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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Nepal (2013-2017)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Nepal, State of (NP)



World Food Programme

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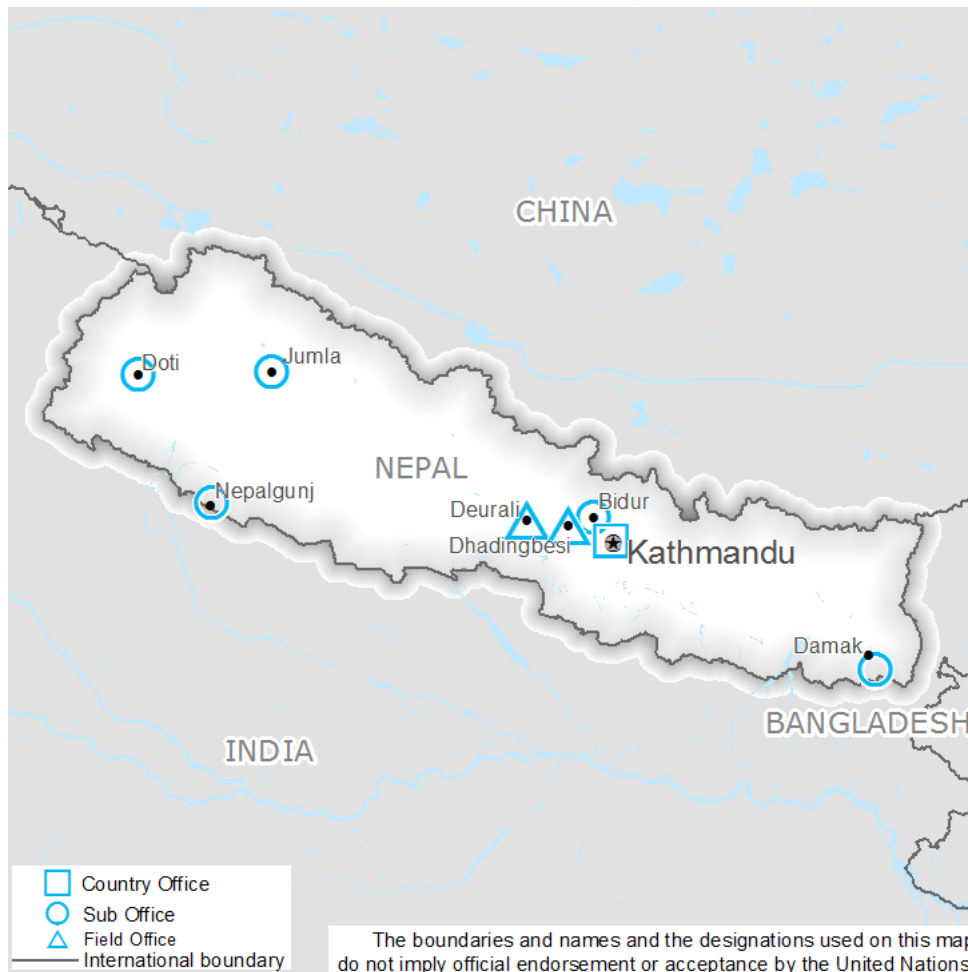
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is a landlocked country located between China and India. With a population of 26.5 million [1], and classified as a least-developed country [World Bank, 2016], Nepal is characterised by slow economic growth, an unstable political climate, and low levels of human development. Nepal ranks 145 out of 187 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index [2]. Over the past two decades, there have been significant gains in the reduction of poverty—absolute poverty has declined from 42 percent in 1995 to 23.8 percent in 2015 [3]. Geography plays a critical role in determining the degree of food insecurity in Nepal. High elevations of hills and mountains, remoteness, difficult terrain, poor road infrastructure and market access, and the availability of quality agricultural land contribute to defining the livelihood options for the population. Poor dietary diversity and inadequate knowledge of hygiene and sanitation has contributed to the prevalence of malnourished communities in many parts of the country.

Nepal was ranked as 'serious' on the 2015 Global Hunger Index [4]. A fifth of the population has inadequate food consumption, and 38 percent of the population does not consume sufficient calories. Inevitably, this has led to over 30 percent of children aged 0-59 months being underweight, while stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) for children aged 0-59 months are both very high at 37.4 percent and 11.3 percent respectively [5]. Anaemia remains a major health problem for almost half [6] of Nepal's children, with considerable differences in their nutritional status based on gender, caste and ethnicity according to Nepal's Demographic Health Survey (DHS) of 2011. The 2011 DHS also showed that 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years were anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia varied across ecological zones mainly caused by the differences in dietary intake between the different communities living there.

Development in Nepal is highly vulnerable to disasters, climate change, economic failures, political instability, financial crises, and global shocks. With its geophysical location on top of the Indo-European tectonic plate, Nepal is highly prone to strong seismic activity, as was tragically witnessed in April and May 2015 when large earthquakes and aftershocks killed nearly 9,000 people, injured 22,000 and affected almost a third of the country's population. An additional three percent of the population was estimated to have been pushed into poverty as a direct result of the earthquakes. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment led by the Government of Nepal estimated the overall damage at USD 5.15 billion across housing and infrastructure, social and production sectors. Losses in personal income alone were estimated at USD 1.9 billion [7]. With such extensive needs in vital sectors, the country requires continued support to strengthen and maintain its social safety nets, particularly in nutrition and education.

Remittances from migrant workers (mainly from the Middle East and India) constitute around 30 percent of Nepal's gross domestic product (GDP), and they have been the mainstay of the country's economy for the past few decades. The role of remittances as a vital coping strategy became evident as remittance inflows rose dramatically after the earthquakes of 2015 and the subsequent five-month long trade blockade that severely affected the country [8]. Cross-border trade with India was disrupted from September 2015 to February 2016 during a five-month period of civil unrest that prevailed in opposition to the new Constitution. As Nepal relies predominantly on imports from India, the border crisis significantly reduced the availability of fuel, consumer and industrial items in the country and drastically increased market prices of essential goods during the period.

Since 1992, Nepal has been hosting over 100,000 refugees (of Nepali origin) that arrived from Bhutan. They have been accommodated in camps situated in eastern Nepal and are considered foreigners. Hence, they cannot own land or gain legal employment outside the camps. The Government has since been supporting this population with food, health care and other humanitarian assistance with the support of WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other agencies. While the refugee population initially numbered 107,810, a successful third country resettlement programme, which started in 2008, has reduced the number of refugees still living in the two camps to 11,213 as of 2016. It is projected that by the end of 2017, 8,500 refugee will remain in Nepal who are either unwilling to resettle in a third country or as persons who are ineligible for resettlement.

The agriculture sector contributes 34 percent to Nepal's GDP [9]. About 68 percent of the population is engaged in this sector for livelihoods and subsistence; however, only 28 percent of Nepal's total land area is arable and the country suffers from frequent natural disasters and low agricultural productivity. Nepal slid back into a food deficit at the national level in 2016 after recording surpluses for the last five years, when the edible grain output in 2015 became 71,387 mt short of meeting the requirement of 5.34 million mt [10]. One of the multiple reasons for this was identified as the significant damage caused to crops and arable land during the magnitude 7.8 earthquake in 2015. The border crisis also limited the importation of fertilizers for agriculture, which—coupled with below average rainfall during the monsoon season and colder than average winters—has contributed to the country's food deficit of 2016. Other reasons include the further reduction of the already low production from predominantly small-holding farmlands, mainly due to the increasing shortage of labour for cultivation as more rural people leave Nepal for jobs abroad. The difficulties associated with cultivating on rugged topography, complex geographical structures and variability in terms of climate conditions also affect the annual food production. Cultivation is also mostly dependent on the annual monsoon rains as only 37 percent of the farmlands in the mountains, 41 percent in the hills and 69 percent in the lowlands have access to year-round irrigation facilities according to the Ministry of Agricultural Development. WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit and the national food security monitoring system (NeKSAP—*Nepal Khadhyha Surakshya Anugaman Pranali*) recorded that the severe winter drought in the mid- and far-western region in 2015-2016, which occurred as a result of a failed monsoon season, led to a significant decrease in winter crop production.

Nepal has made good progress in the education sector during the past two decades, with the national education policy framework being further strengthened by the School Sector Development Plan 2016-2023 approved in October 2016, which focuses on integrating quality education with access and equity. Primary education (grades 1 to 10) has been universal and free of charge since 2000. The national literacy rate has increased to 65.9 percent (75.1 percent for males and 57.4 percent for females) [11] and net enrollment rates in primary education has reached 96.2 percent [12]. However, the existing high malnutrition rates would seem to indicate that the increase in education and literacy levels has not successfully contributed to generating wider knowledge about food choices and consumption patterns and has not affected significant behaviour changes that would contribute to reducing malnutrition.

References:

- [1] 2011 National Census, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012, Government of Nepal.
- [2] 2015 Human Development Report (HDR) Work for Human Development.
- [3] Measured as the percentage of the population that lives on less than USD 1.25 per day.

- [4] 2015 Global Hunger Index (International Food Policy Research Institute, Concern et al).
- [5] Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS), Central Bureau of Statistics 2014.
- [6] The Nepal Ministry of Health (2011). Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011. Kathmandu: Ministry of Health and Population, New Era and Macro International Inc.
- [7] 2015 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) (Government National Planning Commission).
- [8] Growth of 27.6 percent in three months to June 2015 compared to the same period the year before—"Nepal Development Update", World Bank, May 2016.
- [9] World Bank data on agriculture (percent of GDP), 2014.
- [10] The Nepal Ministry of Agricultural Development, 2016.
- [11] Goals established through several programmes, including the Education for All - National Plan of Action (2004-2007) and most recently the School Sector Reform Plan (2009-2016).
- [12] Nepal Education in Figures 2015. Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Nepal's national social protection framework identifies the country's social protection needs and encompasses the broad areas of (i) food security, livelihood recovery and emergency assistance, (ii) child protection, (iii) essential health services, (iv) free education up to grade 10, and (iv) employment promotion schemes. The Government of Nepal continues to work towards expanding existing social protection schemes by increasing expenditure to scholarships, expanding short-term employment programmes, and reintegrating conflict-affected populations into socio-economic life to promote peace and security. However, weak institutional capacity at the central and local levels, lack of access to more inclusive public goods and services, and low budgets have hindered the reach and expansion of these services.

Nepal has a longstanding National School Meals Programme (NSMP) spanning over 40 years, which uses two delivery modalities: food items or cash resources for schools to cook or outsource food items. WFP has been an integral part of this school meals programme for 40 years, providing mid-day meals made from corn-soya blend, vegetable oil and sugar to 200,000 school-aged children across the country. Collectively, the food and cash-based NSMP reaches more than half a million school children enrolled in basic education (grades 1 to 8) in 29 out of 75 districts, representing 16 percent of the net enrolment in primary schools [13]. The NSMP represents one of the largest social safety nets for school-aged children in Nepal.

Given the high levels of poverty and household food insecurity, another social safety net of similar importance is the Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW). Since its inception in 1995, RCIW has played a critical role in reducing hunger and poverty by providing employment geared towards creating protective and productive community assets, for which food insecure, participating households receive food assistance during the agricultural lean seasons. The programme operates mainly in the districts of the mid- and far-western region which has particularly high food insecurity levels and underdevelopment. WFP has been a contributor to the RCIW programme by supporting improvements in the food security of rural communities through food-assistance-for-assets projects that use both food rations and cash transfers as assistance modalities.

WFP works in partnership with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a joint programme for rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE). WFP has also worked together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to implement school-based water and sanitation activities and to develop a guideline for the integrated management of acute malnutrition. In 2016, through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Adaptation Fund, WFP assisted vulnerable households in the mountains to adapt to climate change through improved management of community assets for livelihoods.

WFP also implements the Community Development Programme (CDP) which works to improve the existing governance system by ensuring effective participation along with enhancing coherence between stakeholders at all levels for effective delivery of quality assets and services that benefit the poor while gradually bringing them into the local development process.

WFP continues to collaborate with the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the National Planning Commission to strengthen and institutionalise the nationwide Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP), enabling evidence-based decision-making for food security policies and programmes. WFP continues to support the Ministry

of Home Affairs in capacity augmentation to respond to seismic events through developing the humanitarian staging area launched in early 2015. It proved to be a vital example of preparedness when the earthquake struck in April 2015. To further support with resilience and disaster mitigation, WFP has designed the second phase of emergency preparedness and capacity development initiative that builds upon the 2013-2015 emergency preparedness project, to sustainably enhance national-level emergency logistics capacities to respond to future emergencies.

In 2016, the Government prioritised the need to explore the possibilities of rice fortification as one of the best nutrition interventions for Nepal in the long term, and requested WFP's support to carry out a landscape analysis for a potential rice fortification initiative. This landscape analysis assessed the current capacity of the Government and the private sector to implement the necessary activities in the recommended roadmap towards rice fortification in the country. In the longer term, fortified rice is expected to be used as a part of food assistance packages in various social safety net programmes across the nation. The Government's high-level advisory committee is expected to provide their feedback to the recommendations.

The Government established the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to lead and coordinate the reconstruction and recovery plans of the humanitarian response to the magnitude 7.8 earthquake that struck the country in April 2015. However, lengthy bureaucratic procedures and government changes in mid-2016 affected the pace of progress. Starkly visible was the slow progress in the disbursements of grants to the affected people for rebuilding earthquake-damaged homes, which took nearly a year to begin. Despite the slow progress, the major earthquake disaster has paved the way for the Government to explore the possibility of linking existing social safety nets as responsive instruments for disasters, as evidenced by the linkage of various line Ministries to the NRA and the Ministry of Home Affairs for the recovery.

Several plans and strategies of the Government of Nepal have laid the framework for assistance and implementation of the development agenda for the United Nations and other development partners, in particular, the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan, Nepal Education Act and the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022) as well as the Agricultural Development Strategy. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) for Nepal, developed in close consultation with national agencies, supports the Government in the development process. Coordination with the Government is primarily through the National Planning Commission and other government agencies, while steering committees meet regularly to coordinate the development agenda among all stakeholders.

References:

[13] Department of Education—Government Flash Report-1, 2014.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has two ongoing projects that serve Bhutanese refugees in Nepal: the country programme (CP) 200319 and the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200787. These projects aim to prevent undernutrition and enable year-round access to food for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and young children. They directly contribute to four of the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge. The CP, lasting from 2013-2017, is implemented in the mid- and far-western region (MFWR) districts and is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Country Programme Action Plan signed with the Ministry of Finance.

Through PRRO 200787, WFP supports Bhutanese refugees in Nepal with food assistance. The project is implemented in partnership with the Government and mainly the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Together with the Government and UNHCR, WFP started a targeted, needs-based food distribution system in January 2016 in light of gradually declining numbers of people in refugee camps.

Having launched humanitarian operations to support the populations affected by the major earthquakes that hit Nepal in 2015, WFP continued its emergency operation (EMOP) 200668 until January 2016 and the logistics cluster and telecommunication services special operation (SO) 200848 until April 2016 to address remaining needs in promoting household food security and delivery of food and supplies to high mountainous locations. The earthquake in April 2015 caused almost 9,000 deaths and widespread damage to infrastructure, and the scale of the response required regional augmentation of capacity and resources. As a follow-up to the EMOP, WFP launched PRRO 200875 to support the rehabilitation of the three earthquake-affected districts—Gorkha, Dhading and Nuwakot. As the planned rural community infrastructure works of the project were postponed due to delays in government approvals, the planned nutrition services were the first activities that were started within the framework of the PRRO in these the earthquake-affected districts.

From 2014 to 2015, the failure of the monsoon season gradually led to consecutive poor summer harvests in October and November of 2015 in the MFWR districts, and rains continued to fail during winter cropping in the first

quarter of 2016. In addition, the economic blockade from September 2015 to February 2016 at the Nepal-India border resulted in high transport costs and greatly inflated commodity prices. It also adversely affected household food security and income in the region. In response, WFP supported over 19,000 drought-affected people with food and nutrition support through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200983 in Mugu and Jumla districts of the MFWR in mid-2016.

The CP, PRROs and the emergency operations directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: No poverty, SDG 2: End hunger and SDG 4: Quality education, while the special operations contribute to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Throughout 2016, the country programme (CP) 200319 continued to suffer from a lack of resources, and WFP was unable to fully implement planned activities. Out of the total funding received, 67 percent was to be used in implementing the education support programme, which left the assets and livelihoods (Component 1) and nutrition support (Component 3) components seriously under-funded. As a result, the Livelihoods and Asset Creation component reached fewer beneficiaries with a substantially reduced number of work days and the Nutrition component could only work in three out of the planned six districts. During 2016 however, a significant contribution was received from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the central emergency response fund (CERF). The CERF funding was received to support drought-affected families in the Karnali region alongside the in-kind contribution of the Government of Nepal, while the KOICA funds were for the Saemaul Zero Hunger Community project implemented in Doti district.

The education support component was fully funded from the multi-year grant of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme, which covers activities from 2015 to 2017. The grant included in-kind donations of food for school meals (corn-soya blend and vegetable oil) and a cash contribution to carry out school infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene activities and early grade literacy. Additionally, the Ministry of Education contributed USD 150 per metric ton (mt) of food commodities, towards bearing the cost of inland transport, storage and handling (ITSH) to deliver food to the schools. In order to align WFP activities to the amended Education Act that stipulated basic education to include grades 1 to 8 plus one year of pre-school, WFP increased the coverage of school children in 2016, bringing the total beneficiaries to 270,000 children.

The Government continued to provide support for implementation of the nutrition programme in six districts (five Karnali zone districts in the mid- and far-western region (MFWR) and Solukhumbu in the eastern development region) by making available 549 mt of Super Cereal. To support the Government's efforts, WFP mobilised resources for the associated costs of this in-kind contribution, from CERF and internal funding mechanisms.

As the third-country resettlement process of the Bhutanese refugee population living in camps in eastern Nepal continued at a faster pace in 2016, the reduction in the refugee population encouraged WFP and partners to adopt measures to maximize the remaining resources of the PRRO 200787. Therefore, after more than twenty years of support to the refugee population providing a full food basket (rice, pulses, sugar, vegetable oil as well as Super Cereal as supplementary food), WFP introduced a needs-based food assistance scheme in January 2016 where only the most vulnerable refugee families received a full food ration and the remaining refugee population received 70 percent of the full ration. In July 2017, WFP also replaced the Super Cereal with rice for the vulnerable refugees, and phased out the supplementary feeding programme (SFP) which earlier served pregnant and lactating women (PLW), people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) patients. This allowed WFP to cover the full resource requirements in 2016, with the contributions from the United States of America and funds received from the strategic resources allocation committee (SRAC).

The PRRO 200875 addresses post-earthquake food and nutrition needs while supporting the Government and local communities to "build back better" infrastructure and resilient livelihoods. However, the food-assistance-for-assets component in the PRRO went through a long start-up process and could not be implemented in 2016. The reasons for this included lengthy delays in obtaining government approval for the community asset creation projects due to unclear bureaucratic procedures and changes in government in 2016. The significant resources given for immediate relief assistance and increasing needs in other humanitarian crises elsewhere in the world, are likely reasons that funding levels of major donors for recovery activities were lower than expected. Given the resource limitations in 2016, WFP in coordination with the Government, limited the planned activities to implement in three out of the planned seven districts. The planned number of beneficiaries was also decreased from 381,000 to 65,700 people. Despite not being able to reach the original planned beneficiaries, WFP continues to monitor their food security levels through the NeKSAP (the Nepal food security monitoring system) district network in the earthquake-affected districts so that any concerns can be highlighted to the Government for appropriate interventions.

Engaging with projects at the community level has helped WFP to increase coordination and collaboration wherever possible, and to ensure that there is no overlap of programme resources.

In the CP 200319, WFP worked to leverage resources and other development partners in the three operational activities of assets and livelihoods (resilience), education and nutrition support. Notably, under the McGovern-Dole funded school meals and education support programme, WFP coordinated with Save the Children, who also implemented early grade reading (EGR) activities in schools in the MFWR districts where WFP provides early grade

literacy support along with school meals. This helped to map out overlaps among the schools selected by Save the Children and WFP, and put funds into schools without an ongoing EGR programme. Similarly, WFP ensured that schools where other partners implemented their activities also received WFP mid-day meals, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) awareness and school infrastructure development activities. Close coordination with fora such as the “WASH in Schools” thematic group, the National Early Grade Reading Programme and UNICEF’s education and WASH teams, has helped WFP to avoid duplication and engage in joint planning where applicable. Through working together with other stakeholders in the same schools, WFP was able to extend the impact of funds used for school meals to include a comprehensive package of services for the children.

In a new venture, WFP initiated preliminary support to the Ministry of Education to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the Nepal school meals programme in 2017, building on WFP’s global partnership with MasterCard. This exercise will serve two important purposes: i) build the evidence base for decision-making in Nepal’s national school meals programme; and ii) contribute to advocacy for greater investment in school meals, leading to developing a fully homegrown and sustainable national school meals programme.

WFP continued to partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a joint programme for rural women’s economic empowerment. Each agency provided its expertise to support women beneficiaries with opportunities in agricultural livelihoods. This joint activity helped WFP to leverage funds to extend WFP’s impact in the project.

As more beneficiaries gradually left the Bhutanese refugee camps in eastern Nepal on third-country resettlement, WFP and UNHCR with government partners started the needs-based assistance scheme in 2016, in an effort to work toward a more sustainable food response, ensuring that the use of limited project resources were maximized. To this end, a strategy based on a ration reduction for all non-vulnerable households was developed. This was complemented with a communication campaign to ensure refugees were able to adequately prepare for the changes. A strong surveillance system helped to identify emerging problems related to reduced rations. Non-vulnerable households who wanted their status reviewed, used an appeal mechanism to reach the Government, WFP and UNHCR with their concerns.

Achievements at Country Level

Through an ongoing partnership with the Government for more than 50 years, WFP helped vulnerable communities to increase their food security through diverse interventions. Through WFP’s country programme (CP), short-term employment provided over the years in food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects, has helped vulnerable households to meet their immediate food needs and gain additional income through food rations and cash transfers. As a result, the percentage of separate households headed by men and women having an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) has surpassed the target of 80 percent in 2016. The extra cash received for participating in asset creation projects has likely increased household purchasing power, ensuring better access to food. However, as a result of numerous natural disasters such as droughts and floods regularly affecting the country, most communities continue to need support to build their resilience.

Through a long standing partnership with the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme and the Ministry of Education, WFP has been providing mid-day meals in over 2,500 public schools across the country. Mid-day meals serve as a strong incentive for children to attend school as shown by the high attendance rates (nearly 75 percent) for boys and girls in 2016, although the attendance rates have yet to reach WFP’s target of 90 percent. WFP added complementary activities, such as early-grade literacy support, distribution of laptops and digital materials, constructing school infrastructure such as kitchens and school water and sanitation facilities to the school meal programme from 2013, creating an overall package of education support activities enhanced by community and government capacity development through trainings in logistics, food handling, and hygienic food preparation, promotion of good practices in hygiene and sanitation in schools.

Despite these contributions, a negative rate of change in the school enrolment numbers for both boys and girls in public schools has persisted for the past two years. A government study (FLASH I Report, 2071/2072) explaining the reasons for this trend, stated that it was likely caused by more children being enrolled in private schools which are perceived by parents as offering better quality education and services than public schools.

Through the nutrition programme, WFP has been providing Super Cereal, a specialised nutritious food, in support of the Government’s efforts in the prevention of stunting in the districts of Jumla, Mugu of mid-western region and Solukhumbu in the east. Following the severe drought in the Karnali region of mid-western region in 2016, WFP was able to successfully scale up this intervention in three more districts in the mid-west with one additional district in the far west upon receiving additional resources for the drought response. These efforts contributed to a gradual increase in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet, at over 65 percent

in 2016, drawing closer to WFP's minimum corporate target of 70 percent. Another key achievement was that from 2015, the Ministry of Health sustained continuous procurements of Super Cereal for the nutrition programme through the allocation of national resources. Following WFP's training of government health staff both at the central, district and or village level in the areas of logistics, storage and handling of specialised nutritious food, distribution management and record keeping, the logistics of delivering the food to the district warehouses have also been managed by the Ministry for the past year.

WFP provides support to the Government of Nepal through the REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition) partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). It also co-facilitates the United Nations network for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, and works towards improved stakeholder and multi-sectoral coordination at national level for a harmonised nutrition information system, developing the capacity of relevant government institutions on nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions at national and local levels, and supporting the government food and nutrition secretariat.

WFP continued to assist the most vulnerable refugee families in Bhutanese refugee camps with full food rations in 2016, even though a needs-based food distribution scheme was launched to increase project efficiency and maximise dwindling resources. This has contributed to both improved food security, as evidenced by the zero and near zero (0.90) percentages of households headed by women and men respectively that reported a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) in 2016. Refugee families were helped to grow vegetables in vacant land through the reclamation gardening programme, adding to their dietary diversity.

In terms of creating sustainable programmes, a significant achievement in 2016 was handing over the Nepal food security monitoring system (NeKSAP) to the Ministry of Agricultural Development in June. Established by WFP as a field surveillance mechanism in 2002, the NeKSAP evolved as a nationwide food security monitoring system based on strong collaboration between the Government, WFP and other national institutions. The Government has now started implementing NeKSAP regular activities through its own resources with technical support from WFP.

The humanitarian staging area (HSA) constructed by WFP in 2015, proved to be invaluable for the post-earthquake emergency response in 2015. Functioning as the main logistics hub, the HSA enabled over 60 humanitarian partners to store and transport relief items to affected districts through the Logistics Cluster, led by the Ministry of Home Affairs and WFP. Training of government and humanitarian partners in emergency logistics, food management logistics and emergency telecommunications ensured that partners had the required knowledge to expedite an unbroken supply chain of relief materials. WFP's remote access operations (RAO) team combined with the engineering unit started repairing rural transport infrastructure in order to enable access. The RAO provided jobs to local people from earthquake-affected families when they hired them as porters to carry humanitarian goods to remote high-altitude villages, helping them to earn an income and avoid hunger and food insecurity after the disaster.

To enhance the protection of beneficiaries, WFP introduced a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) in 2015 consisting of a toll-free telephone line "*Namaste WFP*" with the objective of giving beneficiaries access to a simple and safe means of seeking information, providing feedback or voicing complaints, allowing WFP to resolve them. Following the success and lessons learned after the EMOP, the CFM will be extended initially to the school meal programme in 2017 and later to other WFP projects in Nepal.

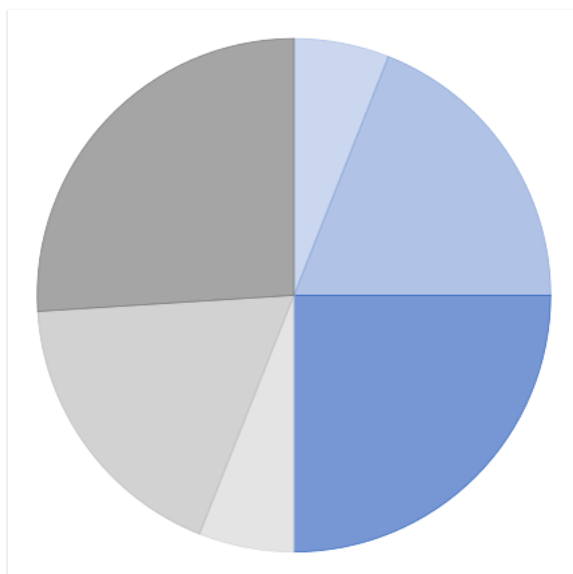


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	47,433	47,433	94,866
Children (5-18 years)	150,205	142,299	292,504
Adults (18 years plus)	197,638	205,543	403,181
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	395,276	395,275	790,551

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,727	422	-	4,058	391	6,598
Single Country EMOP	2,922	-	582	-	-	3,504
Single Country IR-EMOP	-	-	-	128	-	128
Single Country PRRO	1,794	113	344	47	8	2,305

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Total Food Distributed in 2016	6,442	535	926	4,232	399	12,534

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	475,637	-	-
Single Country EMOP	4,000,113	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	4,475,750	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP has over 40 years of experience importing, locally procuring and distributing food assistance in Nepal. The country's terrain, landlocked and along the world's highest mountain range, requires multiple methods of in-land transportation (trucks, tractors, pack animals and porters) to reach programme beneficiaries. WFP has developed the necessary storage facilities and transportation infrastructure that is sufficient to reach beneficiaries in all programme locations. Furthermore, WFP has a logistics plan that will prevent spoilage and waste, while maximising the project's benefits. Specifically for this purpose, WFP's partners—international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies—maintain a schedule of regular warehouse inspection and cleaning. WFP also provides regular training to own and partner staff on food quality control and warehouse management, while privately contracted truck and transport companies are trained on safe and secure transport of commodities. Tied to WFP's in-country rice fortification strategy are future plans to transition to local production and procurement of food commodities, to be developed from 2017.

Food procurement

WFP imports all commodities for all projects into Nepal completely free of customs duties. No taxes or duties are applicable for food items provided through WFP, as per the umbrella agreement signed between WFP and the Government. WFP requests exemption certificates from the Government for each imported consignment and also for local purchases where taxes are applicable.

For all food procurements, local purchases are prioritised to motivate and strengthen local markets and gain value for money in cheaper prices and shorter delivery times. However, this also depends on the availability of food items within the country, their cost-effectiveness and also on the preference of donors.

In 2016, 90 percent of food was sourced from the local markets supported under the country programme (CP), and the remaining requirement was received as international contributions. Given the large volume of in-kind rice contributions from the Government for Component 1 and Super Cereal for Component 3 and the immediate response emergency operation, the amounts procured by WFP from local manufacturers was limited. The PRRO 200787 and the PRRO 200875 both purchased the majority of food (over 95 percent) from the local market. Only vegetable oil for the PRRO 200787 was primarily procured internationally, mainly because of higher cost-effectiveness. International purchases consisted only of the ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), Plumpy'Sup, which was not available in Nepal. The EMOP which was launched to support earthquake-affected populations, concluded in early 2016, hence the required quantity of rice was purchased from the local market.

Logistics management

WFP uses two modalities to deliver food: 1). direct delivery of food up to the final distribution point (FDP) where the partners distribute food to the beneficiaries, and 2) delivery of food up to the extended delivery point (EDP), where the field-based government structure takes over the further transport of food to the FDPs; thereafter the community becomes responsible to deliver the food to the distribution sites, such as schools. In order to more effectively manage the delivery of food, WFP rolled out the logistics management tool—Logistics Execution Support System (LESS)—in 2016.

Bearing in mind that the last leg of transport through high mountainous terrain is done by the community, including most often women, WFP ensures that rice, lentils and Super Cereal are packaged in mostly 25 kg bags and vegetable oil in 4 litre canisters. For the nutrition programme in particular, Super Cereal is packaged in 3 kg bags so that it is easier to be carried by the beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women).

Post-delivery losses

The monitoring of the “best before use” date or the “expiry” date of food items through LESS helped to improve commodity management. The control exercised by WFP's third party surveyors minimised losses and damages during handling at the warehouses. Scheduled warehouse cleanings, stack rotations, inspection and control fumigations also helped in this aspect. Furthermore, training provided on food quality management to WFP and partner staff helped to improve quality control. As such, no significant losses were reported in the CP 200319, and the PRRO 200787. Similarly, losses of Plumpy'Sup were at a minimum in the PRRO 200875, but there was a small loss of other commodities which were earlier returned by the partners under the EMOP 200668, and carried forward to the PRRO 200875. This food was disposed of, because of the damage caused by prolonged storage at the partners' warehouses. WFP recovered the cost of the loss from the relevant partners.

As the EMOP 200668 ended in January 2016, only a small quantity of food was handled during the month and losses were kept to a minimum. Similarly, minimal losses were reported for the IR-EMOP 200983. This was achieved through the prompt delivery and distribution of the food and RUSF, the regular monitoring of expiry dates of the food and the partners' improved capacity in food handling.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Chickpeas	67	-	67
Iodised Salt	17	-	17
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	22	22
Rice	4,219	-	4,219
Split Peas	288	-	288
Sugar	200	132	332
Vegetable Oil	32	68	100
Wheat Soya Blend	137	-	137
Total	4,960	222	5,181
Percentage	95.7%	4.3%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Monitoring activities in Nepal

WFP's country office in Nepal has operated a comprehensive internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting system that plays a critical role in ensuring accountability and achieving operational effectiveness. This is done by measuring results against desired programme outputs and outcomes. WFP's internal monitoring strategy outlines M&E activities and best approaches for all newly designed programmes focusing on the beneficiaries' own

experiences and observations—individual, household and community level feedback—using a third-party monitoring approach to obtain independent, unbiased information using semi-structured questionnaires and electronic devices for real-time data collection.

At the end of 2016, WFP completed outcome monitoring of the country programme (CP) and the PRRO 200787 through an independent third party to track the outcome results of project activities. In addition, regular monitoring of project activities during their implementation was done throughout the year. WFP used different innovative monitoring tools such as photo monitoring (a pictorial depiction of the project's status before the start, during implementation and after completion) along with remote monitoring (beneficiary interviews through telephone to gather feedback of WFP's project activities) as well as through regular face-to-face interviews using paper based questionnaires to gather data.

WFP also rolled out the global online tool COMET (Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively) in 2016. It is a corporate tool and a single platform for combining operational data, providing quality evidence on programme performance in a standardised format. Corporate and other donor reporting was done using automated and consolidated data collected and validated in the COMET system.

In 2016, WFP in Nepal also used the country office's eSPR database (electronic system for project reporting) for collecting data on output indicators at the origin (at separate district level) which is uploaded into the system by each individual implementing partner for their respective district. The eSPR is also used by the Ministry of Education to report district level education indicators. WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education is exploring the option of integrating the eSPR database with the Ministry's central database—the education management information system (EMIS).

As the COMET system is currently geared to capture data from the area office level (a larger geographical area comprised of several districts), to bridge the gap in the flow of data from the district to the area offices (where consolidated district data is entered into COMET), the eSPR system was used. However, once the COMET system is expanded to capture data at the district level, and the eSPR is fully integrated with the EMIS, WFP in Nepal will then discontinue the eSPR after which, the COMET system will be the only platform for combining and managing operational data.

Evaluation activities in Nepal

WFP Nepal was among the few country offices to take part in the piloting of WFP's decentralised evaluation policy launched in 2016. Accordingly, the Nepal country office conducted a mid-term evaluation of the country programme's education support component in 2016 as a part of the decentralized evaluation for the Asia region. School meals and other education support components such as early grade literacy, school infrastructure and school water, sanitation and hygiene support projects and their activities were evaluated during a two-month period with visits to project sites and discussions with stakeholders. The final report is expected in February 2017. In addition, the country programme went through its mid-term evaluation in the middle of 2016. The components of assets and livelihoods and nutrition support were evaluated through visits to project sites and discussions with all stakeholders, including government and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

Moreover, WFP conducted the baseline survey of its Saemaul Zero Hunger Community Project funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The survey was carried out in the district of Doti in mid-western Nepal where the project activities are implemented. The final survey report is expected in February 2017. Similarly, the preliminary activities of the baseline survey for the PRRO 200875, such as contracting a research team, developing the tools and training the enumerators, was done in 2016. Although the PRRO 200875 was launched in 2016, the implementation of a majority of activities was delayed till 2017; hence the baseline survey was not carried out at the time.

In 2016, WFP also continued to implement the recommendations that were provided after the evaluation of the impact of food for assets on livelihood resilience undertaken by WFP's office of evaluation in 2013.

In 1996, WFP's Nepal country office, in working with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and other stakeholders, initiated FFA in the Government's social safety net, the rural community infrastructure works (RCIW) programme, aiming to help poor households living in remote areas to cope with food insecurity, unemployment and environmental degradation. Initially, FFA was a modality within the RCIW and intended to improve the short-term food security for poor households. This approach has since formed a major element of the country programmes implemented in subsequent years, with a focus on rural road rehabilitation alongside other projects which include a focus on natural resource management and asset construction including water resources management, plantations and agriculture.

In the two years of 2012 and 2013, WFP designed a series of impact evaluations to be managed by the office of evaluation which examined the impact of FFA in five countries (Guatemala, Nepal, Bangladesh, Senegal and Uganda). This impact evaluation series enabled a methodological approach to be used for each country to support

comparative analysis but also enabled them to adapt to the 'in-country' FFA context. Some of the key recommendations of the Nepal evaluation and the continuing responsive actions of the Nepal country office are described below.

1. Adopt a more flexible programming approach for cash- and food-assistance-for-assets (CFA/FFA) that is better adapted to Nepal's diversity and geography in site-specific operational contexts by employing the twin tracks of: i) wide coverage and short-term interventions focused on meeting the immediate food needs of the greatest number of the poorest and most vulnerable groups; and ii) more focused, longer-term programming aiming at building the livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups.

In response, WFP Nepal country office has taken into consideration the seasonal variation of food security, while conducting community-based participatory consultations and longer-term capacity strengthening of local government development planning at the village development committee (VDC) level when designing the CFA and FFA projects in mid-west, far-west, Karnali and western regions.

2. Undertake a partnership review and develop and implement a strategy for partnerships that deliver the short- and long-term objectives of FFA and CFA.

A five-year joint programme with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the economic empowerment of rural women in Nepal (RWEE), was one of the new partnerships that WFP Nepal started in 2015 to support gender-responsive implementation of the Government's Agricultural Development Strategy.

3. Reach an agreement with the Government on the development of a functioning and sustainable government system for responding to food insecurity, to enable the eventual managed hand-over of FFA and CFA implementation.

WFP started the community development programme (CDP, 2016-2018), which covers 18 districts in the mid-west and far-west regions, aiming to empower the local government's capacity in sectoral and integrated development planning at the village and district level. This three-year programme will ensure local governments are more capable, through intensified support for 18 districts that have particular problems delivering services in an inclusive, accountable and transparent manner. WFP will seek the opportunity to organize joint monitoring visits with the Government and plan an exposure visit to similar projects for government and partners stakeholders.

Trust Funds and Visibility

Trust Funds

WFP's project activities throughout 2016 were supported by a number of Trust Funds established by development partners. The Nepal food security monitoring (NekSAP) project benefitted from four Trust Funds provided by the Government of Germany, the European Union (EU), the Department for International Development (DfID) and the International Water Management Institute respectively, supporting food security monitoring, crop yield forecasting and nutrition management. Similarly, WFP is supported through the Adaptation Fund for Resilience Building against Climate Change to implement food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities with rural households adversely affected in the Karnali region; the project activities will start from 2017. Capacity development of rural communities to improve the voice of citizens and ensure effective participation was supported by the community development programme trust fund in order to improve existing governance and enhance service delivery to rural communities. In addition, WFP received support from the emergency preparedness trust fund to maintain the humanitarian staging area (HSA) and to develop capacity of government and humanitarian partners to respond to any future large-scale emergencies.

Visibility

In 2016, WFP welcomed high-level visits from development partners including representatives from the Government of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Sweden, Germany and the Republic of Korea to observe progress in project activities, especially in the country programme, the emergency preparedness project and the PRRO 200787 for assisting the Bhutanese refugees.

The emergency preparedness project provided an opportunity for Nepal's donors and partners in the Logistic Cluster to learn how food, medical, health and shelter items were stored and transported to reach earthquake-affected populations effectively. WFP hosted international visitors from different organizations, such as the High Commissioner of Great Britain, the Ambassador of the United States of America and the operational team of the Austrian Development Cooperation at the HSA during 2016. Similarly, many students from around the world visited the HSA to study the operations of an emergency response. These included a group of 20 students from the International Honors Programme from many countries, in addition to students from the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. Details of these visits were published on social media, which helped to leverage further visibility for the project.

Having completed the earthquake emergency response successfully in 2016, WFP held an official ceremony to commemorate the humanitarian response on the first anniversary of the earthquakes. A publication and a photo exhibition entitled "Moving Mountains—A one-year Retrospective of WFP's Earthquake Response in Nepal" detailed WFP's support to the Government and the affected communities. Additionally, several videos on WFP's trail rehabilitation work under the remote access operation, was released publicly. All of these activities contributed to increased public awareness at both the national and international level.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The main objectives of country programme (CP) 200319 were to provide assistance to vulnerable communities to improve their household food security and build resilience to face disasters.

To this end, the activities for 2016 were planned under four components:

1. Component 1: livelihoods and asset creation—WFP developed the resilience of communities to face disasters, created productive assets and assisted vulnerable households with food rations and cash based transfers. WFP also provided skills-based training to support the economic empowerment of rural women given the country's large female presence (67 percent) in the agricultural work force.
2. Component 2: education support—WFP integrated complementary activities such as water sanitation and hygiene interventions, early grade literacy and numeracy, digital literacy and school infrastructure development into the school meals programme to reduce disparities in education outcomes.
3. Component 3: nutrition support—WFP continued the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition programme to contribute to government efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition prevalent in children aged 0-59 months (37.4 percent) through a stunting prevention programme for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, complemented by a package of government nutrition services such as antenatal and postnatal care at government health posts.
4. Component 4: capacity development—WFP provided general capacity development across the project's three components and in food security monitoring, logistics and telecommunications.

The project contributed to WFP's Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs and Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. The project was designed in line with the Three-Year Interim Development Plan (2013-2016) of the Government of Nepal and was aligned with the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) for Nepal.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	6,037,251
Direct Support Costs	27,183,429
Food and Related Costs	146,119,248
Indirect Support Costs	14,148,850
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	22,786,504
Total	216,275,282

Project Activities

Component 1: Livelihoods and asset creation

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets (FFA) in seven districts (Accham, Bajhang, Dailekh, Doti, Kalikot, Jumla and Mugu)

In 2016, WFP implemented community asset creation projects in seven districts in the mid- and far-western development region (MFWR) providing food rations, cash-based transfers, or a combination of both to support participating families.

A joint programme on rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE) in collaboration with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Agricultural Development, was implemented to improve food and nutrition security of rural women in Sindhuli, Sarlahi and Rauthat districts. In 2017, the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) livelihood improvement programme funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), in Doti district, will use cash-based transfers to assist beneficiaries. In 2016, WFP and partner Good Neighbors International completed the baseline survey, technical assessment, market feasibility study, village development committee (VDC) planning exercise, identification of assets for rehabilitation and social mobilisation.

Twenty-eight percent of the total households supported through FFA in 2016 were food-insecure families affected by the winter drought of 2015-2016 and the import restrictions during the border blockade between Nepal and India from September 2015 to February 2016. They were supported with funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

WFP could reach just 63 percent of planned households in 2016 as many families had temporarily left the districts as a result of the prevailing drought. Therefore, only 14 percent of food items could be distributed, and the remaining food items were carried over to 2017.

Component 2: Education Support

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

Activity: School meals in 10 districts (Accham, Bajhang, Baitadi, Bajura, Dailekh, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Jajarkot and Rukum districts) and food assistance for the construction of school infrastructure in schools in Bajhang district

WFP's education support activities were implemented in ten districts in the mid- and far-western development region. WFP school mid-day meals consisted of "haluwa" a porridge made from fortified corn-soya blend with sugar and vegetable oil, provided 260,000 students from public primary schools and pre-primary schools, along with complementary activities. WFP supported the Government with two pilot studies to gather evidence to work toward a sustainable, nationally-owned school meals programme. One study aimed to discover the most feasible modalities for school meals while the other introduced nutrition-centric early grade literacy to instil a knowledge of nutrition, leading to long-term behaviour change.

Regarding the food items distributed under this component, leftover food items from 2015 were carried over to 2016 and were distributed accordingly, while additional food items arrived from McGovern Dole in 2016 and were part of the planned distribution. This helps to explain why the percentage of food distributed is lower than planned (79 percent). Further, school meals are planned for 200 school days, and during the year, unforeseen breaks in the school calendar occur and schools are usually open for an average of only 180 days or less. Thus, there was less distribution of school meals during April, August and November 2016 on school holidays and days of major festivals. A take home ration of vegetable oil was also provided in May 2016 (30 mt) in addition to school meals. Hence, distribution of this food item was more than the distribution of corn soya blend and sugar.

Component 3: Nutrition Support

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN)—prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programmes in seven districts (Jumla, Mugu, Kalikot, Humla, Dolpa, Bajura and Solukhumbu)

WFP's MCHN programme for stunting prevention was implemented in seven districts in 2016. The initial plan was to assist only 16,888 beneficiaries in three districts, as a result of severe lack of resources. However, CERF funds were used to expand the MCHN programme to four additional districts to support drought-affected households in Karnali districts. In addition, WFP supported stunting prevention within the RWEE project in 2016. The Government procured the locally produced Super Cereal needed for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who were supported by the MCHN programme. WFP also planned a MAM treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months in 2016, to be implemented in Jumla district for 30,000 children to receive a daily ration of Super Cereal Plus or the ready-to-use food (RUSF) Plumpy'Sup. However, as a result of the lack of resources,

this programme was not implemented in 2016.

The Ministry of Health procured and delivered 741 mt of Super Cereal up to the extended delivery points (EDP) for various nutrition interventions in 2016. The Ministry also indicated support for piloting the MAM treatment programme given the availability of resources in the future.

From January to February 2016, Super Cereal was distributed in the three district (Mugu, Jumla and Solukhumbu) as per the reduced operational plan. However, a pipeline break occurred from March to May due to resource constraints. With funds received in the latter part of 2016 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for drought response, WFP was able to expand coverage of the programme to up to seven districts (Jumla, Mugu, Kalikot, Humla, Dolpa, Bajura and Solukhumbu). However, this led to the lower than planned annual food distribution (34 percent) in the MCHN programme.

Component 4: Capacity development

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

Activity: Capacity development

WFP's Nepal food security monitoring system known as *Nepal Khadhya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali* (NeKSAP) is linked to the Government's food security field surveillance system. The NeKSAP was developed in 2002, based on strong collaboration between the Government and WFP to improve the Government's ability to design, plan, and implement evidence-based food security policies. NeKSAP regular activities were implemented through the Government's own resources with technical support from WFP during 2016.

WFP improved local level planning through the Community Development Programme (CDP), supporting the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to formulate an annual development plan for the VDCs, in line the Government's 14-step planning process. In early 2016, WFP conducted orientations to stakeholders (secretaries of VDCs, members of community-based organizations, youth and local political leaders and members of the Ward Citizens' Forum). WFP also continued the capacity development activities undertaken in the previous year around the humanitarian staging area (HSA) constructed at the Tribhuvan International Airport.

Component 4: Capacity development

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

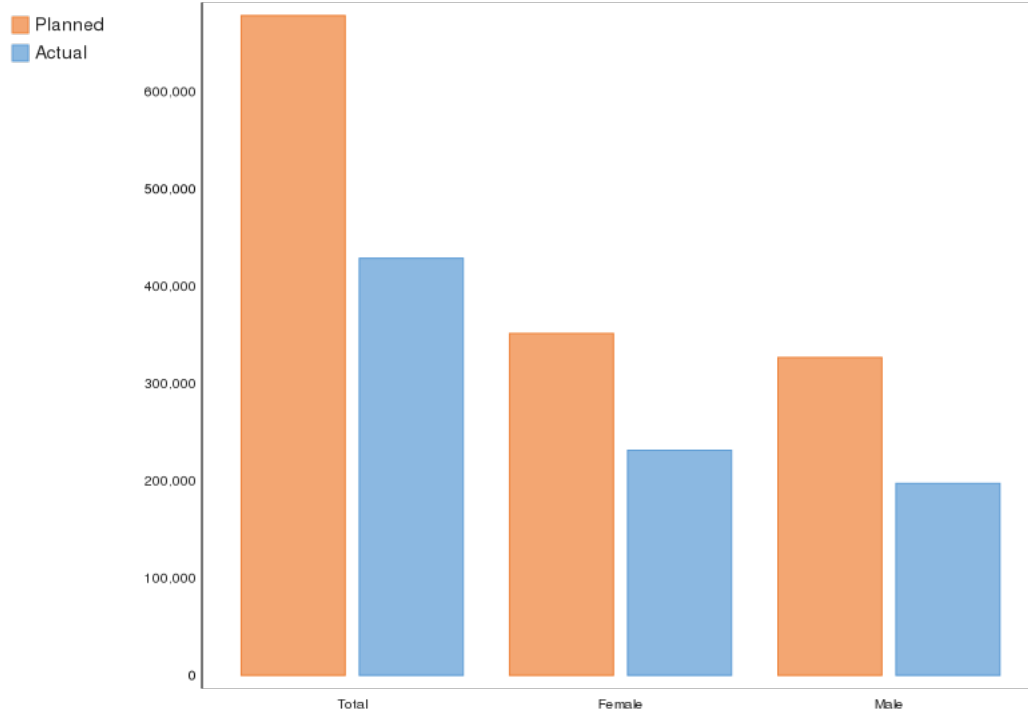
Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Capacity development

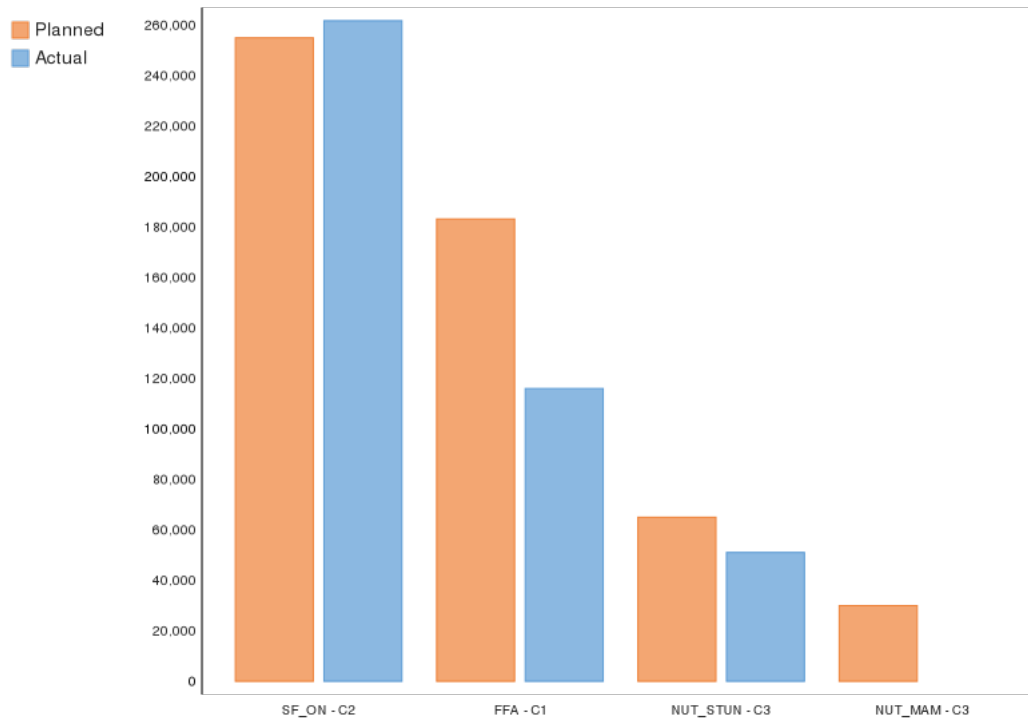
In 2016, WFP provided training and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and the Food for Education Project (FFEP) on commodity management, food storage and handling and hygienic food preparation training for staff of all 10 programme districts. Altogether, 2,042 school cooks from WFP-supported schools were also included with 100 resource persons. Furthermore, 30 government staff participated in training sessions on the management of specialised nutritious food and reporting through the electronic standard project report system (eSPR). Teachers and resource persons were trained on teaching skills for early grade literacy and digital learning. 1,329 teachers were trained to promote good practices among adolescent girls, such as hand-washing, sanitation and hygiene.

Education ministry officials also benefited from a study visit to the Ghanaian national school meals programme, to learn best practices and innovative solutions such as school menu planning. Education officials also attended the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) and the South Asian regional school feeding forum which helped them to get acquainted with the working modalities, collaboration and coordination mechanisms needed for a sustainable school meals programme.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

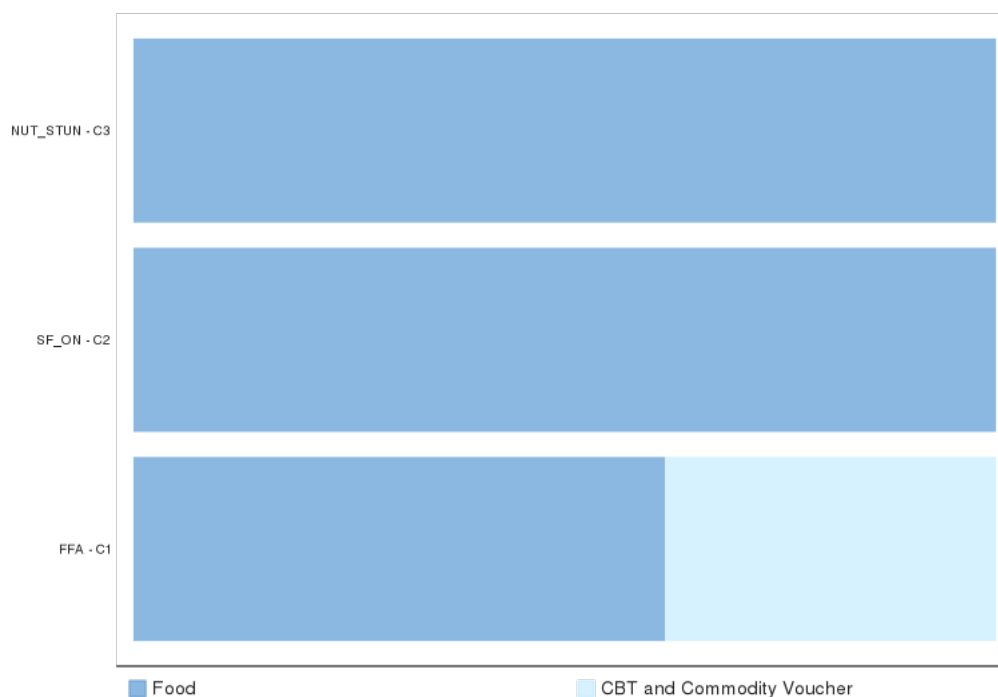


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food Assistance for Assets
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation			
Rice	11,250	1,625	14.4%
Subtotal	11,250	1,625	14.4%
Comp.2- Education Support			
Corn Soya Blend	4,500	3,521	78.2%
Rice	123	101	82.6%
Sugar	500	391	78.2%
Vegetable Oil	500	422	84.4%
Subtotal	5,623	4,435	78.9%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support			
Corn Soya Blend	360	155	43.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	6	-
Wheat Soya Blend	2,340	376	16.1%
Subtotal	2,700	537	19.9%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	19,572	6,598	33.7%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation			
Cash	3,518,857	475,637	13.5%
Total	3,518,857	475,637	13.5%

Operational Partnerships

WFP's main partner in the asset creation projects was the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. Projects were jointly implemented, and WFP worked with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other government partners to transfer skills, knowledge and systems to local government and communities to prepare them for the full self-implementation of food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities under the rural community infrastructure works programme. The Ministry implemented FFA on their own in several other districts that WFP could not reach as a result of funding constraints. WFP also partnered extensively with national NGOs—Support to Poor Producers of Nepal, Manahari Development Institute, and Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development—to implement FFA activities.

WFP implemented the Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities programme in partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency and cooperating partner Good Neighbors International. Under the rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE) project, WFP worked in a joint partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) under the leadership of the Ministry of Agricultural Development. WFP and partners aimed to increase women's knowledge and skills and provide them livelihood opportunities that will help empower them socially and economically. This was the only joint project that WFP implemented with other agencies of the United Nations.

In 2016, WFP chaired the cash coordination group and coordinated the documentation of the lessons learned from the provision of cash-based transfers in the 2015 earthquake response. Based on such efforts, the Government began considering the need for including shock-responsive tools in the draft social protection framework that is being developed.

WFP's education support programme made great progress in deepening the partnership with government agencies to advance programme operations. WFP signed an exclusive memorandum of understanding with the Department of Education to implement the school meals modality pilot study, with the aim of exploring the preferred school meals modalities. This will provide the Government with the necessary evidence to improve the current interventions with the aim of achieving a fully home-grown school meals programme in the future.

WFP was a member of the local education development partner group, which was strongly engaged in responding to needs in the education sector in Nepal. WFP was active in the working groups for the national early grade reading programme led by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and also played a critical role in the formulation of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools task force lead by the Department of Education to ensure better coordination and that resources are not duplicated.

WFP provided technical assistance for the food security monitoring system in Nepal, NeKSAP (Nepal Food Security Monitoring System), by conducting refresher training and orientation to the stakeholders during the transition period. Furthermore, NeKSAP's operational partnerships were continued in 2016 with different agencies for the use and integration of new technologies in crop monitoring and assessment such as remote sensing and crop yield forecasting.

Finally, WFP continued to work with the Government on developing standard operating procedures for the project on forecast-based emergency preparedness for climate risks, infrastructure development and capacity enhancement. WFP also cooperated with the Government on including the humanitarian staging area at Tribhuvan

International Airport in their National Disaster Response Framework. National agencies continued to utilise the storage facilities of the humanitarian staging area for other emergency relief material.

Although WFP's local NGO partners implemented all programme activities in 2016, none of them were able to generate complementary funding for the country programme's activities.

Performance Monitoring

WFP Nepal operated a comprehensive internal monitoring and evaluation and reporting system for the Country Programme that played a critical role in ensuring accountability and achieving operational effectiveness.

This was done by measuring results against desired programme outputs and outcomes. WFP's internal monitoring strategy outlined monitoring and evaluation activities and best approaches for all newly designed programmes focusing on the beneficiaries' own experiences and observations—individual, household and community level feedback—using a third-party monitoring approach to obtain independent, unbiased information using semi-structured questionnaires and electronic devices for real-time data collection.

At the end of 2016, WFP completed outcome monitoring of the Country Programme through an independent third party to track the outcome results of project activities. In addition, regular monitoring of project activities during their implementation was done throughout the year. WFP used different innovative monitoring tools such as photo monitoring—a pictorial depiction of the project's status before the start, during implementation and after completion—coupled with regular face-to-face interviews using paper based questionnaires to gather data. WFP also rolled out the corporate online tool COMET (Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively), which is a single platform for combining operational data, providing quality evidence on programme performance in a standardised format. Annual corporate and other donor reporting was done using automated and consolidated data accrued and validated in the COMET system. The country office's eSPR database (Electronic System for Project Reporting) was also used to track outputs related to other project activities. WFP plans to expand the COMET tool to the district level in 2017, after which the eSPR will be gradually discontinued.

Partner agencies undertook monitoring of WFP supported projects at the implementation level to identify problems and take timely remedial measures. For example, through regular monitoring, WFP was alerted to reports of a bitter taste in a batch of corn-soya blend provided to schools and was able to immediately investigate and recall the batch to conduct laboratory tests over its contents.

In the education support component, regular monitoring data were collected by WFP and partners. Output and outcome indicators were reported monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, and annually, and findings were compared with set targets. These monitoring data supported effective project implementation and were also used to review project progress and to determine follow-up actions.

WFP's work with the Ministry of Education was done primarily through the District Education Office and the Food for Education Project (FFEP) and their field staff who conducted monitoring and reporting functions at various levels. In addition, local communities were involved in day-to-day monitoring of the project at school level through the school management committees and food management committees. WFP regularly trains field-based staff, partners and FFEP staff on various monitoring techniques, including photo monitoring.

In the maternal and child health and nutrition programme, performance monitoring plans included a three-tier monitoring strategy, involving WFP and government at central and regional levels, followed by the partners at the district and health post levels. WFP carried out performance monitoring missions to the region with monitoring missions.

WFP also continued to monitor the programme through the sub-offices in Nepalgunj, Doti and Jumla by following a weekly monitoring plan. The sub-offices provided their feedback and recommendations on the interventions to the country office through its regular monthly and fortnightly situation reports.

The government nutrition focal point monitored the monthly food distribution and reviewed the overall performance of the health posts on food distribution and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) activities. This level of monitoring helped identify issues pertinent to the ongoing implementation and helped the health post staff to resolve operational issues.

During the project closure, WFP and Ministry of Agricultural Development organised national food security monitoring system (NeKSAP) workshops in all five development regions and at the national level to review the project's achievements and discuss the way forward after the handover of the system. The workshops resulted in feedback on best practices, challenges and innovations based on which WFP will continue supporting the Ministry of Agricultural Development with technical guidance on NeKSAP until June 2017.

In the emergency preparedness project, WFP conducted surveys of the previous participants of trainings with regard to effectiveness and suggestions for improvements. Emergency logistics training sessions were evaluated using a standard course evaluation form, which focused on the training material content, feedback on trainers and participants' suggestions for improvement. For quality control of the construction projects, WFP assigned a dedicated site engineer at the humanitarian staging area to monitor and supervise daily construction work and report on the daily, weekly and monthly progress of the infrastructure projects.

Results/Outcomes

The Country Programme went through its mid-term evaluation in 2016. Initial signs indicated an overall improvement in income and livelihoods, food consumption score, dietary diversity intake and fewer negative coping strategies compared to the baseline. WFP completed outcome monitoring at the country level through a third party monitoring agency in December 2016.

Component 1: Livelihoods and asset creation

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets (FFA) in seven districts (Accham, Bajhang, Dailekh, Doti, Kalikot, Jumla and Mugu)

The outcome monitoring results indicated that the creation or rehabilitation of different assets broadly contributed to improving people's livelihoods, income generation and household food security, as evidenced by a continued improvement in the percentage of households headed by men and women with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)—for both groups, the target of 80 percent was achieved in 2016. The percentage of households headed by men and women with poor and borderline FCS decreased as more of these households moved to the acceptable FCS category. The Diet Diversity Scores (DDS) in 2016 for households headed by men and women continued the trend of improvement, as scores were high and had increased compared to 2015.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) could not be compared with the previous year because of differences in the calculation method. The results for 2016 indicated the index figure, while the results for 2015 indicated a figure that was based on the percentage of households with reduced coping strategies. CSI is calculated by surveying a panel population, and this was not possible in 2016 as many families often moved out of the programme areas at different times of the year. A very high proportion of communities that had functioning assets in 2016 indicated that communities were using the assets to re-establish their livelihoods.

Building rural roads, trails, irrigation canals, fish ponds and community service centres directly improved connectivity to services and markets and helped increase land productivity and food production. Drinking water systems not only increased the water supply for households but also helped to reduce the time taken to fetch water, and women could engage in improved childcare or income generation. Agroforestry helped turn barren land into cultivation, and irrigation facilities were constructed and helped to improve crop yield.

Component 2: Education Support

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

Activity: School meals in 10 districts (Accham, Bajhang, Baitadi, Bajura, Dailekh, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Jajarkot and Rukum districts)

The decreased school attendance rate of both boys and girls in 2016 compared to 2015 could be because the data collection was done just before the start of major festivals, and children tend to stay away from school at such times. Similarly, only three months of attendance records were considered in 2016, whereas the full twelve months were considered in 2015. The average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools continued to be negative, which according to the FLASH I Report (number 2072) of the Ministry of Education was likely caused by a reduction in the fertility rate or an increase in the enrolment rate in private schools that are perceived to be offering "better" quality services.

Despite these figures, WFP continued to provide early grade reading support and distribution of laptops and digital materials along with school meals. Improved learning outcomes were achieved through teacher trainings, establishment of libraries, and preparation of materials which resulted in significant increases in the literacy skills of school-aged children (22 percent over the year), as indicated by partner monitoring reports. Technical assistance

and training for the Ministry of Education and the Food for Education Project (FFEP) on supply chain aspects, including commodity management, food storage and ownership were provided to 2,402 school cooks, 100 resource persons and 30 logistics staff of the FFEP. In addition, training on WFP's electronic special project report (eSPR) portal resulted in a decrease of reporting times.

Component 3: Nutrition Support

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN)—prevention of stunting and treatment of acute malnutrition programmes in seven districts (Jumla, Mugu, Kalikot, Humla, Dolpa, Bajura and Solukhumbu)

Although food was delivered and distributed on time, WFP could only reach out to 78 percent of planned beneficiaries in the stunting prevention programme, with only 20 percent of food distributed. This underachievement was mainly a result of challenges in getting beneficiaries to attend clinics regularly, as they have to walk long distances to reach the clinics from their remote high-altitude villages. However, the coverage of this programme was still well over the target. The minimum acceptable diet of children aged 6-23 months turned out to be significantly lower in 2016 than the previous year. This result could be attributed to reduced production of different agricultural food crops caused by drought conditions in 2016, leading to less availability of diverse food and reduced frequency of meals; two factors that directly contribute to this indicator.

The health- and nutrition-related services provided by the Government complemented WFP's Super Cereal distribution as a total package of services to the beneficiaries. Records of the Ministry of Health indicated that a majority of food distributions (91 percent) took place as scheduled in 2016 and 9,368 pregnant women received de-worming tablets—71 percent of the plan. Almost all women (including pregnant and lactating women, caregivers of children, community members) and a majority of men have been exposed to nutrition messages, contributing to improving the level of community awareness of nutrition.

Component 4: Capacity development

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.

Activity: Capacity development

The National Capacity Index (NCI) exercise is held every two years to measure the capacity of government agencies to sustain the project outcomes. The last NCI exercises were held in 2015 when WFP measured the NCI for food security monitoring completing a rigorous capacity assessment, and the next exercise will be held in 2017. The average NCI score in 2015 was 16 (out of 20), indicating that the government institutional capacity to manage and operate the national food security monitoring system, NeKSAP, was at a "moderate" level against a baseline "emergent" level in 2014. The NeKSAP is prominently mentioned in the Government's 14th National Plan (2016-2017 to 2018-2019) to be institutionalised at the federal state and district levels. NeKSAP is an integral part of developing government food security-related plans and programmes, with budget allocations for 2017 and 2018.

The emergency preparedness and response (EPR) project was implemented in 2015 (NCI value 12) and positive results were shown in policy and legislation, strong, effective, and accountable institutions as well as management of stakeholder participation.

WFP also conducted the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) exercise with the Government in 2015, to ascertain the current stage and develop a roadmap to create a consolidated national school meals programme and policy guideline. The results showed established capacities in the areas of institutional capacity and coordination, and community roles reaching beyond schools.

The humanitarian staging area (HSA) proved to be a timely and critical investment in 2015 as it facilitated a more rapid, efficient, and effective response from the onset of the emergency when the HSA served as the primary area for coordinating the movement of supplies and personnel with significant benefits to response time. This was also the first time in a sudden onset emergency that WFP did not need to fly in a single piece of equipment for the first weeks of the response. Furthermore, the relationships with government partners and other humanitarian actors were soundly built throughout the project.

Component 4: Capacity development

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Capacity development

The school feeding NCI exercise is held every two years to measure the capacity of government agencies to sustain the project outcomes. Since the last NCI exercises were held in 2015, the next round will be conducted in 2017, and therefore no new NCI value can be reported for 2016.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The assets and livelihoods component of the Country Programme (CP) focused on enhancing women's livelihoods. WFP involved women and women's groups in the planning process of selecting the community assets that were created. The women beneficiaries appreciated the fact that the programme provided opportunities to raise awareness of their needs, by engaging them in the democratically formed user committees (UC). The UCs enable the participation of women and marginalised groups in decision-making processes.

WFP's outcome results indicated that more than one third of the leadership positions in these committees were filled by women (although lower than last year), who participated in all relevant decision-making processes related to project planning, construction, and maintenance of the assets. In a cultural context where men hold most leadership positions, it will take a longer time to bring women to an equal level. However, over fifty percent of user committee members received related training on distribution management, record keeping, or personal safety and insurance. Among these, more than 50 percent were female participants.

The household beneficiary cards were made out, to the extent possible, in women's names and WFP partners encouraged women beneficiaries to come to collect cash entitlements as well as food. This was to help women to take control of the cash for which men would usually opt. Women could also decide when and how much they wanted to spend and it involved them in making decisions about the household cash resources, which would have normally been done only by men. The significant increase in households where both men and women jointly made decisions on the use of resources over the last year is an encouraging sign in this aspect and it has also improved well over the set target. The reduced percentage of households headed by men making decisions in comparison to 2015 indicated an increased proportion of households where there was joint decision-making.

A significant outcome of the assets and livelihood component was the empowerment of women, as demonstrated by women stating that they were increasingly able to participate in public forums and had taken up roles in executive positions of the user committees. According to the Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW) Impact Assessment conducted by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development in 2016 women have earned social recognition and dignity through their engagement in the projects; the receipt of equal assistance as men, for their labour being an important factor. Similarly, women being able to open bank accounts in their names was a requirement of the programme to receive cash entitlements. Smart cards in women's names, allowed them access to a banking interface under the branch-less banking concept. This engagement contributed to learning a new skill and building their confidence and leadership roles in the community.

The joint rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE) project served as a pilot for gender responsive implementation of the Nepal Agricultural Development Strategy. Rural women benefited from several agricultural interventions as well as participation in asset creation activities and building their knowledge and skills through training during 2016. WFP through partners trained 600 rural women farmers on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) responsive concepts and approaches to enhance their leadership capacity. Cereal production and kitchen gardening were promoted among 3,400 women to achieve improved food and nutrition security in their households. Furthermore, 129 nurseries were established to support vegetable production and 1,937 rural women's households benefited from the cash transfers for participating in the construction of community infrastructure. WFP also supported 3,120 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months with specialised nutritious food (SNF) Super Cereal (100 grams per person per day for seven months) to improve their nutritional status.

Under the education support component, the participation of women in leadership positions in the school management committees (SMCs) saw a reduction at the end of 2016. This reduction was mainly due to the fact that existing SMCs had been dissolved by the Ministry of Education in 2016 and new structures had not yet been established in most schools. Therefore the actual number of women in the existing committees was lower than in 2015. However, women had an increasing chance of being elected to leadership positions following the annual training of food management committee members in 2016, which emphasised the importance of the involvement of women in all aspects of education and school meals activities. Given the complex socio-cultural context—women contribute more in household activities without any decision-making role—more time would be needed to actually

achieve gender parity in leadership roles. Besides this, the school teachers and administrators were trained on the use of early grade reading materials and digital teaching learning materials. Though women teachers comprised only 38 percent of teachers at the primary level, WFP, through its partners, advocated for the participation of women teachers in these trainings to the extent possible to enhance their capacity. Finally, WFP in collaboration with other development partners, has continued to advocate for the recruitment of women teachers in primary grades and for the implementation of the equity strategy to create gender-friendly spaces in schools.

The maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme supported nutrition interventions in line with the principles of gender equity incorporated in the national guideline for programme implementation through food assistance by giving priority to women in all key processes of identification, planning and implementation. Beneficiary cards, and maternal and child health cards were distributed in the names of women and children (in Nepal's cultural context, men would be the preferred receivers of services as heads of household). This helped to give priority to woman's role in nutrition and childcare, and in the accurate use of the SNF provided. In certain instances however, men also came to collect the Super Cereal during the monthly food distribution schedule when their women were unable to attend. As women understood their roles better and developed more awareness of the importance of good nutrition, they were able to increasingly join in household decision-making together with their husbands on the use of the SNF and other supplementary food in the family diet, as evidenced by an increase in the proportion of such households over the past year.

The proportion of women members in leadership positions in the health facility operations management committees (HFoMC) was lower in 2016 than the previous year. The HFoMCs are management bodies where office bearers are elected from the candidates fielded by political parties in the village development committee areas. In terms of office bearers of MCHN committees, there were also fewer women candidates who were nominated in 2016 by the HFoMCs. Overall, this led to a slight reduction in the proportion of women members in leadership positions of these committees in 2016. An estimated total of 2,020 female community health volunteers (FCHVs) were supported under the MCHN programme at the community level for overall mobilisation and dissemination of the nutrition messages. In terms of staff composition of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) hired for technical assistance to the MCHN programme, a total of 202 staff members were hired with 112 male and 90 female staff at the field level.

Component 4 of the CP only covered capacity development activities for staff of WFP's partners (government and implementing partner agencies) and did not cover the programme training provided to direct beneficiaries that received food and cash assistance from WFP. For this reason therefore, WFP did not monitor the gender indicators (that have a focus on programme beneficiaries) included under this component in 2016. However, to every extent possible, WFP advocated for the inclusion of women participants in trainings, staff deployment and other capacity development initiatives to government agencies and partner NGOs.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In order to create safe working conditions, WFP provided orientations through the partners, on working safely in steep terrain and precarious locations to almost 53 percent of the participating households. WFP promotes worker's safety through the provision of insurance schemes which allow compensation for injured parties and family members of participants in WFP supported asset creation projects. Furthermore, to prevent accidents at the work sites, WFP through the partners hold regular information sessions on safe working methods during user committee meetings. Equipment such as safety harnesses to be used when working on steep slopes as well as first-aid material for immediate response is provided to user committees.

Through partners, WFP also informed the men and women who participated in asset-creation projects about their entitlements, scheduled work days and food distribution or cash transfer mechanisms. The lower result of the proportion of men and women informed about the programme for 2016 than the previous year, was likely because the drought-affected people of the region did not participate in most of the information sessions as they were moving to other districts to bring back food and other essentials, and therefore they were not fully aware of details of the programme.

It was also important to create an environment of safety and security for beneficiaries to collect their food and cash entitlements. Especially during cash distributions, the partners were instructed to place additional security personnel at distribution points. Regular project monitoring done by WFP staff and partners on a monthly basis, and at distribution sites indicated that a good majority of beneficiaries were able to collect their entitlements in a safe manner. User committee records showed that no complaints had been received about any security concerns from beneficiaries. This would also be upheld as the created community assets such as mule trails (26 km in total) and feeder roads (52 km in total) contributed to improved access, leading to medical facilities, markets and schools and providing a secure means of travelling to and from the distribution points. WFP clearly instructed partners both

during training and as a mandatory requirement in their agreements, that all participants had to be over 18 years of age to be registered for food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects. WFP staff regularly monitored the work sites to ensure that no children were engaged.

Leveraging United Nations Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF) funds was a significant achievement for WFP to support severely drought-affected communities in the Karnali region in 2016. The early detection of the crisis through the national food security monitoring system, NeKSAP, district food security monitoring and WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) teams enabled a rapid response by WFP through combined FFA and maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities, greatly helping to reach the most vulnerable families in time.

No significant safety problems were reported for the education support activities. WFP advocated with the Government for a channel to address community concerns expediently, which could be facilitated through regular meetings of the joint oversight committee known as the National Food for Education Steering Committee at the central level and the District Coordinating Committee at the district level.

To enhance community accountability WFP piloted a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) in one programme district, Dailkeh. Known as *Namaste WFP*, the toll-free numbers allowed targeted populations to seek information, and provide feedback on food distribution activities. It was first introduced during the earthquake emergency response in 2015. The system helped WFP identify, address and resolve community concerns through systematic and real time feedback loop. The same principles to strengthen community accountability have been applied to other programme areas and in 2016, with a pilot in the education support component. For a wider reach, the toll-free numbers will be printed on rice bags that will inform the communities, so they can easily see and remember the numbers or know where to look for them. At present, neither WFP nor its government partner, the Food for Education Project (FFEP), has the resources to monitor all schools in person thus, creating a CFM accessible to all will not only improve community engagement and monitoring, it will also give communities a sense of ownership of the programme through regular interface with WFP.

Some of the parents from highly food- and income-insecure households expected to be paid for their labour to transport food from final delivery points to schools, as most of these parents worked as daily wage labourers. This expectation was especially pronounced in communities where it took a day or more to transport the food, as it ate into the time they could be working as agricultural labourers. To address these concerns, WFP, together with the Government, initiated an extensive exercise to assess existing locations of warehouses. Accordingly, final distribution points were relocated to new places to improve access for the transport of food. Partner records showed that the majority of the children and their parents were aware about WFP's school meals programme, its benefit, entitlements and also their roles and responsibilities in the programme, and that they were also aware of the key stakeholders to contact in case of problems.

Under component 3, WFP's non-governmental organization (NGO) partners in the seven districts hired more female staff as field supervisors responsible for the overall delivery of services, such as antenatal care, postnatal care, and growth monitoring and counselling. Partners were requested to include as many female community health volunteers (FCHVs) as possible to interact with women beneficiaries in the monthly MCHN clinics at the health posts, to encourage more women to come to the clinics and obtain services targeting women and children.

Ration entitlements were visibly placed so that beneficiaries could easily distinguish what they would receive. Additionally, WFP emphasised to health officials on the importance of providing separate toilets for women at the health posts, resulting in some village development committees (VDCs) setting up separate temporary latrines for the women during the three to five days of monthly MCHN clinics.

Innovation

The development of aquaculture is believed to be a new activity in Nepal. It began in the early 1940s with the introduction of Indian major carps using pond culture, while later several other species such as common carps were added at different times. Fish farming has thus become a popular and viable livelihood for food-insecure communities. Nepal's fish farming sector grew annually at a 9 percent rate and contributed 2.64 percent to the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and 0.94 percent to the overall GDP.

Despite these developments, the uplands which comprise two thirds of the total land area and holds major water resources such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, are far behind in production. Out of the total number of fishery ponds, more than 94 percent are located in the lowland Terai region. Trout farming has emerged as a significant intervention in the uplands, particularly in the colder region. However due to high costs, marginal and smallholder farmers have not been able to benefit from this huge potential.

Fish is said to be the cheapest source of protein but it rarely reaches economically disadvantaged people because of low farming technology, leading to high retail prices. Thus, WFP recognised the need to promote sustainable and low-cost aquaculture technologies to provide better options for improving livelihood, food security and nutrition for vulnerable households.

WFP in collaboration with local partner Manahari Development Institute (MDI), first attempted to promote a species of carp in 2014, which was recognised as the best variety to spawn and survive in colder, high-altitude Jumla district, which is one of the most food-insecure in Nepal. Linked with WFP's maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme, this project complemented the promotion of locally available food or local agricultural production to provide a balanced diet at the household level. Realising the potential for addressing undernutrition, all stakeholders including the Government supported the programme.

Two farmers—Bal Bir Mahat from Tatopani VDC and Rudra Krishna Adhikari from Garjyangkot VDC—who already had their own fish ponds growing local Asla fish (*Schizothorax sp*), were selected for the pilot project. They were looking for faster-growing fish species and so agreed to participate in the project. Once the carp fingerlings were delivered, they were introduced into the ponds, earthen structures with a small cement tank. The source of water was an irrigation canal from a small spring situated close to the tanks. After daily feeding with locally available ingredients and commercial pellet feed, the carp grew to a maximum weight of over a kilogram and over 76 percent of the fish survived. The market price of fish in Jumla is about NPR 500 (approximately USD 4.69) per kilogram.

This indicated that common carp are the most viable species for growing in colder regions with satisfactory growth performance. The study team recommended the promotion of carp on a wider scale throughout the high-altitude region at 2,550 metres. The successful pilot awaits resources to scale-up the farming of the common carp, in collaboration with the Government and international organizations.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo: © WFP/ Sarah Baumann.

Reading in class helps children to understand lessons better; young learners supported by WFP at Sri Bhumiraj primary school, in Suvakot Village Development Committee, Bajhang district. WFP's education support activities in Nepal showcase the most innovative approaches to integrate complementary activities such as early grade literacy into school meals programmes, to reduce disparities in education outcomes and put quality at the centre of the programme.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	326,784	351,483	678,267	197,407	231,421	428,828	60.4%	65.8%	63.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation)	164,134	164,133	328,267	54,497	61,499	115,996	33.2%	37.5%	35.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Education Support)	127,500	127,500	255,000	125,654	136,125	261,779	98.6%	106.8%	102.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3- Nutrition Support)	35,150	59,850	95,000	17,256	33,797	51,053	49.1%	56.5%	53.7%
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	19,696	19,696	39,392	6,447	6,447	12,894	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%
Children (5-18 years)	62,371	59,088	121,459	20,419	19,346	39,765	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	82,067	85,349	167,416	27,631	35,706	63,337	33.7%	41.8%	37.8%
By Residence status:									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Residents	164,133	164,134	328,267	57,998	57,998	115,996	35.3%	35.3%	35.3%
Comp.2- Education Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	63,750	61,200	124,950	13,089	13,089	26,178	20.5%	21.4%	21.0%
Children (5-18 years)	61,200	63,750	124,950	109,947	120,418	230,365	179.7%	188.9%	184.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,550	2,550	5,100	2,618	2,618	5,236	102.7%	102.7%	102.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	127,500	127,500	255,000	125,654	136,125	261,779	98.6%	106.8%	102.7%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	35,150	35,150	70,300	17,256	17,103	34,359	49.1%	48.7%	48.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	24,700	24,700	-	16,694	16,694	-	67.6%	67.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	35,150	59,850	95,000	17,256	33,797	51,053	49.1%	56.5%	53.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	183,205	183,205	183,205	87,763	54,659	115,996	47.9%	29.8%	63.3%
Comp.2- Education Support									
School Feeding (on-site)	255,000	-	255,000	261,779	-	261,779	102.7%	-	102.7%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	51,053	-	51,053	78.5%	-	78.5%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	34,567	34,567	34,567	16,559	10,313	21,886	47.9%	29.8%	63.3%
Comp.2- Education Support									
School Feeding (on-site)	255,000	-	255,000	255,312	-	255,312	100.1%	-	100.1%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	51,053	-	51,053	78.5%	-	78.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	17,284	17,283	34,567	9,398	12,488	21,886	54.4%	72.3%	63.3%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	17,284	17,283	34,567	9,398	12,488	21,886	54.4%	72.3%	63.3%
Total beneficiaries	91,602	91,603	183,205	54,497	61,499	115,996	59.5%	67.1%	63.3%
Comp.2- Education Support									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	125,000	125,000	250,000	120,966	132,842	253,808	96.8%	106.3%	101.5%
Activity supporters	2,500	2,500	5,000	508	996	1,504	20.3%	39.8%	30.1%
Total participants	127,500	127,500	255,000	121,474	133,838	255,312	95.3%	105.0%	100.1%
Total beneficiaries	127,500	127,500	255,000	124,951	136,828	261,779	98.0%	107.3%	102.7%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	7,500	7,500	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	7,500	7,500	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	15,000	15,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	20,150	20,150	40,300	17,218	16,689	33,907	85.4%	82.8%	84.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	24,700	24,700	-	17,146	17,146	-	69.4%	69.4%
Total beneficiaries	20,150	44,850	65,000	17,218	33,835	51,053	85.4%	75.4%	78.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	60.00	91.00	91.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<1.00	4.30	4.10	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	<1.00	6.10	4.40	0.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	<6.00	33.20	16.30	17.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	<6.00	29.20	13.10	8.40
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=80.00	60.60	79.60	82.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=80.00	66.50	82.50	90.70
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=6.50	3.80	4.94	5.14
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=6.50	4.00	5.11	5.02
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=80.00	-	18.00	4.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	16.70	5.20
Project-specific				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<1.00	4.30	4.10	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<1.00	6.10	4.40	0.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<6.00	33.20	16.30	17.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<6.00	29.20	13.10	8.40
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	60.60	79.60	82.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	66.50	82.50	90.70
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=10.20	-	18.00	4.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=16.70	-	16.70	5.20
Comp.2- Education Support				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=1.00	-2.90	-2.10	-2.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School data review, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=1.00	-1.10	-1.60	-1.60
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School Records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=90.00	71.30	81.00	74.70
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=90.00	72.30	81.00	75.00
Project-specific				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School Records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=1.00	-2.90	-2.10	-2.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School Records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=1.00	-1.10	-1.60	-1.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL , Project End Target: 2017.12, School Records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=90.00	71.30	81.00	74.70
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL , Project End Target: 2017.12, School Records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records</i>	=90.00	72.30	81.00	75.00
Comp.3- Nutrition Support				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	>75.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	<3.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>MAM TREATMENT , Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	<15.00	-	-	-
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among pregnant women (% , Hb<110g/L)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=20.00	38.60	-	-
Prevalence of underweight among targeted children under 2 (weight-for-age as %)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=30.00	34.20	-	-
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (% , Hb<110g/L)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=50.00	74.30	-	-
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Nutrition survey</i>	=33.00	35.00	0.00	-
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among lactating women (% , Hb<120g/L)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=25.00	46.30	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly report</i>	>70.00	0.00	98.70	93.94
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	>70.00	39.00	66.40	65.60
Project-specific				
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among pregnant women (% , Hb<110g/L)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=20.00	38.60	-	-
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Anthropometric measurement</i>	>15.00	13.10	-	-
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children under 2 (% , Hb<110g/L)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=50.00	74.30	-	-
Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=33.00	35.00	-	-
Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among lactating women (% , Hb<120g/L)				
<i>NUTRITION BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, Nutrition Survey</i>	=25.00	46.30	-	-
Comp.4-Capacity development				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>200319.C4 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder's workshop, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Stakeholder's workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, NCI Consultation Workshop</i>	=20.00	10.00	12.00	-
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>200319.C4 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder's workshop, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Stakeholder's survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, NCI Consultation Workshop</i>	=20.00	12.00	16.00	-
Project-specific				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
200319.C4 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder's workshop, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Stakeholder's workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, NCI Consultation Workshop	=20.00	10.00	12.00	-
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
200319.C4 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey reports, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Focus group discussions	=60.00	-	0.00	-
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
200319.C4 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder's workshop, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Stakeholder's workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, NCI Consultation Workshop	=20.00	12.00	16.00	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
200319.C4 LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder's workshop, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Stakeholder's survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, SABRE Country Report (Nepal)	=20.00	8.00	12.00	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	226	228	100.6%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	922	926	100.5%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	100	100	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	34	43	126.2%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	10	9	97.9%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	13	14	106.3%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	12	12	100.8%
Number of Community Agriculture Extension Center rehabilitated / constructed	centre/site	3	3	100.0%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	3	3	100.0%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	5	5	100.0%
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	8	8	100.0%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	1	1	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	32	34	106.3%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	1	1	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	1	1	100.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	1	1	100.0%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	15	15	100.0%
Comp.2- Education Support				
SO4: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	20	20	100.0%
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	20	20	100.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	20	20	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	20	12	60.0%
Number of sanitation facilities rehabilitated or constructed	sanitation facility	20	19	95.0%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,666	7,377	96.2%
Number of pregnant/lactating women who received deworming tablets	individual	13,119	9,368	71.4%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	625	571	91.4%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	18,364	18,253	99.4%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2014.10, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	39.33	48.30	61.80
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	19.33	7.30	9.80
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	41.33	44.30	28.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	38.00	-	32.50
Comp.2- Education Support				
Number of men in leadership positions on food, cash or vouchers management committees				
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	82.60	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	13.00	24.40	17.40
Comp.3- Nutrition Support				
Number of men in leadership positions on food, cash or vouchers management committees				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	79.20	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	58.00	-	68.90
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	27.60	24.00	20.80
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	100.00	-	76.50
Comp.4-Capacity development				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=100.00	39.33	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=50.00	27.60	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=50.00	52.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	95.10	73.20
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	91.40	76.10
Comp.2- Education Support				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	79.00	-	66.67
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	93.30	-	75.00
Comp.3- Nutrition Support				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	99.10
Comp.4-Capacity development				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2- Education Support		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3- Nutrition Support		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=0.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.4-Capacity development		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NEPAL, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00225-01	Sugar	-	257
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	10
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	75

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Nepal	NEP-C-00008-01	Wheat Soya Blend	142	-
Nepal	NEP-C-00009-01	Wheat Soya Blend	407	-
UN CERF	001-C-01469-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	122
UN CERF	001-C-01470-01	Rice	-	913
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01295-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	6
USA	USA-C-01073-02	Corn Soya Blend	1,750	-
USA	USA-C-01073-03	Corn Soya Blend	2,450	-
USA	USA-C-01073-03	Lentils	70	-
USA	USA-C-01073-03	Rice	530	-
USA	USA-C-01073-03	Split Peas	40	-
USA	USA-C-01073-03	Vegetable Oil	320	-
		Total	5,709	1,383