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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Nepal (2013-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Nepal, State of (NP)

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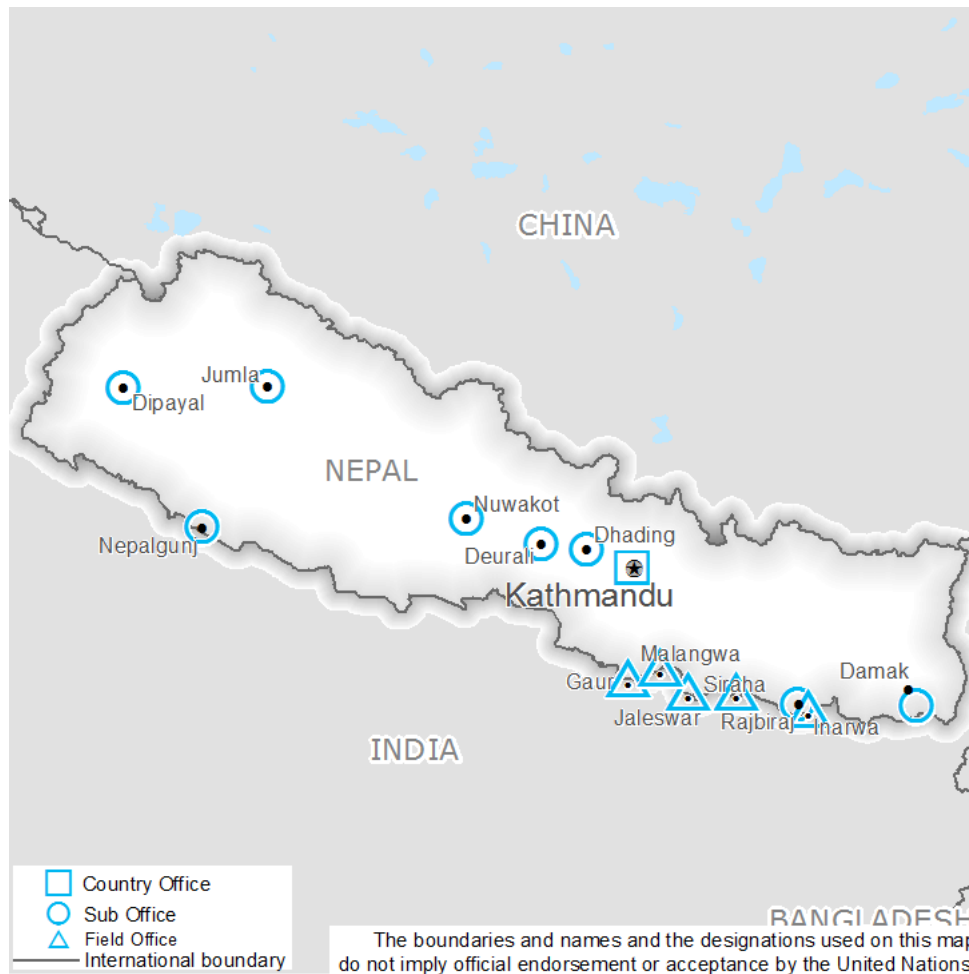
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP supported the Government of Nepal to increase the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities through diverse interventions.

In August, following floods in the Terai region, WFP provided life-saving food, cash and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable flood-affected populations under immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201098). The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP), supported by WFP, was first to provide an overview of the flood's impact. Regular updates were issued and included information from the Nepal Red Cross's initial rapid assessment, satellite imagery, and reports from affected areas. These updates helped WFP and partners to focus efforts on populations with the greatest needs.

IR-EMOP 201098 was followed by an emergency operation (EMOP 201101). Under this project, WFP continued cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable flood-affected households, and WFP and partners implemented programmes for the prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Simultaneously, WFP expanded logistics and supply chain preparedness for floods, landslides and other emergencies under special operation 200999.

WFP introduced its complaint and feedback mechanism, *Namaste WFP*, in two flood-affected districts, Saptari and Rautahat. The complaint and feedback mechanism was initiated to enhance the protection of flood-affected beneficiaries, to provide them access to information on WFP's distribution and enable them to raise their concerns. *Namaste WFP* was extended to the school meals programme in Dailekh, Sindupalchowk and Bardiya districts.

Under the country programme (CP 200319), WFP and the Ministry of Health provided nutrition support to women and children in the Karnali region through the mother and child health and nutrition activity, which reached beneficiaries quickly—WFP pre-positioned stocks of fortified food, which drastically reduced response times. Where WFP provided cash-based transfers, market monitoring was also conducted. The affected population showed adequate food intake, as evidenced in post distribution monitoring.

Developments in government policy strengthened the case for continued school meals programming, in which WFP has recognised expertise in Nepal. As a result of WFP advocacy, school health and nutrition were added as a cross-cutting strategy in the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2020), and school meals and education were included as priority interventions to improve nutrition. Similarly, school meals were recognised in the Multi Sector Nutrition Plan II government education policy for helping to improve nutrition.

WFP advocated for national rice fortification to be included into existing government social safety net programmes, as supported by a landscape analysis that was conducted in late 2016. Rice fortification is planned to provide iron and other essential micronutrients to the most vulnerable populations in the country. In December, WFP supported the Government to hold the first national rice fortification conference which reviewed fortification strategies and cases. The deliberations are intended to help lead to a national plan of action on rice fortification.

WFP used SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform, to reach affected populations more efficiently and effectively. WFP previously used SCOPE for cash-based assistance only, but in 2017 SCOPE was expanded to cover in-kind food assistance. This led to an enrolment of over 297,000 beneficiaries, the largest amount for WFP in the South Asia region.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Nepal is a small, landlocked Himalayan country. Despite making significant headway in poverty reduction in recent years, Nepal is considered a least developed country, ranking 144 out of the 187 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index. The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is USD 707, and 25 percent of Nepal's population live on less than USD 1.25 per day. Approximately 80 percent of the country's population of 31.8 million people [1] depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and agriculture accounts for over 30 percent of GDP.

Nepal is ranked "serious" on the 2017 Global Hunger Index [2], and one-fifth of the population has inadequate food consumption. This has led to 27 percent of children aged 0-59 months being underweight, while stunting (low height-for-age) and wasting (low weight-for-height) among children aged 0-59 months are both very high at 36 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

The Government of Nepal places strong emphasis on reducing poverty and food security and has promoted targeted policies and programmes to end stunting in children, increase access to quality education, and improve sustainable family agriculture, while enhancing emergency preparedness. Coordination with the Government is primarily through the National Planning Commission and other government agencies.

Given the high levels of poverty and household food insecurity, Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW) programme has provided an important social safety net. Since 1995, WFP has contributed to the RCIW programme by providing food-assistance-for-assets activities through the distribution of food rations and cash-based transfers. These activities help to improve the food security of rural communities while providing them with community assets.

Development in Nepal is highly vulnerable to disasters, climate change, economic failures, political instability, and financial crises. The annual monsoon rains often bring devastating floods to the low-lying Terai region of the country. In August 2017, Nepal experienced the worst floods in 15 years, affecting over 1 million people in the Terai. In addition, Nepal's geophysical location on top of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates makes the country highly prone to strong seismic activity, as was witnessed during the 2015 earthquakes.

In an effort to strengthen national capacity for emergency preparedness, WFP and the Ministry of Home Affairs jointly provided land for a humanitarian staging area, and the Government will provide land for future logistics bases. In addition, WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the National Planning Commission to strengthen and institutionalise the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP), which has enabled evidence-based decision-making for food security policies and programmes. NeKSAP monitoring proved vital during the August 2017 floods in the Terai emergency response.

Social exclusion has been entrenched in Nepal's political, economic, and social fabric and is a defining feature of its historical development. Moreover, the prevalence of child marriage and adolescent pregnancies in rural parts of Nepal contribute to the challenges women and girls face in actively engaging in education and work, creating a cycle of undernutrition. Gender inequality continues to pervade across the private, public, economic and political spheres and is reflected in Nepal's rank at 144 out of 188 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index.

Since 1992, Nepal has hosted over 100,000 refugees from Bhutan [3]. A third country resettlement programme has reduced the refugee population to 9,000, which was maintained in 2017 [3]. International agencies including WFP have supported the Government of Nepal over the last two decades to ensure that the refugees' basic needs are met.

Over the past decade, enrolment rates for basic education increased to 87 percent, with a ratio of 99 girls for every 100 boys, but access to quality education remains a challenge—30 percent of children drop out before completing grade eight [4]. In particular, disadvantaged and minority children traditionally attain lower educational levels.

The National School Meals Programme, led by the Government, has been in existence for over four decades. The programme uses two delivery modalities—food items for schools to cook meals or cash resources for schools to outsource the meals. WFP has been an integral part of this school meals programme for the last 40 years, providing midday meals.

[1] Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017, Government of Nepal.

[2] 2017 Global Hunger Index, International Food Policy Research Institute, Concern, et al.

[3] Figures as noted by WFP Nepal.

[4] Ministry of Education. 2012. Flash Report 2011–2012. Kathmandu.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's activities in Nepal are guided by the **country programme (CP 200319, 2013–2017)**, operating in partnership with the Government of Nepal and other humanitarian organizations active within the country to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger by 2030. At the national level, WFP works with line ministries and related institutions, including the National Planning Commission. At the local level, WFP works with provincial and federal authorities to implement programmes in areas with high levels of food insecurity.

The country programme supports the Government to enhance the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities and increase their resilience to disasters. It is implemented in the mid- and far-western regions and is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Country Programme Action Plan, signed by the Ministry of Finance. The country programme covers four areas: 1) livelihoods and asset creation; 2) education support; 3) nutrition support; and 4) capacity strengthening.

Component 1: livelihoods and asset creation—WFP supports the rehabilitation of rural roads and trails, irrigation channels and other community assets while providing livelihoods;

Component 2: education support—WFP supports the Ministry of Education's efforts to improve access to education through the School Meals Programme and a food-assistance for assets programme to improve school infrastructure. In addition, WFP provides technical support and awareness raising on nutrition and proper hygiene;

Component 3: nutrition support—WFP continues to support the mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme in partnership with the Ministry of Health to prevent chronic malnutrition among expectant mothers and children aged 6 to 23 months;

Component 4: capacity strengthening—WFP supports capacity development across project components 1-3 and in food security monitoring.

A **protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200875)** supports local communities and the Government to “build back better” in the most food-insecure, earthquake-affected communities. WFP provides food assistance for assets to build or rehabilitate infrastructure such as rural roads, bridges and water systems. WFP also provided a treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–59 months.

WFP supports refugees from Bhutan in Nepal with food assistance through an additional **protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200787)**. The project is implemented in partnership with the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP and partners started a targeted, needs-based food distribution system in January 2016, in response to gradually declining numbers of people in refugee camps, and in 2017, WFP increased coverage of the gardening project to improve livelihood opportunities.

A **special operation (200848)** augments logistics and telecommunications capacity and strengthens coordination following the earthquake in Nepal. In 2017, WFP continued to rehabilitate trails in some of the earthquake-affected districts.

An additional **special operation (200999)** builds national and district level emergency logistics capacities to respond to future disasters. This special operation builds on lessons learned from the first phase of the project, which saw the construction of the humanitarian staging area in Kathmandu.

The **immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201098)**—support for flood-affected populations—was launched to ensure that the food and nutrition needs of the flood-affected populations were met in a timely and effective manner. This operation was followed by the **emergency operation (EMOP 201101)**—emergency response to critically food-insecure populations in severely flood affected districts of southern Nepal. The emergency operation continued to provide cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable flood-affected households to help them buy food supplies lost in the floods. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched a nutrition intervention to treat children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women with severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

In 2017, WFP Nepal began the development of a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with the support of the Government. A Zero Hunger Strategic Review was commissioned to inform the CSP. The review, led by the Government's National Planning Commission, was undertaken to provide evidence-based guidance on the overall food security and nutrition situation of the country and to identify the challenges and best choices available to the Government and partners to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. WFP will officially begin implementing a Transitional Interim CSP in January 2018, which will be replaced by the five-year CSP beginning in mid-2018.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Nepal currently receives multi-year contributions from the Republic of Korea, the United States of America and the United Kingdom for activities under country programme 200319 and special operation 200999. These multi-year resources enable WFP to plan more effective interventions with longer time horizons and broader outcomes. Multi-year funding allows for earlier procurement and delivery of food, which brings down costs. It also promotes effective programming and prioritization of resources.

In 2017, the country programme was underfunded, and WFP was unable to fully implement planned activities. The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) provided a significant contribution for the livelihoods and asset creation component of the project. Funding levels for the country programme's education component were similar to those of 2016, with 74 percent of received funding used for the implementation of this component. WFP was successful in securing a multi-year (2018-2021) grant from the United States Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program towards the education support component.

In 2017, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the Nepal school meals programme, building on WFP's global partnership with MasterCard. This analysis served two important purposes. First, it builds an evidence base for decision-making in Nepal's national school meals programme. Second, it contributes to advocacy for greater investment in school meals, leading to developing a fully home-grown and sustainable national school meals programme.

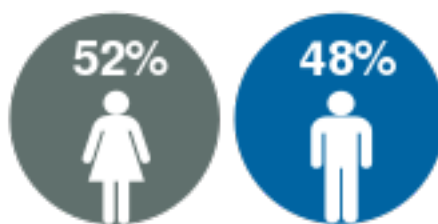
WFP received contributions from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support flood-affected families in the Terai region along with contributions from the governments of the United Kingdom and Australia to support nutrition activities. These contributions were supplemented with in-kind donations from the Government. The nutrition component of the emergency operation for the flood response (EMOP 201101) was fully funded, while the food security component was only partially funded.

For the two protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), WFP maximised the use of limited resources by supporting the most vulnerable beneficiaries. For PRRO 200875, WFP took the additional measure of reducing the target area from seven to three districts in response to low funding levels in 2017.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	91,858	90,794	182,652
Children (5-18 years)	163,353	167,488	330,841
Adults (18 years plus)	87,149	109,208	196,357
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	342,360	367,490	709,850



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	525	439	40	4,834	455	6,293
Single Country EMOP	-	-	-	647	-	647
Single Country IR-EMOP	720	-	120	187	-	1,027
Single Country PRRO	1,686	24	180	33	2	1,926
Total Food Distributed in 2017	2,931	463	340	5,700	457	9,892



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	480,232	-	-
Single Country EMOP	562,297	-	-
Single Country IR-EMOP	292,877	-	-
Single Country PRRO	2,436,520	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	3,771,927	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP has over four decades of experience within Nepal, contributing to the country's efforts to eradicate hunger. Located between India and China, and home to the highest mountain range in the world, Nepal has difficult terrains, requiring multiple methods of in-land transportation. WFP maintains sufficient storage facilities and transportation capacities to ensure access to the most remote communities.

WFP used its experience in the country to train humanitarian actors in emergency logistics preparedness and response. WFP also helped with the storage and mobilization of emergency logistics equipment in the humanitarian staging area and forward logistics bases. WFP facilitated several training sessions on the installation of mobile storage units and prefabricated offices for the Nepal Security Forces and other humanitarian actors, strengthening national capacity for humanitarian response. In addition, WFP supported training on food quality, quantity controls and food warehouse management for national authorities such as the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control and the Nepal Food Corporation.

In support of the national Logistics Cluster, WFP utilised its transport and warehousing network to collect and provide information on road access for activities during the August flood response.

Food procurement

When possible, WFP procured food from markets that were as close to targeted communities as possible to strengthen the local economy. However, under the country programme 200319 education support component, commodities were sourced both nationally and internationally as large volumes of fortified food contributions were received through in-kind donations. Under immediate response emergency operation 201098 and emergency operation 201101, WFP procured specialised nutritious food (wheat soya blend) locally. For the nutrition component of emergency operation 201101, ready-to-use supplementary food was not available in-country, and hence it was procured internationally.

In 2017, under protracted relief and recovery operations 200787 and 200875, WFP purchased the majority of the rice and lentils in Nepal, while bulk cooking oil was purchased internationally for reasons of cost effectiveness.

Logistics Management

WFP transports food directly to sites where local partners distribute to beneficiaries, or to sites where government stakeholders take over the delivery to reach the final distribution site.

Nepal's challenging topography, coupled with inclement weather and security restrictions, often hinders the movement of trucks, resulting in delays in the delivery of goods to vulnerable families. WFP addressed these challenges by maintaining strategically located, high quality storage and logistics facilities—in Damak, Gorkha, Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi districts—close to all distribution sites.

Post-delivery losses

Similarly to previous years, in order to limit damages and losses, WFP and partners maintained a schedule of regular warehouse inspections and cleaning programmes. WFP provided regular training on food quality control and warehouse management for WFP and partner staff. WFP also provided training on safe and secure transport of commodities for privately contracted truck and transport companies.

The monitoring of the “best before use” date of food items through WFP's logistics execution support system (LESS) helped to improve commodity management. Third party surveyors maintained food, minimised losses and damages during handling at the warehouses, and scheduled warehouse cleanings, stack rotations, inspections, and control fumigation to ensure that food quality standards were met.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Rice	2,238	-	2,238
Split Peas	165	104	269
Sugar	148	63	211
Vegetable Oil	6	-	6
Wheat Soya Blend	1,089	-	1,089
Total	3,646	167	3,813
Percentage	95.6%	4.4%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	244
Total	244

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP Nepal's monitoring, evaluation and reporting system helped to ensure accountability and operational effectiveness by measuring results against desired programme outputs, process and outcomes. This was guided by the Nepal Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy 2013-2017, which focused on beneficiaries' experiences and perceptions—individual, household and community level feedback—using third-party monitoring for independent, unbiased results using electronic monitoring tools for real-time data. Throughout 2017, WFP continued to use COMET—the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively—with plans to extend its use to include cooperating partners under this single platform for managing and combining operational data for effective reporting in 2018.

Evaluation activities

In 2017, WFP conducted a mid-line evaluation of the livelihoods and asset creation component of the country programme (CP 200319). The final report for this evaluation is expected to be ready in January 2018. Moreover, WFP conducted a baseline study on the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200875), which helps earthquake-affected communities to recover their livelihoods. Recommendations included prioritization of interventions and increasing awareness activities for better participation.

WFP also commissioned an evaluation of education grant cycles that pertain to the country programme. This included a first end line evaluation of the 2014-2016 grant and a baseline study of the new 2018-2021 grant. These evaluations will be conducted in the first half of 2018.

Previous evaluation recommendations and learning implementation

In 2016-2017, WFP carried out two evaluations—a mid-line evaluation of CP 200319 and a mid-line evaluation of the McGovern-Dole programme. The evaluation recommendations centred on a gender and social inclusion approach and are being incorporated into the Country Strategic Plan process for Nepal and the new grant cycle of the CP's education support component.

The current Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy 2013-2017 is being reviewed to align with WFP's 2017-2022 Corporate Results Framework. As recommended by the evaluations, WFP will simplify the McGovern-Dole programme's performance management plan by narrowing down the number of indicators from 85 to 22.

Partnerships and Visibility, and Cluster Coordination

Partnerships and visibility

The executive boards of several United Nation's Country Team agencies [1] visited Nepal from 17–21 April 2017. The delegation consisted of 20 board members who visited project sites in four different parts of the country. Their final report [2] underscored the success of WFP's infrastructure and food security support in earthquake affected areas and the inter-agency humanitarian staging area.

WFP also hosted international visitors from different governments and organizations including the Norwegian State Secretary, the German Crisis Preparedness team, the assistant private secretary to the Minister of State of the United Kingdom, the International Federation of Red Cross Asia Pacific team, and the Humanitarian Country Team. Moreover, a high level visit to the humanitarian staging area was jointly organised by the Government, the United Nations' Resident Coordinator in Nepal and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). These visits provided an opportunity for Nepal's donors and partners in the Logistics Cluster to learn how food, medical, health and shelter items were stored and transported to effectively reach earthquake-affected populations.

In 2017, WFP welcomed visits from the Republic of Korea, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and private sector partners from Japan to observe progress in activities under the livelihoods and education components. Field visits were also conducted for DFID to observe the flood response in the Terai and country-wide activities of the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP).

WFP also participated in a joint donor field trip organised by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), DFID and USAID to the mid- and far-western development regions to look for opportunities to build stronger collaboration and coherence between disaster risk management programmes.

Cluster coordination

WFP Nepal was involved in several clusters activated by the Government and the humanitarian community in response to the emergency caused by the Terai floods.

Together with the Ministry of Home Affairs, WFP co-led the Logistics Cluster, providing critical information on road access to the humanitarian community. Staff carried out logistic assessments to identify transport and storage capacity. Road access maps and other information management tools were made easily available through the Logistics Cluster website and were helpful to plan daily operations. The Ministry of Home Affairs designated the Humanitarian Staging Area as a central warehouse to collect, store, handle and dispatch non-food items during the flood response. Additionally, the premises continued to provide storage services for pre-positioned emergency relief supplies for the wider humanitarian community.

The Ministry of Agricultural Development co-led the Food Security Cluster with WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ensuring that humanitarian agencies were continuously informed of the changing number of food-insecure and vulnerable populations through assessments conducted by NeKSAP. Information disseminated by this cluster was widely used by humanitarian agencies in their beneficiary targeting.

WFP was also a part of the Nutrition Cluster, who conducted a nutritional assessment of over 10,000 children in the Terai region. Results showed alarming rates of global acute malnutrition. In coordination with all partners, the cluster was instrumental in reaching children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women with assistance as part of the emergency response to the floods in the Terai. The Nutrition Cluster also initiated the scaling up of the national integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) programme, for the management of severe acute malnutrition.

[1] Agencies with executive boards in attendance included: WFP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

[2] Report of the joint field visit to Nepal by members of the executive boards of UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF and UN Women from 17-21 April 2017. *DP/FPA/OPS-ICEF-UNW-WFP/2017/CRP.1*, 17 July 2017.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP's country programme 200319 contributes to improving food security and nutrition in Nepal and supports the Government of Nepal to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. WFP provides support under four components: 1) livelihoods and asset creation; 2) education support; 3) nutrition support; and 4) capacity development.

Component 1: Livelihoods and Asset Creation

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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, livelihoods improvement, and local governance and community capacity strengthening in Doti District

In 2017, WFP provided food assistance for assets to help reduce poverty and food insecurity in Doti District in an area known as Nepal's far-western region. Beneficiaries contributed their labour and skills to the construction of community assets, including small irrigation canals and ponds. Meanwhile, the cash-based transfers that they received for their participation helped to increase their access to alternative livelihoods and provided them with opportunities for income generation. Out of the cash that was distributed under this component, 62 percent was for food-assistance-for-assets activities and 38 percent was for livelihoods and income generation activities.

WFP planned to provide food assistance for assets in seven districts. However, due to funding constraints, the activities were implemented in one district (Doti) only during 2017. This scale-down explains the differences in the planned versus actual beneficiaries reached under this component.

WFP worked with several partners to implement food assistance for assets. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to support their rural community infrastructure works (RCIW) programme. WFP also partnered with Good Neighbours International, who worked with two national non-governmental organizations: Community Development Forum Nepal and Rural Development Centre. WFP continued its partnership with a financial service provider, Nepal Investment Bank Limited, to distribute cash-based transfers.

WFP provided partner staff with orientations, technical support, and training in community mobilization, beneficiary registration, cash distribution management, the complaints and feedback mechanism, and coordination with community groups and local government authorities. WFP's engineers worked with partners to supervise project implementation, provide technical guidance, and prepare guidelines and standard operating procedures. Partners adopted WFP's guidance to design and manage small rural infrastructure and implement cash based transfers. Local government authorities endorsed asset creation activities and transferred assets to communities after they were completed.

In addition to food assistance for assets, WFP supported community-based planning and natural resource management in seven village development committees across Doti to strengthen the resilience of municipal governments and their communities to natural shocks.

Component 2: Education Support

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School meals covering 10 districts—Accham, Bahjhang, Baitadi, Bajura, Dailekh, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Jajarkot and Rukum—and food assistance for assets (school infrastructure) in Doti and Dadeldhura

In 2017, districts across the mid- and far-western regions received WFP's continued support through a school meals programme. Meals were provided at midday to pre-primary and primary children to encourage their enrolment and improve their attendance. Under the cash-based school meals programme, the Department of Education transferred cash to school—based on a set amount according to geographic locality per student per day—to provide a midday meal for schoolchildren. To implement the school meals programme, WFP worked in partnership with the Food for Education Project under the Ministry of Education and aligned activities with the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022).

WFP provided food assistance for assets, specifically for the construction of school infrastructure in Doti and Dadeldhura districts. These activities included construction of school water systems, construction of kitchens with improved cooking stoves, and rehabilitation of lavatories. School infrastructure construction was planned for the initial years of the country programme, and some implementation was carried out in 2015 and 2016. WFP planned to reach the remaining beneficiaries in 2017. WFP also distributed non-food items, particularly energy-saving stoves, cooking utensils and school furniture to help ensure schools were equipped to provide meals and were child-friendly.

WFP also implemented complementary activities and training for literacy (both early grade reading and digital literacy), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and nutrition. To further promote the use of health and dietary practices in schools, WFP supported the development of nutritious food menus and supplied local ingredients through agricultural and women's cooperatives for the government-supported cash-based school meals programme in two pilot districts, alongside the construction of school infrastructure.

In alignment with the 2015 Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) assessment exercise and WFP's graduation strategy in transitioning towards a sustainable national school meals programme, WFP piloted a transition in the food basket from *haluwa* (fortified corn soya blend) to rice and lentils, which are more locally available and are more commonly consumed by Nepali households. As a result, a pilot for the new commodity food basket continued in Dailekh District, and 450 mt of rice and 40 mt of lentils were distributed in 2017. To facilitate the transition of the food basket, the remaining corn soya blend was distributed to students in December 2017 as a take-home ration. WFP plans to scale up this pilot across the remaining nine programme districts in 2018.

WFP commissioned a pilot study by British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Media Action that showed some of the barriers to proper nutrition and ways for communities to improve their nutrition and WASH practices in Accham and Sindhupalchowk districts.

WFP partnered with World Education to improve early grade reading and numeracy outcomes across six districts (Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh and Doti) among primary schoolchildren in grades 1-3. WFP's partner Open Learning Exchange Nepal provided laptops and digital materials and libraries to schools. In 2017, WFP collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide a one-off technical assistance session on early grade reading. In this session, standardised guidelines and packages for teachers were developed to promote early grade reading nationally. This is expected to improve the quality of education and students learning outcomes across the country.

WFP developed a partnership with Alternative Energy Promotion Centre, an institute of the Ministry of Population and Environment, for technical support to develop energy efficient stoves, which resulted in a 50 percent subsidy toward the total cost for installation of stoves for 400 schools. WFP and Alternative Energy Promotion Centre are improving schools' cook stove guidelines to help ensure that they are used safely.

Component 3: Nutrition Support

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children

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

WFP planned a MCHN programme with activities for the prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Under the prevention of stunting programme, blanket supplementary feeding provided a monthly take-home ration of 3 kg of specialised nutritious food—Super Cereal—to all pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. This was linked to the mandatory delivery of health and nutrition services such as antenatal care, postnatal care, growth monitoring and counselling on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) that were provided at government health centres. Under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP planned to distribute 360 mt of specialised nutritious food to children aged 24-59 months. However, lack of resources prevented the implementation of this programme in 2017.

WFP planned for the MCHN programme to cover nine remote and food insecure districts [1] across Nepal. However, owing to a lack of resources and in accordance with the Government's request, the programme was only implemented in six districts—Mugu, Jumla, Humla, Dolpa, Kalikot and Solukhumbu—from September to December 2017.

The prevention of stunting activities were implemented jointly by the Government and WFP. The Government procured specialised nutritious food using their own budget, and WFP provided quality testing, logistical and technical support including distribution of commodities, nutrition counselling and education.

WFP, through its partners—the Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu, Manohari Development Institute and Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS)—provided technical assistance and orientation sessions to government officials and local authorities, health workers, and female community health volunteers who were members of community outreach teams. These sessions focused on hygiene, sanitation, care practices, complementary feeding, breastfeeding, various technical aspects of community-based growth monitoring, measurement of nutritional status of women and children, IYCF counselling, logistics handling, recording and reporting.

Component 4: Capacity Development

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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

Activity: Capacity development

Through continued assistance to the Ministry of Agricultural Development throughout the past 15 years, WFP helped institutionalise the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System known as *Nepal Khadhya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali* (NeKSAP) within the Government’s food security field surveillance system.

In 2017, WFP provided various training and orientation sessions to government stakeholders on food security monitoring and planning. Topics included food security response analysis and integrated food security phase classification.

NeKSAP, with WFP support, played a pivotal role in collecting, analysing, updating and disseminating information on the food security situation of the affected districts during the August 2017 floods in the Terai region of Nepal. Using data from the Nepal Red Cross initial rapid assessment and satellite imagery, NeKSAP produced a 72-hour assessment report, with which WFP, government agencies, and partners identified the most affected districts and planned a humanitarian response.

WFP co-organized a “Mapathon” event in 2017 with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu Living Labs, Nepal Geographic Information System society, and MapAction with the aim of improving the quality and speed of disaster response through up-to-date and detailed base mapping of buildings and roads. For example, OpenStreetMap (a free, editable map of the world built by volunteers) was used to map buildings in Saptari, one of the most flood-affected districts in 2017.

Building on the 2015 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER[2]) assessment for school feeding, WFP provided technical assistance to the Department of Education, who implemented two pilot projects which aimed to explore the effectiveness of various meal modalities and linkages between school meals, nutrition education and long-term behaviour change. Capacity strengthening for government officials, school teachers, and cooks strengthened community ownership, further developed the Government’s ability to implement, integrate, lead and scale up the national school meals programme.

[1] Bajura, Bajhang, Darchula, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu and Solukhumbu.

[2] Using new diagnostic tools and detailed policy information, SABER collects and analyzes comparative data and knowledge on education systems around the world and highlights the policies and institutions that matter most to promote learning for all children and youth.

Results

Component 1: Livelihoods and Asset Creation

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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, livelihoods improvement, and local governance and community capacity strengthening in Doti District under the Zero Hunger Communities Project

WFP's 2017 outcome monitoring showed that with WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA), families increased their access to food—households had high food consumption and higher diet diversity scores.

Results from the mid-line survey conducted in 2017 for the *Saemaul* Zero Hunger Communities Project—part of WFP's FFA intervention—indicated that the creation or rehabilitation of different assets broadly contributed to improving people's livelihoods and income. Owing to resource constraints, this intervention was only implemented in Doti District. The construction and rehabilitation of small irrigation schemes helped smallholder farmers to improve their crop production and maintain dietary diversity at the household level in daily food consumption through kitchen gardening and crop diversification. Assets such as drinking water systems constructed close to villages not only increased the water supply for households but also helped to reduce the time taken to fetch water, allowing women to devote more time to childcare or income generation. The results also showed that building rural roads, irrigation canals, drinking water supply systems and community centres improved connectivity to social services.

In 2017, WFP provided various training sessions for participatory village development planning, record keeping, leadership development, first aid provision, disaster preparedness and awareness. WFP trained a total of 9,037 people [1], of whom 60 percent were women. In addition, financial and business literacy training was provided for members of local cooperatives. These sessions encouraged the participation of disadvantaged or marginalised people and women's groups in community development and local governance systems. Training on HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), reproductive health and menstruation hygiene management particularly targeted female community members. Through participatory feedback, WFP found that such sessions improved the overall knowledge and management of health and personal hygiene, particular among young women and adolescent girls, at the household level.

WFP and the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) joint field monitoring also found that vocational training and increased access to finance through revolving funds managed by the cooperatives resulted in self-employment for rural women and local entrepreneurs. Small businesses included agroforestry in barren land, enterprises such as tailoring, livestock rearing (poultry farming, goat farming, cow breeding) and commercial farming (seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables and high value cash crops).

Component 2: Education Support

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School meals covering 10 districts—Accham, Bahjhang, Baitadi, Bajura, Dailekh, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Jajarkot and Rukum—and food assistance for assets (school infrastructure) in Doti and Dadeldhura

In 2017, WFP worked closely with the Food for Education Project, which ultimately provided 52 million meals to children across 10 mid- and far-western districts in Nepal on 200 school days. WFP contributed to this programme by reaching 260,000 people. A surplus of commodities which occurred during the year allowed for additions to the food basket and resulted in a higher distribution than was originally planned.

Overall outcome results were mixed. On the one hand, enrolment rates decreased, reflecting a decreasing national birth rate and rigorous implementation of the Government's Education Management Information System, which enabled numbers to be reported closer to actual enrolment figures. On the other hand, attendance rates showed a positive trend, implying that WFP's school meals were likely a good incentive for continued attendance in schools.

WFP's literacy activities in schools contributed to the overall national early grade reading programme. Consequently, the national early grade reading assessment of 2017 highlighted positive improvements in literacy outcomes with the proportion of students who had not yet begun to read having declined dramatically from 61 to 41 percent in grade 1; from 27 percent to 11 percent for grade 2; and from 11 percent to 5 percent for grade 3 compared to the previous year. The assessment also showed an increase in the number of students fluent in full

comprehension as per their respective grade's benchmark as a result of the programme, measured against WFP's baseline and early grade reading assessment in 2016. A recent mid-line study conducted in 20 schools in Bajhang by WFP's digital learning partner Open Learning Exchange Nepal demonstrated an average of 16 percent improvement in students' performances across subjects (Maths, English, Science) and grades (grade 2 to 4) after a year and half engagement of providing school laptops, integration of digital materials in school libraries and teacher training.

Initial reports from teachers suggested positive impacts on students' behaviours relating to hygiene and eating habits as a result of the nutrition-sensitive literacy pilot project whereby a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive literacy package (including a training manual for teachers and student workbooks) was piloted in Sindhupalchowk and Bardiya districts. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Media Action pilot study on reducing barriers to improve nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene behaviour was used to inform communication strategies and content, strengthening the capacity of two local radio stations to develop targeted messaging that resonates with communities for sustained impact.

Under the food assistance for assets (school infrastructure) programme, WFP reached 6,200 adult beneficiaries with rice. The construction of school water systems and rehabilitation of lavatories enabled proper sanitary practices, while the construction of kitchens allowed for the safe and efficient preparation of school meals.

Component 3: Nutrition Support

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children

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

WFP met the project target for the coverage of the stunting prevention programme during 2017. According to health clinic records, the average number of targeted beneficiaries reached by the programme on a monthly basis was higher than in previous year, indicating that more women and children were aware of the programme and made use of the WFP-supported nutrition services at government health clinics. A review meeting held towards the end of 2017 with government staff, WFP and its implementing partners, found that the programme saw an increase in the antenatal care and postnatal care visits by pregnant and lactating women. Likewise, monthly monitoring reports by partners showed that the number of underweight children decreased over the implementation period. In addition, the improved regular growth monitoring of children has helped in identifying illnesses such as acute respiratory infection, various skin diseases and acute malnutrition. Children identified as suffering from severe undernutrition were referred to health clinics that offered services for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

The prevention component of the programme was only implemented in six out of nine initially targeted districts due to a lack of funding, and thus the project was not able to reach the planned number of women and children. For the same reason, WFP did not implement the treatment component of the project in 2017.

From the orientation and training sessions conducted by WFP, participants found the knowledge gathered on hygiene, sanitation, care practices, complementary feeding, breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding counselling greatly beneficial. Feedback also suggest that beneficiaries would pass on the information learned to other household members.

While the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicator for children enrolled in prevention of stunting programme did not reach the 75 percent target, the MAD value in general showed a significant improvement (65 percent) especially compared to the national average of 29 percent. This improvement was attributed to intensified nutrition counselling within the prevention of stunting programme. However other indicators such anaemia, prevalence of wasting and stunting were not measured in 2017 due to financial constraints that limited the ability to conduct evaluation surveys incorporating these indicators.

In 2017, the prevention of stunting programme was valuable in providing immediate emergency nutrition support through specialised nutritious foods to support communities affected by floods that devastated the Terai region of Nepal. By taking a loan from the MCHN stocks, 58,000 children and pregnant and lactating women were reached with life-saving nutrition assistance immediately after the floods in 13 districts. This was repaid later without disruption to the MCHN pipeline.

Component 4: Capacity Development

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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

Activity: Capacity development

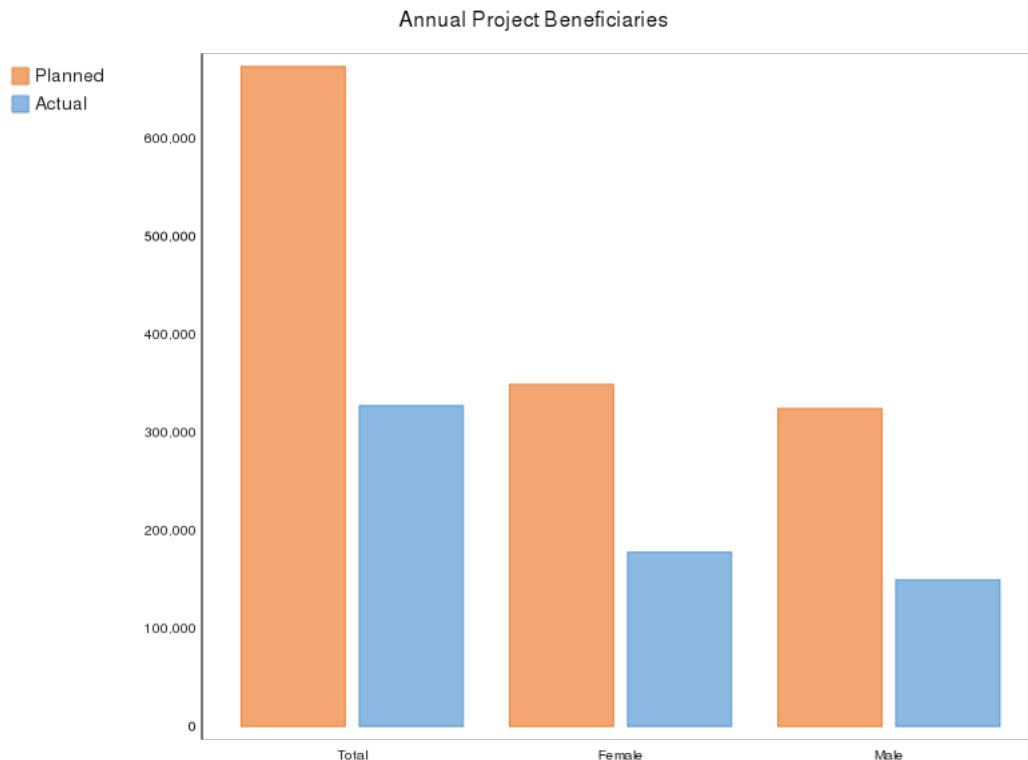
A training of trainers for 40 government officials was held through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, NeKSAP, in food security monitoring and analysis, tools and processes. These trainers were then mobilised to transfer their knowledge to the district level. Similarly, through another set of orientation and interaction workshops, WFP trained 239 district level government officials on food security response analysis and food security monitoring. This resulted in participants gaining a deeper understanding of information management, price data collection methodologies, and analysis and dissemination of the Agri-business Promotion and Marketing Development Directorate. Participants also were exposed to analysis of food security based on household survey data sets, and learned to produce estimates of food-insecure populations using WFP's food security indicators (food consumption score and coping strategy index).

The mapathon workshop developed the capacity of 80 volunteers from various academic institutions, and built a network of organizations and other volunteers to conduct such exercises in the future. The event was highly successful with the volunteers mapping roughly 23,000 buildings to create a baseline information for future emergencies in the flood-affected Saptari district—far exceeding the original goal of 10,000.

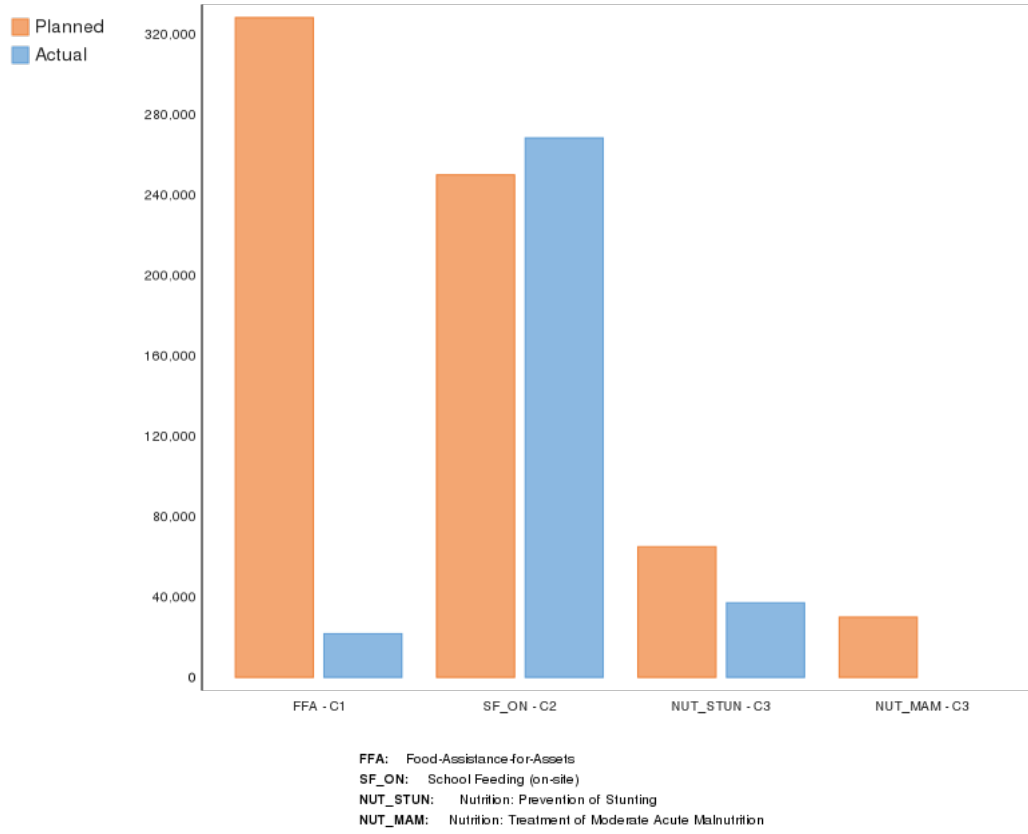
Under the education support component, WFP continued to work in 2017 with the national WASH in Schools Thematic Group with the Department of Education and other development partners. Through this forum, a national WASH in Schools policy guideline is being drafted to ensure common standards for WASH in schools and uniformity in their implementation. Furthermore, WFP currently works with the Department of Education to generate evidence-based research on the various school meals modalities.

Through continued capacity development of the nutrition component, WFP successfully advocated for the inclusion of the prevention of stunting programme as a key intervention in one of the Government's national policy documents, the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II. Through this, the Ministry of Health agreed to incorporate the MCHN output indicators into the national Health Management Information System - further evidence of the Government's increased ownership of the prevention of stunting programme.

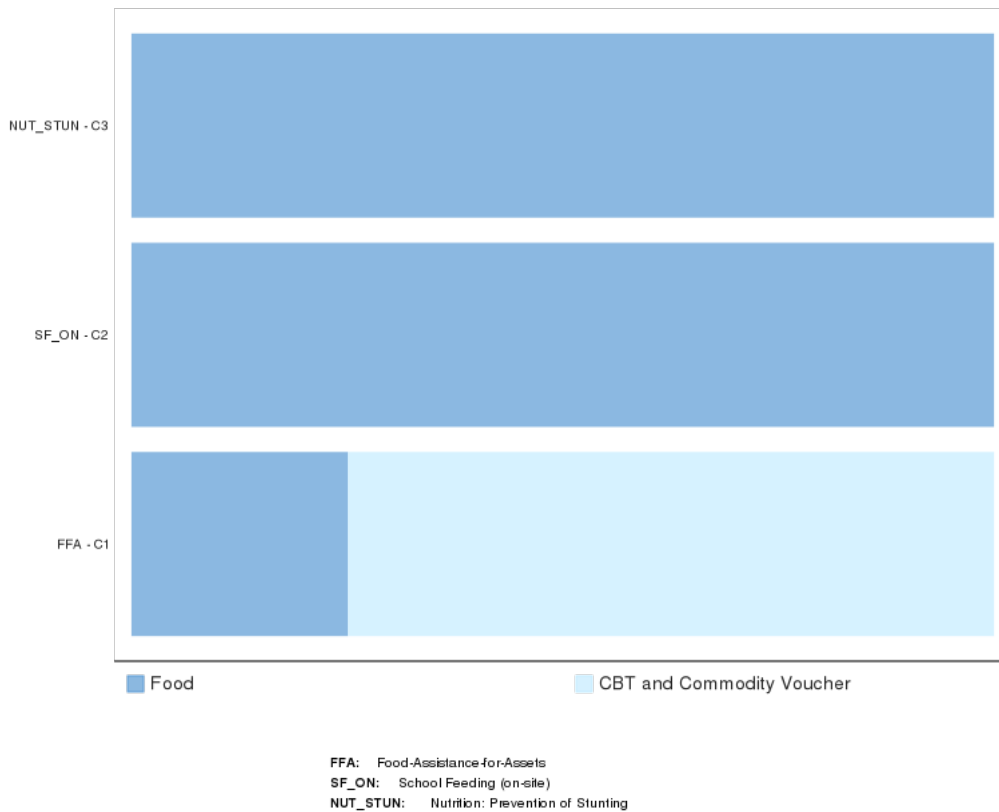
[1] This figure may include some double counting as some people participated in more than one training.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation			
Rice	11,250	78	0.7%
Subtotal	11,250	78	0.7%
Comp.2- Education Support			
Corn Soya Blend	4,500	4,214	93.6%
Iodised Salt	-	4	-
Lentils	-	40	-
Rice	-	447	-
Sugar	500	451	90.3%
Vegetable Oil	500	439	87.9%
Subtotal	5,500	5,596	101.7%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support			
Corn Soya Blend	360	-	-
Wheat Soya Blend	2,340	619	26.5%
Subtotal	2,700	619	22.9%
Total	19,450	6,293	32.4%



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	480,232	13.6%
Total	3,518,857	480,232	13.6%

Performance Monitoring

WFP developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan for the country programme, in line with the corporate normative framework for monitoring. The plan played a critical role in ensuring accountability and informing operational decision-making.

WFP ensured that regular monitoring of project activities was carried out throughout the year. WFP gathered qualitative data through photo monitoring—based on pictures of the project's status before the start, during implementation and after completion—and regular face-to-face interviews. Annual corporate and other donor reporting was completed using automated data tools. Additionally, WFP used SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, which allowed for digital beneficiary registration, rapid monitoring and reliable

feedback to ensure effective and transparent cash-based transfers.

By the end of 2017, the mid-line survey for the first phase (2013-2016) of the livelihood component of the country programme was completed through an independent third party, to track the outcome results of project activities. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys were collected throughout the year to ensure that the people WFP served were satisfied with the assistance provided. WFP and its partner Good Neighbours International conducted monthly monitoring, with frequent meetings with local stakeholders and local communities. An independent evaluation from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was conducted with a visit to Doti District where livelihood activities were implemented. The performance of partners was monitored by WFP to ensure that data and information being received were accurate and of high quality.

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

In the maternal and child health and nutrition component, WFP partners increased their staff numbers to allow for more frequent monitoring at the field level. The Government also carried out their own monitoring in local health clinics. In 2017, WFP did not conduct an outcome survey for the prevention of stunting programme due to lack of resources.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Nepal has seen recent economic growth which has been fueled by industrialization and urbanization. This has resulted in increased migration from rural to urban areas for work, particularly for young women. These changes have slowly shifted the roles of women and men and increased women's empowerment. However gender equality continues to elude the country. Women and girls face significant barriers with respect to education, harmful practices such as early marriage, and are generally responsible for domestic tasks as primary caretakers of children, the elderly and the household. This consumes large portions of their time and limits their access to education, economic resources, health services, markets and holding decision-making or leadership roles. A world of zero hunger can only be achieved when everyone has equal opportunities, equal access to resources and equal voice in the decisions that shape their households, communities and societies. Therefore, incorporating gender equality and women's empowerment across WFP programmes has been central to fulfilling WFP's mandate.

During 2017, WFP continued to promote women's empowerment among its country programme beneficiaries. For example, the assets and livelihoods component placed gender and social inclusion as a priority and with 96 percent participatory rates, women's presence in the cash assistance for assets schemes largely surpassed that of men. Most of these women also opened bank accounts in their names, allowing greater access to financial services and suggesting that women had greater ownership of household finances.

WFP also included gender considerations in partners' agreements. When forming user committees, WFP actively encouraged women to take up leadership roles and as a result, more women than men occupied these positions. WFP and its partner staff were present at distribution sites to ensure that assistance was placed directly in the hands of women, and that women received prominent consideration in beneficiary selection and targeting. WFP ensured that its partners identified and implemented prevention strategies to limit the potential risks associated with cash-based transfers, such as gender-based violence.

Under the education component, WFP successfully integrated gender-sensitive approaches into its monitoring and evaluation frameworks through disaggregation of indicators by sex (for children and adults), where relevant. Furthermore, efforts were made in facilitating and advocating for the participation of women in food management committees (FMCs). WFP reached 42 percent [1] female membership in these FMCs—a milestone given the complex socio-cultural context for women in Nepal. In addition to this, the promotion of female children's involvement in child WASH clubs, which have the potential to be gender-transformative, as they provide opportunity for shared power, control of resources and decision-making between men and women, and boys and girls. WFP continued to fulfil its commitment through activities such as the construction of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, as a means of enhancing hygiene and sanitation practices and in reducing menstruation-linked absences of girls from school. 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 prevention of stunting programme supported nutrition interventions in line with the principles of gender equity incorporated in the national guidelines for programme implementation through food assistance, which give 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. This helped to give priority to women's role in household nutrition and childcare. In certain instances, however, men also came to collect the Super Cereal during the monthly food distribution schedule when women in their households were unable to attend.

[1] Women's participation was measured independently of the cross-cutting gender indicators.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2017, WFP continued to strengthen consideration of protection and accountability to affected populations during programme design and implementation. Through its partners, WFP ensured that all participants of the food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities under the assets and livelihoods component were provided personal protection equipment and accidental insurance coverage. In addition, WFP organised user committees for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, to manage water, construction tools, and childcare during project implementation. WFP staff regularly monitored the work sites to ensure that no children were engaged and that the required protection measures were adopted. Distribution sites were also selected in consultation with beneficiaries and local government authorities to consider their convenience in terms of distance. Separate waiting lines for men and women were created during distribution, with priority given to pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and disabled persons. No serious safety and security incidents and protection issues were reported by beneficiaries or partners in 2017.

In 2017, WFP organised meetings with communities to inform them about WFP's objectives, beneficiary entitlements, available resources, project time-frame, implementing agencies and the role of local-government authorities. Under component 1: livelihoods and asset creation, display boards with information on the project were placed in each FFA project site. In addition, the local radio stations were used for dissemination of necessary information. Moreover, public hearings and social auditing of each FFA project and livelihood activity were conducted at community level, and these activities provided a platform for face-to-face interactions between communities and the project implementing agencies.

WFP supported the Government's commitments to promote protection and gender equality by focusing on social inclusion under the Education for All 2001-2005 plan and the School Health and Nutrition strategy. This helped to ensure that all boys and girls, including children from disadvantaged groups, ethnic minorities and those with disabilities, are able to access education through the school meals programme, which allows them to stay in school and concentrate. The school meals programme was designed and governed in line with the Equity Strategy, which included child protection framework. WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners coordinated with the Ministry of Education to ensure that child friendly environments were maintained at the schools and in the communities.

To encourage communities, beneficiaries, and school committees to voice concerns and report irregularities experienced, WFP introduced *Namaste* WFP to school meal districts. This complaint and feedback mechanism was a toll-free phone line, and it was initially set up as part of the earthquake emergency response and later expanded to provide oversight of the other WFP programmes in the country. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, *Namaste* WFP aimed to improve accountability to beneficiaries and enable WFP to identify, address and resolve community concerns and complaints through a systematic and real-time feedback loop. Under the school meals programme, *Namaste* WFP was initiated in Dailekh in 2016 and was scaled up to include two additional pilot districts, Sindhupalchowk and Bardiya, in 2017. WFP is currently working to develop a standard operating procedure for this feedback mechanism to further introduce it into all 10 districts with food-based school meals programming from 2018 onward.

Overall, no significant safety and protection issues were reported in any of the four components of the country programme. However, WFP observed one protection challenge under component 3: nutrition support. Men in nutrition support project areas often left Nepal for work abroad, leaving their wives at home. Women beneficiaries therefore voiced a concern that it was difficult to leave their homes unattended while they went to health facilities. To minimise this challenge, WFP sent female community health volunteers to their homes.

Under the nutrition component, WFP's partners were sensitised to issues of protection and accountability across all programme districts. More specifically, a special focus was placed on delivering key services such as antenatal care, postnatal care, and growth monitoring and counselling. Partners were requested to ensure as many female community health volunteers as possible interacted with women beneficiaries during their monthly visits at the health clinics to encourage more women to obtain nutrition support services. Additionally, WFP advocated for separate toilets for women at the health clinics, and as a result, separate temporary latrines were set up for women during distributions under the mother and child health and nutrition programme.

Story Worth Telling: Soniya's School Meals

In the mid-and-far western regions of Nepal, with the support of United States Department of Agriculture, WFP and the Ministry of Education's Food for Education Programme provides a midday meal to nearly 270,000 children on a daily basis.

Each year, WFP invites school children in countries where its school meals operations are implemented to participate in an annual Global Children's Design Competition. This year, the theme was "Zero Hunger: Our Future Begins with Food". Thirty school children across Sindupalchowk District were invited to the two day workshop, organised by WFP, in collaboration with Gallery McCube (an interactive visual arts centre) where they used their imagination to create artwork envisioning a future world without hunger.

Soniya Shrestha is a fifth grader. Like most 11-year old girls, she likes to play with her friends and her little brother. However, having grown up in Sindupalchowk, a district badly affected by the 2015 earthquakes, she has experienced more hardships and traumas than most other girls her age. Despite the difficulties, Soniya is a talented artist with big ambitions in her life—she wants to become a doctor so that she can help others.

"With my education, I want to become a doctor. A girl without food is always hungry and can only think about what she will eat next."

Evidence demonstrates that school meals help boost performance and cognitive ability. One global review found that children enrolled in school meals programmes showed a 7-12 percentile improvement in intelligence and maths tests when compared with their peers who did not receive school meals.

During the art exhibition, assistant District Education Officer Yadu Bikram Thapa, stressed the linkage between zero hunger and education.

"A child can perform well when they do not need to worry about what to eat. WFP's School Meal programme aims to attain zero hunger, enabling children to acquire good health and quality education."

In 2017, 120 students from 22 different countries participated in the global design competition. Soniya is amongst the 20 young artists who received a cash prize of USD 150 each. In addition, Soniya received USD 200 for her school to purchase stationery.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Santash Shahi

Two of WFP's mother and child health and nutrition programme beneficiaries, in Rautahat, Nepal.

Explanatory notes:

- Under Strategic Objective 3, the outcome indicator targets and values reported for Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Asset Depletion reflect the average CSI reported by households, rather than the percentage of households with reduced/stabilised CSI.

- Note on data for component 1, livelihoods and asset creation: During 2017, WFP's data collection efforts focused on the mid-line evaluation for the *Saemaul* Zero Hunger Communities Project (SZHCP). This evaluation captured outcome indicators but did not capture indicators for gender or accountability to affected populations. Subject to adequate funding and implementation of food-assistance-for assets activities in 2018, WFP will undertake a comprehensive survey that will capture both outcome and cross-cutting indicators.

- Planning values for output data for food-assistance-for-assets indicators were agreed upon through community-based planning in Doti District.

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	324,284	348,983	673,267	149,603	177,656	327,259	46.1%	50.9%	48.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation)	164,134	164,133	328,267	10,874	10,874	21,748	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Education Support)	125,000	125,000	250,000	126,916	141,482	268,398	101.5%	113.2%	107.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3- Nutrition Support)	35,150	59,850	95,000	11,813	25,300	37,113	33.6%	42.3%	39.1%
Comp.1- Livelihoods and Asset Creation									
By Age-group:									

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)
Children (under 5 years)	19,696	19,696	39,392	1,306	1,306	2,612	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Children (5-18 years)	62,371	59,088	121,459	4,133	3,915	8,048	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	82,067	85,349	167,416	5,435	5,653	11,088	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	164,133	164,134	328,267	10,874	10,874	21,748	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Comp.2- Education Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,300	9,800	19,100	17,385	18,409	35,794	186.9%	187.8%	187.4%
Children (5-18 years)	115,700	115,200	230,900	106,718	119,648	226,366	92.2%	103.9%	98.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	2,813	3,425	6,238	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	125,000	125,000	250,000	126,916	141,482	268,398	101.5%	113.2%	107.4%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	35,150	35,150	70,300	11,813	11,861	23,674	33.6%	33.7%	33.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	24,700	24,700	-	13,439	13,439	-	54.4%	54.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	35,150	59,850	95,000	11,813	25,300	37,113	33.6%	42.3%	39.1%

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	290,349	221,116	328,267	5,459	16,289	21,748	1.9%	7.4%	6.6%

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.2- Education Support									
School Feeding (on-site)	250,000	-	250,000	268,398	-	268,398	107.4%	-	107.4%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	37,113	-	37,113	57.1%	-	57.1%

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	54,783	41,720	61,937	1,030	3,541	4,571	1.9%	8.5%	7.4%
Comp.2- Education Support									
School Feeding (on-site)	250,000	-	250,000	258,465	-	258,465	103.4%	-	103.4%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	37,113	-	37,113	57.1%	-	57.1%

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	30,349	31,588	61,937	211	3,330	3,541	0.7%	10.5%	5.7%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	638	392	1,030	-	-	-
Total participants	30,349	31,588	61,937	849	3,722	4,571	2.8%	11.8%	7.4%
Total beneficiaries	164,134	164,133	328,267	10,874	10,874	21,748	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Comp.2- Education Support									

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)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	125,000	125,000	250,000	121,167	134,999	256,166	96.9%	108.0%	102.5%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	1,168	1,131	2,299	-	-	-
Total participants	125,000	125,000	250,000	122,335	136,130	258,465	97.9%	108.9%	103.4%
Total beneficiaries	125,000	125,000	250,000	126,916	141,482	268,398	101.5%	113.2%	107.4%

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	11,811	11,863	23,674	58.6%	58.9%	58.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	24,700	24,700	-	13,439	13,439	-	54.4%	54.4%
Total beneficiaries	20,150	44,850	65,000	11,811	25,302	37,113	58.6%	56.4%	57.1%

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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	60.00	91.50	82.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<1.00	4.30	0.00	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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<1.00	6.10	0.90	0.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<6.00	33.20	17.40	12.40
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	<6.00	29.20	8.40	6.20
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	60.60	82.60	87.60
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	=80.00	66.50	90.70	93.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=6.50	3.80	5.14	4.96
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	=6.50	4.00	5.02	5.13
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, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	<18.00	18.00	4.50	2.82
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
LIVELIHOOD AND ASSET BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey	<16.70	16.70	5.20	2.26
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				
EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, eSPR report	=1.00	-2.90	-2.00	-3.90
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School data review, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, eSPR report	=1.00	-1.10	-1.60	-4.30
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
EDUCATION BENEFICIARY/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, School Records, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET monthly report	=90.00	71.30	74.70	81.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET monthly report</i>	=90.00	72.30	75.00	81.00
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</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	-	-
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Monthly report</i>	>70.00	0.00	93.94	96.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey</i>	>70.00	39.00	65.60	-
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	-
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				
<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, Secondary data, SABRE Country Report (Nepal)</i>	=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	60	60	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	189	189	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	3	3	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	19	19	100.0%
Meters (m) of pipeline installed	meter	1,300	1,300	100.0%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	2	-	-
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	7	6	85.7%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	64	64	100.0%
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	900	1,029	114.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	5,238	5,796	110.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	1,665	2,053	123.3%
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	individual	795	1,188	149.4%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	10	10	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings planted for agroforestry purposes	tree seedling	4,000	5,810	145.3%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	7	7	100.0%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	26	19	73.1%
Comp.2- Education Support				
SO4: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	40	40	100.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	40	40	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	40	40	100.0%
Number of schools using an improved water source	school	40	40	100.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	40	40	100.0%
Comp.3- Nutrition Support				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	6,648	4,220	63.5%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	12,190	12,477	102.4%
Comp.4-Capacity development				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of people (female) participating in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Food Security Response Analysis training of trainers	individual	18	18	100.0%
Number of people (female) participating in food security orientation training	individual	26	26	100.0%
Number of people (female) participating in geospatial mapping exercise	individual	65	65	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained during online food security atlas orientation	individual	3	3	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained during post-monsoon review workshop (review and reflection of floods)	individual	13	13	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained in agriculture forecasting tools	individual	4	4	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained in food security analysis based on household survey	individual	5	5	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained in food security response analysis	individual	17	17	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained in food security response planning	individual	17	17	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained in web-based data entry	individual	13	13	100.0%
Number of people (female) trained through the table top exercise	individual	10	10	100.0%
Number of people (male) participating in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Food Security Response Analysis training of trainers	individual	57	57	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people (male) participating in food security orientation training	individual	73	73	100.0%
Number of people (male) participating in geospatial mapping exercise	individual	15	15	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained during online food security atlas orientation	individual	10	10	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained during post-monsoon review workshop (review and reflection of floods)	individual	64	64	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained in agriculture forecasting tools	individual	9	9	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained in food security analysis based on household survey data	individual	11	11	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained in food security response analysis	individual	123	123	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained in food security response planning	individual	123	54	43.9%
Number of people (male) trained in web-based data entry	individual	74	74	100.0%
Number of people (male) trained through the table top exercise	individual	198	198	100.0%

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: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	39.33	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: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	19.33	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: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	41.33	28.40	-
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	38.00	32.50	23.20
Comp.2- Education Support				
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: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	13.00	17.40	-
Comp.3- Nutrition Support				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous 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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	27.60	20.80	17.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	76.50	35.00

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: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	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: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	100.00	99.10	90.00
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>				

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	=3.00	1.00
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
Comp.2- Education Support		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=3.00	9.00
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>NEPAL, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
Comp.3- Nutrition Support		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=2.00	3.00
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	7
Nepal	NEP-C-00010-01	Wheat Soya Blend	674	-
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-04	Sugar	-	91

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03935-08	Sugar	-	113
		Total	674	211