



WFP Nepal Country Brief

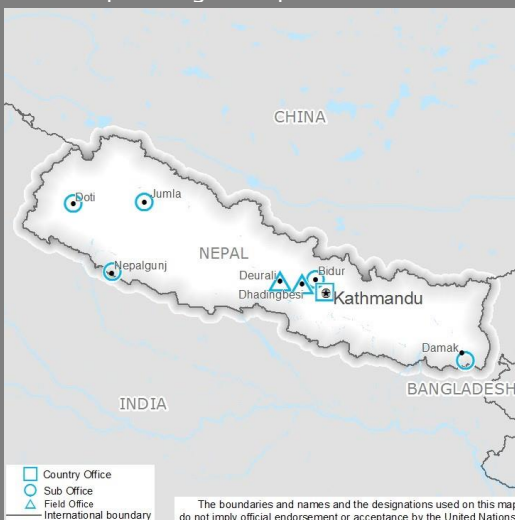
May 2018

Operational Context

Nepal has undergone significant change in recent decades, successfully shifting away from a centralised power structure into a federal democratic republic. The past decade has been particularly transformative for the country, following the end of conflict in 2006 and a lengthy political transition as the country underwent a process of drafting a new constitution. The Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 2015, established the country as a federal democratic republic, divided into three spheres government (1 federal, 7 provincial and 753 local level governments), shifting the locus of political and executive power from central level to local-government levels. Notably, the new constitution enshrined food as a fundamental right of every citizen, with inclusion of a Right to Food Act.

The GDP per capita is USD 707 and 25 percent of the population lives on USD 1.25 per day or less. Poverty in the Far West development region (Karnali Zone) is the highest, with 46 percent of people below the poverty line. Frequent natural disasters negatively affect livelihoods and food security. Nepal's vulnerability to high food prices, especially in remote mountain areas, further exacerbates food insecurity. Challenging and isolated geography, natural disasters, civil unrest and lack of infrastructure complicate efforts to improve livelihoods, establish functioning markets and transport food.

WFP has been operating in Nepal since 1964.



Population: **26.6 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
145 out of 188

Income Level: **Least Developed**

Chronic malnutrition: **36% of children between 6-59 months**

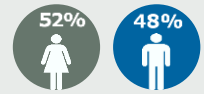
In Numbers

4.6 million food insecure people**

1.4 million pregnant and nursing women malnourished*

US\$ 0.43 m six months (June-November 2018) net funding requirement

212,590 children received WFP school meals in



May 2018

Operational Updates

- WFP and the Ministry of Forests and Environment have signed an agreement aiming to increase adaptive capacity of climate vulnerable and food insecure poor households by improved management of livelihood assets and natural resources in the Karnali mountain districts of Nepal. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – Adaptation Fund is contributing USD 9.5 million over a four-year period.
- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), led by the Ministry of Communications and Information and co-led by WFP, organized training on prepositioning of ready-to-deploy logistics and ETC emergency equipment and capacity development at the local level.
- The Mott MacDonald Consortium, of which WFP is part, has commenced work on two trails totalling 18 km in Dhading. Approval from DFID has been received to start work on trails in another two districts – Nuwakot and Rasuwa.
- WFP Nepal has developed a capacity building standard training package to be used at all local governments for strengthening management at the local level. Training sessions have been conducted in 71 local governments in Provinces 1, 2, 6 and 7 jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration.
- An amendment to the operational agreement with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) was recently signed. As per the amendment, WFP will continue to support MoEST to distribute school meals to 236,000 children from early child development (ECD) to grade 8 in 11 districts until the end of the Government's next fiscal year in mid-July 2019.
- Together with UNICEF, WFP continues to provide nutrition support to vulnerable flood-affected pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 - 59 months in the Terai.

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Main Credit: WFP/Amrit Gurung
Photo Caption: Beneficiaries of WFP's drought response in the Karnali (2016).

WFP Nepal Strategy

	Total Requirement (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	June-November Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan Jan – Jun 2018			
Overall	35.16 m	39.55 m	0.43 m
Strategic Outcome 1: <i>School-aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022.</i>			
Strategic Result 1 Root causes	11.17 m	9.14 m	0.01 m
Strategic Outcome 2: <i>Refugees from Bhutan in Eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food.</i>			
Strategic Result 2 Crisis response	0.63 m	0.47 m	0.23 m
Strategic Outcome 3: <i>Children 6-23 months' old, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030.</i>			
Strategic Result 3 Root causes	0.980 m	1.26 m	0.19 m
Strategic Outcome 4: <i>Improved availability of pro-small-holder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.</i>			
Strategic Result 14 Resilience building	14.46 m	18.04 m	0
Strategic Outcome 5: <i>Capacities of national and local authorities are enhanced to prepare for and respond to food insecurity and emergencies by 2030.</i>			
Strategic Result 15 Resilience building	7.911 m	8.45 m	0

Figures provisional

WFP Nepal Activities

- SO 1** 1. Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity.
- SO 2** 2. General food distribution for refugees from Bhutan.
- SO 3** 3. Support the Government to design and implement programmes for the prevention of malnutrition.
- SO 4** 4. Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change.
- SO 5** 5. Local government capacity developed at the sub-district level.
6. Development of National Disaster Response platforms and strengthening emergency preparedness capacity.
7. Strength capacities for food security monitoring and analysis.
8. Ensure business continuity to enable WFP to respond to a catastrophic disaster by establishing safe facilities.

Monitoring

WFP Nepal has shared preliminary findings of the endline and baseline combined evaluation of the education support programme with government stakeholders, and cooperating partners for their endorsement before final dissemination.

Challenges

Nepal is undergoing structural transformation under federalization, resulting in many newly-formed local governments. This has caused a disruption in the flow of information, from the local level to the central. It has also resulted in a moratorium of the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System's (also known as NeKSAP) district food security network meetings, as many focal points have now been assigned to newly formed municipalities across the country.

Preparing for disasters to prevent monsoon havoc in Nepal

Every monsoon season, Nepal experiences heavy rainfall that puts thousands of families at risk. These rains cause deaths, displace thousands of people, inundate farm land and destroy basic infrastructure.

Monsoon rains also pose a serious threat to food security as families face uncertainty about where their next meal will come from. Rain can cut communities off from markets, employment and hospitals, leaving them isolated and without the food and income they need to stay healthy. From flooding on the flat plains of the Terai in the south to landslides caused by heavy rains in the mountains, preparing for Nepal's monsoon season will save and change lives across the country.

Read the full story about how WFP is preparing for possible floods on wfp.insight.

Donors

United States of America; United Nations other funds and Agencies, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, Australia, Canada, Norway, United Kingdom, private donors and Republic of Korea.