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SPR Reading Guidance



Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Nepal, State of (NP)

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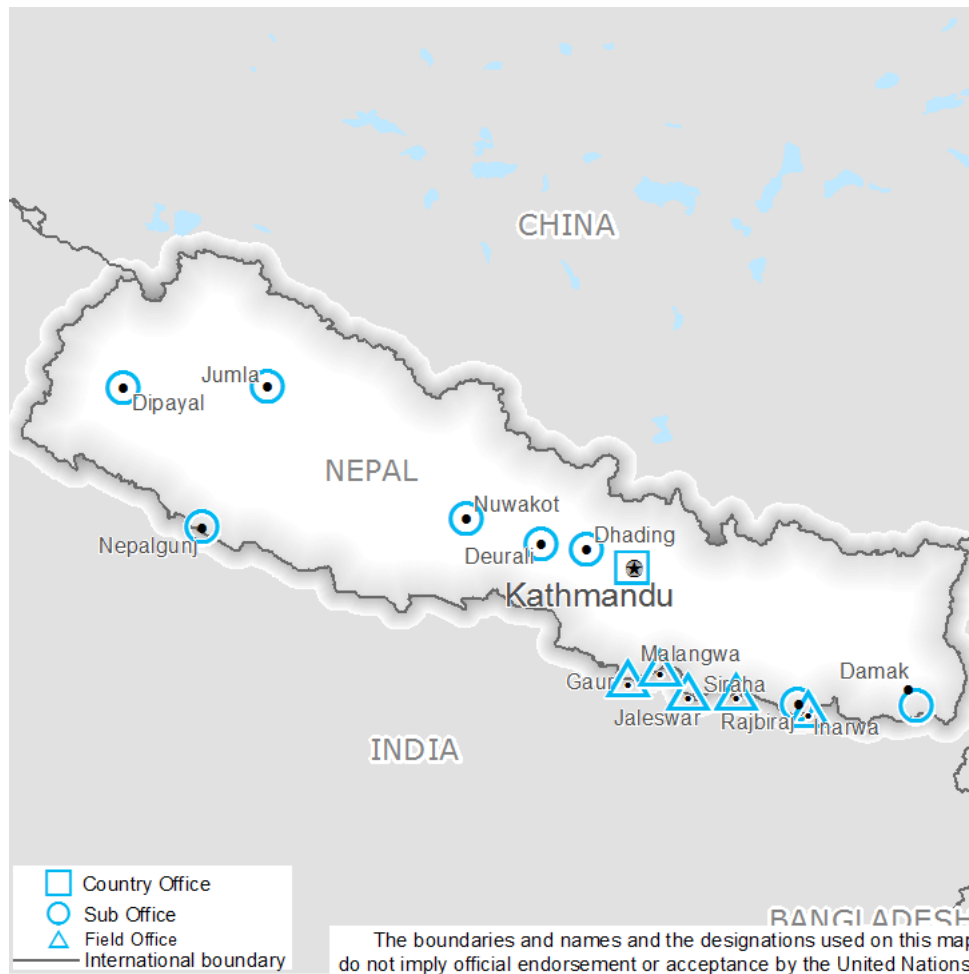
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

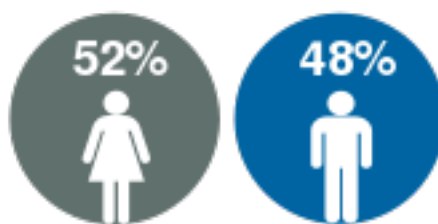
WFP received contributions from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support flood-affected families in the Terai region along with contributions from the governments of the United Kingdom and Australia to support nutrition activities. These contributions were supplemented with 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

Following the earthquakes that struck Nepal in 2015, WFP reached 2 million food-insecure people in earthquake-affected areas with immediate food assistance and cash-based transfers. The Government of Nepal led a post-disaster needs assessment, which indicated the need for resilience-building efforts in earthquake-affected areas, integrating disaster risk reduction into recovery activities, and linking immediate assistance to long-term livelihood recovery.

In January 2016, WFP launched protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200875) to support the Government's livelihood recovery strategy to restore food and nutrition security and rebuild community infrastructure in earthquake-affected areas. The PRRO aimed to enhance government capacity to prepare for, monitor, and respond to food insecurity and natural disasters. This assistance will continue until the end of 2018 under the upcoming Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan.

Since the 2015 earthquakes, humanitarian emergencies around the world shifted donors' focus away from Nepal. This trend continued in 2017 and compelled WFP to re-focus its areas of intervention. Therefore, the scope of the food-assistance-for-assets and nutrition programmes was reduced from seven to three districts.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcomes: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households; Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food assistance for assets in three earthquake-affected districts—Gorkha, Dhading and Nuwakot

In 2017, WFP provided cash-based transfers through food-assistance-for-assets activities to support populations that were still vulnerable following the 2015 earthquakes. WFP provided food rations, cash-based transfers, or both to participating food-insecure families in Gorkha, Dhading and Nuwakot districts. Assets included supply systems for drinking water, sanitation facilities, small irrigation systems, rural roads and bridges.

WFP supported the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) to provide food security information used in geographic targeting and community-level planning for the asset creation activities. NeKSAP also carried out market capacity assessments to determine suitable locations for cash-based transfers. In Nuwakot and areas of Gorkha and Dhading, where markets were functioning, WFP provided cash in exchange for 40 days of work, in line with the Government's minimum wage for unskilled labour (equivalent to USD 4.55 to USD 6.15 per day depending on the approved rate), covering the needs of an average family of five. In remote village development committees in Gorkha and Dhading without access to markets, WFP provided in-kind food assistance—750 grams of rice and 135 grams of split peas per person per day, providing the minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kilocalories—to beneficiaries working in community infrastructure projects. Although WFP originally planned to provide split lentils, WFP procured and provided split peas in the interest of cost efficiency.

To enhance local capacity, WFP carried out livelihood based skills training in areas such as masonry, electrical systems and installation and repair of water supply systems, particularly targeting women and men from poor and marginalized families. The training was complemented with support for participants to start up rural enterprises. The food-assistance-for-assets and skill transfer training activities were implemented during the two agricultural lean seasons from February to April and September to October 2017. The food-assistance-for-assets activities provided income and are expected to help increase access to markets, which provide both short and long-term income generating opportunities. Meanwhile, the trainings helped beneficiaries to plan, build and maintain community infrastructure to increase resilience to future disasters.

At the national level, WFP maintained partnerships with the National Reconstruction Authority and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development for the PRRO. For implementation at the local level, WFP worked with government authorities and non-governmental organizations—Support to Poor Producers in Nepal (SAPPROS), Deutsche Welthungerhilfe E.V., and Lutheran World Federation—who were selected because of their experience with similar projects and their geographic presence. Cooperating partners supported the food-assistance-for-assets programme with non-food items, raw materials and machinery. WFP contracted two financial service providers (FSPs)—Nepal Investment Bank and Citizens Bank International—to provide cash-based transfers to beneficiaries.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and school-aged children

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding in Gorkha, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts

In 2017, WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health to implement the treatment of MAM. WFP implemented a targeted supplementary feeding programme to provide ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) among PLW and children aged 6-59 months. WFP also screened children and PLW for acute malnutrition both through community outreach to households and within the health facilities. Those found to be malnourished were referred for admission and treatment in WFP's programme, while cases of severe acute malnutrition among children were referred for treatment at outpatient therapeutic centers supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP and its partners regularly met with enrolled children and PLW to monitor improvements in their nutritional status.

PLWs received 200 grams of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), while children aged 6-59 months received 100 grams of RUSF per day. To ensure adherence to treatment guidelines, RUSF distribution and follow-ups were conducted bi-weekly. Although WFP also planned to distribute fortified oil as part of the food basket for food-for-assets participants, this was not included due to funding constraints.

WFP also supported local health staff to provide counselling sessions on maternal infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices—including breast-feeding and complementary feeding—to PLW and caregivers of children admitted to the programme for the length of time that they were under treatment. WFP activities complemented the Government's national nutrition support programme, which provided immunization, distribution of iron and vitamin A supplements, de-worming treatment, and nutrition counselling.

The WFP programme was intended to support the treatment of MAM in seven earthquake-affected districts. However, in 2017 WFP only reached three districts due to limited resources. The need for nutrition support to PLW was identified over the course of implementation, and they were therefore included as beneficiaries.

WFP's cooperating partner, the Nepal Public Health and Education Group (NEPHEG), supported human resource capacity at the health facilities and stationed nutrition assistants at the government health clinics. Nutrition assistants supported screenings of children, community sensitization, nutrition education and beneficiary registration. They were also responsible for collating monthly reports from the health facilities on the number of beneficiaries reached and the quantity of supplementary food distributed.

WFP provided various trainings to enhance the capacity of government and cooperating partner staff. Participants were trained on food distribution management, reporting and community mobilization in line with WFP standards and requirements. Together with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, WFP facilitated a training of trainers on the IMAM framework for provincial health workers and female community health volunteers to meet future training needs. Participants included staff from the Ministry of Health at the national level, district health officials and cooperating partner staff.

Results

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households; Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food assistance for assets in three earthquake-affected districts—Gorkha, Dhading and Nuwakot

To monitor progress of the PRRO, WFP conducted a household survey through a third-party agency in March-April 2017. WFP sub-offices in the three targeted districts also provided regular monitoring and periodic updates on implementation, while cooperating partners reported on monthly food and cash distributions.

Monitoring findings in 2017 indicated improved levels of household food consumption, stabilized dietary diversity and fewer negative coping strategies relied on by households compared to the baseline among earthquake-affected families assisted by WFP. In addition, improvements in the results of NeKSAP's integrated food security phase classification conducted every four months indicated that the creation and rehabilitation of rural assets had broadly contributed to improving people's livelihoods, income generation and household food security.

WFP built all assets as planned in the three targeted districts, which is expected to improve connectivity to services and markets, and to increase agricultural productivity, food production and drinking water supply for households. Reports from partners also suggest a reduction in the time taken to fetch water, ultimately reducing the daily burden on women who are usually responsible for household chores. The small irrigation facilities constructed are expected

to contribute to improved crop yields. Similarly, the food ration and cash-based transfers received by beneficiaries will allow participating households to better meet their food needs during the agricultural lean season.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding in Gorkha, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts

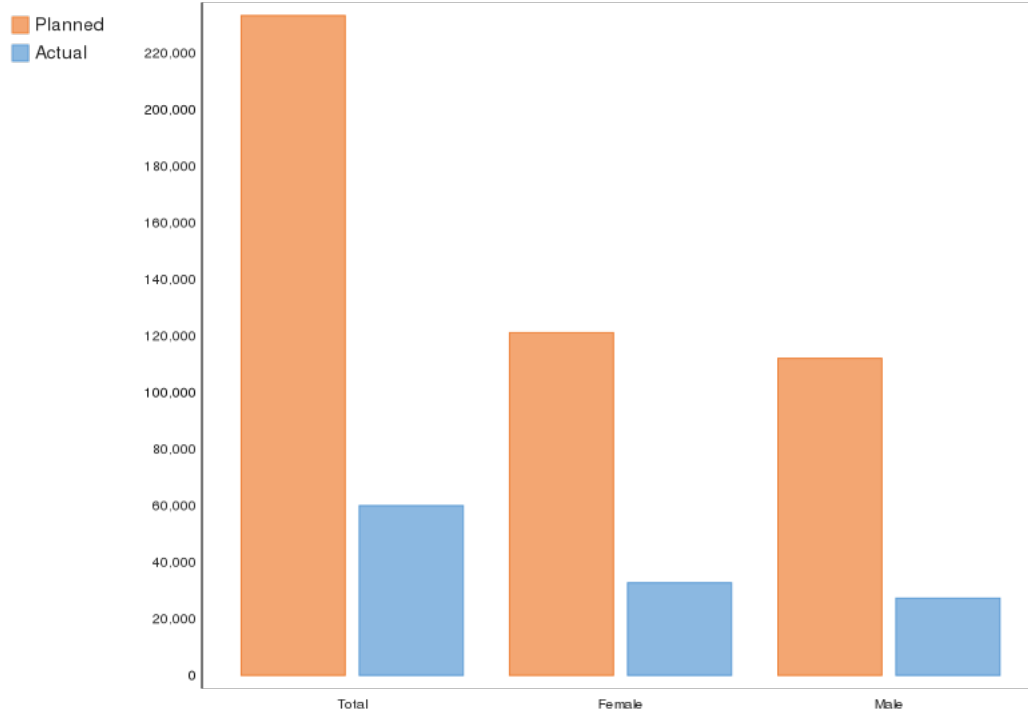
To implement the treatment of MAM programme, WFP supported the establishment of 51 targeted supplementary feeding distribution sites at government health posts. The high number of sites helped to reduce the distance that women and children needed to travel to health facilities, therefore contributing to the high level of coverage (more than the targeted 50 percent) achieved by the programme in 2017. The high level of coverage helped to ensure a low default rate under the treatment programme of 4.9 percent, significantly lower than the target of 15 percent.

Since targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of MAM was new in Nepal, government health workers benefited from WFP-led training sessions on screenings, case management, monitoring and reporting. These trainings strengthened health workers capacity to accelerate screenings of children for enrolment in complementary maternal and infant and young child feeding services at the health posts.

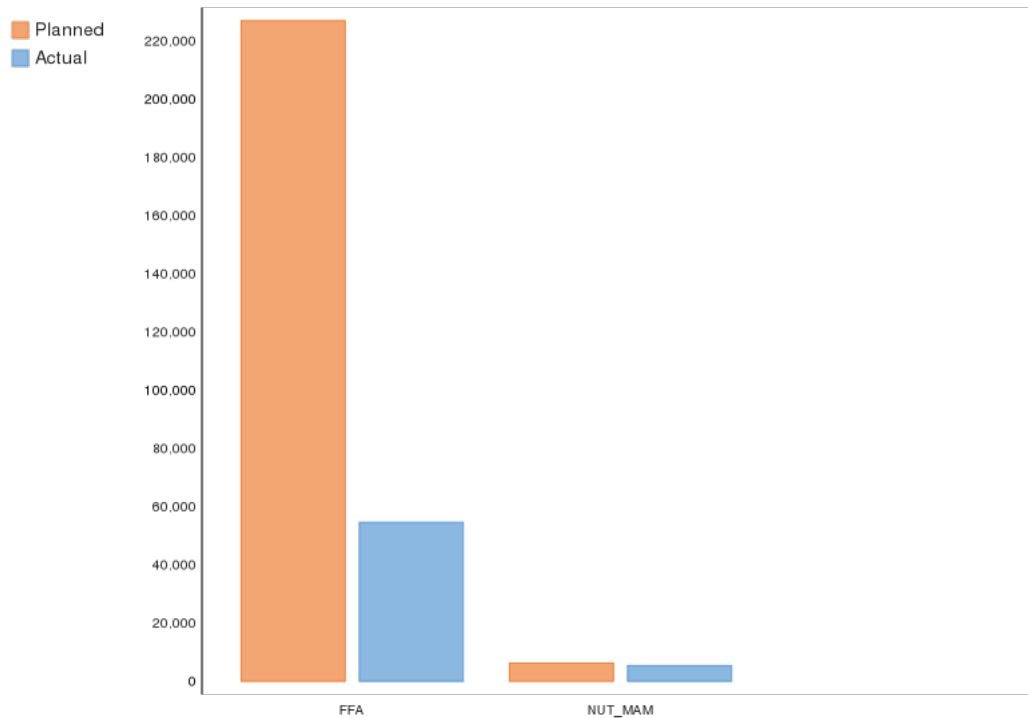
Community outreach, including screenings for acute malnutrition and referral for treatment for both MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM), was conducted through house visits by female community health volunteers and supported by nutrition assistants from WFP's cooperating partner, the Nepal Public Health and Education Group (NEPHEG). During the screenings, parents and caregivers of children aged 6-59 months received information on the importance of balanced nutrition and information to help recognize the early signs of malnutrition and seek timely assistance. Progress reports from NEPHEG indicated that the health outreach helped remote communities to better access and utilize the MAM treatment services provided at the health posts.

WFP used globally accepted standards—endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP—to assess performance of the treatment of MAM programme. WFP relied on its cooperating partner's regular monitoring and reporting of performance indicators to understand the project's progress, challenges and corrective measures required. In 2017, performance monitoring showed that the programme met all the target indicators for MAM treatment and was well within the globally accepted Sphere standards. Recovery rates were high despite the challenging geographical terrain, which could be attributed to the continuous efforts made by community health volunteers to follow up on individual cases and provide outreach sessions. While the overall default rate was well within the target of 15 percent, there were a few reports of children dropping out of the programme. This was likely due to the significant time taken to travel between the health clinics and villages situated high in the mountains, making it difficult for families to comply with the requirement for follow-up visits. In light of these challenges, the female community health volunteers ensured close follow-up and regular sensitization for beneficiaries to encourage continuous attendance.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

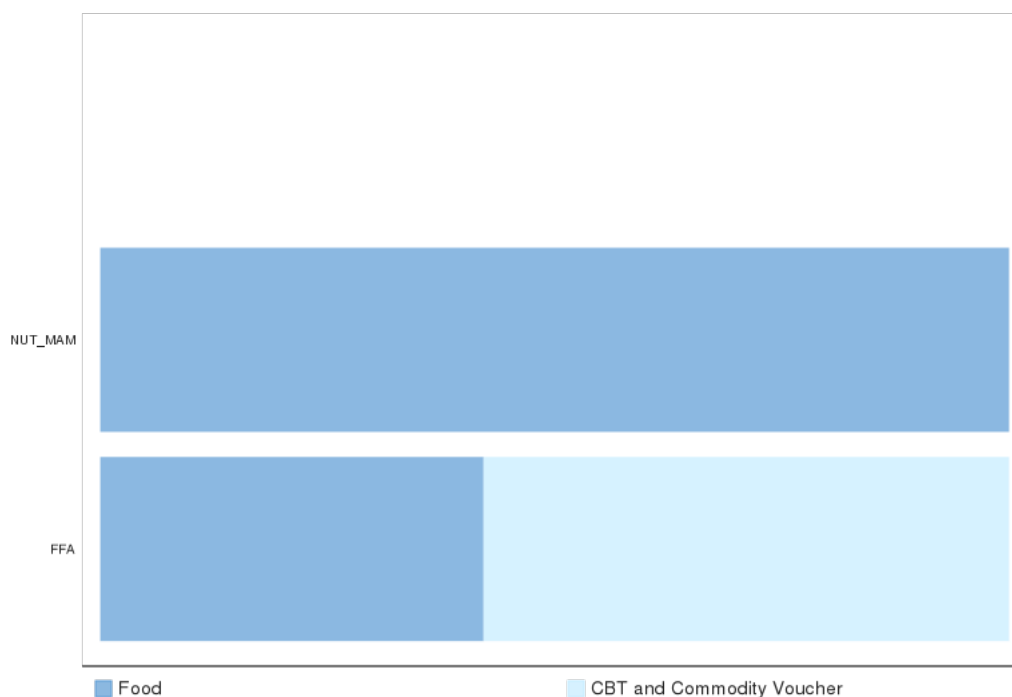


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	210	33	15.7%
Rice	1,634	554	33.9%
Split Lentils	245	-	-
Split Peas	-	96	-
Vegetable Oil	102	-	-
Total	2,192	682	31.1%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,566,600	2,436,520	32.2%
Total	7,566,600	2,436,520	32.2%

Performance Monitoring

Monitoring activities for the protracted relief and recovery operation were conducted in line with the corporate framework for monitoring and were based on a monitoring and evaluation plan developed at outset of the project. WFP field monitors and sub-office staff regularly carried out food and cash distribution monitoring and beneficiary satisfaction surveys, which included gender and protection criteria. Additionally, asset-creation projects were monitored through both user committees established by communities, and cooperating partners and local government authorities. WFP continued to rely on technology to support the monitoring process as well as using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, for rapid monitoring of cash-based transfers to registered beneficiaries. Additionally, WFP used regular face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries as a method to learn about the programme's performance.

Cooperating partners managed community level engineering and technical supervision of asset creation projects, working with user communities and local government authorities to identify problems and solutions during implementation. In turn, WFP evaluated partners' performance through field verification. Based on these evaluations, the cooperating partners' field teams were expanded to include staff with knowledge and experience in engineering and livelihood programmes.

Under the programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP staff and cooperating partner staff ensured accurate recording and registration of children and pregnant and lactating women during screening, and updated registers for moderate acute malnutrition treatment with information such as mid-upper arm circumference measurements and referrals and supplementary food distributions. Technical services such as anthropometry and clinical assessments, in line with government protocols, were accurately provided with minimum errors and omissions. Performance indicators such as non-recovery and default rates were consistently documented, which allowed project managers and nutrition assistants to take remedial measures to ensure the continued provision of quality health care services.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Socio-cultural norms in Nepal often limit women's participation in the community as traditional gender roles often see women confined to household chores. Therefore, WFP required its partners to prioritize women as well as other marginalized groups in beneficiary selection, and to carry out community sensitization to promote gender justice and equality, particularly in decision-making and sharing of project benefits. To promote women's participation in lead roles in the management of assistance, WFP continued to advocate for an increased number of women in leadership positions in user committees, which were usually formed by beneficiaries themselves to manage each project. This encouraged a more equal balance of voices and opinions in community decision-making. As a result of these efforts, WFP estimated that approximately 40 percent of the leadership roles in these committees were filled by women, as indicated in user committees' records. Women committee members in particular received training and sensitization on distribution management, record keeping, gender equality, personal safety and work related-insurance, which also encouraged their increased participation.

Light physical work—recording attendance, supplying water and construction tools, managing childcare—was arranged through user committees for pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and people with disabilities. During the design of the implementation strategy, WFP included gender considerations in partner agreements, requiring that partners ensured assistance was placed directly in the hands of women, and that women received prominent consideration in beneficiary selection and targeting. Partners were also required to ensure that such actions did not expose women to the risk of abuse or violence in any form. Partners were required to carry out community sensitization to promote gender justice and equality, particularly in decision-making and sharing project benefits and to ensure the participation of women and marginalized groups in project activities. Moreover, during food and cash distributions, WFP organized separate waiting areas for women and men, and prioritized access for vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the disabled.

Under the protracted relief and recovery operation, beneficiary cards were distributed under women's names. In the rural and socio-cultural context of Nepal, men are mainly the recipients of benefits and opportunities and are the decision-makers in social and public spheres, while women often face discriminatory social practices ranging from seclusion from the family during menstruation and after childbirth to restrictive social norms in property ownership. In this background, providing beneficiary cards in women's names enabled them to directly access the entitlements provided, which in turn gave them a better chance of influencing household decisions on the use of entitlements to be in the best interest of the children and wider family. This contributed to increased community awareness of the importance of prioritizing food and nutrition for women and children and of the need to correctly utilize the ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) supplied by WFP to prevent acute malnutrition among children. As a

result, both men and women came to collect the RUSF and participated in follow-up visits with the children.

In rural households, women often do not have many opportunities to expand their knowledge, and they mostly resort to traditional childcare practices. In this context, there was a need to actively involve more women as nutrition assistants and female community health volunteers so that mothers and female caregivers could easily relate to them, and would feel more comfortable expressing their questions and concerns and gaining exposure to new knowledge and practices. This helped WFP to successfully implement MAM treatment interventions at the community level. The large numbers of female volunteers in the programme helped to expand the outreach of interventions to families in many remote village development committee areas who would otherwise not have come to the health posts due to the long distance they had to travel. This approach also considered the fact that women have multiple roles and need to spend less time accessing nutrition services, so that they can attend to their other duties. While the protracted relief and recover operation (PRRO) prioritized female caregivers due to Nepal's traditional gender roles, lessons learned showed that it is equally important to target male caregivers. Increased efforts will be made to ensure that male caregivers are also provided with counselling.

Due to funding constraints in 2017, WFP did not conduct monitoring of gender indicators for the PRRO.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP's assistance was delivered in safe, accountable and dignified conditions. WFP emphasized its commitment to 'leave no one behind' and the humanitarian principle of impartiality in the provision of its assistance, regardless of beneficiaries' gender, caste and ethnicity. WFP and its partners conducted safety and security risk assessments and ensured that safety measures were in place at food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) project sites, including providing information sessions on safe working methods and basic safety equipment. Participants were insured so that in the event of a work place accident, the injured individual's family received compensation. In addition, WFP's cooperating partners held regular information sessions on safe working methods during user committee meetings, where safety equipment such as harnesses were provided to committee members.

WFP prioritized creating an environment of safety and security for beneficiaries to collect their food rations and cash entitlements, especially during cash distributions. The distribution sites were identified in consultation with beneficiaries and local government authorities, with consideration given to convenience and ease of access. Sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene facilities were also made available. Cooperating partners ensured additional security personnel were available at distribution points. In addition, WFP staff regularly monitored the FFA sites to ensure that no children were engaged in any of WFP's activities.

Through partner staff, WFP informed community members about their rights, working days and hours, and food and cash distribution mechanisms. Furthermore, information boards containing WFP project details were placed at each FFA site. Nutrition assistants and health workers in the targeted supplementary feeding programme provided clear messages to the mothers and caregivers as part of the ongoing maternal infant and young child feeding counselling, advising on the correct utilisation of the ready-to-use supplementary food provided. Information on rations and how to use them was prominently displayed during outreach activities. The female community health volunteers and nutrition assistants closely tracked and followed up on children who defaulted from the treatment programme for moderate acute malnutrition at the household level. In addition, parents and caregivers were able to freely report any safety and security incidents to government health staff, WFP and cooperating partner staff during community level screening programmes and at health clinics.

To enhance community accountability, WFP implemented a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) known as *Namaste* WFP, through which beneficiaries could reach WFP through toll-free numbers. The CFM helped WFP identify, address and resolve community concerns through a systematic and real-time feedback loop. The most common complaint received was the lack of information received by potential beneficiaries. To mitigate this concern, WFP deployed staff to activity locations to hold meetings with community members and increase outreach about WFP's assistance. *Namaste* WFP numbers were also printed on beneficiary identity cards and food coupons for easy access. Partners also carried out regular public auditing at community level to increase transparency and accountability of the programme.

In 2017, monthly progress reports and regular onsite monitoring indicated that people were informed about the programme and that beneficiaries did not experience safety problems receiving assistance from WFP. Comprehensive monitoring on dedicated protection and accountability to affected population indicators will be conducted in 2018.

Story Worth Telling

To help communities to recover from the devastation of the 2015 earthquake, WFP implemented a cash for assets programme under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200875 in three earthquake-affected districts—Gorkha, Dhadhing and Nuwakot. Community members built vital infrastructure such as foot trails, drinking water systems, and irrigation channels in exchange for cash.

Prism and Tek Bahadur Sunwar are married and live in Uhiya Village in Gorkha District with two children. Uhiya village in Gorkha District lies northeast of Barpak, the epicentre of the first earthquake. Approximately 1,500 people live in this mountainous and remote village and subsist mainly on small-scale farming and cattle rearing. About two and a half years after the earthquake, reconstruction is ongoing. Sunwar and Prism were employed under WFP's food-assistance-for-assets scheme and, along with other community members, rehabilitated drinking water systems and trails that were destroyed by the earthquake. Each person was paid USD 230 for 40 days of work.

"We will mainly use this money to pay for the wood and stone blocks to rebuild our house," said Tek Bahadur. He also mentioned that a sizeable amount of the money will be spent on buying essential household supplies such as salt, oil and rice. "It is also time for our eldest son to go to school, so if we have anything remaining we will spend it on his school fees," Prism added.

With cash earned from WFP's cash assistance for assets programme, targeted community members affected by the earthquake were able meet their basic needs. In addition, infrastructure rehabilitated through this programme helped community members become more self-sufficient and resilient in preparation for future disasters.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Samir Jung Thapa

A young man works on a community asset infrastructure scheme in Dhading District.

Explanatory notes:

Output indicators:

Planning values for output data for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) indicators were agreed upon through community-based planning in Gorkha, Dhading and Nuwakot districts. FFA activities were implemented to restore food security following the earthquake (Strategic Objective 2) while ultimately contributing to risk reduction and resilience building of targeted communities (Strategic Objective 3).

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	112,089	121,174	233,263	27,302	32,723	60,025	24.4%	27.0%	25.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	14,410	14,410	28,820	3,816	4,227	8,043	26.5%	29.3%	27.9%
Children (5-18 years)	38,617	40,889	79,506	9,285	9,832	19,117	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	59,062	65,875	124,937	14,201	18,664	32,865	24.0%	28.3%	26.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	112,088	121,175	233,263	27,302	32,723	60,025	24.4%	27.0%	25.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	45,398	181,598	226,996	23,035	31,585	54,620	50.7%	17.4%	24.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	6,267	-	6,267	5,405	-	5,405	86.2%	-	86.2%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	9,458	37,833	47,291	4,607	6,485	11,092	48.7%	17.1%	23.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	6,267	-	6,267	5,405	-	5,405	86.2%	-	86.2%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	23,173	24,118	47,291	7,098	3,994	11,092	30.6%	16.6%	23.5%
Total participants	23,173	24,118	47,291	7,098	3,994	11,092	30.6%	16.6%	23.5%
Total beneficiaries	108,958	118,038	226,996	26,217	28,403	54,620	24.1%	24.1%	24.1%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	1,504	1,630	3,134	367	665	1,032	24.4%	40.8%	32.9%
Children (24-59 months)	1,629	1,504	3,133	718	831	1,549	44.1%	55.3%	49.4%

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)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	2,824	2,824	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,133	3,134	6,267	1,085	4,320	5,405	34.6%	137.8%	86.2%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	<4.00	4.00	-	0.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	<42.00	42.00	-	14.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>54.00	54.00	-	85.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	<4.00	4.00	-	0.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	<4.00	4.00	-	0.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	<42.00	42.00	-	15.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	<42.00	42.00	-	13.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>54.00	54.00	-	84.10
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey</i>	>54.00	54.00	-	86.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>5.00	5.03	-	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>5.00	5.00	-	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>5.00	5.00	-	5.00
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>80.00	40.00	-	85.90
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSFP BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, MAM treatment performance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Programme records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Programme records</i>	>75.00	-	90.20	76.35
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TSFP BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, MAM treatment performance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Programme records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Programme records</i>	<3.00	-	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSFP BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, MAM treatment performance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Programme records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Programme records</i>	<15.00	-	9.80	4.91
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TSFP BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, MAM treatment performance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Programme records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Programme records</i>	<15.00	-	0.00	5.51

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TSFP BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, MAM treatment performance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Save the Children records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Nepal Public Health and Education Group records</i>	>50.00	-	93.70	79.00
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				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>C/FFA BENEFICIARIES/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2018.12, Outcome monitoring survey</i>	>60.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	3,740	3,325	88.9%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	2,992	2,986	99.8%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	7,060	5,588	79.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	2,635	2,509	95.2%
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	59	59	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	45	45	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	5	5	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	34	34	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	1	1	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	249	249	100.0%
Meters (m) of pipeline installed	meter	45,492	45,492	100.0%
Meters (m) of river bank protected	meter	12	12	100.0%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	4	4	100.0%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	6	6	100.0%
Number of drinking water/water harvest projects	project	69	69	100.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	4	4	100.0%
Number of micro-hydro canals constructed	unit	0	0	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of new incinerators installed	unit	4	4	100.0%
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	78	78	100.0%

Gender Indicators

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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>200,000.00	207,613.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>DOLAKHA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GORKHA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SINDHUPALCHOK, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NEPAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NEPAL, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	370
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	60
Private Donors	WPD-C-03147-01	Split Peas	-	30
		Total	-	460