Emergency Operation: Nepal Flood Response 2017

Emergency response to critically food insecure populations in severely flood affected districts of Southern Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of beneficiaries</th>
<th>215,500</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration of project</td>
<td>15 September to 15 March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Marker Code * ¹</td>
<td>2A</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP food tonnage</td>
<td>615 MT</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cost (United States dollars)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Food and Related Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total cost to WFP</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since August 11, incessant, high intensity rainfall has led to massive floods and landslides affecting thirty five districts in Nepal. The worst impacted districts are located in the southern plain along the Indian border, known as the Terai. The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, NeKSAP identified a population of 940,000 food insecure persons in the affected area. Emergency life-saving food security and nutrition assistance is needed for an estimated 300,000 people most severely impacted by the flood disaster. These are the poorest and most vulnerable households as identified by the poverty prevalence (NLSS, 2011) and wasting rates (DHS, 2016). Of this group, WFP aims to provide emergency cash assistance to 140,000 persons in the two worst impacted districts, upon request by the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC).

Affected districts, prior to flooding, were already registering very high wasting rates, up to 14.4 percent. A rapid nutrition screening undertaken by the Ministry of Health, with support from the nutrition cluster, indicates that child nutrition is already deteriorating rapidly with global acute malnutrition across 20 Terai districts assessed at 24.7 percent. Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition is therefore key to

prevent loss of and impact on children’s lives. To prevent malnutrition, WFP will provide blanket supplementary feeding to 101,500 children aged 6-59 months and 28,500 pregnant and lactating women and girls in the three worst impacted districts. In addition, targeted supplementary feeding will be provided to 11,600 children aged 6-59 months and 2,900 pregnant and lactating women and girls who are already malnourished.

To support early recovery and contribute to long term food security, the Ministry of Agriculture’s agricultural recovery plan will be supported through a food assistance for asset programme targeting 4,000 flood affected, ultra-poor households for the rehabilitation of small scale agricultural assets such as fish ponds and secondary irrigation channels.

This EMOP is launched with a view to providing further assistance to the Government of Nepal (GoN) in meeting emergency food and nutrition assistance. It builds on the successful implementation of the IR-EMOP (201098) and has a duration of 6 months. Emergency cash support will be provided for an additional 15 days following the completion of the IR-EMOP within the first month of the operation. It will cover the initial food needs of the critically food insecure in two of the worst affected districts, prior to the start of the government cash support. During the same month, blanket supplementary feeding will be provided. This will be followed by targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLWs already malnourished for six months. The food assistance for assets programme will provide targeted households with 20 days of work during the 6 month EMOP period.

**SITUATION ANALYSIS**

**Context**

1. Nepal is one of the most vulnerable countries to disaster risks in the Asia-Pacific region. Catastrophic flood events have been part of the country’s distant and recent history, which has been further compounded in frequency and intensity due to climate change. Previous events include the 2008 Koshi floods and the 2014 floods in Western Nepal. They were localized disasters impacting a limited geographical area. In comparison, the 2017 flood affected the whole of the Southern Plains. The country is also still recovering from a devastating earthquake which struck the country in 2015, with much reconstruction work yet to be completed. Five of the current flood affected districts are also earthquake affected districts, while four of the current flood affected districts were also affected by large scale flooding in 2014.

2. Since 11 August 2017, the districts across the southern belt of Nepal have received the heaviest rains in 15 years; the continuous rains have triggered floods and landslides in thirty five out of seventy five districts. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) indicates that over 80 percent of land in the Terai (the plain along the southern border of Nepal) has been inundated. An initial rapid assessment carried out by the MoHA reports that about 1.7 million people were affected by the flooding and 461,000 people, of which 51 percent are female, were confirmed displaced from their original communities; 65,000 houses were fully destroyed. This severe flooding has huge impacts on livelihoods, food security and nutrition due to losses in lives, assets, housing, infrastructure - including water and sanitation, food stocks and agriculture production. The floods will impact the harvest of the main staple food as well as livestock, thus resulting in longer term food insecurity challenges. Women and girls in particularly are vulnerable due to multiple forms of prevailing discrimination, exclusion and inequalities.

3. For the rural Terai population, August/September is a relatively food insecure period due to a lean period between harvests. Wheat is harvested in March/April and the main cereal crop,
paddy, is harvested in October/November. Entire villages were submerged and many people lost their personal and productive assets and are currently living in temporary accommodation. Crop losses will further compromise food security in the Terai with build-up in farm debt, losses in agricultural employment and slow recovery from asset loss, with particularly severe consequences for women, given that they constitute the majority of the agricultural labour force and the inequalities in access to and control of assets, including land and financial services.\(^2\) Households have lost food stocks in most of the flooded areas and initial reports indicate that families are resorting to survival strategies including skipping meals and reducing frequency and quantity of food intake. Further gender analyses are needed to determine the particular coping strategies of women and men, girls and boys; and consequent implications for their health and well-being and the needed humanitarian response.

4. The flood affected districts are the grain basket of the country and mainstay of the country’s economy. The Terai is heavily populated in comparison to other geo-ecological region of Nepal. It comprises almost 50% of the national population. Most of the districts in the Terai rate relatively low as measured by human development index and have high poverty prevalence rates (as high as 20%). Nepal ranks very low (102nd place) according to the 2014 Gender Development Index (GDI). Among the ecological regions, the GDI index is the highest for Hills (0.515), followed by the Terai (0.458) and the Mountains (0.430). Gender inequality remains high as indicated by the Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.497 in 2015. According to GII, the maternal mortality ratio is 170 (2010 figures), the adolescent birth rate 73.7 (2010/2015 figures), the share of women’s representation in parliament is 33.2 percent, female population with at least some secondary school education is 17.9 percent, and female labour force participation is 54.3 percent (2012 figures).

5. Due to persistent gender inequalities\(^3\) --as evidenced, for example, in domestic violence, child marriage, son bias, disparities in ownership of land, literacy rates-- women and girls were disproportionately impacted by the flood. Anecdotal reports from the flood affected districts confirm that female headed households as well as other groups including persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, gender-variant minorities, children, caste and ethnicity-based minorities have been particularly impacted by the flood and are in need of support.

6. Food insecurity is prevalent throughout much of Terai, where more than 2.3 million people are identified as food poor (NLSS, 2011). 33 percent of children are underweight and more than one third are stunted. Levels of global acute malnutrition approach 14.4 percent in parts of the Terai region, and is particularly high among poor, landless and marginalized populations. There is not a significant difference between malnutrition of boys and girls, however male infants are more likely to receive nutritional supplements, than female infants (DHS, 2016).

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

7. The Nepal Food Security monitoring system, NeKSAP, conducted a 72 hour analysis in 18 of the flood affected districts in Terai and identified 235 Village Development Committees (hereafter referred as prioritized VDCs) in eight districts (hereafter referred as priority districts) particularly at risk. In these areas, flood impact was severe and the prevalence of acute malnutrition and food poverty was already at a very high level prior to the flood. NeKSAP estimates that more than 940,000 people in the affected districts are currently food insecure. Almost 300,000 people

\(^2\) See FAO Gender and Land Rights Database (Nepal) and ILO Statistical Database (ILOSTAT).

\(^3\) In the 2015 Gender Inequality Index, Nepal ranks 115 out of 188 countries; reflecting inequalities in health, education, political representation and labour force participation. Also, Nepal was assessed as having “high” inequality in the 2014 Social Institutions and Gender Index.
(58,300 households) were identified as critically food insecure (priority 1) in the prioritized VDCs across Bardiya, Banke, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Siraha and Saptari districts (see map below).

Map 1 – Prioritized VDCs

8. Many of the aforesaid critically food insecure population in the flood affected areas are extremely poor and have high wasting rates up to 14.4 percent prior to the disaster. Some of these include historically marginalized groups like ex-bonded labourers, Muslim minorities, Dalits, landless, who depend on wage labour activities. These daily labourers have also been significantly affected due to disruption in markets. The level of debt among the poor and marginalized groups is extremely high and the recovery cost caused by the current flood will add further to the debt burden. Women and girls are particularly at risk due to the existence of discriminatory cultural norms that attribute less value to women and girls, than to men and boys and manifest, for example, in women and girls eating least and last and performing the unpaid care and domestic work (in turn limiting livelihood and education opportunities that help escape poverty and realise food security and resilience). As such, ensuring the food security of women and girls is in particular a priority.

9. Destruction of critical infrastructures such as water sources, road and community buildings have profound impact on the women’s and men’s’ ability to engage in economic activities. Women and girls are usually responsible for 75 percent of work required for obtaining water and collecting firewood. On average they can spend as much as three hours per day on these chores. The current devastation to water sources and pathways has significantly increased the burden on women and girls to collect water and firewood, in addition to the usual care practices (child care), looking after family members, cooking, cleaning, food preparation etc. In addition, destruction of toilets compounded by lack of water and poor living condition, which do not offer privacy for women and girls, can have a serious impact on the personal and menstrual hygiene of women and adolescent girls, along with their safety. Child caring responsibilities which are usually borne by women and girls have also increased due to children being out of school; further increasing women’s (and girls’) workloads.

10. The NeKSAP has activated its District Food Security Networks (DSFN) in ten of the flood affected Terai districts and is currently in the process of validating the 72 hour analysis results by undertaking an ad-hoc food security phase classification using the NeKSAP reference scale which is based on the international IPC standard for measuring food insecurity. Initial results from the DSFN classification exercise undertaken in Rautahat district has validated the 72 hour analysis.
Results from all districts are expected to be finalized during first week of September. Final geographic targeting and prioritization of the EMOP will be done based on the validated NeKsap results and in consultation with national and local-governments.

11. The key income sources in the affected areas are crop production and livestock rearing, with almost 2/3rd of Central and Eastern Terai engaged in one or both of these; and recalling differential impacts for women and men, given inequalities in agricultural labour and in land asset ownership. Unfortunately, standing crops and livestock have been severely affected. A preliminary study conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD) indicates a loss of almost 8.15 billion NPR (about 80 million USD) in the agriculture sector and 272,630 hectares of land affected directly by the floods. About 29 percent of the affected land is completely damaged and non-cultivable, and an alarming over two-third loss of vegetable, maize, pulse and oil seeds has been reported. As confirmed by NeKsap analysis, the food security situation has deteriorated across much of the affected area, with significant damage to household food stocks. Reliance on food assistance from government and humanitarian agencies remains high.

12. The flood emergency has caused an eminent risk of deterioration in the nutritional status of the already vulnerable population. Affected districts, prior to flooding, were already registering very high wasting rates, up to 14.4 percent. Based on evidence from previous flood disasters, the risk of acute malnutrition will be hugely magnified. An assessment undertaken by UNICEF in 2014 after flooding in Western Terai showed that wasting among children under 5 increased to as high as 25.3 percent in the months following the flood. A rapid nutrition screening undertaken by the Ministry of Health, with support from the nutrition cluster, indicates that child nutrition is already deteriorating rapidly in the flood affected Terai districts with global acute malnutrition on average assessed at 24.7 percent. Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition is therefore key to prevent further loss of and impact on children’s lives. Further gender analyses are required to adequately inform effective responses to the particular situations and statuses of girls and boys, and their carers.

13. Relief support has not been sufficient to meet basic needs and many women and men are forced to borrow money to feed themselves. While relief food is currently being distributed by the government, WFP and I/NGOs, and is not sufficient and many of the most vulnerable and neediest persons may have been left out. WFP proposes a streamlined, life-saving food assistance to the critically food insecure and malnourished population in prioritized districts as identified by the Government’s NeKsap assessment and the nutrition cluster, and informed by gender analyses.

14. On 21 August 2017, WFP launched an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP 201098) to address the food security and nutrition needs of the critically food insecure population in the flood affected areas for one month.

a. **Food Assistance**: WFP is currently providing food assistance to 53 percent of the critically food insecure people (160,000 population) for 15 days in four of the eight priority districts—Banke, Bardiya, Saptari and Rautahat. In Rautahat, some of the beneficiaries (40,000 population) in urban and peri-urban areas where markets have been restored will be reached through cash, for them to buy their own food. The proportion female beneficiaries in the flood affected areas is approximately 51 percent.

b. **Nutrition Assistance**: WFP’s immediate nutrition response includes blanket supplementary feeding to 27,711 children under 2 years of age and 19,500 pregnant and lactating women
and girls in 13 districts. In four districts (Saptari, Sarlahi, Mahotari and Rautahat), WFP directly implements the nutrition support. In the additional 9 districts WFP provided the required supplementary food.

**Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government(s) and Others**

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government(s)*

15. The Government of Nepal has a strong national structure for disaster preparedness and emergency operations. The Natural Calamity Relief Act of 1982 and Local Self Governance (LSG) Act of 1999 provides the basis for disaster response. These legislations mandate the Ministry of Home Affairs as lead for rescue and relief work through formation of Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) and District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). In addition, MoHA also has the Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at central and districts level to support data and information management during disaster response. Following the implementation of the new constitution and local-level elections, local governments (Rural and Urban Municipalities) have the constitutional jurisdiction and responsibility for disaster response, management and recovery.

16. Nepal is signatory to 23 human rights treaties and international human rights instruments with legal framework in Nepal, largely supporting women’s right and equality. This includes the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), the Child Rights Convention, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. To implement the aforementioned international legal instruments, government has formulated a National Action Plan which is implemented through annual programmes and assigned budgets. The Gender Responsive Budgeting system has been integrated into the national and local annual programme/budget planning processes. Guidelines of the international instruments are in place to ensure that specific programmes and budgets are implemented by the relevant government agencies.

17. As per the Disaster Rescue and Relief Standard in 2008, the Prime Minister Natural Disaster Relief Fund was established and avails government budget for emergency response and humanitarian operations in the country. The Nepal Government has demonstrated strong leadership in the immediate response by activating emergency mechanisms, through activation of the national emergency response clusters (food security, protection, health, nutrition, logistics etc), including timely release of disaster relief fund for rescue operations and food distribution from pre-positioned supplies from the National Food Corporation. Following the immediate interventions, the Government of Nepal plans to distribute cash in a single instalment at the rate of NPR 70 per person per day to cover food costs for 30 days to the flood/landslide affected people through the DDRCs and/or local-governments. The local-governments are now collecting the information for identification of eligible families (i.e. those who have lost their house). This may take two weeks to one month time. In view of the approaching local-level elections in eight Terai districts of Province 2, government intends to deliver the cash-transfer before the elections of 18 September 2017. However, this seems unrealistic due to the lack of reliable data, registration process, and enforcement of elections code of conduct.

18. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is coordinating the emergency response at the central level. At the district levels, the DDRC is chaired by the Chief District Officers (CDOs) and/or the local governments. The DDRCs or local governments are responsible for overall coordination of
response efforts and are supported by the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), United Nations agencies, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Nepal security forces including the Nepal Army, Civil and Armed Police Forces, have provided essential support for search and rescue and relief response activities under the authority of the CDOs / local governments.

19. The MoHA has requested the Humanitarian Country Team to support the flood affected people in coordination with the DDRC and or local government, augment government’s food response (both in-kind or cash) and cover gaps in its distribution.

Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

20. OCHA is currently facilitating the preparation of CERF support which focuses on food security and agriculture; nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; education and health. Total humanitarian requirements are estimated at USD 42 million. CERF is expected to provide approximately USD 5 million for the immediate and life-saving response. It is expected that CERF will provide life-saving support of USD 1,000,000 to support the emergency cash distribution and USD 500,000 for supplementary feeding to WFP. In coordination with WFP through the food security and nutrition clusters, FAO is planning to support small-scale agricultural activities through the distribution of agricultural inputs including cereal and vegetable seeds; installation of treadle pumps and shallow tube wells for irrigation; and restoration of damaged agricultural infrastructures, while UNICEF will provide RUTF therapeutic feeding for severely malnourished children, distribute micronutrient powder, and provide vitamin A and iron/folic acid supplements.

21. Moreover, given documented protection concerns, such as those relating to gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking, as well as the need for dignity kits, the humanitarian response also includes actions to create safe houses, female friendly spaces and child friendly spaces, as well as ensure the engagement of women’s NGOs.

Coordination

22. Overall coordination for the emergency response is the mandate of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government has activated national clusters for food security, shelter, health, water and sanitation, nutrition, logistics, protection and emergency telecommunications. All clusters are meeting regularly; respective Ministries and Departments are leading the clusters nationally, and District line agencies are leading the district level clusters with District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs). The Inter-Cluster Task Team on Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA) under the UNCT has been activated to ensure that gender is being mainstreamed into all cluster activities.

23. Cash transfer delivery is being coordinated through the Cash Coordination Group (CCG), co-chaired by WFP together with WHH, a German NGO. The members have agreed to follow the government’s guidance for the cash transfer value of NPR 70 per person per day.

24. WFP is providing technical support to the government cluster leads (line ministries) for food security and logistics cluster, especially with regard to analysing field level data gathered through assessments through the national NeKSAP system. WFP also participates in the nutrition cluster and GIHA.
25. The United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) in Nepal through the UNCT coordinates the overall UN response to the disaster.

**OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

26. The proposed EMOP builds on the success of current IR-EMOP 201098. It aims to continue providing life-saving support to 140,000 critically food insecure population in two of the worst impacted districts, Saptari and Rautahat. Embedding gender issues and protection concerns, the operation will also streamline and align both Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) programme and Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme to three prioritized districts (Saptari, Mahotari and Rautahat) as identified by the nutrition cluster over a period of six months. WFP’s assistance will be implemented in a gender and protection sensitive way following the do-no harm principle.

27. In addition, key public agricultural assets and infrastructure in severely flood affected districts will be rehabilitated through food assistance for assets engagement of the poorest persons, landless, subsistence farmers, female headed households and other marginalized households, according to the early recovery plan developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Development, local-government, and FAO.

28. A schematic overview of the planned activities and their duration under this EMOP as well as the alignment with the IR-EMOP is provided below:

![Figure 1 - Schematic overview of activities under IR-EMOP and EMOP.](image)

29. WFP Nepal will integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment strategies into all of its activities in order to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are met. Accordingly, WFP staff and partners will be instructed in identifying and addressing gender and protection concerns in the provision of food assistance. There will be equitable targeting of beneficiaries; location of distribution sites within maximum two hours walking distance of beneficiary residences; distribution during daylight hours (inclusive of travel time); separate waiting lines for women and men, with priority given to persons with disabilities,
elderly persons, and persons accompanied by children. Waiting spaces, water supply and toilets will be managed at distribution sites, alongside the display of banners about the cash assistance.

30. The complaint and feedback mechanism, ‘Namaste WFP’ will be managed to ensure safe access by the diverse women and men, as well as ensuring that the toll-free numbers are mentioned on the QR cards provided to beneficiaries. Efforts will be made to encourage local government authorities to provide adequate security personnel for crowd-control, and providing overall security. Moreover, the WFP response recognises the findings of the community perception surveys undertaken following the earthquake earlier in 2017; which revealed that women were less likely than men to receive information and support, hindering their recovery. To avoid repeating the inequality in benefits received by women, WFP will ensure a participatory gender-responsive monitoring process and engage with women’s local organizations. The cash-for-work initiative will be designed to ensure equitable engagement of women and men, recognising their priority needs, existing workloads and priorities for recovery.

31. The overall aim of this operation is to save lives and protect livelihoods of critically food insecure population in severely flood affected districts in the Terai of Nepal. This objective is in line with WFP Corporate Strategic Objective 1 (Access to Food) and 2 (improve nutrition) and accords with the priorities identified through inclusive community consultations. This contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2 to “Achieve Zero Hunger”. Specifically, the EMOP has the following objectives:

- To ensure access to adequate food for the critically food insecure population in two of the most severely flood affected districts in Terai;
- Prevention of a further deterioration in the already dismal status of malnutrition among children under the age of five and PLW/Gs in the the flood affected Tarai districts and treatment of children and PLW/Gs that are found to be malnourished;
- Cash for work support to the most vulnerable households to rehabilitate public agricultural assets and infrastructure, and restore productive capacity in the severely flood affected areas.

### Beneficiaries and Targeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Assistance - <em>Cash for Food</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blanket Supplementary Feeding (WSB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Targeted Supplementary Feeding (RUSF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Assistance for Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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* Approximately 89,000 out of 130,000 beneficiaries receive both food assistance (cash for food) and WSB under blanket supplementary feeding.
Multi-modal Food Assistance

32. The Government of Nepal initially provided general food assistance, a multi basket ration consisting of rice, pulses, oil and salts, which was pre-positioned at the National Food Corporation. The *modus operandi* was for the DDRCs to identify food needs in their district and requested call forward for food supplies to NFC, which was uplifted and delivered to the districts by armed forces coordinated through MoHA. Payment to NFC would be made by Ministry of Finance from the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund. While some DDRCs are distributing food to flood affected population, the Government has now shifted to cash based transfer for its food assistance. The Government through DDRC or local-government plans to distribute a single instalment Cash for Food of NPR 70 per person per day to cover food costs for 30 days to the flood/landslide affected people who have lost their house in all thirty five flood and landslide affected districts. The Government is currently assessing needs and identifying beneficiary caseloads, and has reported significant capacity and resource gaps to address the needs of all affected districts.

33. This EMOP will assist up to 140,000 beneficiaries (approximately 28,000 households) in the two worst impacted districts of Saptari and Rautahat to address the needs of the critically food insecure as identified by NekSAP. In line with the Cash for Food assistance that the Government is planning, they will be provided with cash support of NPR 70 per person per day. The support will target the same critical caseload as under the IR-EMOP in the two districts of Saptari and Rautahat for an additional period of 15 days. This is to align WFP’s support with the Cash for Food assistance planned by the Government of Nepal which is planned for 30 days to ensure zero hunger. To ensure that the assistance meets the needs of the recipient women and men, and does not put them at risk of harm, gender is integrated into monitoring activities and protection analyses will be routinely conducted, inclusive of the systematic use of the emergency gender and protection checklists. WFP has long term agreements with two financial service providers - Nepal Investment Bank Limited (NIBL) and Citizens Bank International for both remittances and cash in hand based transfers. The FSPs have remittance outreach throughout the priority districts and will carry out cash distributions in alignment with SCOPE platform for cash for food.

Nutrition Assistance

34. The nutrition cluster has identified the following interventions as the key priorities for nutrition response: promotion, protection and support for breastfeeding; promotion of complementary feeding; Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for prevention and management of moderate acute malnutrition; Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) for the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM); micronutrient supply for children and women (Vitamin A and MNP for children age 6-59 months, deworming to children age 12-59 months and IFA for pregnant and postnatal mother.

35. UNICEF and WFP have a global mandate for SAM and MAM management respectively, and will collaborate for this emergency response in order to swiftly and timely deliver effective nutrition services to the affected population. Thorough consultations were held with UNICEF country team in Nepal to harmonize WFP’s proposed intervention in this EMOP and to align with nutrition cluster’s geographical and strategic priorities for the ongoing flood response. As such, WFP will target three priority districts (Saptari, Mohatari, and Rautahat). These districts already had high prevalences of wasting before the flood. The rapid proxy screening carried out by the Ministry of Health and the nutrition cluster indicate that the nutrition situation among children
is rapidly deteriorating. The NeKSAP analysis and further nutrition screening will subsequently
determine which VDCs will be targeted for supplementary nutrition support in these three
districts. In the worst two impacted districts, Saptari and Rautahat, WFP will also provide cash
assistance to contain food insecurity.

36. To contain a rise in already very high malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months of age, the
blanket supplementary feeding intervention of the immediate response operation will be
continued for a second month with the provision of Wheat Soya Blend (WSB) to 101,500 children
under five and 28,500 pregnant and lactating women and girls. Approximately 89,000 out of
130,000 beneficiaries under blanket supplementary feeding also receive emergency cash
assistance.

37. Nutrition screening will be conducted at community level to identify children with moderate
acute malnutrition (MAM), and these children will be enrolled in a treatment programme at
their local health facility. Malnourished children aged 6-59 months will be provided with
biweekly-rations of Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for a minimum of two months in
accordance with Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines for Nepal.
Children who are found to be severely malnourished will be referred for therapeutic treatment
supported by UNICEF. In addition to treatment, caregivers of the children and PLW/Gs will
benefit from infant and young child feeding promotion and counselling that will be done at the
local health facility offering MAM services. Focus will be on promotion of breastfeeding and
promotion of complementary feeding, interventions also prioritised by nutrition cluster. An
estimated target of 11,600 children and 2,900 women will be reached through this intervention.
Men will also be targeted to promote shared responsibility for the nutrition of children (and
themselves).

Food Assistance for Assets for Vulnerable Households

38. The livelihoods of the poorest persons, landless, subsistence farmers and excluded and
vulnerable groups in Nepal -such as, female headed households, widows, Dalits, minority
Muslims, and indigenous communities- in Terai were heavily impacted by the floods. Many of
the vulnerable persons rely on subsistence farming and/or daily wage work for their livelihood.
Flash flooding and water inundation resulted in damage to household food stocks, deaths in
animal husbandry, and agriculturally-productive assets (land and irrigation systems), depriving
the flood-affected families of both food security and their main source of income for the year.

39. WFP will implement a targeted food assistance for assets programme with dual purpose: a)
enhance food security and nutrition status of the vulnerable households by engaging them in
short term economic opportunity and wage employment, and b) rehabilitate key public
agricultural assets and infrastructure identified as short and medium term priority by the
Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Security Cluster. The programme will be adjusted to ensure
equitable access and outcomes for women and men, including by accommodating (and
promoting shared responsibility for) the unpaid care and domestic work primarily done by
women (and girls).

40. The transfer of targeted cash assistance will allow vulnerable households to overcome a period of
reduced income due to their livelihood and asset loss, avoid build-up of excessive debt levels, and

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4 Attach link to the MoAD short and medium term recovery plan.
maintain an adequate level of food consumption. The food assistance for assets intervention as part of the early recovery effort will be conducted prior to the start of the agricultural harvest and planting season.

41. The food assistance for assets will target 4,000 households (approximately 20,000 beneficiaries and at least 400 female headed households). It will support the poorest and most food-insecure households for 20 days during the period of the EMOP. The local government (Rural/Urban Municipalities) will be consulted to ensure that the most vulnerable and remote communities are targeted for the food assistance for assets intervention. Men and women will equally participate in the planning, design, decision-making and implementation of food assistance for assets activities. Vulnerable households who cannot participate in manual labour, including female-headed households and those with elderly persons and persons with disabilities, will have been offered adjusted work activities (and unconditional transfers, as applicable). Childcare facilities will be set up at the work site for infants to support the participation of women.

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<tr>
<th>NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>42. Food Assistance - Cash for Food: The transfer value of Cash for Food derives from the Ministry of Home Affairs’ guideline to distribute 70 NPR per person per day for 30 days. The cash transfer value is consistent with an emergency food basket of rice, lentils and oil, satisfying the daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal per person, given current markets prices. The transfer value per household depends on the family size. A household with five or more members will receive the equivalent of NPR 350 per household per day, a household with three members will receive the equivalent of NPR 210, and a household with less than three members will receive NPR 140 per day. Transfer value based on family size will reduce potential for household fragmentation during registration process to accrue more benefits. The ratio of transfer cost to transfer value does not reflect optimal efficiency levels since each household must be targeted and registered, but will only receive one or two transfers. In addition, economies of scale are not reached in this short-duration transfer programme, even though the efforts to set up an effective programme remain the same as other on-going cash transfer programmes at scale.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

43. WFP has recently conducted a light market assessment through the NeKSAP survey, and consulted with field staffs, food suppliers and vendors in the affected areas. NeKSAP is continuously monitoring supply and prices of affected markets. The findings confirm that food availability in the major district and regional markets is sufficient and prices are stable. Food supply from wholesalers to retailers in most of the flood affected markets is functioning albeit with some delays depending on the damage to road infrastructure. Some supply routes remain inaccessible from Nepal but are however accessible from Indian source markets. Cash transfers received by affected households can be used to purchase necessary food items to meet basic nutrient requirements.

44. Nutrition Assistance: Under blanket supplementary feeding intervention, PLWs will receive 200 grams of WSB per person per day and children aged 6 month to 59 months will receive 100 grams of WSB per person per day. Meanwhile, under TSFP, children aged 6- 59 months, who are identified with moderate acute malnutrition will be provided 100 grams (1 sachet) of plumpy sup per person per day for a minimum of two months, while PLWs receive 200 grams of WSB per person per day in accordance with IMAM guidelines for Nepal.

45. WSB has been adopted by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to use in their Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme (MNSP). WSB is manufactured in-country. The Government of Nepal (GoN)
procures more than 700MTs annually. Discussions between WFP and the MoH on the food quality issue surrounding WSB are ongoing, however the MoH is adamant about the use of WSB. The MoH is using its WSB stocks to provide emergency nutrition support. Given the timely availability of WSB, WFP supports the provision of WSB for emergency nutrition support in this flood response.

46. Conditional Cash Transfer for Vulnerable HHs: Food assistance for assets presents a low cost and flexible means of helping the most vulnerable households get back on their feet and meet basic food needs while rehabilitating agricultural and productive assets destroyed by the flood. Ideally vulnerable households -homeless, landless and daily wage workers amongst others- will participate in rehabilitation of public agriculture asset and infrastructure. The assistance is intended to be a complementary intervention that will facilitate a sustained and smooth recovery process, equitably benefiting the diverse women and men in the affected population and fostering resilience (by, for example, addressing gender inequalities). Beneficiaries for food assistance for assets intervention will be selected in consultation with local-government and the communities through participatory decision-making process based on the following criteria:

**Primary criteria:**
- Flood affected households that are poor, landless or marginal landholders

**Affected by flood will be determined by:**
- Households continue to be displaced
- Households with severe damage to house
- Households with significant asset loss

And the following priority criteria will apply for households
- headed by female
- headed by widows/widowers
- with disabled family member
- with children under the age of 5
- with pregnant and lactating women and/or girls
- with persons above 60 years
- Dalit and minority Muslims, indigenous communities/Janajatis
- with adults (child-headed)

47. Beneficiaries participating in early recovery work will be paid daily wages based on district rates for unskilled labour as prescribed in MoFALD guidelines. Beneficiaries can work for an average of 20 working days during a period of three months which enable them to concentrate on crop planting/harvest and other livelihood activities. The average wage rate, nationally is 500 NPR per day, however it varies between 400 and 600 NPR depending on district wage rate determined by local-government. WFP will ensure equal wage payment to both male and female participants.

48. Table 2 provides an overview of the ration and transfer values by activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2: TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Food Assistance - Cash for Food (USD/person/day)</th>
<th>Blanket Supplementary Feeding</th>
<th>Targeted Supplementary Feeding</th>
<th>Food Assistance - Cash for Assets (USD/person/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSB Children 6-59 months</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSB PLW</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumpy sup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total kcal/day</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% kcal from protein(^{[1]})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% kcal from fat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>90 (C&lt;5) and 60 (PLW)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

49. For food/cash assistance, WFP will directly work with the DDRC and recently established local-government structures (Rural/Urban Municipalities). WFP staffs will closely monitor the distribution and validate the beneficiary list eligible for the cash transfer. The cooperating partners i.e. the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)\(^{[6]}\) will undertake verification of beneficiaries, communication, coordination and logistics management/facilitation for cash-transfer with gender-responsive oversight and monitoring from WFP’s mobile field teams. Nepal CO resorted to a different implementing partner over DDRC due to the absence of locally elected bodies in the flood affected districts in Province 2 in the Eastern Terai. The partners will be oriented on the WFP’s gender and protection policy.

50. For nutrition intervention, WFP will select local partners (or extend FLA for IR EMOP partners) for both preventative and targeted supplementary feeding programmes in 6 targeted districts; with attention to gender competent and capable local partners. Technical oversight will be arranged remotely and through monitoring visits from WFP CO’s Nutrition Unit.

\(^{[1]}\) A GFD ration should provide a basket of food commodities that covers the ‘recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake’ (WHO, 1995). The GFD ration should therefore provide 10 to 12 percent of its Kcal (energy) from protein and at least 17 percent from fat (Food and Nutrition Handbook. Page 65, table 8.1).

\(^{[6]}\) The NRCS is committed to providing assistance impartiality; so without discrimination on the basis of sex, class, caste, tribe, race etc. Partnership with the NRCS will thus include explicit consideration of the impacts of the floods on women, men, girls and boys; and their associated needs, priorities, vulnerability and capacities.
51. For early recovery/cash for work, WFP will closely work with the Ministry of Agriculture, the District Agricultural Development Offices, and the Rural Municipality/Municipalities, and District Coordination Committees (DCCS) to identify and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure. The food assistance for assets intervention will be organized by a selected local partner. WFP will provide technical oversight and monitoring; with particular attention to the engagement and empowerment of women and men beneficiaries in the food assistance for assets programme.

52. Cooperating partners (NRCS, nutrition partners, etc.) will be responsible for secondary transport and distribution. The registration of beneficiaries through SCOPE platform is ongoing for IR-EMOP and the beneficiary identification cards have been issued to the beneficiaries to enable access to food, cash and/or nutrition assistance from WFP. Both blanket and targeted supplementary interventions will be provided with the support of local implementing partners, and the Ministry of Health and local health posts.

53. WFP has long term agreements with two financial service providers - Nepal Investment Bank Limited (NIBL) and Citizens Bank International for both remittances and cash in hand based transfers. The FSPs have remittance outreach throughout the priority districts and will carry out cash distributions in alignment with SCOPE platform for both cash for food and cash for work. These cash injections intend to ensure food security is maintained among the poorest, most vulnerable and critically food insecure population in the disaster impacted areas.

54. Women will be involved in all aspects of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and will participate in cash/food distribution and work-planning committees. This will require outreach and advocacy in communities and with local authorities, as well as active identification and engagement of women’s community-based organizations. Participatory gender analyses will inform the selection of recipient of cash-transfer/nutrition food rations; to reflect the preferences of women and men, while ensuring that the assistance is empowering and does not pose protection risks. As mentioned, measures will be put in place to ensure safe and equitable access to distribution sites for women and men. Childcare facilities at work sites will facilitate the participation of mothers for food assistance for assets intervention; and pregnant and nursing women will be assisted without jeopardising their, and their children’s, health. WFP will also maintain active participation in the Protection Cluster, to ensure awareness of the protection risks, participation in mitigation measures and provision of adequate responses.

55. Special consideration will be made for women at cash and food distribution sites, and partners will be trained to ensure that pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and people with disabilities are prioritized for distributions. In addition, WFP and partners will consult with women to determine the most suitable distribution points to allow them to collect their entitlements in a safe manner. Adequate food packaging will also reduce the transportation burden.

**Supply Chain**

56. Delivery and the management of food commodities, will take place in close collaboration with the Government, partners and community. WFP will purchase Wheat Soy Blend from local suppliers on Free Carrier (FCA) terms from the Suppliers warehouse. From the supplier’s
warehouse WFP will transport the food to Extended Delivery Points (EDP’s) established and managed by Government or I/NGOs partners at district Headquarters in the flood affected districts, using WFP contracted transporters.

57. Plumpy Sup will be procured internationally from a supplier in France, due to current unavailability in India, and transported up to Kolkata port via sea. From Kolkata port overland transport arrangement will be made by WFP to deliver the food to EDP’s at district headquarters. If it arrives by air the delivery point will be Kathmandu airport and from the airport it will be delivered to the EDPs by surface transport using WFP contracted transporters.

58. From EDP’s, the field-based government or I/NGO counterpart will take over further transport of food to Health Posts or Final Distribution Points (FDP’s). Management of food at EDP’s and FDP’s, transportation beyond EDP’s and distribution of food at health posts/FDP’s is the responsibility of the government or I/NGO counterpart. WFP will pay 100% ITSH cost to the counter part for the management, transport and distribution of food.

**Performance Monitoring**

59. The WFP country office in Kathmandu will oversee and manage the overall emergency operation. WFP will provide technical support to cooperating partners (CP), participate in field missions to monitor activity implementation, and thoroughly review and analyse claims and supporting documents submitted by the CP. WFP mobile field teams will be responsible to monitor the work of the CP in the project districts.

60. The essential indicator to be tracked during the implementation period of the EMOP is ensuring that cash and food assistance is received by the intended beneficiaries, utilized adequately and is not associated with increased protection risks. The project logframe is presented in Annex II.

61. The distribution of assistance will be monitored through both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the distribution and monitoring reports submitted by the CP on a monthly basis. These will be compared against WFP monitoring data collected by WFP’s monitoring staff. Progress on critical gender dimension of WFP activities, such as equitable receipt of assistance, engagement in food assistance for assets activities and protection from violence, will be monitored and reported the Country Office M&E system. A gender transformative -in line with the gender policy- complaint and feedback mechanism for the beneficiaries will set-up for the purpose of this EMOP.

62. Food security information has been gathered through field assessment conducted by the NeKSAP, Ministry of Agriculture with technical support from WFP VAM Unit. The NeKSAP team will utilize its field based teams to collect information on changing food security situation as well as to update crop damage estimated and market assessment. WFP’s nutrition team at the country and field offices, cooperating partners and health facility staff will conduct community mobilization for the screening and identification of malnourished children. Data from proxy MUAC assessment conducted by the nutrition cluster will be used for periodic data triangulation.

63. To minimize risks, WFP evaluates the performance of all partners against a set of key performance indicators and regularly conducts refresher training for existing and potential partners on reporting, nutrition programming, food handling and management, gender and protection.
64. Cooperating partners will manage community supervision of cash transfers through public auditing, participatory gender analysis, joint monitoring etc. WFP’s programme monitors will supervise partners’ performance and ensure quality through field verification. The use of SCOPE will maximize transparency and accountability with regard to food and cash-based transfers.

65. Gender and humanitarian protection issues will be integrated into monitoring and evaluation and reporting according to the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). The Country Office will use Namaste WFP (a complaint and feedback mechanism) to complement sex- and age-disaggregated data gathered from the field.

**Hand-Over Strategy**

66. The EMOP is designed to allow affected beneficiaries to receive a one-time food and blanket supplementary feeding assistance. This is followed by a targeted supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children and PLW/G during a six months’ time frame and early recovery support through food assistance for assets. During this period it is expected that displaced populations will start to return to their homes, rebuild their livelihoods and that government support and recovery programmes have commenced. The support is expected to stabilize the nutrition situation in the flood affected areas. The rehabilitation of public agriculture infrastructure and assets, alongside efforts for secure and equal ownership, will support quick recovery of food production and agriculture sector in the flood affected districts. At the same time, rehabilitation work will inject extra cash and provide safety net mechanism to the most vulnerable and poorest households.

67. The length of this EMOP is predicted on the assumption that longer term recovery assistance will have allowed affected communities to re-establish their livelihoods and partially recovered asset losses, so that food security risks are minimized.

68. WFP will conduct a lessons learned exercise in order to ensure that good practices highlighted during the operation are compiled and build up WFP regional expertise to offer holistic food and nutrition assistance, and government technical support and capacity augmentation during emergency situations; where the particularly needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys are equitably addressed and there is equality of outcome. This will ultimately allow for a faster, better tailored and more cost-effective, efficient and equitable response mechanisms for future emergencies both in Nepal as in the wider Asia and Pacific region.

**Risk Management**

**Security Considerations**

69. The security level in Nepal is minimal (level one) prior to the disaster and all reports received in the aftermath of flood and landslide indicate that it has remained the same. However, the three priority districts (Rautahat, Mahotari, and Saptari) that WFP will support are from Province 2, where security situation has deteriorated even before the current floods. Earlier this year, local elections could not be held in Province 2 due to violent clashes and political deadlock between the regional parties and central government in Kathmandu.

70. Potential for civil unrest in Province 2 is very high. The CO must stay vigilant of rapidly changing security situation prior to local election in the province on 18 September. In March, three
persons were killed when police opened fire to contain violent confrontation between cadres of Madhesh based parties opposing local elections and the CPN-UML (Community Party of Nepal-United Marxist Leftist), who were organizing a nationwide promotional campaign. Madhesh region has history of proliferation of local armed groups and tensed security situation leading to the constituent assembly elections in 2008, and sporadic security incidents during the political deadlock and second constituent assembly elections in 2013.

71. The country office has a security officer responsible for liaising with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and complies with minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards.

Operational and Programmatic Risks

72. There are considerable contextual risks while working in Province 2 related to possible targeting and political interference in selection of beneficiaries at the district levels. WFP will monitor the emerging political situation and its effects on security. WFP staff will be moved to secure areas if there is a threat to their safety. WFP will ensure that its programmes are implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner that ensures that WFP activities do not exacerbate conflict and tensions in the country.

73. Contextual risks related to cash transfers such as inflation, reduced food availability and changes in market access will be mitigated through vulnerability analysis and mapping, which integrates gender analysis, with programme adjustments if necessary.

74. A main programmatic risk is derived from prevailing gender inequalities – notably gender-based violence, inequalities in paid and unpaid workloads and unequal representation of women in the public domain – pose risks to the effective, efficient and empowering implementation of the EMOP. Women will be involved in all aspects of programme activities at community level and special consideration will be made for women at cash and food distribution sites.

75. To address general protection related risks, WFP will ensure high security at distribution centres and adequate monitoring and continue ‘Namaste WFP’, WFP Nepal’s Beneficiary Feedback and Complaint Mechanism, rolled-out at time of registration WFP will setup a thorough due diligence mechanism on beneficiary selection and registration by its cooperating partners and a robust monitoring mechanism through WFP mobile field teams to oversee the distribution process.

RECOMMENDATION

76. The WFP Executive Director is requested to approve the EMOP.

---

7 Madheshi (minority and historically discriminated group in Nepal, who compose the main ethnic/racial composition in the southern plains, and share border and ethnic language with India) demand for autonomy and greater representation in Nepali state mechanism runs deep in this province.
Executive Director
David M. Beasley

Date:.................................
## PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity (mt)</th>
<th>Value (USD)</th>
<th>Value (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Transfers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and fats</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed and blended food</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>669,240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Food Transfers</strong></td>
<td>615</td>
<td>669,240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Transport</td>
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<td>12,528</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTSH</td>
<td></td>
<td>141,694</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODOC Food</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,229,820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food and Related Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,053,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&amp;V Transfers</td>
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<td>1,815,534</td>
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<tr>
<td>C&amp;V Related costs</td>
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<td>472,039</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2,287,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Operational Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,340,855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>669,329</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Project Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,010,184</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350,713</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL WFP COSTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,360,897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.
9 The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.
**ANNEX I-B**

## DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional staff *</td>
<td>227,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General service staff **</td>
<td>137,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger pay and local allowances</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>365,101</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurring and Other</td>
<td>51,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Equipment</td>
<td>13,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and transportation</td>
<td>175,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring(^\text{10})</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>669,329</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

\(^{10}\) Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.
Logical Framework for Nepal 2017 Flood EMOP

**GOAL 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**

**OBJECTIVE 1: End hunger by protecting access to food**

**RESULT 1: Everyone has access to food**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME: Ensure access to adequate food for the food insecure population in two of the most severely flood affected districts</th>
<th>Outcome Category: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food</th>
<th>Assumptions: No pipeline breaks during programme implementation phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score

**ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS**

**Food Assistance for Assets (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)**

- Assets created (D: Assets created)
- Resources transferred (A: Resources transferred)

**Provide general food and cash assistance to the affected population (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)**

- Unconditional resources transferred to flood affected population (A: Resources transferred)
GOAL 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

OBJECTIVE 2: Improve nutrition

RESULT 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

OUTCOME: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Outcome Category: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Assumptions:
- No major emergencies re-occur.

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate

ACTIVITIES and OUTPUTS

Blanket Supplementary Feeding (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

Distribution of fortified food to the affected population (A: Resources transferred)
Distribution of fortified food to the affected population (B: Nutritious foods provided)

Targeted Supplementary Feeding (NTA: Nutrition treatment activities)

Distribution of specialized nutritious food to the affected population (A: Resources transferred)
Distribution of specialized nutritious food to the affected population (B: Nutritious foods provided)
GOAL 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)
C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

C.2.1: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

C.3. Improved gender equality and women’s empowerment among WFP-assisted population

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women
CM-L004 CRF-based Project Summary Logframe v1.01 - Technical Information

**Last Execution Date**
9/5/2017 10:42:35 AM

**Last Execution Duration**
4 sec

**Change Track**
27/04/2017: v1.00 Initial draft
09/05/2017: v1.01 Replaced Major and Minor Versions in prompt with a single version field

**Prompt Summary**
*** Query Name: Logframe ***
Project Code: 201101
Logframe Version: 0.1

**Report Summary**
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No Filter on SUMMARY LOGFRAME

*** Filter on Report CROSS-CUTTING ***
No Filter on CROSS-CUTTING

*** Filter on Report Technical Information ***
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