

SAVING  
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# Nepal Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

Summary . . . . .	4
Context and Operations . . . . .	6
Programme Performance - Resources for Results . . . . .	8
Programme Performance . . . . .	9
Strategic Outcome 01 . . . . .	9
Strategic Outcome 02 . . . . .	10
Strategic Outcome 03 . . . . .	10
Strategic Outcome 04 . . . . .	11
Strategic Outcome 05 . . . . .	12
Cross-cutting Results . . . . .	15
Progress towards gender equality . . . . .	15
Protection . . . . .	15
Accountability to affected populations . . . . .	16
Environment . . . . .	16
Innovation at WFP Nepal . . . . .	18
Figures and Indicators . . . . .	19
Data Notes . . . . .	19
Beneficiaries by Age Group . . . . .	19
Beneficiaries by Residence Status . . . . .	20
Annual Food Distribution (mt) . . . . .	20
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD) . . . . .	21
Output Indicators . . . . .	22
Outcome Indicators . . . . .	27
Cross-cutting Indicators . . . . .	32
Progress towards gender equality . . . . .	32
Protection . . . . .	32

Accountability to affected populations . . . . . 33



# Summary

In 2018, WFP implemented the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) for Nepal and finalized the preparation of its Country Strategic Plan for 2019-2023. Under the T-ICSP, WFP began shifting from direct implementation to technical support to help the Government of Nepal achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

WFP continued to assist vulnerable communities living in hard to reach and sometimes inaccessible areas and provided them with food, cash and nutrition support. Gender equality and women's empowerment were an important component of programme activities under the T-ICSP and were essential to enabling access to nutritious food for all people regardless of age and sex.

In 2018, WFP concluded its role in three long-running programmes, including the *Saemaul* Zero Hunger Community Project, the protracted recovery and relief support programme for refugees from Bhutan, and the earthquake recovery and relief operation.

WFP scaled up its school feeding programme, which covered 11 districts across mid- and far-western Nepal and reached vulnerable children with a midday meal. Under this activity, there was a strategic switch in commodities from fortified blended food to locally available, culturally appropriate meals containing rice and lentils. In addition, WFP supported the Government with scaling up the national school feeding programme to cover more districts.

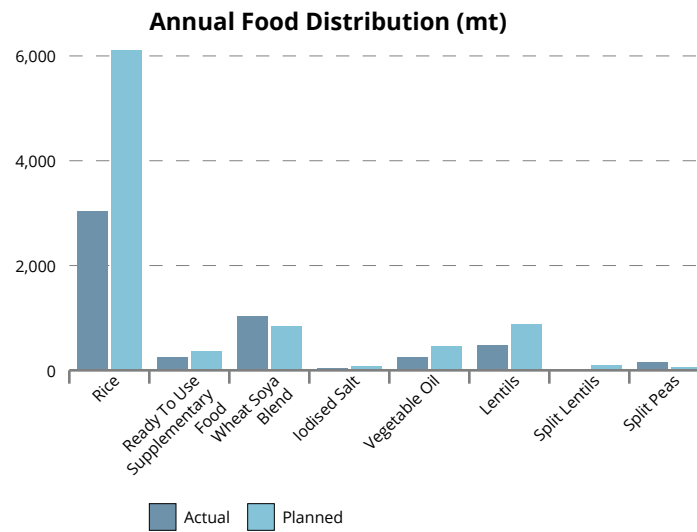
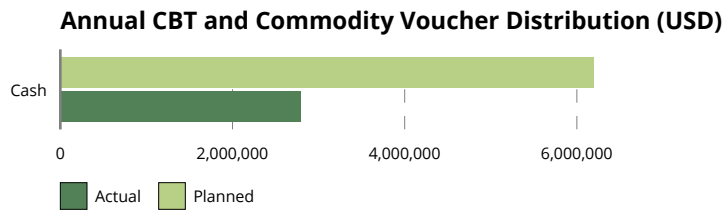
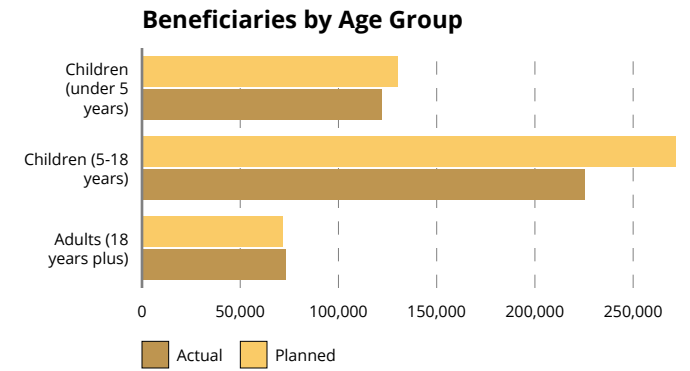
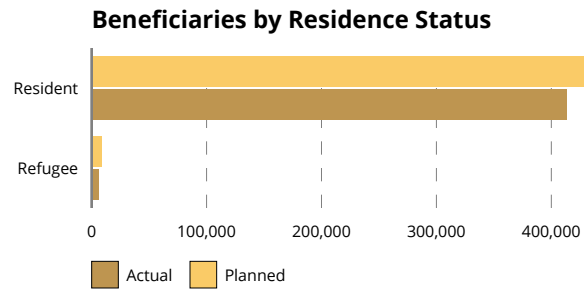
From January to June, WFP continued the nutrition response to the 2017 floods in the Terai Region. The prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programmes successfully reached 255,000 pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months in six flood-affected districts. Meanwhile, WFP's mother and child health and nutrition programme continued throughout the year to target pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months in the Karnali region. WFP also supported national plans for initiating and scaling up rice fortification and continued technical and policy dialogue throughout the year with government stakeholders.

As the Government of Nepal and partners sought to improve services and opportunities for vulnerable communities, WFP implemented programmes for asset creation that resulted in an improvement in the reported food security status of participating households. Meanwhile, WFP delivered capacity strengthening activities with a focus on emergency preparedness and logistics augmentation.

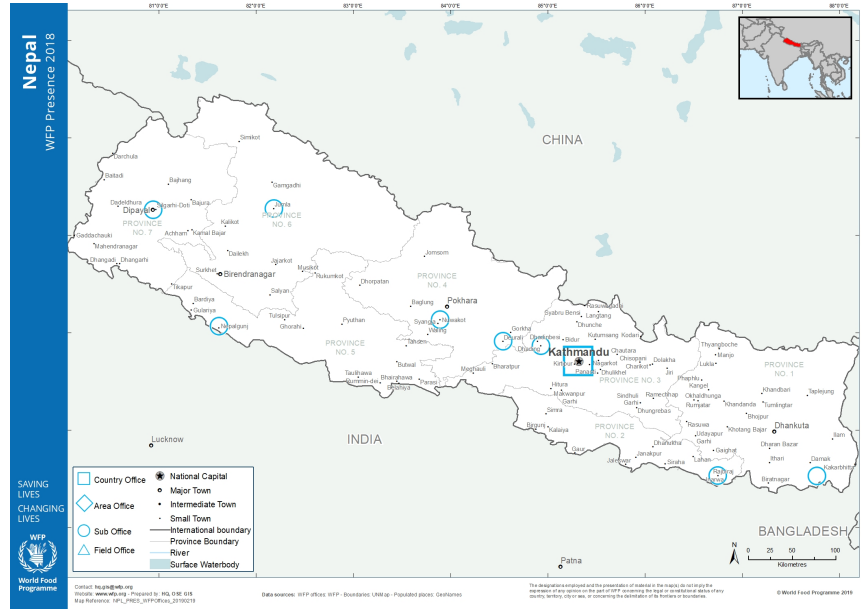
All activities under the T-ICSP were in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Nepal, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Government's priorities as set out in the 14th National Development Plan.

**420,146**  
total beneficiaries  
in 2018

55% female      45% male



# Context and Operations



Nepal continues to rank among the most disaster-affected countries in the world in terms of mortality, costs and number of events. Seismologists warn that there is a significant risk that there will be earthquakes in the future with larger magnitudes than the devastating earthquakes of 2015. Climate change has intensified the flooding and landslide events during the annual monsoon season, especially in the country's southern plains, as last witnessed in 2017. Mountainous regions are also at risk due to rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, retreating glaciers and reduced snowmelt.

The Government of Nepal places a strong emphasis on reducing poverty and food insecurity and has promoted policies and programmes targeting nutrition, quality education, and sustainable family agriculture while enhancing emergency preparedness. WFP coordinates its work with the Government primarily through the National Planning Commission.

Nepal has shown strong progress in reducing poverty in recent decades, with the proportion of households living in poverty falling from 46 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 2011. However, existing geographic, cultural and socioeconomic exclusions continue to limit the opportunities of disadvantaged groups, especially women and girls.

More than 70 percent of the agricultural workforce is female. Women face multiple obstacles as food producers with inadequate access to land, extension services, financial services and markets. Despite the Government's prioritization of women's empowerment through a National Action Plan, significant gender inequalities remain. The restricted mobility and low literacy and overall education levels of women and girls in rural areas hamper women and girls' ability to exercise their rights.

Nepal has faced a protracted period of political instability with 27 governments in 28 years. The formation of the 2015 constitution restructured the country as a federal democratic republic, and it divided Nepal into three spheres of government — federal, provincial and municipal. A new government took office in early 2018, which led to a climate of cautious optimism for long-awaited political stability and sustainable growth in the country. Where funds and functions had previously been managed by the central level, the new constitution created seven new provinces and 753 local governments which are expected to result in improved outreach and service delivery.

The food security of all Nepali citizens is now enshrined in the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, which was embedded in the 2015 Constitution. In 2018, this act was officially attested and released thereafter, presenting an opportunity to include Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger in national policies, budgets and sub-national plans in the federal structure and improve coherence across target areas.



These transitions offered an unprecedented opportunity for WFP to support Nepal. Under WFP's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), WFP aimed to support the Government in reducing hunger and malnutrition through five strategic outcomes:

1. School-aged girls and boys in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022;
2. Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food;
3. Children aged 6-23 months old, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030;
4. Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030;
5. Capacities of national and local authorities are enhanced to prepare for and respond to food insecurity and emergencies by 2030.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP's needs-based plan for the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) was 67 percent resourced in 2018. WFP received multi-year funds from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Mott McDonald consultancy, the Adaptation Fund and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) for activities carried out in 2018. However, WFP faced resourcing challenges across several Strategic Outcomes.

Discussions with refugee communities, the Government, and implementing partners led to the decision of WFP transitioning out of its support to the refugees from Bhutan under Strategic Outcome 2. Funding constraints was one of the factors that contributed to this decision. WFP undertook mitigation measures to manage limited resources by reducing the unconditional resource transfers to less vulnerable refugees with the aim of maintaining a smooth pipeline until the end of the year.

Gaps in funding existed in other activities as well. Under the school feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 1), USD 29 million was received from USDA, which allowed the programme to run smoothly; however, the total need was USD 35 million.

The funding situation was dire for mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) and rice fortification activities under Strategic Outcome 3. Lack of resources caused a three-month implementation gap for MCHN activities, affecting the achievements of outputs. The number of women attending ante-natal and post-natal services at the health facilities dropped significantly during this particular period and increased again when MCHN activities re-started. This clearly indicates that the MCHN activities were a vital factor in motivating women to access health services. Similarly, the initiation of rice fortification was delayed due to limited resources and delays in finalizing agreements with the stakeholders.

Thanks to internal fund allocations, WFP managed to implement emergency preparedness and response activities. This resulted in the development of an Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index for 11 municipalities in four provinces, funding for data preparedness and management activities in collaboration with national stakeholders, and further investment in the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, known as NeKSAP.

The Government of Nepal has been a consistent donor to WFP's operation. In 2018, in-kind donations were made to Strategic Outcome 3 in the form of specialized nutritious food. In addition, the Government covered 50 percent of the cost of internal transport, storage and handling of all commodities beyond the extended delivery points under Strategic Outcome 1, valued at USD 612,000 annually. Meanwhile, private sector donors contributed 12 percent of WFP's 2018 resources.

Given the funding challenges of the T-ICSP, WFP made great efforts to engage stakeholders to build long-term partnerships that would support the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan starting in 2019. WFP hosted high profile missions from several donors throughout the year to promote resourcing for the CSP.





# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

School-Aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP targeted school-aged girls and boys in food-insecure and remote rural areas to ensure that they have sustainable access to food by 2022. In 2018, WFP continued to engage closely with development partners including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank to support the Government in the continued implementation of the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022) to enhance the quality and accessibility to education in Nepal. WFP has successfully advocated for the provision of school meals as a social safety net, reflected as a priority intervention under the Government's recently-endorsed policy document, the Compulsory and Free Basic Education Act 2075. The Act focuses on school meals as an equity strategy for social inclusion, complementing the Education for All Plan (2001-2005) and the School Health and Nutrition Strategy (2006) to ensure that all boys and girls from disadvantaged groups, including ethnic minorities and those with disabilities, have continued access to education.

WFP strengthened the capacity and management of the Government at the central and municipal levels for the provision of school meals. Activities focused on leveraging school meals as a social safety net instrument, effective in encouraging impoverished and food-insecure households to enroll their children in school and ensure their regular attendance. A high attendance rate for both girls and boys is indicative to some extent of the effect of school feeding as an incentive to send children to school.

There was a transition in the current food commodity basket from specialized nutritious food to fortified rice, lentils, vegetable oil and salt. The new food items were locally palatable and were part of the culturally acceptable household diet. The shift helped to pave the way for the eventual transition of the programme to a nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programme. In terms of capacity strengthening, WFP worked closely with Partnership for Child Development and the Centre of Education and Human Resource Development to develop menus for school meals that met the 30 percent recommended daily allowance for nutrient intake, based on the Government's budget. A stable supply chain mechanism was set up to link schools with local agricultural cooperatives, including community smallholder farmers, for improved livelihood opportunities. Parents of school children, teachers and community members were sensitized on nutrition, food groups and hygienic food preparation practices. The Government doubled its investment in the National School Feeding Programme in mid-June 2018 and requested WFP to help scale-up the programme according to the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)

school feeding framework.

WFP provided food commodities to schools and hot meals of fortified rice and lentils for children between pre-primary and grade 8 for over 200 school days in 2,030 schools across 11 food-insecure and remote districts. Meals were provided in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the district education authorities. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) food commodities were delayed, and therefore half-rations of locally procured rice and lentils were distributed from January to June to avoid a pipeline break.

WFP engaged with World Education and Open Learning Exchange Nepal to implement literacy activities and improve student learning outcomes. WFP also held education awareness-raising events for parents and their communities. The USDA McGovern Dole end-line evaluation indicated a 20 percent increase in literacy outcomes (students who can correctly read 45 words or more per minute) compared with the baseline undertaken in 2015.

At the capacity strengthening level, WFP and Integrated Development Society supported the Government with evidence-based research to identify the status of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in public primary schools with the school meals programme. As member of the National WASH in Schools Thematic Group, WFP helped develop WASH guidelines in schools and uniformity of implementation across Nepal.

At the programmatic level, the Government's WASH in schools framework was revised to integrate a gender-sensitive approach. Awareness was raised on menstruation, and hygiene bins were installed in school latrines to ensure that adolescent girls could remain in school. Historically, the attendance rates of girls dropped during their menstruation cycles due to a lack of education around the issue. WFP and British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Media Action helped to develop 30 culturally and contextually sensitive radio messages to improve community health and hygiene practices in five local radio stations across six districts where the school meals programme is implemented.

WFP's comparative analysis based on the previous two school infrastructure phases recommended the use of a local company for the construction of improved cooking stoves and rehabilitation of latrines through a cash-for-work approach. The analysis contributed to the promotion of schools as child-friendly environments which could be fully equipped for the preparation and provision of midday meals.

WFP carried out orientations in all 82 local municipalities to inform newly elected local government officials, civil servants and stakeholders on school feeding and education-related activities to gain increasing ownership and commitment. WFP revised its staffing structure to position field coordinators in each district to



strengthen field-level monitoring, improve programme implementation, and strengthen the capacity of subnational stakeholders whose role will be strengthened under the Government's education policies and WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023).

## Strategic Outcome 02

### Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP worked to meet the basic food needs of Bhutanese refugees living in Eastern Nepal. In 2018, WFP continued to safeguard the food needs of the registered refugees, but given the dwindling funding and the significant decrease in the number of refugees in need of food assistance, WFP announced that it would transition out of its assistance beginning in January 2019 with consent from the Government.

From January to June, persons with specific needs (around 15 percent of the refugee population) continued to receive monthly rations for a daily intake of 440 g of rice, 90 g of pulses, and 25 g of vegetable oil, thereby fulfilling their daily caloric needs of 2,100 kcal. The remaining population received monthly rations of 335 g of rice equivalent to approximately 1,500 kcal per day.

In July, WFP shifted its assistance modality from in-kind food assistance to cash-based transfers. Based on assessments of market prices for food commodities and considering the price trends, WFP provided USD 13 to persons with specific needs with socio-economic vulnerability and USD 6.5 per person per month to the remaining population. WFP transferred cash to bank accounts of the refugee families. Families without bank accounts collected their cash-based transfers through a temporary service set up by banks.

In 2018, WFP met the food needs of around 85 percent of the planned beneficiaries through monthly in-kind and cash assistance. The remaining 15 percent were either unavailable during distribution or had relocated through the third-country resettlement process.

Throughout the project, WFP advocated for the participation of women in decision-making processes and in leadership positions in the camp management committees as well as in training sessions, workshops and meetings. WFP advised all stakeholders that at least 50 percent of the participants in all complementary training activities were required to be women. Women's participation in project management positions was emphasized to provide them with increased opportunities, enabling them to voice their thoughts on their needs and concerns and empowering them with increased skills and confidence in decision-making.

In December, WFP distributed a close-out package which would support persons with specific needs for a further six months and other refugees for three months. Working closely with the Government, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and cooperating partners, WFP actively participated in community meetings and campaigns to inform refugees on WFP's plan. WFP held individual and committee meetings and distributed pamphlets, leaflets, radio messages to reach all participating refugees. From 2019, UNHCR will continue multi-purpose cash distributions to refugees with specific needs, working with the Government.

WFP's Reclamation Gardening Programme provided refugees with vegetable seeds, saplings, manure, gardening equipment and training to produce their own vegetation. This programme complemented WFP's food- and cash-based assistance throughout the year. Refugees produced their own fresh fruits and vegetables, which helped increase their self-reliance and dietary diversity. As part of the strategy to transition out of the programme, WFP held training sessions on topics such as seed production, floriculture and manure compiling. In addition, WFP collaborated with UNCHR and the Lutheran World Federation to establish self-help groups and provide refugees with entrepreneurship training.

Extensive post-distribution monitoring and market surveys continued through a partnership with the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia, Nepal. These activities allowed WFP to regularly monitor the quality and quantity of food distributed. WFP used food consumption and dietary diversity scores as proxy measures of household food security to monitor and assess the outcome of food assistance provided under this project throughout the year. Results of household surveys showed that food security and dietary diversity of refugee households remained stable after the transition from a food-based to a cash-based modality by July. Moreover, most had acceptable food consumption levels by the end of the year (Food Consumption Score > 50).

Physical assets from the programme including permanent warehouses, distribution counters, mobile storage units will be handed over to local authorities for further use for the benefit of the remaining refugee community. The remaining mobile storage units will be handed over to the security forces to serve as storage units during emergencies.

## Strategic Outcome 03

### Children 6-23 months old, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWG) and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP focused on improving the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and other



vulnerable groups. Special attention was given to prevent malnutrition during the first 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday. WFP coordinated closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), government partners, and non-governmental organizations to carry out nutrition programmes, including the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities, and rice fortification.

WFP implemented a MAM prevention and treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months and PLW affected by the 2017 floods in the Terai Region. The programme was carried out in six districts and complemented UNICEF's stunting prevention programme. WFP completed nutrition screening, and individuals with MAM received WFP's targeted supplementary feeding, while individuals with severe acute malnutrition were treated at UNICEF-supported health facilities. WFP and UNICEF provided children aged 6-59 months and PLW with a monthly ration of 3 kg and 6 kg of fortified nutritious food, respectively. Counselling and education sessions were also provided on appropriate nutrition practices such as breastfeeding and complementary feeding. WFP reached 212,000 children and 43,000 PLW in the prevention and treatment of MAM programme, and a high recovery rate (over 90 percent) and low default rate (6 percent) were observed.

WFP continued to collaborate with the Government on the MCHN programme in six districts in Karnali Province and Province 1. Fortified nutritious food (3 kg monthly) was provided to children aged 6-23 months and PLW. As part of the Government's twinning support for the prevention of malnutrition through the MCHN programme, the Ministry of Health and Population procured 674 mt of nutritious food, and WFP and partners\* provided services for logistics, transportation, storage, handling and distribution. WFP also contributed technical guidance on nutrition and counselling activities in health facilities. The programme successfully reached the planned number of PLW and children aged 6-23 months.

Due to funding shortfalls, the MCHN programme could not be implemented between May and July. Consequently, health facilities achieved less than 50 percent attendance for antenatal clinics, post-natal clinics, and growth monitoring services. The decrease in attendance suggests that the MCHN programme was a strong motivator for PLW to attend health facilities. WFP continued to hold discussions with provincial governments to encourage the allocation of more funds for the distribution of commodities. Meanwhile, WFP's guidance and awareness raising among local authorities were associated with strengthened management of the programme over the year. In Solukhumbu District, nutrition indicators improved significantly compared to previous years, and WFP handed the MCHN programme over to the Family Welfare Division and

local municipal authorities who will continue the programme independently. Lessons learned from this district will be shared with others to prepare for a future handover of the full MCHN programme to the Government.

In order to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, WFP continued to support the production and supply chain of fortified rice through logistics assistance to the Government. WFP provided technical support to the Government in finalizing the national strategy on food fortification. In collaboration with government partners, WFP provided technical support to prepare a Memorandum of Understanding along with a costed three-year Plan of Action for initiating and scaling up of rice fortification in the country. This plan will aim to initiate production and distribution of fortified rice in two existing social safety net programmes of the Government: i) a food distribution programme to remote and food-insecure districts through the Nepal Food Corporation; and ii) the school feeding programme.

To strengthen South-South cooperation, WFP organized several learning and training opportunities in 2018 for government officials. A delegation of 15 government officials went to Bangladesh to learn more about rice fortification, while two staff from the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control were trained on laboratory methodologies for fortified rice in Bangladesh. WFP also supported a visit to China for two government staff to attend a workshop on food processing and rice fortification. The frequent turnover of government staff has led to some delays in the signing of relevant strategic and planning documents and created a need for regular advocacy meetings with newly-hired government staff.

Fortified rice is generally viewed as a relatively new commodity in the country. Therefore, WFP studied the portion size of fortified rice and its consumer acceptability in Bajura District. The results of this study are expected in the first quarter of 2019.

#### **Strategic Outcome 04**

**Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.**

This Strategic Outcome aligned with national policies and plans for strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable households and marginalized groups in rural communities. It reflected priorities identified in the 13th National Plan (2017-2019) and the Post [Earthquake] Disaster Recovery Framework and the Five-Year Plan (2015-2020).

WFP provided food assistance for assets and capacity strengthening to low-income households, farmers' cooperatives and women's groups. These



activities helped to improve the availability of pro-smallholder public goods and provided opportunities for vulnerable people to increase their income. They also helped to strengthen the resilience of communities to the impacts of shocks and climate change.

Activities were implemented in nine districts under the *Saemaul* Zero Hunger Communities Project (SZHCP-Phase II), the protracted earthquake relief and recovery project, the post-earthquake reconstruction project, and a climate change project. To carry out these projects, WFP worked with various partners, including Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Good Neighbours International (GNI), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Support Activities for Poor Farmers (SAPPROS). Throughout 2018, WFP received strong cooperation and buy-in from local governments to implement its activities. Under the Build Back Better and Purnima projects, WFP and local commercial contractors rehabilitated rural roads, trails and bridges.

WFP provided cash-based transfers in exchange for asset creation to enhance resilience. Assets included rural roads, drinking water schemes, irrigation schemes, and multipurpose buildings. Community members were trained in post-construction management including repair and maintenance. An operation and maintenance fund was established at the community level to oversee the maintenance of the assets. All activities were implemented in close coordination with the Government, both at the federal and local levels. WFP chose to continue making cash-based transfers through its long-term finance service provider partners — Prabhu Bank, Nepal Investment Bank and Citizens Bank International. A cash camp was set up by banks so that beneficiaries who did not have accounts could receive entitlements.

Communities benefited from the assets created under this programme. Year-round irrigation facilities improved agricultural productivity and increased the availability of food. Access to roads and trails improved, resulting in a reduction in the overall cost of goods and services and increasing access to education and healthcare. Access to clean and safe drinking water also improved in areas as communities were exposed to best practices related to sanitation and hygiene.

The programme was associated with significant increases in the annual household income, the number of employed individuals, and improved food security and dietary diversity (increased food consumption and dietary diversity scores). This was tracked in the progress reports submitted by cooperating partners as well as through monitoring and end-line evaluation findings of SZHCP-Phase II. WFP-supported cooperatives were reliable sources of loans for local entrepreneurs and community members. There was a notable increase in the participation of women from marginalized groups, especially during the

planning processes. Moreover, improved availability of agricultural inputs and irrigation facilities led to increased productivity, creating a better local value-chain system. Additionally, the number of persons employed in farming increased substantially, while the number of households living below the poverty line subsequently decreased.

Overall, community infrastructure that was rebuilt or constructed contributed to the enhanced resilience of communities to future shocks. The reduced vulnerability of beneficiary households was reflected in a lower average Coping Strategy Index. Meanwhile, households' dietary diversity and quantity consumed also increased as indicated by a rise in the Food Consumption Score.

The operational agreement for the project 'Adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security in Karnali areas' was signed with the Government in 2018, and an inception workshop was held. However, field-level activities were not implemented in 2018 due to delays caused by the Government's transition into a federal structure. The Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project was another activity included under this Strategic Outcome. However, activities were not planned for 2018. The RWEE is a joint United Nations (UN) programme comprising four partners, namely: WFP, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

WFP carried out field monitoring of activities and a joint monitoring mission with government authorities. WFP engineers supervised the implementation of all infrastructure projects, in line with the required specifications and standards. WFP used the community-based participatory planning process to align activities with the annual plans of local governments, and WFP completed quarterly and annual reporting to share information with stakeholders. An independent research institute completed final evaluations of two projects to help ensure that quality standards were being met. WFP tracked the outputs of its activities using the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET) and used the beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) to ensure effective and transparent cash-based and food transfers.

### Strategic Outcome 05

Capacities of national and local authorities are enhanced to prepare for and respond to food insecurity and emergencies by 2030

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP aimed to strengthen government capacities at and between the federal, provincial and local levels to prepare them to respond to chronic food insecurities and climate shocks. WFP collaborated with numerous partners throughout the year including the Nepal Red Cross Society,



Practical Action, Oxford Policy Management, and Rural Reconstruction Nepal. WFP worked with the three spheres of government to ensure that newly inducted government officials had the information needed to make food security-related decisions and the capacity to address food security needs during emergencies in their regions.

Through the Community Development Programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration to develop a training curriculum for local governments operating in food and nutrition security, gender and social inclusion (GESI), climate change and disaster preparedness. The curriculum was used to train numerous newly elected government officials, of which 26 percent were women. Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry to support local governments in preparing general profiles to be posted online. These profiles included the overall state of affairs of the rural municipalities as well as contact information, and they are very helpful for project implementation at the local level given the Government's newly federalized structure. Local governments in 12 districts were also supported to prepare their profiles and align them with the Local Level Information Management System.

Under the same programme, WFP also supported the newly elected local governments in the preparation of integrated periodic plans. WFP focused on food security and nutrition, education, climate change adaptation activities to achieve zero hunger. Coordinating with the Government, WFP developed a sample periodic plan procedure and provided process facilitation support to the 12 local governments to pilot this procedure. Local government capacity was enhanced for developing a periodic plan to address key cross-cutting themes such as GESI, food and nutrition security and climate change adaptation. Through such activities, WFP was able to impart a broad awareness of the disaster-food insecurity nexus to specific governments in locations of high-risk or high chronic food scarcity.

Support to the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, known as NeKSAP, and its re-alignment into the new federal structure was included under this Strategic Outcome. WFP ensured that provinces and municipalities understood food security and the role of food security analysis in local level planning and budgeting. WFP also supported the setting-up of a governance structure for NeKSAP at the federal level. WFP supported the Government to conduct two rounds of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) household surveys and provided analysis inputs for the Annual Household Survey, strengthening partner capacity to analyse key food security indicators. WFP produced four national-level crop yield estimations for wheat and rice. In addition, WFP produced the first-ever Province-disaggregated crop yield forecast.

The forecast-based financing project, now in its third year, made further progress, as all district governments in the Terai Region developed forecast-based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The SOPs were endorsed by district-level governments and included early actions that mitigate the impact of flooding. In-depth disaster simulations were completed with district officials, and multi-hazard maps were produced. WFP partnered with the Nepal Red Cross Society, who will support the production of community-level risk maps in highly vulnerable communities. The risk maps will identify communities who are vulnerable to floods. WFP also partnered with the Tribhuvan University Central Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, who will improve weather forecasts. WFP will use the maps and forecasts to inform early actions and other preparedness measures.

Some programme adjustments were made to planned activities throughout the year to reflect both the continuing uncertainty in the federalization process and the high staff turnover and restructuring within the Government. These trends notably caused delays in organizing support to the newly-formed provincial and municipal governments.

A community-based trail mapping project in Jumla District was initiated, with 260 km of trails and infrastructure data added to the Open Street Map platform. Critical infrastructure was also mapped for preparedness purposes, including bridges and trail sections that require reconstruction. A spatial location study was completed to identify locations to preposition mobile logistics hubs (MLH) based on existing infrastructure, risk and vulnerability. To support this activity, WFP will hold a workshop in early 2019 to finalize the MLH locations.

This Strategic Outcome also targeted emergency preparedness and response activities. Under this, the construction of two planned Forward Logistics Bases (FLBs) was delayed due to various reasons including difficulties in agreeing to the land allocation by the Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN). A cost-recovery system and user-committee for the Humanitarian Staging Area at Tribhuvan International Airport resulted in a 33 percent fee reduction, contributing to a 97 percent cost recovery in December 2018.

Throughout the year, WFP conducted numerous training courses and workshops on emergency logistics and telecommunications. Participants of these sessions included government officials, humanitarian staff and the Nepal Armed Forces. A partnership agreement with a national academic institute — Tribhuvan University Centre of Disaster Studies — was signed to adapt the emergency preparedness and response curriculum into an accredited university course.

In 2018, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding to support the Nepal Food Corporation to implement a number of activities, such as strengthening logistics capacities, constructing a warehouse, and releasing national food stocks

in the event of an emergency response. WFP will help facilitate the utilization of grain reserves from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Food Bank for emergency responses. In addition, WFP plans to strengthen the national logistics emergency response capacity by undertaking a logistics capacity assessment and conducting emergency logistics training and simulation exercises.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In the 2015 Gender Inequality Index, Nepal ranked 115th out of 188 countries. WFP recognized that in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), it must work in tandem with SDG5 (gender equality). Socio-cultural norms in Nepal continue to create gender gaps in the country, with issues such as caste, ethnicity and income status further influencing gender inequality.

WFP has been guided by the United Nations Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) profile for Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction, developed by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women) in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens. In order to ensure that its activities were more inclusive, WFP implemented gender-responsive interventions throughout 2018.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP achieved its target with over half of the members in food management committees at the school level being women – a significant milestone given the cultural context of Nepal. At the programmatic level, a gender-sensitive approach was used to ensure adolescent girls remained in school during their menstruation through the integration of menstrual hygiene bins in female latrines, and increased awareness of hygienic menstrual management and practices.

Since the beginning of the refugee operation, WFP has advocated for the participation of women in decision-making processes and in leadership positions in camp management committees as well as in training sessions, workshops and meetings. The results of WFP's year-end monitoring exercise indicated that the continued emphasis placed on women's strengthened roles in the project produced positive results, with WFP achieving the target of equal participation of men and women in leadership positions in camp management committees.

WFP targeted pregnant and lactating women under Strategic Outcome 3, providing them with vital nutritious food as well as counselling sessions on early warning and prevention of malnutrition. Under the same programme, WFP made sure to target men and encouraged them to participate as caregivers.

The food-assistance-for-assets activities under Strategic Outcome 4 ensured that men and women were both paid the same amount for their participation in asset creation work. Whenever possible, cash was transferred directly to the bank accounts of women household members, as they were deemed to prioritize the overall interests of the household. Over half of all participants in these activities were women. Leadership roles in community-level committees were also held predominantly by women.

Under the Community Development Project (Strategic Outcome 5), WFP trained more than 1,200 newly elected women in local government positions. Training session topics included financial management, gender equality, food security and nutrition as well as disaster risk reduction. Emphasis was placed on the fact that 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.

## Protection

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

Nepal's extreme topography allows only 43 percent of Nepalis access to paved roads, limiting access to markets and social services and reinforces social exclusion and inequity. This also drives food insecurity in mountain areas, where 60 percent of households are food-insecure. Flooding and landslides have increased as a result of climate change, impacting food production in the mountains. High labour migration by men in recent years has increased the women's workforce to 70 percent. They face obstacles of unequal wages, inadequate access to land, extension services, financial services and markets. Rural women's low literacy and education levels hamper the exercise of their rights, and opposition to girls' education and traditions such as early marriage still exist. In addition to this, the *Chhaupadi* practice, where women are banished during menstruation from their usual residence due to supposed impurity, is in existence in the mid-and far-western regions of Nepal.

Considering the operational environment, WFP continued to assist and work with vulnerable populations in remote and rural areas ensuring equal access across all operations. At the end of 2018, more than 95 percent of beneficiaries reported that they did not face any protection-related issues while accessing WFP's assistance. Beneficiaries were well informed about WFP's activities and their immediate benefits. More than 97 percent of beneficiaries reported that they were informed about distribution dates, times and locations of their entitlement.

Where possible, WFP expanded food and nutrition distribution points to further reduce protection risks, travel time and the burden of carrying heavy food rations. WFP regularly monitored its asset creation projects to ensure children labour practices, common in Nepal, did not occur.

During the year, WFP and its partners established multiple processes to reduce the vulnerability and exposure of affected populations to protection risks. These



included advancing cash distributions ahead of the rainy season; distributing cash through home visits to women in the advanced stages of pregnancy or with new-born infants; establishing gender-segregated latrines and water sanitation and hygiene facilities; and including male family members in key training sessions.

Partners in the mother and child health and nutrition programme under Strategic Outcome 3 were requested to engage as many women community health volunteers as possible to interact with female beneficiaries at the health clinics. This encouraged more participation from women to obtain nutrition support. Similarly, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP implemented a workmanship policy under all community infrastructure projects where beneficiaries could claim compensation in case of any physical injuries and death while working on WFP-supported projects. WFP's cooperating partners facilitated these provisions. The detailed information of the workmanship provisions such as entitlements for specific injuries, was communicated to all beneficiaries at the start. WFP provided first-aid boxes including medicines and instructions to each user committee. Orientation on the use of the medicines was also provided. This provision enabled the user committees to treat injuries locally and immediately.

#### **Accountability to affected populations**

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

Throughout 2018, WFP continued to institutionalize accountability to affected populations in the activities under its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) by providing information, consulting with communities, and strengthening complaint and feedback mechanisms. A dedicated hotline, help desks at project sites, and complaints boxes were put in place to support this. Most of the calls were from beneficiaries seeking information about project activities and change of interventions. In response to this, WFP increased its communication outreach to ensure that all beneficiaries and communities were clear about WFP's role and activities in their area. This also contributed towards planning preventive measures for future programmes.

WFP analysed the feedback and complaints at its office in Kathmandu. Information received was categorized on a priority matrix under the complaint and feedback mechanism guidelines. This was then forwarded to the relevant teams for either verification or further investigation and eventual resolution. Any cases of abuse of authority, corruption, gender-based violence and sexual abuse would be forwarded to WFP senior management and the protection focal point for their actions and further referral. The progress of each case was reported back to the concerned individual with confidentiality as a

priority.

Changes to WFP's programmes were communicated to the people WFP serves through visual information campaigns such as brochures and pamphlets, radio campaigns and government counterparts. The toll-free telephone hotline allowed beneficiaries to provide their feedback about WFP's support and activities, to acquire more information as well as to voice their concerns. Public service announcements were made around eight to ten times a day on local radios in districts with low literacy rates, ensuring that no one was left behind in terms of receiving information. In addition, WFP and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Media Action helped to develop 30 culturally and contextually sensitive radio messages to improve community health and hygiene practices in five local radio stations across six districts that had the school feeding programme.

Where distributions were held, WFP consulted beneficiaries and local government authorities to identify the distribution sites to ensure an environment of safety and security was created. Convenient timing and ease of access were highly considered in this process. In addition, enough water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities were made available at these sites. A WFP or cooperating partner staff member was always present at activity and distribution sites.

WFP ensured that all beneficiary communities were informed about working rights, working times and food and cash distribution mechanisms. WFP's nutrition activity under Strategic Outcome 3 ensured that clear messages and counselling were provided to support the moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme. Information on rations and how to correctly utilize the ready-to-use supplementary food was displayed prominently across communal areas in targeted districts. Parents and caregivers were encouraged to report any safety or security incidents to the Government, WFP and cooperating partner staff. As such, the targets set for achieving the results of these activities were well exceeded - a sound indication of WFP's commitment to be accountable to the population it serves.

#### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Home to some of the world's highest mountain peaks, Nepal has a wealth of natural resources and biodiversity, including some 120 ecosystems, over 70 categories of vegetation and numerous variations of forests. Much of this, however, is at risk due to climate change. The majority of Nepal's population depends on climate-sensitive industries such as agriculture, forestry and





tourism. Given such high dependency on this, the country is ranked 14th in the world in terms of climate change vulnerability (Climate Risk Index 2016). Climate change has also shown to have an adverse impact on the country's economy, as a result of reduced agricultural productivity and hydroelectric output. Between 2014 and 2017, Nepal has suffered at least one natural disaster per year. The droughts of 2014 and 2016 affected the Karnali Region and exacerbated an already vulnerable area, further lowering its production of staple crops. Destruction caused by the 2015 earthquakes continued to impact the country and its population in 2018, with many of the rural poor still to fully recover. The 2017 floods in the southern plains of the country had adverse effects on the production of seasonal produce, with some households reporting food losses of up to six months.

Where possible, WFP integrated environmental and social considerations and standards into its activities. In an effort to shrink its carbon footprint and become less reliant on the national energy grid, WFP continued to encourage the use of solar energy - an ambitious project that was launched in 2010 to cut greenhouse gas emissions. This has contributed to the elimination of at least 31 kilograms of CO<sup>2</sup> emissions per year (as per International Energy Agency standards) since 2010 and will ultimately pay for itself through reduced electricity costs.

Building on the solar energy success, WFP began harvesting water brought by the annual monsoon rains at its office premises. In 2018, a total of three months' water supply - which would otherwise be bought - was sourced from this. In addition to this, WFP recycled 3,500 kilograms of dry waste. Organic waste was also collected to produce in-house fertilizers that was used for the office garden.

# Innovation at WFP Nepal

Nepal is a country prone to many types of natural disasters. Economic damages from water-induced disasters alone amounted to USD 270 to 360 million per year from 1980 to 2010, according to the Nepal Disaster Report 2017. Under a project for forecast-based financing for emergency preparedness, WFP assessed the vulnerability of populations to floods. WFP carried out mapping, zoning and risk scoring and employed geospatial techniques to assess the spatio-temporal nature of flood risks. Household data across 24 highly flood-prone communities in 11 districts in the Terai Region have been collected, which will help develop detailed risk-maps for flooding in the future. This assessment will add value by identifying at-risk households for support even before a flood strikes, and by allowing local governments to plan and budget with more precise and accurate flood-risk in mind.

The Local Level Information Management System (LLIMS) is another innovative project designed to support the newly formulated local governments in making public service delivery effective in the new federal context. WFP developed the LLIMS with the idea of consolidating all essential information into a single system in local languages for the benefit of newly elected officials. It is a major database that supports IT-based applications and handheld devices such as mobile phones.

The system allows officials to view baseline information on gender and social household level-disaggregated data, economic, environmental, infrastructural and institutional information on mobile devices. It is cost-efficient and includes automatic updates for the 64 local governments in Provinces 1, 2, 6 and 7.

WFP initiated an Open Street Map-based trail and infrastructure mapping, conducted in five municipalities in Jumla District, Karnali Province as part of its emergency preparedness activities. WFP mapped eight trails in the five municipalities between September and November 2018. Under this pilot project, WFP also trained members of local communities to use android-based applications and GPS devices to identify and map key infrastructures along the trails such as schools, natural hazard-prone areas, financial institutions, utility facilities and various government infrastructure.

The teams mapped a total of 260km of trails as well as key infrastructures along these trails, including 40 community spaces, 89 river crossings, 137 hazard-prone zones, 20 health facilities, 61 educational institutions, 92 utility services, and 71 public offices.

WFP collaborated with Action Contre la Faim to track acute malnutrition following the 2017 floods that affected much of the southern plains of the country to understand if a targeted treatment programme is needed immediately after an emergency, how flood-affected children respond to treatment, as well as to see if mobile phones can be used to monitor Global

Acute Malnutrition (GAM). Results showed that children in areas classified as severely food-insecure at the time of the floods had higher GAM prevalence four months after the floods, and recovered more slowly under treatment. Children treated for acute malnutrition recovered well, but about one in ten subsequently relapsed.

Mobile phones were found to have great potential for tracking children under treatment and for estimating incidences of malnutrition. However, reaching illiterate smartphone users and integrating them with the Government's health management information system remains a challenge. The research recommended a focus on programmes for the prevention of acute malnutrition integrated with targeted treatment where needed.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Samir Jung Thapa  
A woman holds her WFP rice and lentils sacks after the food distribution

### Programme performance

#### Strategic outcome 03

\*Partners for the MCHN programme included Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS), Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu (HHESS), and the Manahari Development Institute (MDI).

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1. The data for outcome indicators described herein, refers only to the population covered under MCHN programme in Mugu, Kalikot, Dolpa, Jumla, Humla and Solukhumbu districts. The data for the prevention of acute malnutrition through the blanket supplementary feed programme in Terai which concluded in June 2018, were not calculated as this was a very short-term programme which was a carry-over from the previous year.
  2. NPA refers to Malnutrition Prevention Activities.
  3. Recovery Rate refers to the proportion of children (6-59 months) who are cured through treatment in an acute malnutrition programme.
  4. Default Rate refers to the proportion of children (6-59 months) who have been absent from the nutrition treatment programme for two consecutive sessions.

#### Strategic outcome 04

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a tool that measures behaviour during a period of food insecurity: the things that people do when they cannot access enough food and the various strategies that people use to manage household food shortage. The immediate and short-term alteration of food consumption patterns is referred to as Consumption-based Coping Strategies, while longer-term alteration of income earning or food production patterns and one-off responses such as asset sales are referred to as Livelihood based Coping Strategies.

#### Progress towards gender equality

The values of the base value for the 'Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women' indicator can be tracked only after the implementation starts. The baseline is conducted before the implementation, therefore the baseline value for this indicator is not applicable.

## Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	214,192	190,844	89.1%
	female	258,669	229,302	88.6%
	total	472,861	420,146	88.9%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	28,995	20,737	71.5%
	female	42,311	52,208	123.4%
	total	71,306	72,945	102.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	119,171	107,771	90.4%
	female	152,301	117,312	77.0%
	total	271,472	225,083	82.9%
Children (under 5 years)	male	66,026	62,336	94.4%
	female	64,057	59,782	93.3%
	total	130,083	122,118	93.9%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	8,748	6,317	72.2%
Resident	464,113	413,829	89.2%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome: School-Aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022</b>			
Rice	3,488	1,973	56.6%
Iodised Salt	87	49	56.6%
Vegetable Oil	436	247	56.6%
Lentils	872	478	54.8%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	0	16	-
Strategic Outcome: Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food			
Rice	576	406	70.5%
Vegetable Oil	34	8	22.7%
Split Lentils	108	0	-
Split Peas	0	28	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children 6-23 months old, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWG) and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030			
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	360	259	71.9%
Wheat Soya Blend	838	1,039	123.9%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.			
Rice	2,043	652	31.9%
Split Peas	68	117	171.5%

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food			
Cash	298,147	412,957	138.5%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.			
Cash	5,897,000	2,383,399	40.4%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: School-Aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022				
Output A: Conditional resources transferred to school aged children to meet their basic food/ nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity				
Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	3100.0	3082.0	99.4
Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	2110.0	1896.0	89.9
Number of physical and digital libraries established	unit	270.0	243.0	90.0
Number of schools served by libraries established	school	15.0	15.0	100.0
Number of schools with child clubs that have received orientation training	school	2030.0	2030.0	100.0
Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities	school	220.0	220.0	100.0
Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed	school	2030.0	2030.0	100.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets	school	2030.0	2030.0	100.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	220.0	220.0	100.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools with upgraded waste management pits	school	2030.0	2030.0	100.0
Number of boys that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	individual	112332.0	53643.0	47.8
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	124294.0	59696.0	48.0
Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	1032018.0	952578.0	92.3
Output C: Skills/capacity of local partners improved				
Act 01. Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity				
Number of media stations trained	media stations	6.0	5.0	83.3
Number of Menstrual Hygiene & Management (MHM) trainings organized	event	20.0	22.0	110.0
Number of social mobilization training of trainers events organized	event	11.0	11.0	100.0
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	5684.0	5636.0	99.2

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	8526.0	8463.0	99.3
Number of media partners trained (men)	individual	12.0	50.0	416.7
Number of media partners trained (women)	individual	6.0	31.0	516.7
Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	3147.0	2851.0	90.6
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	1225.0	1206.0	98.4
Number of teachers receiving recognition awards	teacher	25.0	39.0	156.0
Number of media announcements produced	media announcement	30.0	30.0	100.0
Number of training curriculums designed	training curriculum	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of training needs assessments conducted	report	1.0	2.0	200.0
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 02: Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food				
Output A: Refugees from Bhutan received daily food rations as per the agreed entitlement.				
Act 02. Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.				
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	250.0	250.0	100.0
Output C: Reclamation gardening				
Act 02. Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	85.0	85.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children 6-23 months old, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWG) and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030				
Output E: Targeted people received nutrition related advocacy, messaging and counselling				
Act 03. Support the Government to design and implement programmes for the prevention of malnutrition.				
Number of caregivers (female) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	18880.0	18657.0	98.8
Number of caregivers (male) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	2276.0	2869.0	126.1
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 04: Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output A: Targeted communities receive food and cash entitlements to improve their food security situation.				
Act 04. Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change				
Number of people reached through the special operation (female)	individual	8431.0	7315.0	86.8
Number of people reached through the special operation (male)	individual	7778.0	6744.0	86.7
Number of project participants (female)	individual	387.0	307.0	79.3
Number of project participants (male)	individual	1027.0	802.0	78.1
Amount of cash transferred by WFP through the special operation to participants	US\$	121218.0	121218.0	100.0
Output C: Targeted communities supported to adapt to climate change and manage risks to food security				
Act 04. Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change				
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	142.0	97.0	68.3
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	40.0	20.0	50.0
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	individual	27.0	27.0	100.0
Number of people provided basic safety/technical orientation	individual	848.0	665.0	78.4
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness	individual	15.0	25.0	166.7
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	200.0	200.0	100.0
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	individual	560.0	750.0	133.9
Number of people trained on insurance	individual	257.0	244.0	94.9
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	2517.0	680.0	27.0
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2145.0	4479.0	208.8
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	1182.0	1402.0	118.6
Output D: Community assets created and livelihood mechanism strengthened to ensure sustainable food security in targeted communities				
Act 04. Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	66.0	66.0	100.0



Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	171.8	171.8	100.0
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	49.23	49.23	100.0
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	8.95	8.95	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	7.91	7.91	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	19.3	19.0	98.4
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	5.95	6.05	101.7
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails assessed through engineering assessments	Km	93.0	93.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed	Km	2.96	2.96	100.0
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	184.67	183.07	99.1
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	14.96	14.96	100.0
Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	263.0	263.0	100.0
Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	600.0	928.0	154.7
Number of social infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	24.0	23.0	95.8
Number of water taps built/rehabilitated	unit	-	29.0	0.0
Number of woodpost bridges constructed	Number	6.0	6.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>				
<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Capacities of national and local authorities are enhanced to prepare for and respond to food insecurity and emergencies by 2030</b>				
<b>Output C: Capacity development and technical support provided</b>				
<b>Act 07. Strengthen capacity for food security monitoring and analysis</b>				
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness	individual	1091.0	1091.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	60.0	60.0	100.0
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	899.0	899.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	173.0	173.0	100.0
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	8.0	8.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type (technical workshops, meetings at national and sub-national level)	activity	23.0	23.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments	activity	10.0	10.0	100.0
Output H: Shared services and platforms provided for emergency preparedness				
Act 06. Strengthening EPR capacity and Development of National Disaster Response Platforms.				
Number of staff trained	individual	471.0	471.0	100.0
Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	15.0	15.0	100.0
Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained	individual	30.0	30.0	100.0
Output K: Partnerships supported				
Act 05. Strengthen local gov't capacity at sub-district level				
Number of local level governments supported	Number	64.0	64.0	100.0
Number of plans prepared	Number	12.0	12.0	100.0
Number of policy documents developed and published	Number	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output M: Strengthened national coordination mechanisms				
Act 05. Strengthen local gov't capacity at sub-district level				
Number of systems prepared	Number	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of government staff and other stakeholders trained (female)	Number	2892.0	2892.0	100.0
Number of government staff and other stakeholders trained (male)	Number	1392.0	1392.0	100.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: School-Aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Nepal	SMP: Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity	Food	male	81.00	82.00	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	81.00	82.00	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	81.00	82.00	=90.00	=90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Drop-out rate								
Nepal	SMP: Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity	Food	male	4.30	3.30	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	3.94	4.10	<3	<3	
			overall	4.10	3.70	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Nepal	SMP: Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity	Food	male	-3.90	-5.98	=1	=1	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-4.30	-5.68	=1	=1	
			overall	-4.01	-5.82	=1	=1	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Nepal	URT: Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.	Cash, Food	male	7.95	2.90	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	8.13	5.90	<5	<5	
			overall	7.99	3.30	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Nepal	URT: Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.	Cash, Food	male	67.50	58.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	70.70	54.80	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	68.10	57.30	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Nepal	URT: Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.	Cash, Food	male	31.20	39.30	<25.00	<25.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	27.10	45.20	<25.00	<25.00	
			overall	30.30	40.60	<25.00	<25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Nepal	URT: Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.	Cash, Food	male	1.30	2.70	<1	<1	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2.90	0	<1	<1	
			overall	1.60	2.10	<1	<1	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
<b>Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition</b>								
Strategic Outcome 03: Children 6-23 months old, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWG) and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Nepal	NPA: Support the Government to design and implement programmes for the prevention of malnutrition.	Food	male	96.00	110.00	>100.00	>100.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	96.00	119.00	>100.00	>100.00	
			overall	96.00	114.00	>100.00	>100.00	
<b>Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>								
Strategic Outcome 04: Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.								
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	67.50	90.80	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	70.00	82.50	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	68.10	87.80	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	31.20	8.80	<25.00	<25.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	27.10	17.30	<25.00	<25.00	
			overall	30.30	11.80	<25.00	<25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	1.30	0.40	<4	<4	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2.90	0.30	<4	<4	
			overall	1.60	0.40	<4	<4	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	42.80	53.00	=75.00	=75.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	37.20	53.00	=75.00	=75.00	
			overall	40.50	53.00	=75.00	=75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	12.00	3	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	15.00	3	≤0	≤0	
			overall	13.30	3	≤0	≤0	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	4	2	≥0	≥0	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	3.20	2	≥0	≥0	
			overall	3.70	2	≥0	≥0	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Nepal	ACL: Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	Cash, Food	male	41.10	42.00	=25.00	=25.00	Base Value: 2017.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	44.70	42.00	=25.00	=25.00	
			overall	42.60	42.00	=25.00	=25.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	37.50	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	18.80	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	10.00	23.50	=25.00	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2016.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	69.00	57.60	=25.00	=25.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	male	90.00	94.00	>100.00	>100.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	90.00	95.10	>100.00	>100.00	
			overall	90.00	94.30	>100.00	>100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	male	73.20	97.70	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	76.10	96.70	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	74.50	97.50	>80.00	>80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Nepal	Cash, Food	ACL: 4 Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change , SMP: 1 Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity, URT: 2 Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.00	75.00	=37.50	=37.50	

## **World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Samir Jung Thapa  
A woman holds her WFP rice and lentils sacks after the food distribution

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/nepal>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees from Bhutan in eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food	Support refugees from Bhutan to maintain access to food.	974,211	799,788	0	799,788	736,879	62,909
	School-Aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022	Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity	9,677,837	8,779,849	0	8,779,849	6,962,308	1,817,541
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>10,652,048</b>	<b>9,579,637</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,579,637</b>	<b>7,699,187</b>	<b>1,880,449</b>
2	Children 6-23 months old, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWG) and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030	Support the Government to design and implement programmes for the prevention of malnutrition.	3,440,028	2,619,413	0	2,619,413	2,394,382	225,031
		Non Activity Specific	0	729	0	729	0	729
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,440,028</b>	<b>2,620,142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,620,142</b>	<b>2,394,382</b>	<b>225,760</b>
3	Improved availability of pro-smallholder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.	Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change	13,869,502	17,468,644	0	17,468,644	5,944,007	11,524,637
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>13,869,502</b>	<b>17,468,644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,468,644</b>	<b>5,944,007</b>	<b>11,524,637</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Capacities of national and local authorities are enhanced to prepare for and respond to food insecurity and emergencies by 2030	Strengthen capacity for food security monitoring and analysis	801,374	642,923	0	642,923	552,170	90,754
		Strengthen local gov't capacity at sub-district level	585,063	604,871	0	604,871	560,168	44,703
		Strengthening EPR capacity and Development of National Disaster Response Platforms.	2,050,908	4,371,681	0	4,371,681	312,793	4,058,888
		Ensure business continuity to enable WFP to respond to a catastrophic disaster by establishing safe facilities	4,565,250	218,000	0	218,000	283	217,717
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>8,002,595</b>	<b>5,837,475</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,837,475</b>	<b>1,425,414</b>	<b>4,412,062</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>35,964,174</b>	<b>35,505,898</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,505,898</b>	<b>17,462,990</b>	<b>18,042,909</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,173,289</b>	<b>2,649,842</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,649,842</b>	<b>1,817,682</b>	<b>832,160</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>40,137,462</b>	<b>38,155,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,155,740</b>	<b>19,280,672</b>	<b>18,875,069</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,608,935</b>	<b>1,922,624</b>		<b>1,922,624</b>	<b>1,922,624</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>42,746,397</b>	<b>40,078,364</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,078,364</b>	<b>21,203,295</b>	<b>18,875,069</b>

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Nepal	42,746,397	24,773,172	19,640,406
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			