, Nepal received around NPR 116 billion² (USD 869.3 million) in remittances, and from mid-May to mid-June, this amount increased to NPR 128.9 billion (USD 966 billion), marking an 11.1 percent monthly rise. Over the first 11 months of the fiscal year 2023/24, remittance inflows grew by 19.3 percent to NPR 1,327.5 billion (USD 9.9 billion) compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the issuance of labor permits, with new permits decreasing by 7.9 percent and renewals rising slightly by 0.9 percent compared to the previous year. This surge in remittances can be seen as an additional source of income, helping families meet their consumption needs.

² Exchange rate as of 17 July 2024: USD 1 = NPR 133.44

Recent price fluctuation in food commodities and agricultural inputs

Key messages: From mid-May to mid-June, there has been a noticeable year-on-year increase in commodity prices, particularly for coarse rice, apples, milk, and fish. Vegetable prices showed mixed trends, while potatoes and cabbage became more expensive, carrots and pumpkins became more affordable. Data on agricultural inputs indicate fluctuations in costs and labor wages within Nepal's agricultural sector. Fertilizer prices vary by district, impacting farmers' production costs. Rising diesel prices have led to increased operating expenses for agricultural machinery. Additionally, seed prices differ, influencing crop selection and profitability. Although some areas have achieved gender parity, disparities in agricultural wages based on gender persist in the most zones.

Agricultural inputs

Fertilizers: According to field data from USAID/Nepal's implementing partners, in June 2024, the average price of urea fertilizer was NPR 21.0 (USD 0.16) per kg, with prices ranging from NPR 19.0 (USD 0.14) in Kapilvastu district to NPR 22.8 (USD 0.17) in Kanchanpur. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer averaged NPR 50.0 (USD 0.37) per kg, with prices from NPR 46.5 (USD 0.34) in Kapilvastu to NPR 52.8 (USD 0.39) in Kailali. Muriate of potash (MOP) fertilizer had an average price of NPR 39.1 (USD 0.29) per kg, ranging from NPR 37.3 (USD 0.27) in Bardiya to NPR 40 (USD 0.3) in Dang (Annex 3). The significant cost disparities for farmers potentially affect their profitability and crop choices. Regions with higher fertilizer prices may experience greater economic strain and reduced agricultural productivity, leading to higher market prices for produce and potential food shortages.

Energy: In July 2024 there was a nominal uptick in the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, and LPG compared to the previous month. In July 2024, petrol was priced at NPR 171 (USD 1.3) per liter, marking a 2.4 percent increase from the preceding month. Similarly, both diesel and kerosene were retailed at NPR 160 (USD 1.2) per liter. Furthermore, the price of an LPG cylinder remains constant at NPR 1910 (USD 14.3)³. Since fuel price is one of the major contributors to food prices and production costs, this marginal rise in petroleum product prices may lead to higher household expenses and increased production costs for agricultural households in Nepal.

Seed: According to data collected by USAID FtF partners, in June 2024, the average cost of hybrid rice seeds was NPR 564 (USD 4.2) per kilogram, while open-pollinated rice seeds were priced at NPR 95.9 (USD 0.7) per kilogram. Compared to the previous month, the price of open-pollinated rice seeds rose by 5.8 percent, while hybrid rice seeds saw a more modest increase of 1.5 percent. In the same period hybrid maize seeds were priced at NPR 537.5 (USD 4.0) per kilogram, significantly higher than the price of open-pollinated maize seeds at NPR 158.3 (USD 1.2) per kilogram. For vegetables, 10 grams of open pollinated tomato seeds were priced at NPR 214.2 (USD 1.6) while

³ Nepal Oil Corporation Limited.2024. [WWW Document]. Kathmandu, Nepal. Available at: <https://noc.org.np/retailprice> [Accessed on 17 July 2024].

the price of per kilogram of onion seeds was NPR 1089.6 (USD 8.16) (see Annex 3). The significant price differences between hybrid and open-pollinated seeds for rice and maize can pose economic challenges for farmers. Hybrid seeds are much more expensive, in comparison to open-pollinated rice seeds. Additionally, high costs for local tomato and onion seeds indicate substantial expenses for vegetable cultivation. These price dynamics can impact farmers' seed choices and potentially affect crop yields.

Labor: According to field data from USAID/Nepal's implementing partners, in June 2024, male agricultural laborers earned NPR 626.1 (USD 4.7) per day, while female laborers earned NPR 553.9 (USD 4.2) per day (Annex 3). The female-to-male wage ratio in agriculture was 0.9. The largest wage disparity was observed in Banke district, where the ratio was 0.7. Conversely, in Bardia and Dang districts, there was gender parity in agricultural wages. Wide wage gaps highlight ongoing gender inequality in the agricultural sector, potentially impacting women's economic empowerment and contributing to broader socioeconomic disparities.

Cereals

In May 2024, the national average price of coarse rice saw a significant year-on-year increase of 19.1 percent, and medium grain rice rose by 7.0 percent. Conversely, the average prices for wheat flour declined by 14.8 percent. In the western provinces, the prices of coarse and medium grain rice increased by 2.0 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively, while wheat prices decreased by 1.7 percent. However, the rice only saw a modest 2 percent increase in monthly during this period. Although these price hikes in essential cereals may boost farmers' income, they could pose financial challenges for consumers, especially those with limited means. The persistently high prices of essential staples are expected to negatively impact poor net-grain-buying households, making it difficult for them to diversify their diets towards more nutritionally rich and higher-value food items.

Selected horticultural and fruit products

Vegetables: The year-on-year price of carrots recorded the highest decline by 15.7 percent at the national level while in the Western Provinces; the price of carrots also decreased by 12.9 percent compared to last year. It was also notable that in Nepal and the Western Provinces, the average price of cabbage moved in opposite directions. In May 2024, the price of cabbage increased by 1.2 percent at the national level whereas in the Western Provinces the price decreased by 5.5 percent compared to a year before. Although the year-on-year price of pumpkin at the national level remains constant, a decline of 9.0 percent is witnessed in the Western Provinces. The year-on-year price of red potatoes increased by 15.8 percent and 3.6 percent at the national level and in the Western Provinces respectively. The declining trend in vegetable prices could benefit impoverished households that do not produce their vegetables; the decreased prices could be advantageous, making it affordable for them to include vegetables in their diets. These lower prices could conversely adversely affect struggling farmers by reducing their income generation potential and demotivating them from engaging in vegetable cultivation.

Spotlight: Insights from Nepal Living Standards Survey IV (2022-23)⁴

The Nepal Living Standards Survey IV (2022-23), conducted by the National Statistics Office, has revealed significant shifts in agricultural practices and landholding patterns over the years. The comprehensive report, made public in June 2024, highlights the changing landscape of agriculture in Nepal. The survey reports a continuous decline in the percentage of agricultural households, which has dropped from 73.9 percent in 2010/11 to 60.3 percent in 2022/23. This trend indicates a shift in primary livelihoods away from agriculture, likely influenced by urbanization and diversification of income sources. Similarly, the average size of agricultural land holdings has shrunk from 1.1 hectares in 1995/96 to just 0.4 hectares in 2022/23. The proportion of holdings operating less than 0.5 hectares has increased from 40.1 percent to 57.1 percent in the same period. This fragmentation of landholdings presents challenges for efficient agricultural practices and achieving economies of scale.

A majority of households (94.8 percent) harvest crops for their use only, with just 5.2 percent producing for sale. Although paddy cultivation remains prevalent among agricultural households, the percentage of holdings growing main paddy has declined, suggesting a shift towards other crops. Currently, paddy is cultivated by 64.3 percent of households, followed by summer maize (51.3 percent) and wheat (48.1 percent). Additionally, the cultivation of summer vegetables has shown fluctuations, reflecting changing market demands and evolving agricultural practices. This shift indicates a diversification in crop production to meet both subsistence needs and market opportunities.

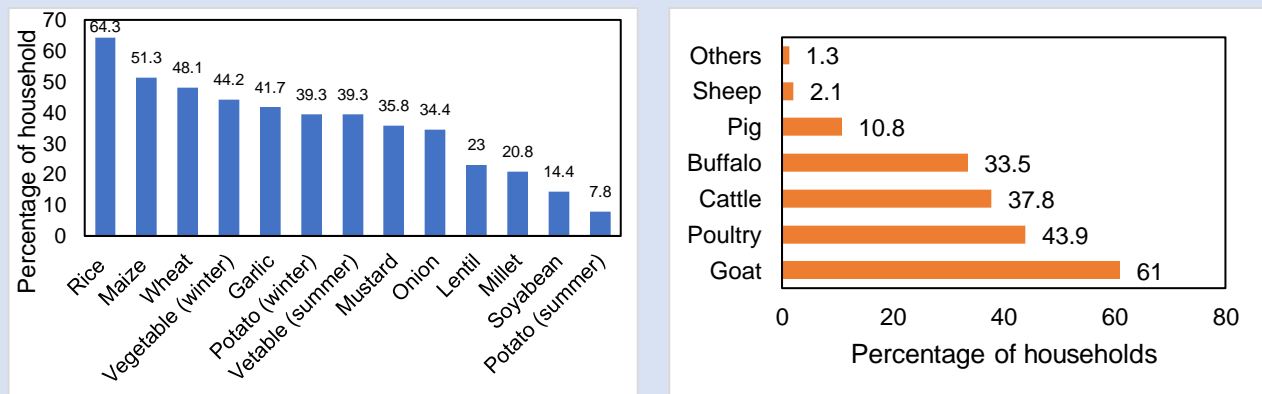


Figure 1: (left) Households cultivating selected crops; (right) Agriculture households with livestock and poultry. Source: NSO, 2024; Nepal Living Standards Survey IV

The survey also indicates a significant decline in livestock farming. The percentage of cattle holdings has dropped sharply from 73.5 percent in 1995/96 to 37.8 percent in 2022/23. This decline in livestock farming could be attributed to changing market conditions and increased urbanization which

⁴ Government of Nepal. 2024. *Nepal Living Standards Survey IV 2022/23*. Thapathali, Kathmandu: National Statistics Office, Office of the Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers.

have altered the economic viability and practicality of maintaining large livestock. Despite this overall decline, goat rearing remains the highest at 61.0 percent, followed by poultry at 43.9 percent, cattle at 37.8 percent, and buffalo at 33.5 percent. Additionally, pigs, sheep, and other livestock have lower rearing rates. These trends suggest a shift in the types of livestock that households find most beneficial, potentially due to factors such as market demand, cost of rearing, and space availability.

Fertilizer usage varies among crops, with 57.4 percent of agriculture households using fertilizers for main paddy, the highest among all crops. The lowest usage is for millet at 6.0 percent of households surveyed. Fertilizer use for other crops includes wheat (33.8 percent), summer maize (29.9 percent), summer potato (2.2 percent), winter potato (19.6 percent), mustard (11.4 percent), summer vegetables (9.2 percent), winter vegetables (13.1 percent), and lentil (4.2 percent). Based on the above findings, the Nepal Living Standards Survey IV provides valuable insights into the evolving agricultural landscape in Nepal, highlighting the need for policies that address the challenges of land fragmentation, declining livestock farming, and shifts in crop cultivation practices.

Fruits: In May of 2024 year-on-year apple prices increased by 14.3 percent nationally (NPR 336.5, USD 2.5) and by 16.8 percent in the Western provinces (NPR 354.6, USD 2.7), with prices in the Western Provinces 5.4 percent higher than the national average. In contrast, banana prices decreased by 7.1 percent nationally and by 7.8 percent in the Western Provinces compared to the previous year. The rising cost of apples significantly impacts both rural and urban poor populations, straining their already limited budgets and making it harder to access nutritious food. On the other hand, the falling banana prices make them more affordable, which can help improve the intake of essential vitamins and minerals, particularly potassium, vitamin B6, and vitamin C.

Milk and eggs

In May 2024, the national price of milk decreased significantly compared to the previous year, dropping by 2.5 percent to NPR 117.0 (USD 0.9) per liter. In the Western Province, the milk price declined by 1.3 percent to NPR 131.4 (USD 1.0) per liter. Along with these annual fluctuations, in May 2024, milk prices saw a slight increase in both the Western Province and nationwide compared to the previous month. On the other hand, the year-on-year price of eggs rose by 6.4 percent nationally and by 10.2 percent in the Western Province, reaching NPR 20.7 (USD 0.15) each. Since both milk and eggs are crucial for nutrition, particularly for children and the elderly, the higher egg prices may limit access to this essential dietary component, potentially leading to nutritional deficiencies among vulnerable populations. However, the decline in milk prices could help offset these deficiencies by providing a more affordable source of essential nutrients.

Edible oils

The price of edible oils is on a decline in Nepal and the Western Provinces. In Nepal, year-on-year price of mustard oil plummeted by 11.1 percent and that of soybean oil has dropped by 11.2 percent in May 2024. Similarly, in the Western Provinces, the price of mustard oil and soybean oil fell by 10.2 percent and 13.5 percent respectively during the same period. In addition to the year-on-year declining trend, the monthly price of mustard oil in Nepal and the Western Provinces also declined

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in May 2024 whereas the monthly price of soyabean oil at a national level and in the Western Provinces increased marginally (1.5 percent and 0.3 percent). The highest monthly decline in the price of mustard oil was observed in Sudurpashchim Province (10.7 percent) and soybean oil in Koshi Province (9.4 percent). Soybean oil and mustard oil each provide unique benefits that are important for a balanced diet. With their recent price drop, using these oils in daily cooking is an affordable way to enhance nutrition and support a healthy lifestyle.

Acknowledgments

This work is supported by the USAID/Nepal-funded Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) 'Building food system resilience to global supply chain and climate shocks in Nepal' Activity and CSISA Phase III supported by USAID-Washington. CSISA's is also aligned with the One CGIAR Regional Integrated Initiative [Transforming Agrifood Systems in South Asia](#) (TAFSSA). CSISA is led by CIMMYT and implemented jointly with IFPRI, IIDS, IRRI, and IWMI. International Development Enterprises (iDE) is another key partner of CSISA in Nepal and Bangladesh.

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 the 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. Data from a primary household survey second wave undertaken by CSISA across eight districts in USAID Feed the Future Zone of Influence in August-September 2023 as well as a bi-weekly market survey in the same areas including Kathmandu is used.

Suggested citation

Palikhe, A., Adhikari, M., Gupta, S., Maharjan, N.K., Kumar, A., Minot, N., Koirala, P., Krupnik, T.J. 2023. Situation Report on Nepal's Agrifood Systems (July 2024 Bulletin Number 20). The Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) and Transforming Agrifood Systems in South Asia (TAFSSA). Kathmandu, Nepal.

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Annexes
Annex 1: Percentage change in food commodity prices (NPR/Kg) in Nepal.

Commodity	Western Provinces					Nepal				
	2023 May	2024 April	2024 May	2023 May	2024 April	2023 May	2024 April	2024 May	2023 May	2024 April
				-	-				-	-
				2024 May (percent change)	2024 May (percent change)				2024 May (percent change)	2024 May (percent change)
Rice (coarse)	65.1	74.5	76.2	17.1	2.3	60.1	70.2	71.6	19.1	2.0
Rice (medium grain)	94.8	102.1	103.5	9.2	1.4	86.6	91.6	92.7	7.0	1.2
Wheat flour	92.7	87.5	86.2	-7.0	-1.5	88.1	85.3	83.9	-4.8	-1.7
Apples	303.6	346.9	354.6	16.8	2.2	294.3	329.2	336.5	14.3	2.2
Bananas*	170.2	164.6	156.9	-7.8	-4.7	148.5	146.4	137.9	-7.1	-5.8
Cabbage	53.3	46.2	50.4	-5.5	9.2	46.9	42.2	47.5	1.2	12.6
Carrots	120.6	99.2	105.0	-12.9	5.8	103.3	83.4	87.1	-15.7	4.4
Potatoes (red)	47.6	51.7	49.3	3.6	-4.6	44.5	53.7	51.5	15.8	-4.1
Pumpkin	66.9	60.0	60.9	-9.0	1.5	60.7	62.8	60.7	0.0	-3.3
Tomatoes	77.5	82.3	82.7	6.6	0.5	70.3	69.2	74.0	5.2	6.9
Beans (black)	187.5	205.4	205.8	9.8	0.2	182.5	205.2	201.7	10.5	-1.7
Chickpeas	153.1	152.3	152.7	-0.3	0.3	134.8	139.6	145.4	7.9	4.2
Lentils (broken)	182.1	175.3	177.1	-2.7	1.0	170.3	161.5	165.1	-3.1	2.2
Oil (mustard)**	301.3	282.3	270.5	-10.2	-4.2	286.3	256.2	254.5	-11.1	-0.7
Oil (soybean)**	263.1	226.9	227.6	-13.5	0.3	250.0	218.8	222.0	-11.2	1.5
Milk**	133.1	129.6	131.4	-1.3	1.4	120.0	114.5	117.0	-2.5	2.2
Eggs***	18.8	20.5	20.7	10.2	0.7	18.5	19.1	19.7	6.4	3.1
Fish	574.3	608.0	619.0	7.8	1.8	474.4	513.3	517.3	9.0	0.8
Meat (chicken)	504.8	513.1	540.8	7.1	5.4	462.3	462.4	496.3	7.3	7.3

*Denotes unit price per dozen, ** denotes unit price per liter and *** denotes unit price per piece.

Western Province includes Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces.

Source: World Food Programme (July 2024).

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

Commodity	Koshi		Madhesh		Bagmati		Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim	
	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
Rice (coarse)	25.5	3.8	13.5	-5.1	23.9	6.9	21.7	-2.1	10.5	0.5	18.3	2.3	19.9	3.4
Rice (medium grain)	11.5	-0.4	-10.6	-3.7	3.3	9.7	8.8	1.1	7.8	-2.2	12.6	3.0	3.6	0.3
Wheat flour	1.9	3.8	-11.4	-8.2	-2.7	-4.5	2.9	0.0	-22.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	-12.0	-5.8
Apples	13.5	-2.3	-17.6	-15.3	36.9	20.8	4.8	0.0	24.0	-0.8	26.4	2.8	-2.4	4.3
Bananas	-5.9	-5.9	7.1	0.0	-12.7	-18.6	-12.1	0.0	-6.2	0.0	-0.6	-4.7	-24.6	-8.5
Cabbage	20.0	9.1	0.0	25.0	0.2	23.8	41.7	0.0	18.7	46.2	-24.7	1.4	48.1	11.1
Carrots	-20.0	-14.3	-4.2	0.0	-41.1	10.1	-34.2	0.0	55.6	10.5	-15.3	-1.8	NA	25.0
Potatoes (red)	36.0	-10.5	47.8	0.0	27.2	2.3	12.5	-5.3	5.4	5.4	2.0	-10.6	5.0	0.0
Pumpkin	3.1	-21.4	30.8	-5.6	NA	3.7	NA	-7.1	20.0	1.5	-26.9	2.3	16.7	0.0
Tomatoes	0.0	30.8	-4.2	27.8	17.5	7.2	-11.5	-4.2	76.2	32.1	-5.2	-6.3	7.4	0.0
Beans (black)	4.7	-22.9	10.7	6.9	18.3	3.5	8.1	0.0	5.1	0.2	14.2	-0.4	5.1	1.4
Chickpeas	6.5	-1.2	25.0	17.6	30.3	16.8	12.5	0.0	-1.4	0.0	1.4	0.5	-2.7	0.0
Lentils (broken)	-3.1	4.4	2.3	2.3	-5.1	3.5	-13.2	0.0	-6.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	-6.5	0.0
Oil (mustard)	-22.6	-3.8	-12.3	4.4	5.5	10.5	-25.5	0.0	-26.0	2.9	-7.6	-7.2	-2.9	-2.0
Oil (soybean)	-15.4	-2.2	-4.4	4.8	-2.6	6.3	-14.6	0.0	-27.0	0.7	-6.6	-1.0	-13.6	2.3
Milk	-4.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	-7.2	8.6	-7.7	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.8	2.3	-2.5	0.0
Eggs	-1.7	7.3	35.7	18.8	-7.0	-3.2	-15.0	0.0	-1.9	4.0	20.7	-1.4	2.7	2.7
Fish	-1.6	7.0	-4.5	-4.5	29.0	-4.1	11.1	0.0	-0.8	0.8	7.8	2.2	-12.5	0.0
Meat (chicken)	10.2	8.5	17.5	13.6	-1.5	7.7	0.0	2.3	14.8	7.3	1.3	2.6	13.5	9.4

NA indicates data not available.

Annex 3: Unit prices of key agricultural inputs in June (in NPR) and percent change compared to April 2024.

Inputs	Unit Price in NPR (June 2024)						June 2024 Average Price (NPR)	Percent Change May - June 2024
	Banke	Bardiya	Dang	Kailali	Kanchanpur	Kapilvastu		
Fertilizer								
Urea (Kg)	20.4	20.7	20.5	22.5	22.8	19.0	21.0	-2.0
DAP (Kg)	48.8	50.3	49.0	52.8	52.5	46.5	50.0	-1.4
Potash (Kg)	37.8	37.3	40.0	38.5	39.7	41.5	39.1	0.3
Seed								
Rice OP (Kg)	71.2	81.7	180.0	72.5	80.0	90.0	95.9	5.8
Rice hybrid (Kg)	557.5	566.7	555.0	550.0	600.0	555.0	564.0	1.5
Maize OP (Kg)	183.3	146.7	200.0	140.0	200.0	80.0	158.3	-6.3
Maize hybrid (Kg)	750.0	550.0	425.0	650.0	300.0	550.0	537.5	10.7
Wheat seed Price (Kg)	80.0	70.0	110.0	75.0	85.0	87.5	84.6	3.8
Lentil seed Price (Kg)	200.0	125.0	500.0	250.0	235.0	235.0	257.5	0.5
Cauli OP (Kg)	6500.0	2100.0	7500.0	6500.0	7000.0	4500.0	5683.3	-20.2
Cauli hybrid (Kg)	46250.0	80000.0	50000.0	60000.0	62500.0	80000.0	63125.0	3.2
Tomato OP (Kg)	7000.0	11500.0	12000.0	9000.0	9000.0	80000.0	21416.7	5.0
Tomato hybrid (Kg)	63125.0	77500.0	265000.0	107500.0	285000.0	200000.0	166354.2	-2.0
Onion seed (Kg)	987.5	1100.0	1250.0	750.0	700.0	1750.0	1089.6	-7.6
Onion seed Nepali (Kg)	1650.0	900.0	2550.0	5000.0	3200.0	1750.0	2508.3	1.6
Labor								
Agricultural Labor Male (day)	650.0	600.0	600.0	666.7	600.0	640.0	626.1	-2.9
Agricultural Labor Female (day)	450.0	600.0	600.0	533.3	500.0	640.0	553.9	-2.8
Non-Agricultural Labor Male (day)	1000.0	600.0	600.0	900.0	1000.0	1100.0	866.7	-2.0
Non-Agricultural Labor Female (day)	550.0	600.0	600.0	566.7	600.0	625.0	590.3	-1.5
Irrigation								
Irrigation (hour)	175.0	325.0	300.0	300.0	120.0	400.0	270.0	-28.9
Machine use	1900.0	3000.0	2600.0	2933.3	3350.0	2400.0	2697.2	10.5
Fuel								

Annex 4: National Consumer Price Index (Mid June 2024).

Groups & Sub-Groups	Weight %	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24 ^P		% Change			
		May/June	Apr/May	May/June	Apr/May	May/June	3	3	5	5	
		1	2	3	4	5	Over 1	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	
Overall Index	100	151.04	160.51	161.36	167.58	168.09	6.83	0.53	4.17	0.3	
Food and Beverage	43.91	148.03	154.43	156.40	164.12	165.42	5.66	1.28	5.76	0.79	
Cereal grains and their products	11.33	133.39	150.37	150.81	161.53	161.85	13.06	0.29	7.32	0.2	
Pulses and Legumes	1.84	123.43	124.62	124.97	138.13	139.67	1.25	0.29	11.76	1.11	
Vegetable	5.52	140.09	130.77	140.41	161.00	162.89	0.23	7.37	16.02	1.18	
Meat and Fish	6.75	155.73	154.61	155.89	157.84	161.58	0.1	0.83	3.65	2.37	
Milk products and Eggs	5.24	150.77	166.09	167.33	167.68	169.74	10.98	0.75	1.44	1.23	
Ghee and Oil	2.95	211.21	178.97	176.15	166.20	166.44	-16.6	-1.57	-5.51	0.14	
Fruit	2.08	170.52	172.60	171.30	177.80	178.01	0.46	-0.75	3.92	0.12	
Sugar and Sugar products	1.74	142.42	146.64	146.97	157.28	157.23	3.2	0.22	6.98	-0.03	
Spices	1.21	127.96	161.27	173.11	175.76	176.65	35.29	7.34	2.04	0.51	
Non-alcoholic drinks	1.24	141.99	150.68	150.61	159.69	159.58	6.07	-0.05	5.95	-0.07	
Alcoholic drinks	0.68	193.81	206.36	206.36	217.95	217.95	6.48	0	5.62	0	
Tobacco products	0.41	177.40	192.45	192.45	193.75	193.75	8.49	0	0.67	0	
Restaurant and Hotel	2.92	152.13	173.73	173.98	182.98	183.19	14.36	0.15	5.29	0.12	

P=Provisional

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