

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Nepal Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	6
CSP financial overview	8
Programme Performance	9
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	10
Strategic outcome 03	12
Strategic outcome 04	14
Strategic outcome 05	16
Cross-cutting Results	18
Progress towards gender equality	18
Protection	18
Accountability to affected populations	18
Environment	19
Monitoring and Evaluation	21
Data Notes	21
Figures and Indicators	23
WFP contribution to SDGs	23
Beneficiaries by Age Group	25
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	25
Annual Food Transfer	25
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	26
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	27
Cross-cutting Indicators	39

Summary

In January 2019, WFP officially commenced its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, which has five Strategic Outcomes and eight activities, following the successful completion of its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan in 2018. With this, WFP commenced a transition from direct implementation to technical support, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for the goals), while maintaining focus on emergency preparedness and response.

During the first year of the CSP, WFP continued to support vulnerable populations living in remote and hard to reach areas across Nepal through cash and food assistance. WFP provided lifesaving nutritional assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months in the flood inundated plains of Nepal's Terai region. WFP also provided food and cash-based transfers to five of the most flood-affected districts – Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Siraha and Saptari.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education to design a national school meal programme which provides a hot meal of rice and lentils to over 2 million students in 11 remote and vulnerable districts, for 200 days a year. WFP's school feeding programme reinforces the value of education while helping to reduce issues such as early marriage and child labour and, raising awareness on harmful practices. Similarly, WFP continued to support the mother and child health and nutrition programme - an essential national social safety net - through the distribution of nutritious cereal. This programme also provides education to local communities on the importance of nutrition, particularly in the first 1,000 days from conception up to the child's second birthday.

As a key strategic partner of the Government, WFP continued to support the Government to develop inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across national, provincial and local levels of Government. In 2019, after two years of advocating for the fortification of rice in the country to tackle micronutrient deficiencies, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government to initiate the process in Nepal. WFP also supported the Government to draft by-laws for the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, which was enshrined in the 2015 Constitution and enacted in 2018.

To strengthen emergency preparedness, WFP continued its close working relationship with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Building on the success of the first Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA) in the capital, WFP completed construction of two out of the seven (one in each of Nepal's seven provinces) planned provincial HSAs. Once complete, these additional bases will allow the provincial governments to respond effectively to local disasters, forming a network that will improve storage and transportation of goods to remote locations.

The CSP and its activities are all 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. Gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion are given particular emphasis in the CSP.

332,724



55%
female

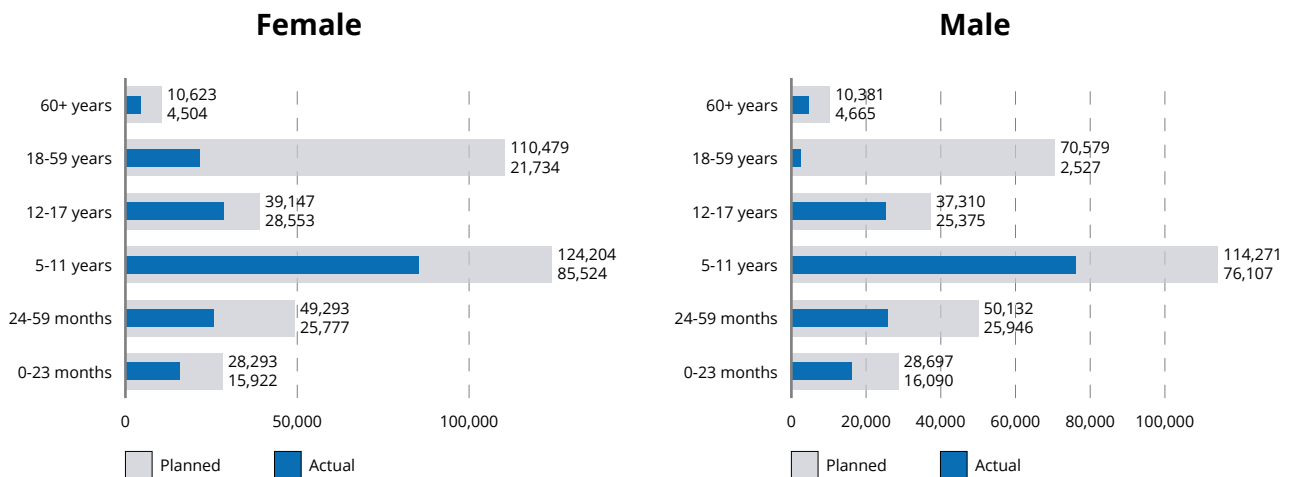


45%
male

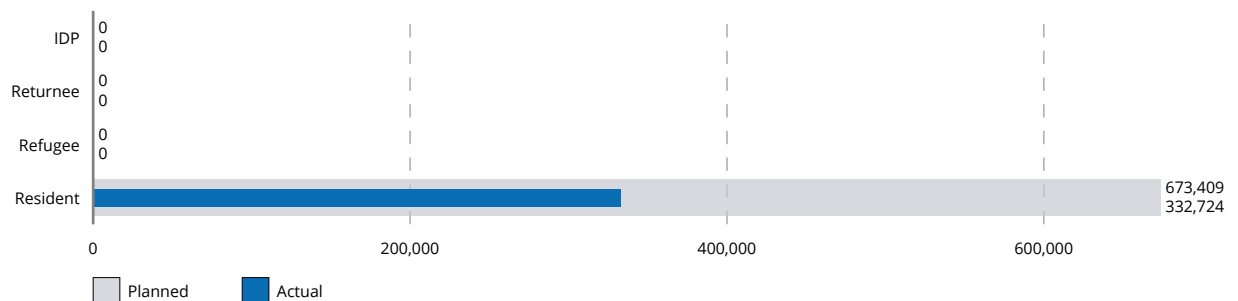
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 6,655 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (998 Female, 5,657 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



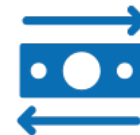
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

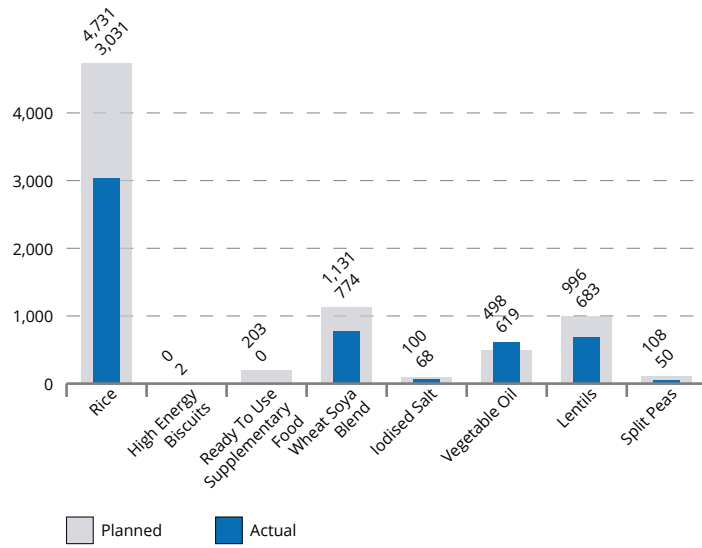


5,227 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 7,767 mt total planned

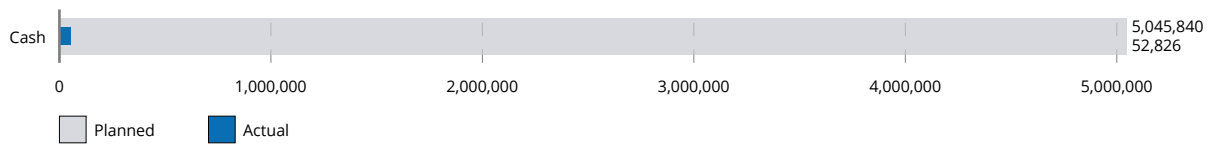


US\$ 52,826
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 5,045,840 total planned

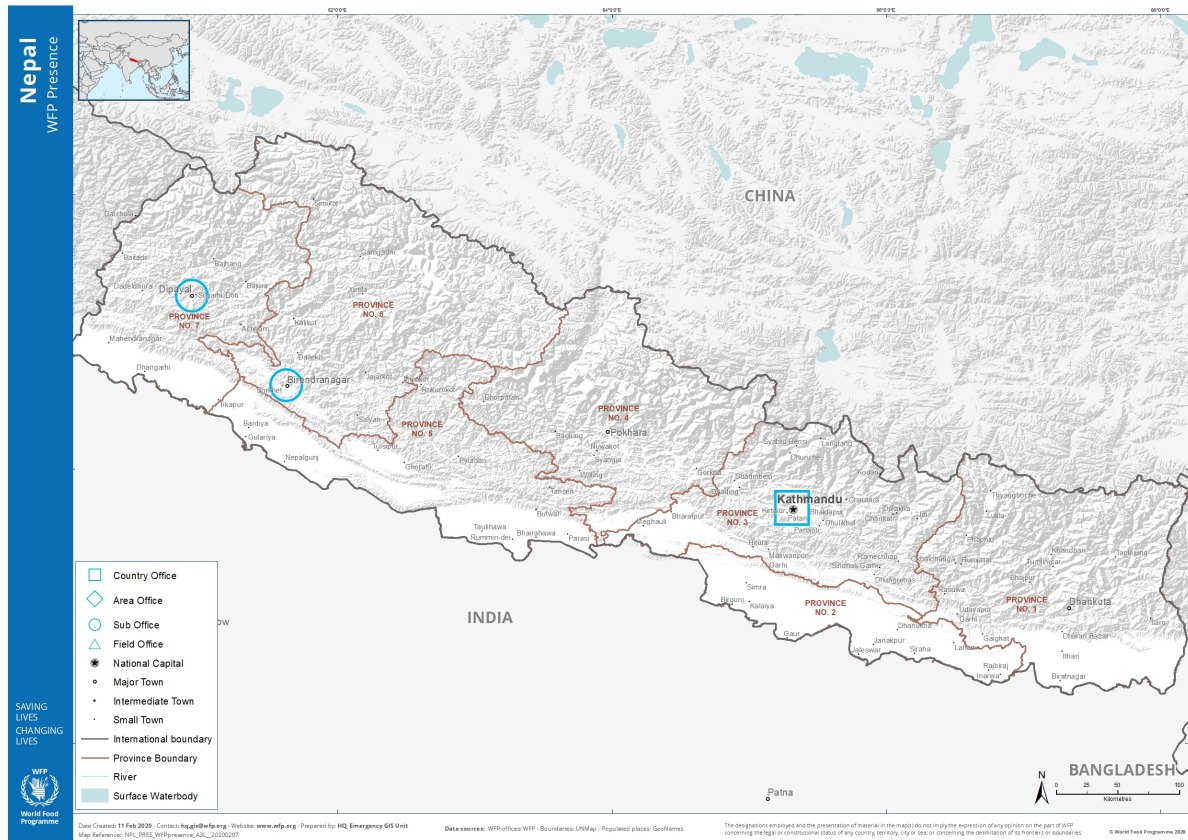
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Nepal ranks 4th in the Global Climate Risk Index 2019 and 11th in terms of global risk for earthquake occurrence.[1] Seismologists warn of significant future earthquakes risks, with magnitudes larger than the 2015 earthquake. Climate change has increased flooding and landslides during the annual monsoon season, especially in the country's southern plains, as witnessed in 2017 and 2019. Mountainous regions are also at high risk due to rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns and retreating glaciers. In 2015, Nepal experienced devastating earthquakes followed by trade disruptions in the same year, which had adverse effects on the entire economy. In the last five years, WFP has responded to five separate emergencies – one per year - collectively affecting 2.8 million people.

The 2015 constitution restructured the country as a federal democratic republic following years of civil conflict that ended in 2006. For the first time in 25 years, Nepal now has a stable Government, representing a new era and an opportune moment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. A new Government took up office early 2018, backed by a historic majority in Parliament and bringing a newfound optimism for sustainable growth in the country. Where funds and functions had previously been managed at the central level, the new constitution created seven new provinces and 753 local governments which resulted in improved outreach and service delivery. Despite this new-found optimism, the governing structure continues to re-shuffle itself every few months, hindering development activities.

In 2018, food as a fundamental right of every citizen was enshrined in the Constitution through the promulgation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act - a pivotal step toward meeting Nepal's commitments to rid the country of malnutrition, hunger and food insecurity. Despite these commitments, the Zero Hunger Strategic Review conducted in 2017-18 revealed that much of the country still suffers from severe food insecurity and malnutrition. Upon the Government's request, WFP has been supporting the drafting of bylaws for this Act.

In 2018, WFP in Nepal successfully implemented the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP 2018). Following its conclusion, WFP commenced the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 in January 2019. The CSP reflects the Zero Hunger Strategic Review's recommendations for achieving zero hunger by 2030 and was designed to align with the country's new governing structure as well as with the constitutional right to food. The CSP has five related strategic outcomes which address SDGs 2 and 17.

Strategic Outcome 1 was activated in 2019, in response to the flash floods in Nepal's southern plains. WFP provided unconditional food, cash and nutrition assistance in five of the worst hit districts in the region. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aimed to address the nutritional needs of children, pregnant and lactating women by focusing on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition as well as providing a hot meal to over 200,000 children daily across 11 districts. In addition to this, the Outcome also supported policy development for the fortification of rice in the country as a national social protection strategy. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to develop and improve food security and resilience of the most vulnerable communities in remote areas of the country to climate change and other

shocks.

As outlined in Strategic Outcome 4, WFP sought to strengthen the capacities of the Government to provide essential food security and nutrition services in times of crises by 2023. And finally, under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP aimed to support the Government, particularly at the sub-national level, in planning its policy approaches to food security in Nepal.

In addition to working closely with the Government, WFP also collaborated with 19 cooperating partners, ensuring that interventions were prompt and harmonized. WFP also participated in various clusters, including the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, for which WFP is a co-lead, as well as the Nutrition, Education and Early Recovery Clusters. These contributed to avoiding duplication in responses and supporting the facilitation of joint operational plans.

CSP financial overview

By the end of the first year, WFP had mobilized 38 percent of the needs-based plan for the entire Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, through donor contributions and internal funding. With several multi-year funds, including from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Adaptation Fund and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), WFP was able to make significant gains in this CSP. However, WFP still faced resource constraints across several Strategic Outcomes in 2019, partly due to a large proportion of funds being earmarked.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP mobilized funds to support flood-affected people in the southern plains of Nepal during the 2019 monsoons. Despite having only 21 percent of this Strategic Outcome funded for the year, WFP successfully concluded an emergency response in five Terai districts, providing food, cash and nutrition assistance.

Strategic Outcome 2 was well-funded overall, though certain gaps still existed. School feeding was very well funded enabling WFP to provide technical support that contributed to the Government's decision to double the national school meals budget in 2019. The mother and child health and nutrition programme was well funded by contributions from the Government of Nepal, Government of Japan and Emerging Donor Matching Funds (EDMF), but WFP's expenditure was low due to a seven month pipeline break. However, the funding situation for the rice fortification activity was dire, with only six percent received against the needs-based plan.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 and 4 were well funded with multi-year funding from the Adaptation Fund, a Mott MacDonald led consortium, DFID, as well as flexible multilateral contributions to resilience and emergency preparedness. Thanks to internal and DFID funding, the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, also known as NeKSAP, was over 60 percent funded for the entire CSP period. While the available resources for Strategic Outcome 3 exceeded the needs-based plan, the level of expenditure was relatively low, at 33 percent of the approved 2019 plan. This can be attributed to the fact that in 2019, WFP engaged mainly in preparatory work, to lay the groundwork for the full implementation of resilience building activities in subsequent years.

WFP's last Strategic Outcome, which aims to achieve coherence in Sustainable Development Goal 2-related policy instruments and help the Government strengthen food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms, received no contributions, hindering the output of the Strategic Outcome. However, WFP still made progress with existing staff and locally generated funds.

WFP will continue to engage stakeholders to build long-term partnerships and funding streams. In 2019, WFP hosted high profile missions from several donors and countries throughout the year to promote its activities.

In 2019, a budget revision was conducted to incorporate the cash-based transfer modality into Strategic Outcome 4. This revision allows WFP to test the effectiveness of forecast-based financing in saving lives and livelihoods through the early release of cash before an emergency hits. This revision also realigned approved beneficiary numbers as per the new Gender and Age Marker and rectified the total beneficiary numbers for the whole CSP period.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,478,850	\$4,478,850	\$945,107	\$846,635

In July 2019, widespread monsoon rains triggered flooding and landslides in 32 of Nepal's 77 districts, mainly in the Terai lowlands. At the request of the Government of Nepal to support their response, WFP activated Activity 1 under Strategic Outcome 1 to provide the most food-insecure people with emergency food, cash and nutrition assistance during and after the flood. According to the 72-hour assessment, conducted by the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) with support from WFP, the disaster particularly affected the food security of populations in 11 Terai districts in Provinces 1 and 2. WFP's emergency operation targeted five of the most affected districts in Province 2, in coordination with the Government and as per the results of the 72-hour assessment.

While food commodity markets recovered soon after, the destruction of household food stocks and rice plantations (including over 35,000 hectares of rice losses) posed an immediate challenge for food security, particularly through the end-of-year harvest period. Food security was also affected by extensive damage to assets, housing and water and sanitation infrastructure. A rapid nutrition assessment collecting mid-upper arm circumference measurements for over 5,000 children was conducted by the national nutrition cluster, where results showed a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate above the 15 percent World Health Organization (WHO) threshold in the flood-affected districts of Province 2.

Activities

Under the flood response, WFP organized general food assistance using both food and cash modalities, followed by emergency nutrition assistance through the distribution of specialized nutritious food. This unconditional response ensured that people affected by the flood received timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance. WFP distributed the in-kind food basket consisting of 30 kg of rice and 5 kg of lentils per household to beneficiaries in the most food-insecure rural municipalities of the five districts. In one of these five districts, a one-off cash value of NPR 3,500 (USD 31) was also provided to the most vulnerable households. The rations fulfilled the daily caloric needs of 2,100 kcal for ten days as per the CSP food rations and food security cluster contingency plan. WFP also distributed 2.2 mt of BP-5 rations, which were originally held as a contingency by the United Nations system in Nepal, but were contributed to WFP for the flood response. In line with WFP's efforts to improve beneficiary information management practices, WFP registered targeted cash-based transfer beneficiaries in its beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE. This helped WFP identify duplicated beneficiaries and improve the efficiency of operations.

Following a rapid nutrition assessment conducted by the nutrition cluster, WFP supported the Government to implement a blanket supplementary feeding programme in the five most affected districts for a period of three months (from end August to end November 2019) to prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP coupled the programme with nutrition screening and education sessions with the support of cooperating partners and government health workers. This response is believed to have contributed to reduced acute malnutrition rates among children and PLW in the targeted districts based on indicative mid-upper arm circumference screening.

WFP also integrated social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions into the overall emergency nutrition assistance for PLW and other caretakers of the children affected by floods. Cooperating partners, government health workers and female community health volunteers conducted the comprehensive SBCC sessions that explained Super Cereal preparation, breastfeeding, WASH, child health, antenatal- and post-natal care at the distribution sites.

Results

The number of beneficiaries reached in WFP's emergency response in 2019 was based on the needs of the disaster, as determined by the 72-hour assessment and agreements with all stakeholders.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey, which was undertaken three weeks after the completion of the emergency response monitored key implementation performance and collected baseline outcome indicators among cash beneficiaries. Several positive results were observed among beneficiaries: 1) 94 percent were aware of the correct entitlement, compared with 88 percent in a previous response; 2) only 31 percent of their monthly expenditure was absorbed by food, leaving funds available for other essential items; and 3) 40 percent of women had household cash control. While the results indicated that nearly all cash recipients had access to food at adequate frequency and diversity, there were indications that some were resorting to food-related coping mechanisms. In particular, beneficiaries tended to borrow more food during the emergency than normal.

Preparedness

In addition to an annually updated contingency plan for flood emergencies, WFP developed a concept of operations (CONOPS) for flood and earthquake emergencies in 2019. To enhance WFP's emergency preparedness, an emergency Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) based on a high-scale earthquake emergency scenario was conducted in late November. In 2020, WFP's CONOPS for both flood and earthquake emergencies will be revised based on the learnings from the 2019 flood emergency and earthquake SIMEX.

Gender

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 1. WFP will review these results, identify areas of improvement and plan accordingly in 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance for targeted shock-affected people, including food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) and specialized nutritious foods and related services for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	1

Strategic outcome 02

Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$11,081,345	\$9,966,077	\$16,279,678	\$9,208,533

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government to adopt a multi-sectoral approach to improving nutrition, health and hygiene, healthcare, education, as well as implement rice-fortification nationally. To achieve this, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health and Population (2019-2023) and an operational agreement with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, in alignment with WFP's five-year CSP.

Overall, this Strategic Outcome was very well funded, enabling WFP to achieve most of its targets, particularly under school feeding. Under the mother and child health and nutrition programme, WFP reached the planned pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children each active month despite a pipeline break and lower expenditure due to a failed quality and quantity test. While rice fortification activities lacked funding, WFP still made progress in generating evidence for advocacy and future planning.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition

In collaboration with the Government, WFP's mother and child health and nutrition programme provided nutritious food to prevent malnutrition for PLW and children aged 6-23 months in districts of the Karnali where high stunting rates are most prevalent. To better strengthen coordination with local governments, WFP seconded a staff member in the Karnali provincial Government. Historically, the Government has been a key donor to WFP's activities and as part of their twinning support for the prevention of malnutrition through this programme, the Ministry of Health and Population procured 264.7 mt of nutritious food this year.

WFP also supported nutrition education to health post staff in the Karnali, as part of the delivery of infant and young child feeding messages. Additionally, WFP strengthened the capacity of female community health volunteers to deliver these messages through health mothers' group meetings.

In the months in which this programme was active, WFP successfully reached the planned number of PLW and children aged 6-23 months. However, from April to October the programme was not active owing to inadequate quality and quantity of commodities. This pipe-line break is also partly responsible for WFP providing lower food transfers than originally planned. As a mitigation measure, WFP transferred nutritious food from Strategic Outcome 1 and used funds from the Government of Japan to purchase additional food, ensuring that distribution could resume from November.

WFP renewed field level agreements with two cooperating partners – Manahari Development Institute (MDI) and Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS) – which supported the distribution of WFP's nutritious food.



WFP provided orientation to 50 cooperating partner and government staff on nutrition following the signing of these agreements.

School Feeding

WFP's school feeding activity targets school-aged children in food insecure and remote areas. WFP continued to work closely with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank to provide technical support to the Government for the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022). This plan intends to improve the quality and accessibility of basic and secondary education in Nepal. Throughout 2019, WFP supported the Government's cash-based school meals and the Food for Education programme.

As a direct result of advocacy and technical assistance by WFP, the Government doubled its school meals budget, allocating USD 56 million to cover 2.2 million school children this fiscal year and increasing coverage to new areas.

During the year, WFP continued to provide hot meals of fortified rice, lentils and oil for children between pre-primary and eighth grade for over 200 school days in 11 food-insecure and remote districts. This was undertaken in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and local authorities. Several local government authorities in programme districts complemented the school meals budget with additional funds to support operational and management costs.

WFP reached the majority of outcome indicator targets under school feeding in terms of enrolment rates, attendance rates and knowledge transfer to teachers.

Despite slight improvements in retention rates and drop-out rates for girls, the number of boys sent to private schools increased during the year negatively impacting the overall retention and dropout rates. [1] The use of tools by educators also did not reach targets due to high staff turnover, whereas the decrease in literacy rates can be explained by methodology changes. [2]

Under WFP's technical assistance, the Government developed its first integrated national school meals implementation guideline, which sets up nutritional standards and management modalities for school meals in Nepal. WFP will further support monitoring, coordination and capacity strengthening of local governments, for the successful transition of WFP's in-kind school feeding programme to the Government's cash-based national school meals programme.

In 2019, WFP placed field coordinators in all implementing districts, increasing its oversight and technical assistance to schools receiving food. As a result, there was strengthened process monitoring and management of the programme at the school level. WFP promoted an integrated national school meals programme with the School Health and Nutrition Strategy and worked towards strengthened multi-sectoral coordination, increasing impact across education, health and agriculture. WFP continued to support the Government in implementing a holistic education package consisting of school meals, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), early grade reading and digital learning, and school infrastructure development in selected schools.

WFP worked with the Partnership for Child Development (PCD) to expand an evidence-based menu planner for nutritious school meals in eight national cash-based programme districts. Through a home-grown school feeding approach, locally and seasonally available food is made accessible by linking farm cooperatives to schools, allowing the Government to provide cost-effective and nutritious meals which also benefit local farmers.

In 2019, WFP tapped into South-South and triangular cooperation between Nepal and Brazil to improve the scale-up of Nepal's national home-grown school feeding programme. This included remote support from the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, to follow up on recommendations from a 2018 evaluation of Nepal's school feeding and nutrition programmes. Building on the Brazilian experience, WFP in 2019 continued receiving support on menu design, programme budgeting, food and nutrition education, and resource mobilization to scale-up Nepal's national home-grown school feeding programme.

Rice Fortification

WFP conducted a fortified rice acceptability study in 2019, with results indicating that fortified rice is widely accepted among consumers. This finding was published in a peer-reviewed journal. WFP also conducted a fortified rice adequacy study, which revealed that fortified rice can significantly increase micronutrient intake among the general population, especially pregnant women. WFP will use these findings during the development of a standard for rice fortification, as well as for rice fortification advocacy efforts in Nepal.

In 2019, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with four government entities – the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, the Food Management and Trading Company (formerly the Nepal Food Corporation) and the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control to initiate and scale up rice fortification in Nepal. Following this, WFP provided technical support to these entities, leading to the formation of a technical sub-committee by the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control. This committee will develop a standard and quality assurance manual for fortified rice.



The ambiguity of the country's new federal structure continues to create challenges across all activities. Furthermore, there has been some resistance to the rice fortification approach by some high-level government officials. WFP is developing a communication strategy to address the issues of concern.

Gender

WFP fully integrated gender into Activities 2 and 3. This did not apply to Activity 4. In particular, WFP implemented a gender-sensitive approach in schools, focusing on raising awareness on menstruation to ensure that adolescent girls can remain in school during their entire cycles.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health packages in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the national social protection framework.	3
Provide technical support to the Government for the development of a rice-fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.	0
Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive, gender-responsive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics and social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	4

Strategic outcome 03

Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,579,713	\$7,442,155	\$12,193,561	\$2,532,898

This Strategic Outcome aims to strengthen sustainable food systems and build resilience for vulnerable and marginalized groups as identified by the National Strategic Review 2018. In 2019, this was achieved through four main interventions: adapting to climate-induced threats to food security in Karnali under the Climate Change Adaptation for Food Security in Karnali (CAFS-Karnali), the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) programme, the Post-Earthquake Access Infrastructure Rehabilitation (Purnima) and the Build Back Better programme. WFP fully adopted the participatory planning process of the Government for identification, prioritization and selection of project activities to align WFP interventions with the plans of local governments.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Ministry of Forests and Environment, United Nations (UN) agencies and cooperating partners to assist vulnerable communities in shock-prone areas to adapt to climate change and build long term resilience against these shocks through technical assistance, capacity strengthening and creation of assets. Local partners included Partnership Aid Center (PACE), Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC), and the Human Rights and Environment Development Centre (HuRENDEC). WFP also worked with UN Women, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) under the RWEE project, which started in 2015. In total, this Strategic Outcome is implemented in 11 districts.[1]

Expenditure was lower this year because the planning of activities took place for much of the first half of the year. In 2019, Strategic Outcome 3 interventions were planned according to the resources available; thanks to the Adaptation Fund resources there was, therefore, no impact of any funding shortfall on the beneficiaries.

Food Assistance for Assets

WFP applied the food assistance-for-assets and food assistance-for-training modalities under the CAFS-Karnali and joint UN RWEE programmes to address the immediate needs of the target population through short-term employment, while also improving their long-term food security, access and resilience through productive assets. These activities are further intended to increase productivity and diversity of foods for beneficiaries, with eventual income and nutritional benefits. Examples of such assets included multi-use water system irrigation canals and market outlets for rural women farmers to sell surplus produce. WFP provided training on topics including maintenance of the roads, irrigation systems and other assets. As a result, local communities benefited with year-round irrigation facilities, thereby improving

agricultural productivity and increasing the availability of food. Maintenance of all assets created will later be integrated into the periodic plans of local governments.

The food assistance for-assets activities provided immediate income which helped increase access to markets, providing both short and long-term income-generating opportunities. Baseline data from 2019 indicates that a high proportion of the targeted population has an adequate frequency, diversity and access to food and almost two-thirds have enough income to meet essential needs, including food. Yet, a little over half are still resorting to food-related coping mechanisms to do so, particularly borrowing food in times of distress.

WFP chose to continue making cash-based transfers through its financial service partners, including NIC Asia. Due to delays in the procurement process, beneficiaries did not receive the transfers in 2019 itself, but in January 2020. Meanwhile, WFP conducted training under these activities to help beneficiaries plan, build and maintain community infrastructure to increase resilience to future disasters.

Under these two programmes, WFP identified the target population by applying a set of vulnerability criteria. This allowed WFP to prioritize beneficiaries based on their level of food insecurity, ensuring that WFP reached the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, particularly women, children and groups with a high prevalence of food insecurity and undernutrition.

The RWEE programme in Nepal started in 2015 in three districts initially, however, financial constraints due to earmarking meant that the districts were reduced to two. Despite this, 9 of the total 11 output indicators for the joint programme have either been achieved or are on track [2]. The programme has contributed to promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and improved nutrition.

Livelihoods Support

Under the same Strategic Outcome, WFP also supported targeted community members in establishing innovative micro agri-businesses, such as food processing methods, production-based enterprises and forest-based enterprises. This saw a significant increase in the annual household incomes of these communities, improving food security and diversification, as was tracked through face-to-face interviews by cooperating partner staff. The CAFS-Karnali project was implemented using an on-budget, off-treasury financial mechanism to ensure that project activities and budgets were integrated into national and local planning and budgetary mechanisms, and regular reporting systems.

Outreach

WFP also carried out orientations to local governments and communities to further support their understanding of climate change, how it impacts them and measures to mitigate related shocks. In addition, WFP undertook outreach campaigns to ensure that participants were well informed about WFP interventions and related information. This included social and behaviour change communication, nutrition education and skills training to local communities on nutritious food production and storage.

Infrastructure

Under the Purnima and Build Back Better projects, WFP supported the rehabilitation of trails, roads and trail bridges in six districts of Province 3,[3] helping to improve livelihoods, road access and connecting food-insecure communities to local markets. WFP used commercial contractors who then hired local community members. Women were targeted in non-traditional skills training including construction and masonry. In addition, WFP engineers provided quality assurance and supervision to the construction of infrastructure projects, to ensure that implementation was in line with the required standards and specifications.

In 2019, WFP built, restored or maintained nearly 150 kilometres of roads and trails, strengthening access for local communities. Moreover, better access resulted in a reduction in the cost of goods and services as well as increased access to healthcare and education.

The turnover of government engineers due to a lack of facilities and adequate skilled human resources in remote communities proved to be a challenge in 2019. Another challenge affecting WFP activities was the ambiguity of provincial government engagement in project execution and local political disputes in the selection of project activities. Where possible, WFP resolved these issues through regular dialogue and engagement with government officials, as well as adhering to the project's results framework for activity selection and implementation.

Gender

WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 3, as evidenced by the monitoring code of 3 under the Gender and Age Marker. There was notable participation from women in the livelihoods support activities – in 2019, over 54 percent of the participants in drought resistant and good agricultural practices were women. Similarly, 43 percent of participants in climate change adaptation-related training were women. As part of the formulation of the municipal adaptation plan, WFP also prepared climate profiles of all seven rural municipalities in three districts.

Following WFP policies and national legislations, men and women received identical wages for their contributions to the asset creation and rehabilitation of roads and trails.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	3

Strategic outcome 04

The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,326,858	\$2,079,670	\$4,834,814	\$2,051,464

This Strategic Outcome focused on strengthening the capacities of national institutions in emergency logistics and preparedness during emergencies. It also contributed to increasing government capacity on early-warning systems and the implementation of anticipatory actions for floods.

WFP mobilized the required funds for this Strategic Outcome, allowing WFP to work towards achieving planned results.

Emergency Logistics, Institutional Platforms & Food Reserves

In 2019, WFP completed construction for two of seven planned provincial Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSAs) in Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj airports. WFP completed technical surveys with government authorities in preparation for construction of three more HSAs in Birgunj, Bhairawa and Surkhet. WFP managed the construction of these HSAs and has started work on a warehouse for the Food Management and Trading Company (formerly known as Nepal Food Corporation) in Nepalgunj, in line with WFP standards. These are in addition to an existing HSA at the international airport in Kathmandu. Six agencies are currently using this existing HSA to preposition relief items. Each of Nepal's seven provinces will eventually have its own HSA, which will provide emergency logistics capacity to enable rapid deployment of equipment and relief materials to support local authorities in emergencies.

In September 2019, WFP facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation by organising a peer learning visit from the Government of Bangladesh to the HSA in Kathmandu. During the visit, WFP shared lessons learned with the visitors and contributed to supporting Bangladesh's efforts to establish an HSA in their local context.

WFP commissioned a study to identify locations to preposition mobile HSAs, using a facility location model, based on infrastructure, disaster risk and vulnerability attributes. Based on the study findings, WFP – together with the Government – have identified additional priority locations.

Building on the success of the 2018 community-based remote trail mapping project in Jumla district, WFP added critical trails and infrastructure data to the Open Street Map platform, to provide accurate and updated maps for disaster preparedness and response. Similarly, WFP conducted orientation, training and field trail mapping surveys in Humla and Mugu, the two districts most vulnerable to natural disasters. As part of this project, WFP successfully conducted a drone workshop for 42 participants from the Government and humanitarian agencies to learn about and assess the effectiveness of drones in Nepal.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of national, humanitarian and security officials through the delivery of emergency logistics and telecommunications related training courses. As a result, 38 percent of trained participants are actively delivering emergency preparedness and response training at their institutions. In addition, three security forces institutionalized the training through partnership agreements.

WFP provided technical assistance to Tribhuvan University in designing and launching an elective post-graduate course on "Emergency Logistics and Telecommunications" which will increase the number of professionals qualified to support emergency response in Nepal.

WFP presented the report "SAARC Food Bank: Review and Recommendations for Operationalization" at the 10th South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Food Bank board meeting in Pakistan. The purpose of the report was to share findings and recommendations of WFP's review to SAARC member states. WFP is currently supporting the SAARC Food Bank to operationalize its food reserve for its member states during emergencies. This will ultimately



contribute to increased food availability for Nepal during emergencies.

WFP adopted the Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI), aimed at assessing provincial and local response capacity. The value increased slightly by the end of 2019, showing an improvement in this area.

Food Security Monitoring, Analysis and Early-Warning Systems

Throughout 2019, WFP worked to support provincial and municipal governments in collecting, managing and using food security information, with a focus on the most chronically food-insecure areas of the country. WFP supported the setup of Food Security Information Centres in three provinces and 12 municipalities as part of its support to the federalization of the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, also known as NeKSAP. The most food-insecure municipalities were selected based on criteria developed by WFP and the federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

To strengthen the information centres' capacity, WFP organized food security monitoring training, for which the Government allocated significant funding. Four municipalities have already collected and compiled baseline food security information for their centres. Information centres are expected to provide sectoral information for developing evidence-based food security plans and policies at provincial and municipal levels.

WFP worked with several government partners and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to strengthen household food security monitoring. This was undertaken through two rounds of the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) panel household survey in chronically food-insecure parts of the country, which tested the new food insecurity experience scale Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2 indicator. This was also undertaken through substantive inputs to the food security module in the Nepal Living Standard Survey, which is being conducted for the first time under federalism.

WFP conducted the consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces, producing livelihoods profiles across the two provinces through municipal level consultations. Climate risk analysis is ongoing, through a new partnership with the UK Meteorology Office. This exercise provides vulnerability analyses by livelihood zone, with consideration of relevant climate factors, allowing governments to leverage future climate impact predictions into regular planning.

As part of the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) Agricultural Forecasting Toolbox (CRAFT) project, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development in crop yield forecasting and related capacity strengthening and cooperation. This included a field assessment on rice production in 2019. To strengthen government capacity at national and sub-national levels, WFP organized a training on crop modelling and statistical analysis for crop yield estimation for federal and provincial levels of Government.

WFP continued to collaborate with the National Planning Commission in 2019 to prepare a Food Security Atlas of Nepal, reflecting disaggregated data at provincial levels in the federal context.

Immediately following the flooding in July, WFP conducted a 72-hour assessment to analyse the food security situation in flood-affected districts in Province 1 and 2 in coordination with governments, the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator's office and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP coordinated with the Government to activate Food Security Clusters, ensuring their participation in the assessment process and the timely dissemination of updates. These assessments helped WFP, and UN and government stakeholders in response planning. WFP's support under this Strategic Outcome also included advisory support to Strategic Outcome 1 activities on geographical targeting for prevention of acute malnutrition programmes and advising joint UN working groups and clusters on how to best respond to the emergency monsoon floods.

Forecast-based Financing

WFP implemented Forecast-based Financing (FbF) activities in collaboration with governments (federal and municipal), the Nepal Red Cross Society, Tribhuvan University and other stakeholders, including communities.

Non-food item beneficiaries helped to generate evidence on the effectiveness of FbF activities in disasters as part of this Strategic Outcome. WFP selected beneficiaries for these distributions based on past data indicating where the highest impacted communities would be. While WFP had planned to reach some beneficiaries with cash-based transfers, this was not implemented due to time restraints.

WFP supported the organization of disaster preparedness exercises (including simulations) and the installation of non-food item warehouses in four highly flood-prone communities. In support to the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, WFP's seconded experts created hydrological models for three major river basins. WFP also built cross-agency coordination around FbF, by hosting the first national dialogue platform for FbF, which successfully brought together the Government, development partners, civil society organizations and academia. The platform played an important role in raising awareness on disaster preparedness and early action.

Gender

Gender was fully integrated into Activity 6, as seen in the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. This was not applicable for Activity 7.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance to enable the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance system.	0
Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	3

Strategic outcome 05

Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$769,245	\$184,449	\$0	\$0

Under this Strategic Outcome WFP supports the Government's formulation of rules and regulations for the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018. Through extensive consultations with counterparts in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, which is the custodian Ministry of the Act, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) advised the Government on the drafting of the bylaws for the Act. The Ministry accepted the proposed contribution by WFP to support drafting the document itself and whole-of-government engagement and advocacy around the right to food. WFP and FAO are working in their new capacity as members of the internal bylaws drafting committee for the Ministry. Despite receiving no contributions for this Strategic Outcome, WFP was able to make positive progress in supporting the Government's planning and policy frameworks in this area with existing staff and through locally generated funds.

Planning

In addition, WFP contributed to finalizing the National 15th Five-year Plan Approach Paper (2019/20—2023/24), providing substantive inputs on the sections on food security and nutrition, agriculture, cooperatives and poverty alleviation. WFP's contribution focused on making the plan evidence-based, including specific operating policies and indicators for food security, while linking the priority needs with the overall goals of the plan. As an example, the operating policies for food security now make explicit mention of the implementation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018, institutionalizing the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) in all provinces and placing emphasis on evidence-based planning.

During the planning exercise, WFP's study report on "Towards Zero Hunger: A Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition" was widely referred to. This study was completed in 2018 and the report was launched in early 2019. This document has been a key resource for planning and advocacy around programmes and policies related to food security and nutrition. Furthermore, it provided the basis for policy notes and discussion points for high-level government officials at national and international fora. This is the first time that the food security section of the planning document includes specific indicators to measure the improvement in food security; they include data on household food security, prevalence of severe food insecurity, undernourishment and the global food security index score.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and National Planning Commission and WFP are developing activities to be included in the full-fledged periodic plan. WFP will include the results framework, priority programmes and cost in the current 15th Plan Approach Paper.

WFP also contributed to the periodic plans of provinces 1, 3, Gandaki, 5 and Karnali. Similarly, WFP provided inputs on a concept paper for the periodic plan of Sudurpaschim province, especially on health, nutrition and education sectors. This support led to the inclusion of food security and nutrition as key components of the periodic plan, with commitments to specific policies and programmes which support evidence-based food security programming in the

provinces. WFP attended several meetings to include key evidence in these plans, while also ensuring that the plans support food security and nutrition gains in these provinces.

Policies

Karnali Province drafted a Food Bill to promote the production and conservation of food as well as to ensure the right to food for its population. WFP provided inputs to the bill to account for the four-pillared food security framework and the food security and nutrition situation in the province. WFP was involved in a series of informal meetings with the Minister, Secretary and other senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to include these inputs. Throughout this process, WFP learned how to better advocate for food security and nutrition-related legislation in provincial governments.

WFP provided further technical support to the Karnali and Sudurpaschim provincial governments in several ways. These included preparing sectoral profiles and conducting food security and nutrition stakeholder mapping, preparing the concept for provinces' periodic plans, and contributing to the formulation of both Disaster Risk Reduction Management Regulations in Karnali and a bill relating to aquatic animal conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Sudurpaschim.

Similarly, WFP provided inputs to briefs on food security, food systems, nutrition, agriculture and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 for high-level officials of the National Planning Commission for their various presentations in international fora.

Frameworks and Mechanisms

Nepal, as a Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) member country, has developed an institutional mechanism to scale up nutrition initiatives through advocacy and support. It has networks representing civil society, United Nations (UN) and donor agencies, but does not yet have the network to represent and mobilize the private sector in support of nutrition initiatives in Nepal. Considering this context, and in response to a request from the National Planning Commission, WFP initiated consultation, bringing together key private sector, government and development partners to increase awareness and prepare for establishing the SUN Business Network in Nepal. WFP and the National Planning Commission jointly organized a national level Nepal Nutrition-Business Engagement Breakfast meeting. WFP has also recruited a dedicated staff member to formulate and coordinate the strategy to move ahead with the SUN business network in collaboration with the National Planning Commission.

WFP supported the National Planning Commission to strengthen its National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat in organizing food security-related policy and international, multisectoral meetings and events. The National Planning Commission hosted the fifth SUN Global Gathering, with WFP supporting and contributing to this event, particularly through the mobilization of private sector participation. Besides, WFP recently helped to organize a provincial food system briefing and a high-level round table on food systems in Nepal. This event was jointly organized by the National Planning Commission and the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition. The event gathered high-level policymakers across Nepal representing provinces and the Federal Government, as well as development partners and civil society. This was the first of its kind to discuss the positioning of food systems to support access to healthy diets in Nepal.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance and support evidence generation for government and multi-sector partners to enhance right based food security and nutrition plan, policies regulatory frameworks and service delivery	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2019, Nepal ranked 101 out of 153 countries on the Global Gender Gap index, with notable gaps in health, survival and education attainment. While the country continues to make impressive strides in reducing poverty, wide disparities based on gender, social background and ethnicity persist. For example, women bear much of the responsibility for domestic work, including food preparation and caring for children and relatives.

Throughout 2019, WFP continued to promote gender equality and social inclusion in all its CSP activities, recognizing that achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) is necessary to attaining a hunger-free Nepal (SDG 2). WFP included gender considerations into all food, cash and nutrition assistance per the WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020 and put actions in place to ensure safe and equitable access to distribution sites for all women and men. Special consideration was made for vulnerable groups which included pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under nutrition distributions. As part of this, WFP consulted with local governments and women to determine the most suitable distribution points to allow safe and dignified approaches.

WFP oriented cooperating partners and volunteers on WFP's Gender Policy and the Humanitarian Protection Policy, as well as policies on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Power (SHAP) which improved understanding of the required measures to be followed. Key messages were translated into local languages to ensure wide coverage.

At the programmatic level, Strategic Outcome 2 continued with its gender-sensitive approach to ensure that adolescent girls remained in schools during their menstruation by integrating menstrual hygiene bins in female latrines and increasing awareness on menstrual hygiene and management. WFP's food assistance-for-assets activities under Strategic Outcome 3 ensured that the participating men and women both received the same amount of daily wage for their contribution towards the construction of the assets. For this, WFP used its digital beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) to ensure safe, effective and transparent transfers.

WFP conducted rapid gender equality and social inclusion assessments in two districts to investigate the low participation of PLW under the prevention of acute malnutrition activities. The findings revealed that socio-cultural practices prevalent in the Terai were key factors for this low participation. This information will be used to inform WFP strategy and approaches in future interventions.

Protection

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

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 centres on the needs of those most vulnerable to socio-political, economic and climate shocks – through a safe, secure and dignified approach. Nepal's difficult topography means that less than 50 percent of its population have access to paved roads, which limits access to markets and social services, thereby reinforcing exclusion and inequity. The extreme terrain also contributes to food insecurity, especially in mountainous regions where 60 percent of households are food-insecure. Climate-induced hazards such as floods and landslides also impact food production in these areas. With many men heading out of the country to work and send money back for their families, the female workforce has increased to 70 percent. However, obstacles such as unequal wages, and inadequate access to land, financial services and markets continue to affect women. Considering this, WFP continued to emphasize its commitment to "leaving no one behind" and its humanitarian principles in providing assistance throughout 2019.

WFP provided emergency food, cash and nutrition assistance in five flood-affected districts under Strategic Outcome 1. Where possible, WFP held distributions in a manner which reduced travel time and the burden of carrying heavy food rations – especially under food and nutrition assistance activities. As a result, the average time travelled by beneficiaries of the flood response was between 10-20 minutes, with WFP taking support from local police authorities to manage crowd control. WFP ensured that drinking water and latrine facilities were available at distribution sites, while a priority line was created for more vulnerable populations, including the elderly, persons with disabilities and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). First-aid boxes, which contained medicine and instructions for use, were a prerequisite in every food for assets work-site. This provision enabled workers to treat any onsite injuries locally and immediately. In addition, a WFP or partner staff member regularly monitored all asset creation sites to ensure that activities were in line with WFP's labour policies.

Protection issues at distribution sites were usually reported by women and related to feeling unsafe carrying cash home or having to wait long hours for assistance. Besides these, no major protection incidents were reported to WFP or its cooperating partners in 2019. WFP will further consider this and work on improving its protection approach in future operations.

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

In 2019, WFP continued to institutionalize accountability to affected populations in its activities. This was carried out by providing information to all target communities, delivering safe and dignified assistance, with a dedicated gender equality and social inclusion officer overseeing all activities. Where possible, WFP continued the use of its beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), called Namaste WFP, in addition to its help desks. WFP's CFM coordinator was committed to providing feedback directly to concerned staff, beneficiaries or communities within a stipulated time frame. Most calls received on the Namaste WFP hotline were from beneficiaries seeking information about WFP activities and changes in programme modalities. WFP has developed plans to roll out Namaste WFP in additional areas, including the Climate Change Adaptation for Food Security (CAFS) Karnali project in Jumla, Kalikot and Mugu. It will also be expanded from its current use in Activities 1 and 3, to include Activities 2, 4 and 6. As it was only implemented in two activities this year, the follow of values for beneficiary feedback documentation was lower than planned. In 2019, WFP received a total of 39 calls related to its work. Most of these calls were from males (82 percent) requesting information on WFP interventions.

WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that all beneficiaries were informed on WFP's working mechanisms, including working rights, working times and distribution sites. These were conducted through continuous consultations. For activities with cash-based transfers, WFP mapped out the closest and safest financial institutions to ensure safety and security for the beneficiaries. WFP also considered scheduling of disbursements in a way that ensured that no person had to endure walks in the dark or during work hours. A WFP or implementing partner staff member was always present at activity and distribution sites. WFP also ensured that its response heavily advocated for the protection and security of all beneficiaries. WFP oriented cooperating partners and volunteers on WFP's Gender Policy and the Humanitarian Protection Policy, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) leading to an improved understanding of the required measures to be followed. Information materials were also translated into local languages to be used where and when appropriate.

In 2019, despite increased visibility messages including banners with toll-free numbers, monitoring results showed that many students in school feeding districts were still unaware of information about WFP assistance. While this could be attributed to the increase of WFP coverage, WFP in 2020 will develop a strategy to ensure that all stakeholders, including children, clearly understand the purpose and processes of WFP's interventions.

The post-distribution monitoring results after the Terai floods in 2019 indicated that beneficiaries were largely satisfied with WFP's targeting process, which was completed with support from local authorities. However, it also found that some cash-based transfer beneficiaries were unaware of WFP's CFM. Moving forward, WFP will use results from the 72-hour rapid assessment to highlight where high proportions of marginalized groups are based. WFP will also adjust its programme planning to ensure a wider reach to all communities.

Environment

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

Nepal is landlocked between the Himalayas and the Tibetan plateau to the north and the dry Indian plains to the south. The country's fragile geology, coupled with its complex topography, makes it one of the most disaster-prone nations in the world – floods, landslides, earthquakes, glacial lake outburst floods and droughts are the most common natural hazards. In addition to this, Nepal faces overpopulation, deforestation, pollution and is classified as one of the most food-insecure countries in Asia. The country's climate is heavily influenced by the South Asian monsoon, with four distinct seasons: pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. WFP has responded to four flood emergency operations in the last five years alone. The magnitude of Nepal's vulnerability is exacerbated by the large number of the country's population who depend on agriculture.

While the 2015 constitution has guaranteed that "every citizen shall have the right to live in a clean and healthy environment", Nepal's new federal system has yet to settle in completely, and a guiding framework on environment policies for provincial and local governments is much needed.

Given Nepal's vulnerability to climatic and natural shocks, WFP integrates environmental and social safeguards in its activities where and when possible, in line with WFP's 2017 environmental policy, to ensure that unintended harm to the environment or populations are not caused. In this context, WFP's asset creation activities are designed to contribute to environmental benefits. These activities are then screened by WFP and its cooperating partners for environmental and social risks before implementation. In 2019, no major adjustments were made to activity designs, however, extra mitigation measures were put in place after screening.

WFP also actively undertakes measures in its in-house operations to improve sustainability. For example, WFP continues using solar energy when possible, which has contributed to the elimination of at least 31 kg of CO2 emissions per year (as per IEA standards) since 2010. The solar energy investment will be offset by reduced electricity costs.



Building on the solar investment success, WFP began harvesting water brought by the annual monsoon rains at its office premises. In 2019, WFP harvested 18,400 litres of rainwater – which would otherwise have been bought. WFP also recycled a total of 6,500 kg of dry waste this year. Organic waste was also collected to produce in-house fertilizer that was used for the office garden.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Throughout 2019, WFP continued to strengthen the evidence base for its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 through a range of activities, including evaluations, a theory of change exercise, various surveys and regular monitoring of activities.

In 2019, WFP initiated the baseline survey for its CSP, to set a benchmark for all performance indicators. This baseline will further provide a basis for planning and prioritization of activities at different locations, while also determining the levels of support required under the CSP.

WFP commenced the end-line evaluation for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme. This evaluation found that the programme was effective in improving school enrolment and learning outcomes of school-aged children. Similarly, in 2019, WFP completed the end-line evaluations for two projects which were implemented under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018: the earthquake protracted relief and recovery operation, and the Samuel Zero Hunger Communities project.

In mid-2019, WFP undertook an extensive Theory of Change (TOC) exercise for all eight activities of the CSP. This exercise aimed at articulating WFP's logic of interventions and at better planning evidence activities to ultimately strengthen the evidence base. WFP coordinated this exercise with all functional units, including its field offices. As a result of this exercise, WFP developed separate TOCs for all eight CSP activities.

WFP continued to undertake monitoring of the CSP activities throughout the year. This included the completion of outcome monitoring for the Food for Education Programme. These findings will play a critical role in ensuring accountability and achieving optimal operational effectiveness. Moreover, WFP successfully carried out three separate post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities for nutrition, cash-based transfers and general food distribution interventions under Strategic Outcome 1's emergency flood response. WFP disaggregated this data by gender, ethnicity and in some cases, by age.

WFP worked with its partners to develop process monitoring tools for the school feeding programme, mother and child health and nutrition programme, emergency flood response and the Climate Change Adaptation for Food Security (CAFS) in Karnali. In addition, WFP worked with its partners to track regular input and output monitoring of its activities using WFP's internal programme design and monitoring databases. Furthermore, WFP strengthened the capacities of local government staff, field staff as well as WFP field coordinators on monitoring tools, database management and data visualization.

In 2019, WFP also initiated the planning of the Monitoring, Review and Evaluation Strategy, in line with the five-year CSP. This document will outline key steps to better measure and improve the performance of the CSP. The document also comes at an opportune time, in support of Nepal as it steps into a new era with federalism.

Data notes

Context and operations

[1] The Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The difference in numbers of boys going to private schools can be attributed to cultural norms, whereby families are investing more in the education of boys than girls. WFP will explore this in more detail in 2020.

[2] The lower literacy rates compared with baselines are due to a revised Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) tool which students found more complex and which required contextual knowledge.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] These districts include: Sarlahi; Rautahat (RWEE); Kalikot; Mugu; Jumla (CAFS Karnali); Dolakha, Gorkha, Rasuwa, Dhading and Nuwakot (PURNIMA); Sindupalchowk (B3).

[2] The 9 of 11 output indicators are in reference to the joint programme, and are therefore separate to the ones displayed in this ACR.

[3] Dolakha, Gorkha, Rasuwa, Dhading, Sindupalchowk and Nuwakot.


WFP will have data ready in 2020 on the Assets Beneficiary Indicator (ABI), representing the proportion of beneficiaries reporting benefits from the enhanced livelihood asset base.


Strategic outcome 04

Only the baseline data for the indicators "user satisfaction rate" and "emergency preparedness capacity index" (EPCI) have been collected.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	176,275	193,328	369,603	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	30,054	31,911	61,965	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			36.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	176,275	193,328	369,603	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	30,054	31,911	61,965	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			10	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	14,526	22,008	36,534	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			36	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	27,104	23,663	50,767	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Overall					Overall				

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	1	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	1	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	1	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	234,880,000	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	34,783,328.92	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	311,370	150,710	48%
	female	362,039	182,014	50%
	total	673,409	332,724	49%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	28,697	16,090	56%
	female	28,293	15,922	56%
	total	56,990	32,012	56%
24-59 months	male	50,132	25,946	52%
	female	49,293	25,777	52%
	total	99,425	51,723	52%
5-11 years	male	114,271	76,107	67%
	female	124,204	85,524	69%
	total	238,475	161,631	68%
12-17 years	male	37,310	25,375	68%
	female	39,147	28,553	73%
	total	76,457	53,928	71%
18-59 years	male	70,579	2,527	4%
	female	110,479	21,734	20%
	total	181,058	24,261	13%
60+ years	male	10,381	4,665	45%
	female	10,623	4,504	42%
	total	21,004	9,169	44%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	673,409	332,724	49%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	538	300	56%
High Energy Biscuits	0	2	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	203	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	447	367	82%
Split Peas	108	50	47%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	3,984	2,731	69%
Wheat Soya Blend	684	407	60%
Iodised Salt	100	68	69%
Vegetable Oil	498	619	124%
Lentils	996	683	69%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	210	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,938,000	52,826	3%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,102,592	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	5,248	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks						
		- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A		Disaster-affected people have access to food, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	55,361 52,139 107,500	27,635 26,025 53,660		
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	23,520 24,480 48,000	14,010 14,526 28,536		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,105 7,395 14,500			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,250 0 13,250	7,998 0 7,998		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,050 0 4,050			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	55,361 52,139 107,500	4,276 4,029 8,305		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	8,754 8,246 17,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,295	719		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,938,000	52,826		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	General Distribution	Overall	94.10	≥96.60			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	General Distribution	Overall	5.90	≤3.40			
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	General Distribution	Overall	0	=0			

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.47	=0			
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------	------	----	--	--	--

Strategic Outcome 02	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 02	Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, E*	Targeted populations, including children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and school children, receive an integrated package of assistance to prevent malnutrition and achieve improved diets.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	10,956 10,522 21,478	9,594 9,676 19,270		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	11,566 0 11,566	11,165 0 11,165		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	684	407		

A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	646	630		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	26,497	27,676		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2,906	2,769		
Activity 03	Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted populations, including children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and school children, receive an integrated package of assistance to prevent malnutrition and achieve improved diets.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	131,128 117,872 249,000	107,336 96,454 203,790		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	5,578	4,101		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	109,500	90,048		
	Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	97,700	81,676		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of physical and digital libraries established		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	288	284		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations		School feeding (on-site)	school	200	200		

	Number of schools with child clubs that have received orientation training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	school	2,003	2,003		
	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	structure	36	24		
	Number of teachers receiving recognition awards		Individual capacity strengthening activities	teacher	43	55		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets		School feeding (on-site)	school	2,003	1,611		
	Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		School feeding (on-site)	instance	2,491	2,484		
	Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	17	0		
	Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	3,078	2,859		
	Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,474	1,451		
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	item	993,672	993,672		
	Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities		School feeding (on-site)	school	220	220		
	Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	school	2,003	2,003		
	Number of schools served by libraries established		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	school	12	12		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children & PLW; Nepal								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 02: Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100	93	
			Male	100	=100	=100	92	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	92	
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)								

	Act 02: Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Overall	31.20	≤27.20			
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 02: Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	27.90	≥70			
Students; Nepal								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	-5.68 -5.98 -5.82	≥1 ≥1 ≥1	≥-3 ≥-3 ≥-3	-4.05 -4.55 -4.28	
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	67	≥80	≥70	72	
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	21	≥20	≥20	21	
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools								

	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall		>874	>574	1080	
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new child health and nutrition practices								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall		>1793	>1793	1104	
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall		>1162	>46	148	
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	6.60	≥20	≥10	2	
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools								
	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall		>2322	>2184	811	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								

Drop-out rate	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	4.10 3.30 3.70	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	4 5.10 4.50
Retention rate	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	95.90 96.70 96.30	≥98 ≥98 ≥98	≥97 ≥97 ≥97	96 94.90 95.50

Strategic Outcome 03		Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.						
		- Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C, D	Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.							
Output A, C, D, F	Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	6,007 5,658 11,665			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	34,118 32,132 66,250			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	210	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,102,592			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,091	1,091		

	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,447	2,447	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	200	
	Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	200	361	
	Number of people reached through the special operation (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	3,486	3,800	
	Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	525	716	
	Number of people reached through the special operation (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	3,752	4,073	
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	178	178	
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	368	368	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	11	11	
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure						
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	5	5	
	Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	50	50	
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2	

	Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails assessed through engineering assessments		Food assistance for asset	Km	87	87		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	101	101		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Nepal								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	92.80	≥97			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	7	≤3			
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0.20	=0			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	46.80	≥58.90			
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	1.80	<1			
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	5.30	<4			
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	46.10	<36.10			
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	62.30	≥70			
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								

	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	41.70	≥50			
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	4.10	≥10			

Strategic Outcome 04	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of staff trained		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	436	436		
	Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities		Emergency preparedness activities	agency/organization	6	6		
	Total storage space made available (m2)		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	2,872	2,872		
	Number of logistics hubs established		Emergency preparedness activities	hub	2	2		
	Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	15	15		
	Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated		Emergency preparedness activities	assessment	3	3		
Activity 07	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C, G	Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	851 799 1,650			

A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,248			
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	1,262	1,564		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	47	44		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	53	52		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	5	5		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Number	12	12		
G.7*	Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action							
	Number of forecasting tools developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	tool	3	3		
	Number of assessments conducted		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	assessment	3	3		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Affected population; Nepal								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 06: Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	56.29	≥90			
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								
	Act 06: Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	2.30	≥3.30			

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW & Children; Nepal	Act 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	97	=100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Women; Nepal	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.40	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW & Children; Nepal	Act 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	97.60	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Nepal	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

Enhance gender empowerment through their involvement in making decisions at the communities and household level.									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Students; Nepal	Act 03: Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	52	≥50			
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------	--	----------------	----	-----	--	--	--

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Women; Nepal	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	16	≤12.50	≤16.25	21.25	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≤12.50	≤16.25	13.95	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	64	>75	>67.50	64.80	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Women; Nepal	Act 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	66	≥80			

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Nepal			Overall	75	≈100	≥80	33	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Pippa Bradford

wfp.kathmandu@wfp.org

Cover page photo © Cover page photo © WFP/Ashish Dahal

Young students from Dhading, Nepal

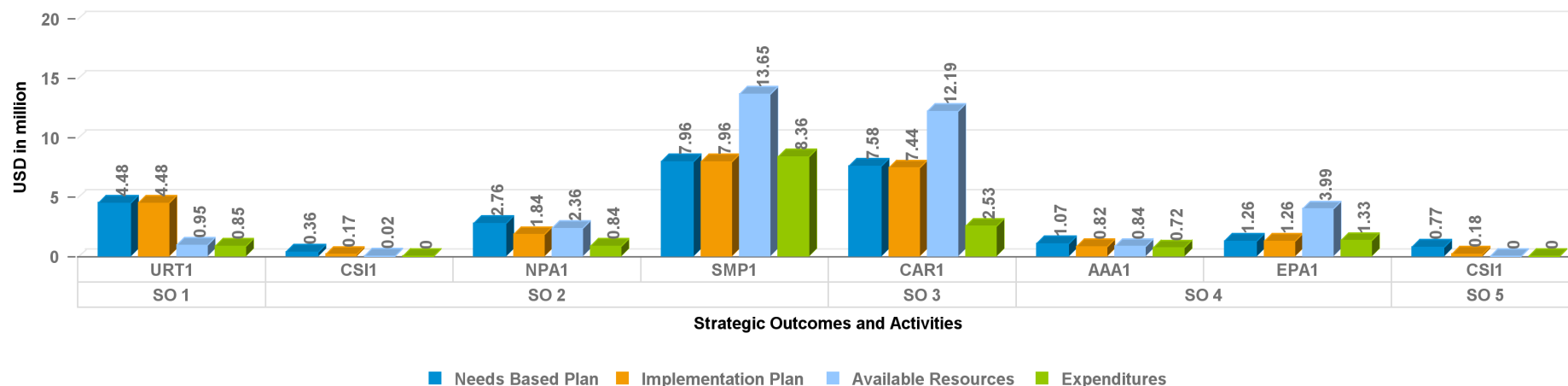
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/nepal>

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.
SO 3	Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.
SO 4	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.
SO 5	Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.
CAR1	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and support evidence generation for government and multi-sector partners to enhance rights-based food security and nutrition plans, policies, regulatory frameworks and service delivery.
CSI1	Provide technical support to the Government in order to develop a rice fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.
EPA1	Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.
NPA1	Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.
SMP1	Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.
URT1	Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks	Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	4,478,850	4,478,850	945,107	846,635
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,478,850	4,478,850	945,107	846,635

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.	Provide technical support to the Government in order to develop a rice fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.	363,067	167,759	20,364	514
		Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	2,755,201	1,835,241	2,357,356	844,521
		Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	7,963,077	7,963,077	13,651,082	8,363,498
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	250,876	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,081,345	9,966,077	16,279,678	9,208,533

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	7,579,713	7,442,155	12,193,435	2,532,898
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	126	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,579,713	7,442,155	12,193,560	2,532,898
5	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.	1,067,013	819,825	840,194	717,049
		Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	1,259,845	1,259,845	3,994,620	1,334,415
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,326,858	2,079,670	4,834,815	2,051,463

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
6	Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.	Provide technical assistance and support evidence generation for government and multi-sector partners to enhance rights-based food security and nutrition plans, policies, regulatory frameworks and service delivery.	769,245	184,449	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			769,245	184,449	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,799,839	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,799,839	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,236,011	24,151,202	37,052,998	14,639,530
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,140,632	3,140,632	7,198,680	2,213,441
Total Direct Costs			31,376,643	27,291,834	44,251,678	16,852,972
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,039,482	1,773,969	1,678,460	1,678,460
Grand Total			33,416,124	29,065,803	45,930,137	18,531,431



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

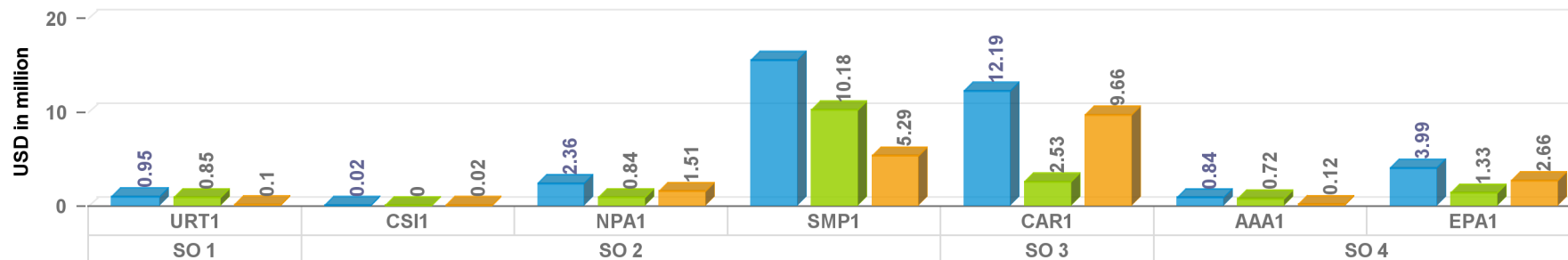
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.
SO 3	Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.
SO 4	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.
CAR1	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.
CSI1	Provide technical support to the Government in order to develop a rice fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.
EPA1	Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.
NPA1	Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.
SMP1	Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.
URT1	Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks	Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	4,478,850	945,107	0	945,107	846,635	98,471
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,478,850	945,107	0	945,107	846,635	98,471
2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.	Provide technical support to the Government in order to develop a rice fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.	363,067	20,364	0	20,364	514	19,850
		Support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics, as well as social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition.	2,755,201	2,357,356	0	2,357,356	844,521	1,512,835

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025.	Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	7,963,077	15,472,457	0	15,472,457	10,184,873	5,287,584
		Non Activity Specific	0	250,876	0	250,876	0	250,876
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,081,345	18,101,052	0	18,101,052	11,029,908	7,071,144

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	7,579,713	12,193,435	0	12,193,435	2,532,898	9,660,537
		Non Activity Specific	0	126	0	126	0	126
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,579,713	12,193,560	0	12,193,560	2,532,898	9,660,662

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.	1,067,013	840,194	0	840,194	717,049	123,146
		Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	1,259,845	3,994,620	0	3,994,620	1,334,415	2,660,205
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,326,858	4,834,815	0	4,834,815	2,051,463	2,783,351
6	Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.	Provide technical assistance and support evidence generation for government and multi-sector partners to enhance rights-based food security and nutrition plans, policies, regulatory frameworks and service delivery.	769,245	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			769,245	0	0	0	0	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

20/02/2020 12:00:29

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,799,839	0	2,799,839	0	2,799,839
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,799,839	0	2,799,839	0	2,799,839
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,236,011	38,874,373	0	38,874,373	16,460,905	22,413,468
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,140,632	7,228,404	0	7,228,404	2,213,441	5,014,963
Total Direct Costs			31,376,643	46,073,052	0	46,073,052	18,674,346	27,398,706
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,039,482	2,387,367		2,387,367	2,387,367	0
Grand Total			33,416,124	48,460,420	0	48,460,420	21,061,714	27,398,706

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

20/02/2020 12:00:29

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures