

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Nepal

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Through its five strategic outcomes and eight activities, WFP reached more than 896,000 people in 2020 with food and cash transfers, addressing acute and chronic food insecurity while also contributing to the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. WFP also responded to three emergencies this year: the COVID-19 global pandemic, floods and landslide responses.

The pandemic brought with it two national lockdowns in Nepal, prohibiting all movement throughout the country. Combined with natural hazards that persist within Nepal, including floods and landslides, 2020 pushed many communities further into desperate circumstances. The pandemic caused a drastic reduction in livelihood opportunities, loss of remittances, employment, and income, with Nepal seeing thousands of citizens returning home. In response, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods for a period of two months to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 06-23 months in populations affected by the pandemic and the monsoon floods. WFP also supported families affected by COVID-19 through food assistance for assets projects. Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP supported 20 agencies transporting over 745 mt of vital COVID-19 related medical supplies all over the country. In addition, WFP worked together with other UN agencies to support migrant workers as they returned home, providing hot meals at transition points. During the year, WFP conducted four COVID-19 food-security updates, eight market monitors, and one 72-hour assessment for the floods.

In 2020, WFP continued to address food insecurity through the provision of specialized nutritious foods and cash transfers to vulnerable populations. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP reached 160,000 school-aged children through a hot-midday meal for the first three months of the year, and later through take-home ration distributions. This allowed them to have access to food while schools were closed and obtain the necessary nutrients to grow, whilst incentivising access to education. Through its prevention of malnutrition programme, WFP reached twice as many PLW and children aged 06-23 months in 2020 as in 2019. WFP made some progress this year under the rice fortification initiative with the establishment of a high-level steering and technical committee to oversee the progress of the programme. WFP also supported the Government-owned Food Management and Trading Company to develop guidelines for the roll-out of “fair price shops” across vulnerable districts of Nepal.

Steering towards sustainable development, WFP assisted 32,000 beneficiaries through Strategic Outcome 3 (resilient livelihoods) in 2020, more than three times the number reached in 2019. Participants rehabilitated trails and roads to increase general access, and canals to improve irrigation. To strengthen self-reliance, WFP provided skills training to vulnerable women and men, although less were reached than planned due to the pandemic.

Under Strategic Outcome 4 and in contribution towards SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), WFP continued to strengthen national emergency preparedness, completing the construction of two additional Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSA) in Surkhet and Nepalgunj. Once all seven planned HSAs are complete, these bases will allow provincial governments to respond effectively and rapidly to local disasters, forming a network that will improve storage and transportation of goods to remote locations. WFP also provided anticipatory cash assistance to 2,400 households who were at risk of floods. With this assistance, vulnerable households were able to prepare for the disaster beforehand, purchasing critical supplies including food and medicine.

WFP's engineering work plays a significant role in its operations and for the wider humanitarian community, creating and improving physical access to markets and critical services, and rehabilitating vital infrastructure. In 2020, WFP engineers provided expertise to rehabilitate five trails in Gorkha under Strategic Outcome 3, build sanitation and kitchen facilities in 20 schools in Dailekh under Strategic Outcome 2 and complete the construction of two HSAs under Strategic Outcome 4.

Throughout the year, WFP continued its close partnership with various government agencies, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under technical assistance, WFP provided support to the Government to strengthen existing institutions and develop new ones. In 2020, WFP's support included the development of key policy documents such as the bylaws of the Right to Food and Sovereignty Act 2018 and the school reopening framework.



896,441



53%
female

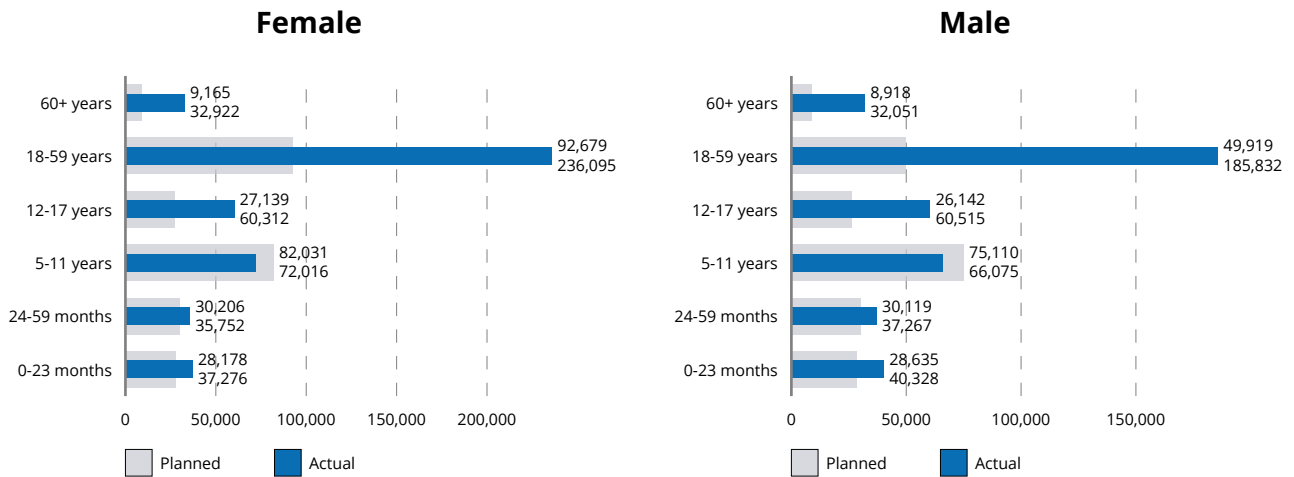


47%
male

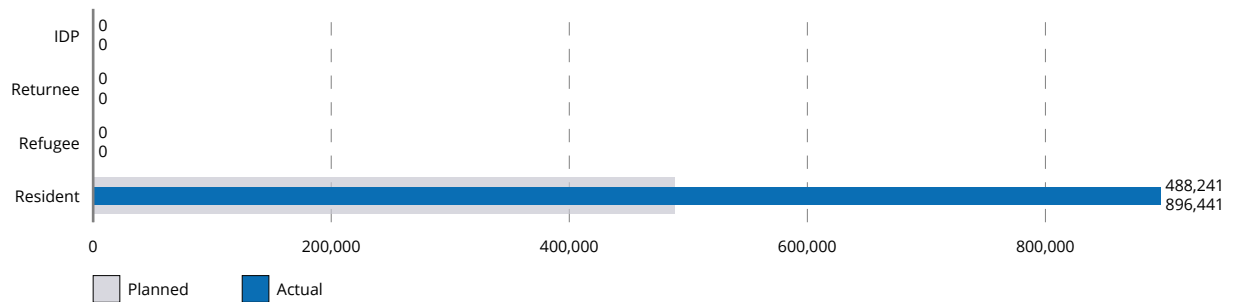
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,729 (53% Female, 47% Male)

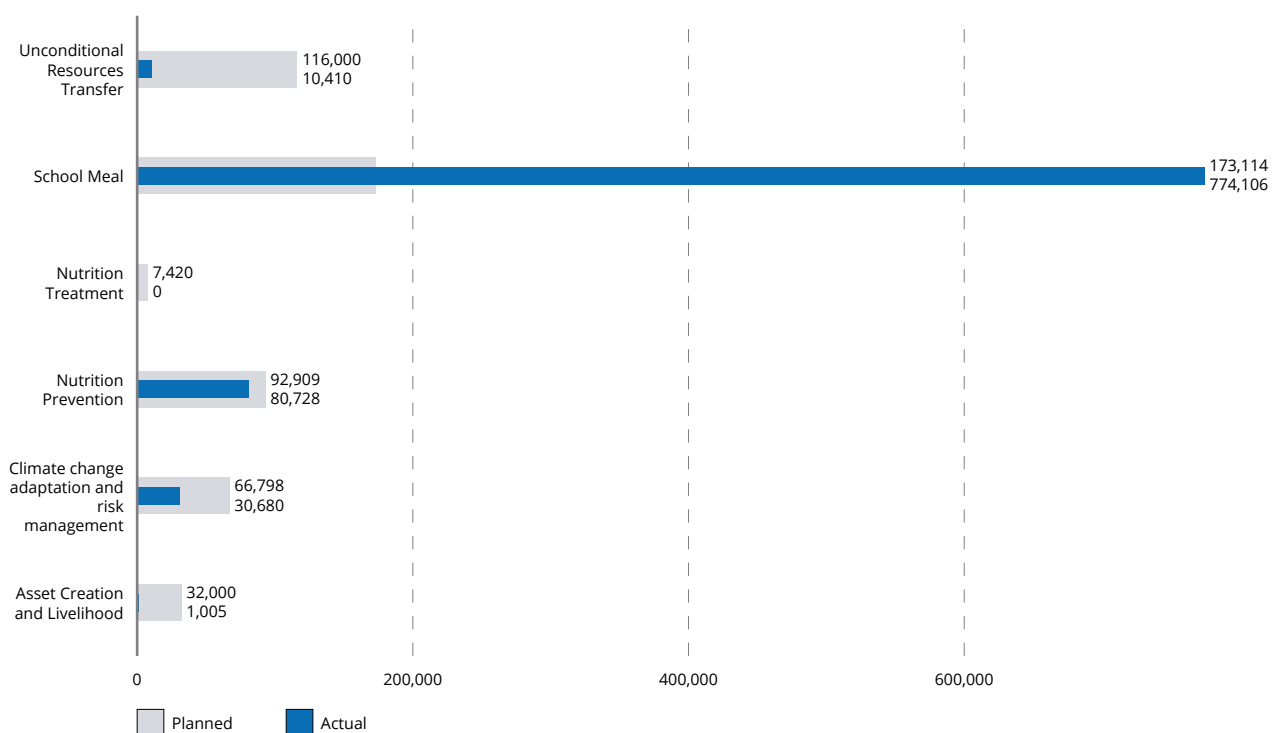
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

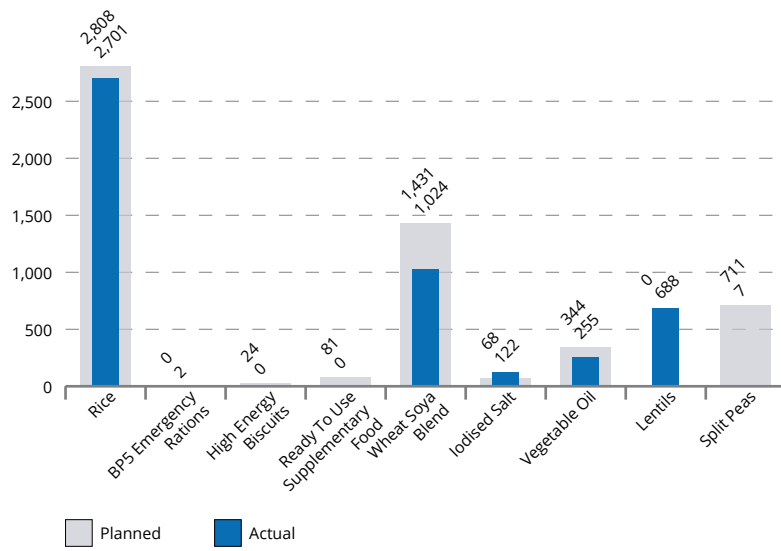


4,800 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 5,468 mt total planned

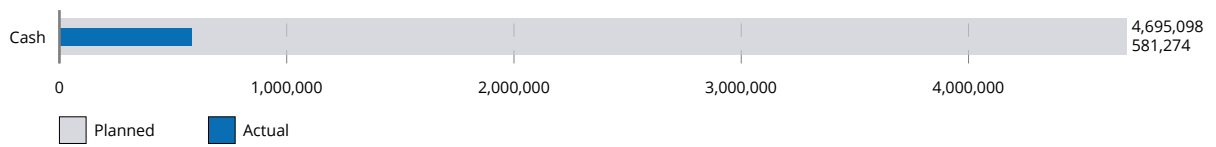


US\$ 581,274
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 4,695,098 total planned

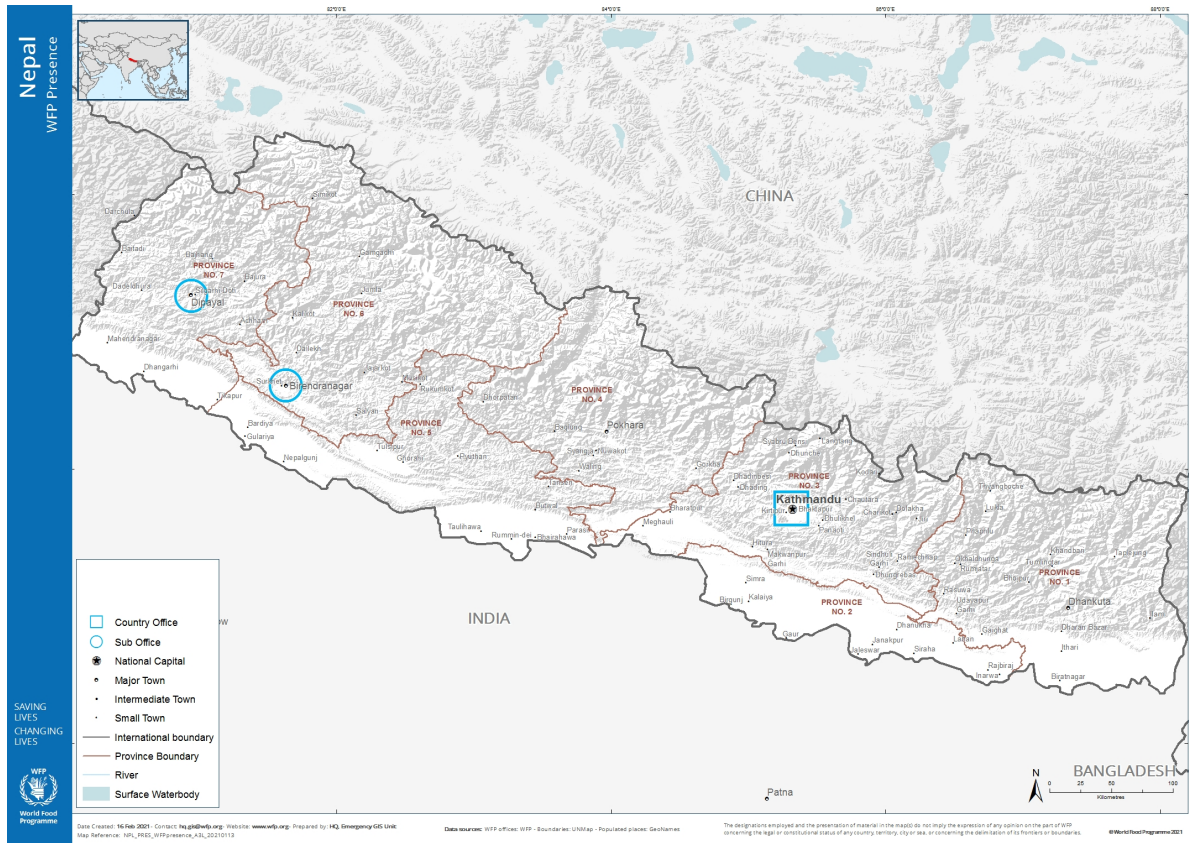
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In its third year of a new federal government system, decentralization continues in Nepal, and local governments are steadily taking up their responsibilities.

At the end of 2020, the country's national COVID-19 tally of infected people stood at 261,593, including 252,359 recoveries and 1,856 fatalities. In the capital, two lockdowns were implemented lasting nearly four months. These lockdowns caused a huge economic slump and massive job losses, mainly in the informal sector. Schools also remained closed until late November, with some 8.1 million children estimated to be missing out on classes. The nationwide lockdowns disrupted many of WFP's activities for several months, including the delivery of a hot midday meal and Super Cereal under Strategic Outcome 2, food assistance for assets projects under Strategic Outcome 3, as well as the construction of multiple provincial Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSA) under Strategic Outcome 4.

Despite these circumstances, there was a slight decrease (23.2 percent in April 2020 to 20.2 percent in August 2020) in food insecurity between two rounds of mVAM household surveys conducted by WFP (4,416 households from seven provinces were interviewed). However, food insecurity remained higher than four years ago. The survey also reported that livelihoods had been negatively impacted by COVID-19, with 11 percent of households reporting job losses and 31.2 percent a reduction in income. Income reduction was highest in Province 1 (40.5 percent), followed by Sudurpaschim (38.8 percent) and Province 2 (38.3 percent), while loss of livelihood was highest in Sudurpaschim province (19.3 percent), followed by Province 1 (18.6 percent) and Province 2 (14.1 percent). At the national level, 43.1 percent of children between 06-23 months of age did not have a diet meeting the minimum recommended diversity, with the highest rates found in Karnali Province (48.1 percent), followed by Province 2 (45.3 percent) and Sudurpaschim Province (44.7 percent). Furthermore, Province 2 had high rates of wasting pre-COVID-19 which was further deepened by the pandemic. Similarly, the Karnali region also had the highest rates of stunting pre-pandemic compared to other provinces.

Further compounding the challenges that were caused by the global pandemic, the country was hit by two additional disasters – landslides and flooding – brought on by the annual monsoon. The landslides left scores of people displaced across several districts in Nepal as homes, schools and health posts were swept away. WFP provided food assistance to 2,400 households affected by floods and landslides.

While monsoon-induced disasters are a recurring event every year, rainfall patterns have grown more intense and frequent with climate change. With the country's preparedness against such disasters and climate crisis remaining poor, vulnerable communities may continue to face the devastating impacts of landslides and floods each year.

In 2020, Strategic Outcome 1 was activated to support communities impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to respond to the monsoon floods and landslides in the southern regions of the country. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to focus on the prevention of acute malnutrition through the provision of locally produced specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal) to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 06-23 months. Due to months of lockdown followed by uncertainty surrounding the re-opening of schools, WFP, together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, developed and distributed packages of take-home rations for children and their families in programme districts. WFP also made progress under the rice fortification initiative this year, with the formation of a steering committee.

WFP monitoring among targeted households showed that, as a result of school closures and in the absence of the on-site school feeding, the number of meals consumed decreased for one out of five school children (among children covered by the school feeding programme before the school closure). At the same time, the modification of eating behaviors may potentially have a negative impact on longer-term eating habits, for example, an increased consumption of snacks among children was reported by 21 percent of the interviewed households.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP's Food Assistance for Assets projects improved livelihoods and food security of vulnerable communities, including those impacted by the economic effects of COVID-19. Strategic Outcome 4 contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 and continued to build on the success of the first HSA through the inauguration of two more HSA this year, which were later activated by provincial governments in their response to the global pandemic. Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP also coordinated the transportation of hundreds of metric tons of COVID-19 related medical supplies for the wider humanitarian agencies working in the country. WFP quickly moved to conduct early assessments once the pandemic hit the country, and also to evaluate the monsoon situation during the rainy season.

Finally, under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to support the Government to finalise the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 bylaws and contributed to its 15th Five Year Plan (2019/20—2023/24).

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for existing risks as well as new ones. Nepal continued to face significant challenges including access restrictions, food price volatility, and lack of partner capacity. Furthermore, this year Nepal faced disruptions to markets and access to nutritious food due to movement restrictions and heightened risks related to the health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. Mitigation measures undertaken included redesigning protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, prepositioning of contingency stocks, preparedness for a changing operational environment and advocacy for sufficient financing for the broader humanitarian response.

To manage these, WFP conducted regular reviews and assessments, clearly articulating its risk appetite and embedding mitigation measures across its activities. Risk mitigation actions are incorporated in the annual performance plan and implementation progress is monitored regularly.

Partnerships

During the year, WFP supported the Government's national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security, through school feeding, nutrition, emergency preparedness and response, and equitable support in agriculture. This allowed WFP to work with the Government and partners to address governance and technical gaps to increase consumption of nutritious food and increase local production.

WFP continued to provide support to host government entities to help strengthen their capacity to respond during emergencies, and deepened its partnerships with federal, provincial, and local level government authorities. These included the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Planning Commission and the Provincial Government of Karnali. This support was further strengthened by the secondment of WFP staff to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Family Welfare Division and the Health Service Directorate. Additionally, WFP staff based in deep-field locations worked closely with local authorities to strengthen governance of food security and nutrition.

WFP worked closely with its main cooperating partners throughout 2020, including World Education, Open Learning Exchange Nepal, Integrated Development Society, and Partnership for Child Development to enable children to continue to access education while schools were closed due to the pandemic. WFP also continued to work through SAPPROS Nepal and Manahari Development Institute (MDI), Partnership Aid Center (PACE), Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC), Human Rights and Environment Development Centre (HuRENDEC) on nutrition, climate change adaptation and women's empowerment activities.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP received funds through the COVID-19 Nepal Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team. These funds supported Activity 2 (nutrition) and Activity 6 (emergency preparedness and response) to prevent a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation of the most vulnerable during the pandemic. A successful campaign by Share the Meal – an app that allows individuals to contribute to WFP campaigns – enabled WFP to extend Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) support to the most vulnerable in Karnali District. WFP Emerging Donors Matching Funds supported the Government's Super Cereal contribution to improve nutrition in Karnali District and Province 2. WFP continued to implement interventions in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) started to develop a new technical assistance partnership for a study on ADB-funded government food assistance in the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, WFP also provided technical support to UN Women to deliver its cash-based response to COVID-19 by processing beneficiary data and managing transfers through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information system.

During 2020, WFP's strong relationships with government donors continued, with additional contributions from the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Embassy of France, and a new multi-year fund from the United States Department of Agriculture (McGovern-Dole) for WFP's school meals programme. Private donors to WFP in 2020 included the Japan Association for the World Food Programme and Share Foods GmbH.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the Country Strategic Plan: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, the Government of Nepal, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the United Nations and private donors.



CSP Financial Overview

At the beginning of 2020, the second budget revision for the Nepal Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was approved. With this, the Country Portfolio Budget increased from USD 125.8 million to USD 126.6 million. This was required to realign the needs-based plan to better reflect the anticipated level of potential response by considering one emergency response per year; the original CSP document envisaged the activation of emergency response in only three years out of the five-year CSP period. This revision also allowed for the expansion of anticipatory pre-disaster cash transfers in Forecast-based Financing (FbF) projects. A third budget revision for the CSP was approved on 31 December 2020. This third revision will allow the scaling-up of operations under Strategic Outcome 1, Strategic Outcome 2 and Strategic Outcome 4 to better align with the anticipated level of needs, as well as the addition of a new Strategic Outcome (6) to allow service provision activities in line with the United Nations reform. With this revision, the total country portfolio budget increased to USD 141.7 million.

In 2020, WFP's operations in Nepal were relatively well funded, although the earmarking of contributions continued to limit the implementation of resilience-building activities, particularly food security monitoring. By the end of the year, WFP Nepal had mobilized 68 percent of the total funds required to implement its needs-based plan from the start of the CSP through direct contributions from donors, multilateral fund allocations and advance financing from WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account (IRA) Fund. The majority of funding was earmarked for Activities 3 (school feeding), 5 (climate change adaptation) and 6 (emergency preparedness and response), with less funding for programmes under Activity 7 (food security monitoring). Activity 7 is crucial to identifying areas with severe food insecurity; under this activity a beneficiary targeting framework based on acute needs has been developed to allow WFP to respond and adapt to adverse situations. Furthermore, in April 2020, additional funding from WFP's SDG 2030 funds was approved for Nepal outside of the Country Portfolio Budget to support the Government's efforts to develop a regulatory basis for the Right to Food Act.

This year, WFP benefited from Multi-Partner Trust Fund allocations for the activities undertaken jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to mitigate the health crisis resulting from COVID-19. WFP's corporate IRA was also crucial in tracking the effects of the lockdown and other COVID-19 related impacts on food security through vulnerability monitoring, providing critical storage, transportation and logistics coordination services to scale up operations, as well as supporting humanitarian agencies to deliver vital health supplies. The funds also allowed WFP to reach vulnerable populations who were impacted directly or indirectly by the spread of COVID-19. The emerging donors matching funds (EDMF) funding and contributions from other donors proved crucial to ensuring targeted populations – including children aged 06–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and schoolchildren – received an integrated package of assistance to prevent malnutrition and improve diets. It also supported the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive, gender-responsive social safety nets for vulnerable populations, and the provision of specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics and social behaviour change communication for the prevention of malnutrition. Additional funding received will enable WFP to support the realignment of the national school meals programme within the federal system through the decentralization of responsibilities to municipalities, towards national local ownership.

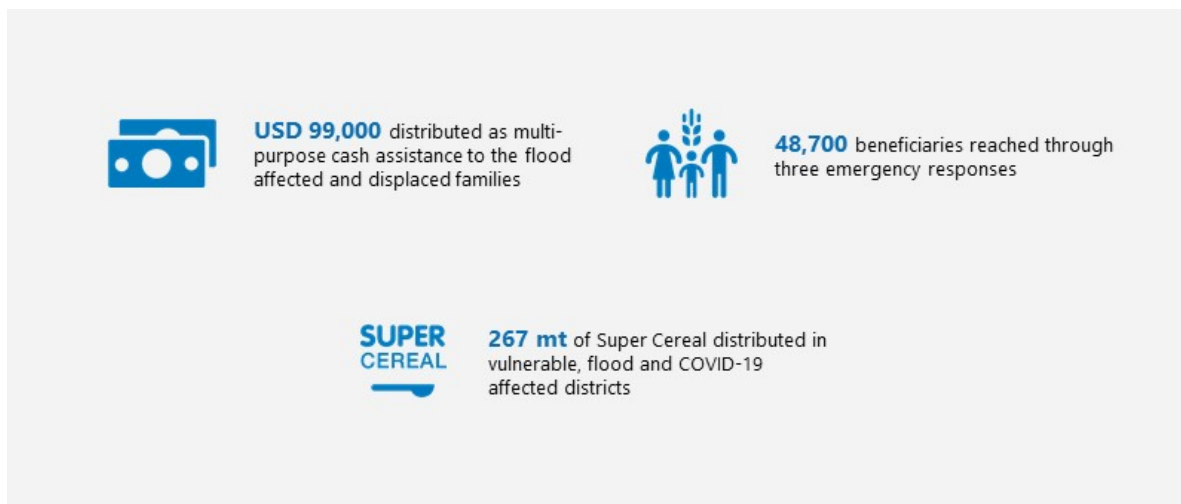
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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.	 2,416,707	 0	 1,730,329	 511,714
02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025	 11,712,156	 8,124,489	 21,861,291	 6,135,173
03: Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	 8,225,681	 7,922,066	 14,489,158	 3,286,956
04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	 3,813,808	 1,634,182	 4,633,488	 1,568,662
05: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.	 777,919	 388,959	 0	 0
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.	 126,053	 0	 22,360	 13,387
Total:	 27,072,324	 18,069,696	 42,736,626	 11,515,892

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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.



WFP led the food security cluster in planning emergency food assistance for monsoon and COVID-19 responses in 2020, based on the Government's request. This unconditional response was to ensure that people affected by the disasters and socio-economic impact of the pandemic received timely and adequate assistance.

WFP organized general in-kind and multi-purpose cash-based transfer assistance for landslide- and flood-affected families to address their immediate food and non-food needs. To prevent deterioration of acute malnutrition in the flood and COVID-19 affected food insecure districts, WFP provided a two-month ration of Super Cereal among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Additional funding was mobilized under the COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) to procure Super Cereal for emergency nutrition assistance for children and mothers. Technical assistances were also provided to the national and sub-national governments through cluster systems.

WFP quickly moved to conduct early assessments, including a 72-hour assessment, which provided a snapshot of the initial needs in the first few days of the COVID-19, floods and landslides disasters based on the most recent available information and pre-disaster secondary data. The results of the assessments were later used by the Government for beneficiary selection during the flood response in Kailali.

WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account (IRA) Fund allowed WFP to immediately provide hot meals and water to migrants returning from India during an influx of returnees caused by the pandemic. This funding also allowed WFP to procure high-energy biscuits and provide in-kind food assistance for monsoon-induced emergencies in 2020. Timely contributions from WFP's regular donors enabled WFP to provide multi-purpose cash assistance to flood-affected people.

Outputs and Outcome

In 2020, Nepal was less affected by natural disasters than in 2019. WFP adjusted its response to the needs and, as a result, reached fewer people with in-kind or cash assistance compared to last year. In line with the essential needs approach, the transfer value was set based on the results of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) exercise completed in May in consultation with the Government.

Under the emergency nutrition response, WFP assisted more children under 2 and PLW affected by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 than last year. This increase in number and coverage is attributable to WFP's effective cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) under the nutrition cluster, as well as successful resource mobilization efforts through the CPRP.

WFP introduced the economic vulnerability index to identify and target the most food insecure, malnourished and socio-economically vulnerable municipalities during the COVID-19 crisis. The index supported WFP, development

partners and the Government in directing resources, designing response and recovery activities, estimating the needs, and identifying people and households most affected.

A key finding of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) among the prevention of wasting beneficiaries was that consumption of heme iron rich foods, particularly organ meats, was low in Saptari, Sarlahi and Siraha districts. This could indicate a higher risk of iron deficiency anaemia which could be further exacerbated by the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic impact. In 2016, around 35.1 percent of women and children under 5 were estimated to be anaemic at national level. PDM results indicated that 57 percent of the prevention of wasting beneficiaries preferred in-kind food assistance to cash, 10 percent cash assistance to food, while 33 percent preferred to receive a combination of food and cash assistance. Most beneficiaries under the general food distribution response maintained stable food consumption levels throughout the year.

Throughout the process of emergency food, cash and nutrition assistance, WFP advocated for the protection and safety of beneficiaries during the COVID-19 crisis. All distribution sites followed safety measures against COVID-19 transmission, including having hand-washing stations and drinking water facilities, physical distancing between beneficiaries and WFP and partners' staff equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE). All distribution sites had preferential distribution arrangements for vulnerable people including the elderly, PLW and persons with disabilities. Additionally, beneficiary helpdesks and WFP's community feedback mechanism *Namaste WFP* were established in cooperation with cooperating partners.

Partnerships

Activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were planned and carried out jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Health and Population, relevant sub-national governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and both Food Security and Nutrition Cluster partners.

At the subnational level, WFP's Sub-Office in Surkhet led the multi-cluster coordination as a UN focal agency across Karnali Province. WFP field staff also participated in cluster coordination in all provinces.

WFP also co-led Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery component of UN Nepal's Socio-Economic Response Framework (SERF) together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and FAO, and successfully mobilized funding for COVID-19 humanitarian and early recovery response activities. WFP also chaired the national Nutrition Information Management Technical Working Group and enhanced its coordination with UNICEF and nutrition cluster partners.

Lessons Learned

WFP prepared beneficiary lists prior to distributions and kept records of who had received their entitlement to prevent fraudulent activities, such as non-card holders or non-beneficiaries receiving food assistance.

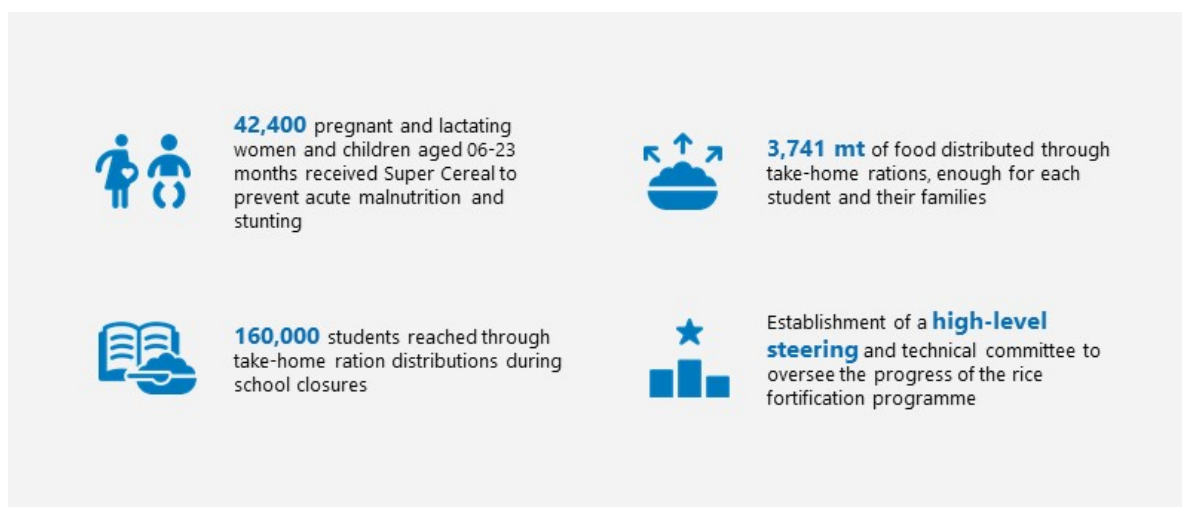
In Jajarkot, the local government provided food assistance to moderately affected households, while WFP was requested to provide immediate food assistance to severely affected households. Through this successful partnership, WFP was able to provide technical assistance and complement local authorities' response, towards enhanced national ownership.

Gender and Age Marker

Despite a gender and age marker monitoring score of 1, WFP worked to integrate gender into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 1. In particular, 26 percent of recipients and 52 percent of beneficiaries of unconditional cash assistance in flood-affected municipalities were women. According to the PDM results for the prevention of malnutrition activities, 33 percent of recipients reported that women made decisions on the utilization of Super Cereal, while 45 percent reported that decisions were made by male members and 22 percent reported both male and female jointly made the decisions.

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



Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP continued to support the Government to adopt a multi-sectoral approach to improve nutrition and education.

WFP provided policy support to the Government, which included technical assistance for the nutrition section of the Ministry of Health and Population, the new Education Sector Development Plan (2021-2030) and to the Karnali Provincial Government on the implementation of the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition programme (MCHN).

WFP provided Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 06-23 months and school-aged children. Under the MCHN programme, WFP resumed distribution of locally produced Super Cereal and provision of nutrition education once the initial lockdown was announced to prevent a deterioration of undernutrition amongst the targeted population. With the closure of schools, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to arrange take-home ration (THR) distributions to children in lieu of a hot midday-meal.

WFP worked with its cooperating partners to develop a learning method to enable children to continue their education while schools were closed through *Tole Sikai*, allowing thousands of children to continue learning at a critical time. Local youth volunteers and reading motivators conducted *Tole Sikai* in small clusters in communities, following government prescribed COVID-19 safety protocols.

Overall, Strategic Outcome 2 was well funded. Funding received for the MCHN programme allowed WFP to continue the distribution of Super Cereal and the provision of nutritional education assistance throughout 2020. Activities under school feeding were also fully funded. The rice fortification activity had also generated enough funds to allow the initiative to progress this year.

Outputs and Outcomes

Through the MCHN programme, implemented in districts with high rates of stunting, WFP reached 42,400 beneficiaries, three times more than in 2019. This is partly due to a pipeline break of only three months in 2020, as opposed to nine months in 2019. In addition, WFP also focused on providing a broader level of technical assistance to the Government at both national and provincial levels. The scope of the nutrition programme expanded to include private sector engagement and Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis.

In 2020, WFP was able to assist 100 percent of the school children targeted and implement all planned activities due to good coordination with local governments, and continuous support and flexibility of cooperating partners who worked safely in remote districts. WFP reached 160,000 children with regular distributions in the first three months of the year, followed by two distributions of THR (enough for a family of five). The distribution of THR was arranged in the absence of a hot midday meal due to school closures, which lasted approximately nine months.

Under technical assistance, WFP collaborated with Partnership for Child Development (PCD) to introduce menu planners through government-funded cash-based school feeding to transition from an externally funded programme to a sustainable, locally-owned one. As part of the handover plan, the introduction of the menu planner has helped set national nutrition standards for school feeding in Nepal and 10 sets of regionally-costed menus based on agroecological

zone and regional price variations are under development. Based on the home-grown school feeding approach and government guidelines to enhance local production consumption, school feeding menus will have a variety of nutritious commodities produced locally in the region.

The *Tole Sikai* learning method established during the lockdown benefitted nearly 21,000 children, who participated in small groups of 20 to 30. Though schools have partially reopened in November, community learning continued after-school and during weekends to help children catch-up with their learning loss. To support the *Tole Sikai* initiative, each municipality has also established a library to increase access to supplementary reading materials.

After the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in 2019 with four government entities, WFP made progress this year under the rice fortification initiative with the establishment of a high-level steering and technical committee to oversee progress of the programme. Furthermore, a rice blending system designed to produce fortified rice was officially endorsed by the committee this year. With support from WFP, a national standard for fortified rice was drafted and is currently being finalised by the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control. Lastly, all communication materials developed by WFP was produced in both English and Nepali to enhance knowledge and understanding of the process.

To mainstream social and behavior change communication (SBCC) across the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), a plan of action was developed after consultation with relevant stakeholders at national and provincial levels. Training for WFP, government and partner staff was provided prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, monitoring results of the MCHN programme showed that all 128 health facilities managed to distribute Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 06-23 months, despite restrictions in movement caused by the nation-wide lockdown. Among the mothers who participated in the process monitoring, 74 percent were aware of the time to initiate breastfeeding after giving birth, 93 percent knew the duration of exclusive breastfeeding, and 29 percent achieved the minimum dietary diversity for women.

School feeding focused on leveraging school meals as a social safety net instrument, effective in encouraging impoverished and food-insecure households to enrol their children in school and ensure their regular attendance. While the enrolment rate dropped slightly for the year, which has been a national trend, the attendance rate continued to increase this year. A high attendance rate for both girls and boys is indicative to some extent of the positive effect of school feeding as an incentive to send children to school [1].

A System Approach for Better Education Results exercise was undertaken to review the existing policies, design and implementation of the school feeding against internationally recognised policy goals. The exercise was conducted at an opportune time as Nepal's new Education Sector Plan is in the process of being formulated before the current plan – the School Sector Development Plan – expires in July 2021.

Partnerships

WFP's excellent relationships with the Government continue to be the driving force behind the success of this Strategic Outcome. In 2020, WFP continued its nutrition and education activities, working closely with the Ministry of Health and Population, the Karnali Health Services Directorate, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the National Planning Commission. At field level, WFP's projects were implemented by six cooperating partners. Furthermore, private sector engagement has also been expanded this year under the nutrition component through a series of consultative meetings.

Lessons Learned

The THR and *Tole Sikai* proved vital to thousands of children during the COVID-19 outbreak, providing them with nutritional support and the opportunity to continue learning. *Tole Sikai* taught children within their neighbourhoods – adapting to COVID-19 context – and was expanded to reach as many children as possible. This literacy strategy was acknowledged by local governments and encouraged families to send their children back to schools once they reopened.

WFP took part in the study 'Impact of COVID-19 on School Feeding Programmes' conducted with Oxford Policy Management, which is expected to systematically draw on the lessons learnt from school closures and reopening in relation to school feeding and provide policy suggestions for the way forward.

In addition, WFP worked on building an analytical basis for articulating its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030; the work will be taken forward into 2021.

Gender and Age Marker

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 3, WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2. All beneficiaries under the MCHN programme were women and children, while other nutrition education activities were aimed at addressing the structural barriers to accessing nutrition and health services. WFP also focused



on raising awareness on menstruation and trained 512 staff on menstrual hygiene management when schools were open.

[1] Schools in Nepal follow the Nepali school calendar (from April to March). As such, the results mentioned reflect the academic year of 2019-2020.

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.	3

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.



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to support vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal to improve their food security and resilience to climate change and other shocks, reaching more than 18,000 people during the year. In 2020, this Strategic Outcome focused on strengthening sustainable and resilient food systems and building the resilience of vulnerable and marginalized groups by increasing agricultural productivity, market access, livelihood diversification and the income of smallholder farmers, as these are key to achieving food security and nutrition objectives whilst stimulating economies and reducing poverty.

WFP conducted 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 Women in Value Chain Project and the Post-Earthquake Access Infrastructure Rehabilitation (Purnima). Activities included institutional capacity strengthening of government officials and community sensitization towards climate change, food assistance for assets (FFA) which provided immediate support for vulnerable households whilst building resilience to shocks and livelihoods diversification through enterprises, value chains development and smallholder farmers agricultural market support. 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.

While multi-year funding allowed WFP to make significant gains this year, this Strategic Outcome was underfunded against the needs-based plan, which is reflected in its output results. Due to this lack of funding, WFP was not able to implement climate adaptation activities and therefore, beneficiaries reached are lower than planned. Expenditure was slightly lower than planned due to COVID-19 disruptions to engineering activities under this Strategic Outcome.

Outputs and Outcomes

WFP began preparatory work for several activities under this Strategic Outcome in 2019, which were then implemented this year. As such, WFP reached more than 18,000 people during the year through FFA and livelihood support activities – a significantly higher number compared to last year. Activities were implemented in nine districts (Bajura, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kailali, Kalikot, Mugu, Rautahat and Sarlahi) where WFP provided cash-transfers in exchange for asset creation to enhance community resilience. Assets constructed included rural roads, drinking water schemes and multi-purpose storage centres. Communities benefited from these assets with better roads resulting in a 50 percent reduction in the cost of goods and services. Agricultural productivity and availability of food have also thereby improved. These activities provided immediate support to thousands of households, at a time when the numbers of migrants returning to Nepal were in the millions. Overall, most output indicators performed well under this Strategic Outcome.

As part of the livelihood diversification under this Outcome, 3,790 smallholder farmers now have access to climate smart agriculture technology. Additionally, 2,500 households (49 percent women) have created self-employed agribusinesses, and more than 2,000 smallholder women farmer households are in the process of being connected with localized, stable, and reliable agricultural markets through the home-grown school feeding approach.

Under policy support and capacity strengthening, the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) is being formulated by seven local governments. A total of 4,900 local officials and community members (45 percent women) were trained on climate change adaptation measures.

While achievements under the access infrastructure were lower than planned due to the pandemic, WFP completed five trails in Gorkha, totalling 14 km, and conducted up to seven work-site orientations focusing on COVID-19.

The progress of this Strategic Outcome was tracked through outcome monitoring conducted towards the end of 2020. The results indicated that the community assets created contributed to increased household income and enhanced resilience to shocks. Over 70 percent of respondents noticed an immediate increase in the availability of food and nutrition at the local level after programme implementation. The results also informed that there was a slight decrease in the number of households with acceptable food consumption, with many beneficiaries citing the COVID-19 related lockdowns and subsequent income loss as the main reason for this decrease. Likewise, stress coping strategies also showed an increase during the year for the same reason. Data from the year also shows a 27 percent point increase in households who were able to meet their essential needs through their own economic capacity.

The indicator for the rate of smallholder post-harvest losses performed well in 2020. This was mainly because of increased knowledge, adoption of good post-harvest management technology, practices and use of storage facilities built with WFP's support.

According to the remote process monitoring results under the CAFS-Karnali programme, at the height of the pandemic in September, 70 percent of beneficiaries noticed some immediate changes in the availability and accessibility of food and nutrition at the local level after programme implementation. Similarly, 94 percent of respondents were satisfied with their entitlement and/or support received from WFP.

Partnerships

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Ministry of Forests and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, provincial and local governments, Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC), United Nations (UN) agencies and cooperating partners assisting vulnerable communities.

As part of its livelihoods and resilience activity, WFP managed five projects implemented by nine cooperating partners and some private contractors. They included Partnership Aid Center (PACE), Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC), the Human Rights and Environment Development Centre (HuRENDEC), Support Activities for poor producers of Nepal (SAPPROS-Nepal), and FORWARD Nepal. During the year, together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP began the implementation of a project in Kailali mobilizing internal resources for women leadership development and inclusive agricultural value chains.

Lessons Learned

In 2020, WFP introduced a household-level livelihood improvement tracking database to measure the effectiveness of WFP's livelihood activities. The practice of direct procurement of non-local construction materials from competitively selected local vendors ensured cost effectiveness, quality of material and that associated pecuniary risks were evaded. The verification and endorsement of the procurement and selection processes conducted by cooperating partners was done by WFP to ensure transparency and accountability. Project activities and budgets were aligned with local priorities and incorporated in the annual planning and budgeting of local governments, thereby ensuring full government ownership of the programmes.

WFP adopted all COVID-19 health and safety protocols, as guided by its standard operating procedure, to resume disrupted activities amidst lockdown restrictions, repurposed the community sensitization and capacity development activities and increased employment generating and livelihoods supporting activities. Vulnerable communities affected by the secondary effects of COVID-19 were therefore able to fulfil their immediate essential food and nutrition needs. WFP's longstanding footprint, theory of change and operational modality of FFA were proven effective in ensuring household food security during crises and building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities.

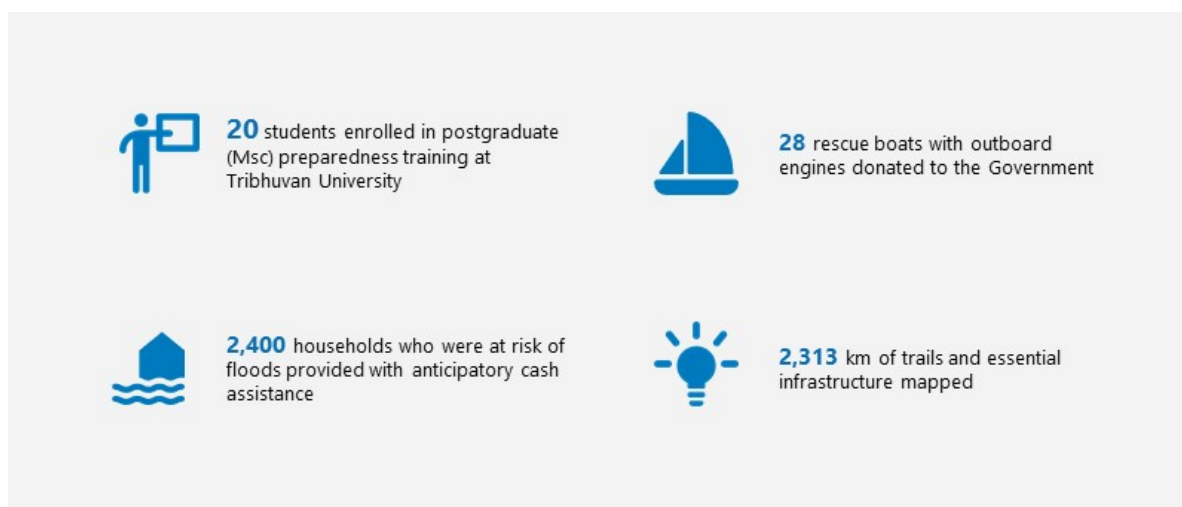
Gender and Age Marker

With a GAM-M score of 3, this Strategic Outcome fully integrated gender into the implementation of its activities. Over 70 percent of participants under various FFA activities were women, undertaking non-traditional gender roles, and 49 percent of agribusiness/rural enterprise owners were also women. Similarly, 45 percent of participants in climate change adaptation-related capacity building training sessions were women. In alignment with WFP's corporate guidelines for the inclusion of persons with disabilities, vulnerable households (those who were unable to participate in FFA activities for reasons such as pregnancy and age) were excused from work and given unconditional cash transfers equivalent to the entitlement earned at an FFA site.



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.



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP inaugurated and trained first responders at two new Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSA), strengthening the capacity of provincial institutions to coordinate logistics and deploy aid rapidly into emergency affected areas. Updated logistics capacity data helped authorities and humanitarian agencies to improve emergency planning and localize response. Over 2,300 km of trails and infrastructure mapping data from mountainous districts will help humanitarian actors to access remote communities faster and deliver humanitarian assistance more cost effectively.

WFP continued to provide technical support to national and sub-national governments through the collection, analysis and utilization of food security data. WFP also supported the establishment of Food Security Information Centres, aiming to advance the institutionalization of food security monitoring and analysis in the new federal structure. During the piloting of the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) activation, WFP provided anticipatory cash assistance to households at risk of flooding, with a view to enabling these households to take early action and minimize the impact of floods. Many of the planned capacity strengthening training under FbF activities were cancelled due to the pandemic, as a result WFP was able to conduct only one training during the year. Given the increasing unpredictability and magnitude of climate-related disasters, FbF is becoming increasingly relevant for disaster-prone countries.

Strengthening the capacity of national institutions in emergency logistics and preparedness, WFP continued to build a network of HSAs across the country, with an additional two finalised, and two more under construction. In line with WFP standards, and adhering to new COVID-19 measures, WFP continued construction on the Food Management and Trading Company warehouse which is anticipated to further increase Nepal's preparedness and response capacity in the future. While reaching fewer than planned, WFP still delivered emergency logistics related training courses to security forces and humanitarian staff.

Throughout the year, WFP assisted key partners in the Government to strengthen capacity by enhancing the food security monitoring processes at the provincial and municipal levels, focusing on the most chronically food insecure areas. During the year, WFP conducted four COVID-19 food-security updates, eight market monitors, and one 72-hour assessment for the floods.

Strategic Outcome 4 was relatively well funded in 2020, however, expenditure under the two activities was significantly lower than planned due to several lockdowns over the course of the year. The construction of planned provincial HSAs and field level assessments and capacity strengthening activities were delayed. However, under Activity 7 the available resources allowed WFP to conduct COVID-19 assessments and monitoring, producing targeting tools aimed at COVID-19 crisis programming.

Outputs and Outcomes

Despite the pandemic and the resulting restrictions, WFP inaugurated two provincial HSAs this year in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi and started the construction of two more in Birgunj and Sukhet. These HSAs were then activated for the COVID-19 and monsoon responses, with seven organizations using them to store their supplies. HSA construction in Surkhet created an average of 43 days of employment for 15 locals (with 40 percent of women). Six female workers

worked for 322 days (50 percent of the total workdays) on HSA construction in Surkhet.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, there was a significant reduction in the number of people trained under capacity strengthening this year. Under Activity 6, only 301 people were trained in 2020, 55 percent less than planned, and a lower number compared to 526 trained in 2019 and 455 trained in 2018. Most of the capacity strengthening activities were also either cancelled or postponed until 2021 due to travel restrictions and the inability to conduct operational training online. This year, 195 personnel from three security forces were trained on rescue boat and outboard engine maintenance, who were then successfully deployed for rescue operations during monsoon floods. Similarly, the majority of training and workshops planned under Activity 7 were not conducted.

As an emergency preparedness measure, WFP donated 28 rescue boats to the Ministry of Home Affairs, which were delivered to 12 flood-prone districts in the Terai. Immediately following this donation, the southern plains were hit by the annual monsoon rains triggering flash floods and these boats were used by local authorities as part of their rescue operations.

WFP provided anticipatory cash support to 2,700 households at risk of floods, using the FbF approach. Delays in creating bank accounts meant that WFP reached fewer people than planned [1]. With this cash assistance, communities at risk were able to purchase food and medical supplies in advance to secure their lives and livelihoods.

In 2020, WFP continued to establish logistics and institutional platforms and build national and local level preparedness capacity to respond rapidly to disasters, which included the establishment of two HSAs.

This year the user-satisfaction rate of stakeholders using the HSAs and logistics cluster services saw a 20 percent increase compared to 2019. The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Authority included the HSAs in its organigram, although staffing and budgetary arrangements are still to be confirmed.

Through training and technical assistance provided by WFP, armed police forces, Nepal Police and Nepal Army integrated emergency logistics training in their regular disaster management curriculum and training budgets. With WFP support, Tribhuvan University Centre of Disaster Studies also integrated emergency logistics preparedness in an accredited training module as part of their postgraduate master's course, with 20 students enrolled in 2020.

Partnerships

Activities were carried out in close partnership with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Authority and National Emergency Operation Center of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the National Planning Commission. To optimize the effectiveness of its investment in key infrastructure, WFP also continued to build strategic relationships with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, Nepal Intermodal Transport Department Board, Civil Aviation Authority Nepal, Food Management and Trading Company, international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and provincial and local level governments. Similarly, an effective collaborative approach with all training partners has been maintained to establish a sustainable training capacity and to institutionalize WFP's emergency logistics and telecommunications training curriculum. Key partners include Nepal Red Cross Society, security forces, Tribhuvan University and the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The emergency preparedness capacity index tool continued to prove effective, with NDRRMA also utilizing it during the year to assess the preparedness capacity of provinces. Due to the effectiveness of scientific preparedness studies, WFP has planned a landslide and accessibility study for 2021 in coordination with the Government. Early and close coordination with local authorities through the Ministry of Home Affairs enabled WFP to continue the construction of HSAs despite local COVID-19 lockdowns.

The July 2020 anticipatory activation highlighted the importance of the approach for disaster management in Nepal, particularly for bridging the gap between disaster preparedness and emergency response, as well as the criticality of all underlying arrangements which created the basis for piloting this innovative initiative. The collaborative approach and close cooperation with the partners in the Government at all levels, and the institutional and policy arrangements, enabled piloting this intervention even during an operationally challenging context during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, it also presented an opportunity to move towards a joint framework for an anticipatory approach by broadening the scope of actions that can be taken ahead of the flood and the range of actors involved.

Lessons learned from 2019 indicated that having stand-by agreements with financial service providers ensured that there would be no delays in the disbursement of cash during an emergency.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into Activity 6, as seen in the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. The activity's Leave No One Behind action plan was planned for 2020, however, could not be fully implemented due to COVID-19. GAM was not

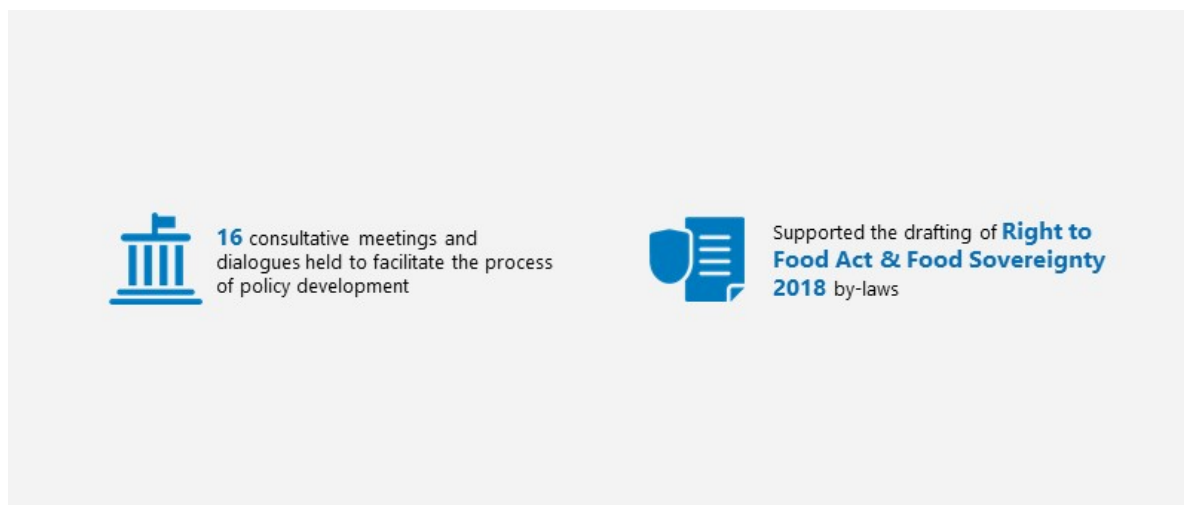


integrated into Activity 7 which focused on technical assistance to the Government and had no direct beneficiaries.

[1] Beneficiaries could not provide identification documentation at the bank: a prerequisite to open bank accounts.

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.	1
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.



Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to support the Government's efforts to develop a regulatory basis for the Right to Food Act. Through consultations and engagement with government entities, the food security agenda was integrated into key policy documents at the provincial level, including the Karnali Food Production, Right and Food Sovereignty Bill and the 1st Five Year Plan in Gandaki Province. WFP also contributed to the drafting of the bylaws on the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018, as well as the 15th Five Year Plan at the national level. These have been instrumental to the overall advancement of Nepal's regulatory framework and ensuring it encompasses the food security agenda in an inclusive and coherent manner.

Similarly, WFP continued advocating for evidence-based food security and nutrition policy formulation processes through continuous informal engagement with relevant government bodies.

Funding from the 2030 Fund was approved in April 2020, a few weeks into Nepal's initial three-month long lockdown. A combination of movement restrictions and the Government shifting its priorities to manage the COVID-19 crisis resulted in the halting of activities under this Strategic Objective. This caused disruptions to plans and pre-arranged engagements, including extensive consultations on the drafting of the bylaws on the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018, which was delayed by several months. As such, the expenditure under this Strategic Outcome was limited.

Outputs and Outcomes

Despite several lockdowns across the country, 16 consultative meetings were conducted under Strategic Outcome 5 this year. During these meetings, WFP was able to support the drafting and development of critical policies, contributing towards the planning of legal framework documents. At the federal level, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to draft the bylaws for the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018, and with the National Planning Commission to finalize the 15th Five Year Plan. At the provincial level, WFP contributed to the Food Production, Right and Food Sovereignty Bill (Karnali Province) and 1st Five Year Plan (Gandaki Province).

WFP assisted the national nutrition and food security agenda by supporting a total of six events of the National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) at the National Planning Commission (NPC), aimed at facilitating multi-sectoral dialogue around food security and nutrition objectives.

WFP also provided regular input to the broader government food security agenda by providing evidence on food security and nutrition to government officials at the National Planning Commission and to relevant government stakeholders at the provincial level. Compared to 2019, WFP engagement on planning, regulatory framework and legislation development was substantially lower due to the shift in government priorities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Through WFP's continued support to the drafting of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act bylaws, the document was officially endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development this year and is currently in the

process of being reviewed by other relevant ministries. WFP worked with the NPC to finalize the 15th Five-Year Plan – the Government’s plan for priorities and resource allocation – ensuring the food security agenda is adequately reflected in an inclusive and coherent manner.

WFP also assisted with provincial level coordination for food security policy framework development and planning. In Karnali Province, this cooperation contributed to the integration of critical food security and nutrition evidence and concepts into the Food Production, Right and Food Sovereignty Bill that was endorsed in 2020 and in Gandaki province, the 1st Five Year Plan was finalized.

Partnerships

WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the NPC to create a coherent and inclusive basis for rules and regulations for the Right to Food Act. This partnership was instrumental in drafting the bylaws on this Act (with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development), as well as to the completion of the 15th Five Year Plan. WFP also collaborated with two provincial governments to draft the Food Production, Right and Food Sovereignty Bill (Karnali Province) and 1st Five Year Plan (Gandaki Province).

Lesson Learned

Drafting the bylaws of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development) and 15th Five Year Plan (NPC) enabled the alignment of Sustainable Development Goal 2 and the Country Strategic Plan objectives with that of the key national food security regulatory framework and policy documents. Through provincial level engagement, WFP contributed to the establishment of a solid basis for the food security and nutrition agenda within provincial governments. In the absence of extensive consultations, the progress with the Right to Food Agenda has been limited.

Broader advocacy and consultations will be required to facilitate linkages across policies, planning and legal frameworks, as well as for the process for the development of rules and regulations at national and sub-national levels. This is essential for the effective implementation of the Right to Food Act in a coherent and inclusive manner at all levels of government.

Gender and Age Marker

Due to COVID-19 related restrictions, WFP did not proceed with the integration of gender into the activities under this Strategic Objective as the majority of relevant activities were postponed.

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

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.

Strategic Outcome 6 was added to WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) on 31 December 2020. Under this new Strategic Objective, WFP will aim to provide on-demand engineering services, storage and logistics services, procurement of non-food items, as well as common administrative services to other United Nations agencies, humanitarian sector partners and the Government.

Although implementation of this Strategic Outcome will only fully start in 2021, WFP initiated the provision of common administrative services at the end of 2020 by sharing office premises with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Cross-cutting Results

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

While the country continues to move towards improving gender equality, Nepal is ranked 101 out of 153 countries in the 2020 Gender Inequality Index. Making up more than 50 percent of the total population, women continue to face barriers at home and in the workplace. Women often have restricted access to food, education and land, as well as other assets. The 2015 Constitution introduced a 33 percent quota system for female candidates which has allowed women to increase their representation in politics. As a result, women now constitute 41 percent (14,352) of elected representatives in local government bodies, out of which 6,567 are Dalits [1].

Despite these steps, Nepal still faces challenges in achieving gender equality. A United Nations-led country analysis highlighted persistent discrimination resulting from socio-cultural traditions, norms and practices, such as gender-based allocation of unpaid domestic labour [2]. The gender pay gap remains high, as well as rates of gender-based violence. Other forms of harmful cultural practices include menstrual restrictions and chaupadi (menstrual exclusion), witchcraft accusation and persecution, child marriage and the dowry system, despite legal restrictions being in place [3].

While COVID-19 and the mitigating measures undertaken by the authorities to slow down its spread affected much of the country, data suggests that women and girls were particularly affected, with their daily chores increasing, as well as poverty, inequality and violence.

WFP ensured that extra efforts were made to balance gender representation in all its projects and portfolios. The 2019 rapid gender equality and social inclusion assessments conducted in two districts of Karnali revealed that socio-cultural practices were key to the low participation of pregnant and lactating women in activities to prevent acute malnutrition. To mitigate this issue, under Strategic Outcome 2, a social behaviour change communication action plan for the Country Strategic Plan activities was developed this year. This plan included a comprehensive approach to promote maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices. The activities will engage members of the households, including men and mothers-in-law, specifically to dispel myths and taboos related to feeding practices.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, both men and women were consulted in the planning and designing phases throughout the year to ensure enhanced knowledge and information on the project. Over 52 percent of the women directly benefitted from entrepreneurial development opportunities under this Strategic Outcome. Assets created were geared towards drudgery reduction and included improved cooking stoves.

To improve women's decision-making power on food and cash assistance, WFP encouraged women to register themselves as the recipient of the cash assistance programme under SCOPE. In addition, to ensure maximum female participation and based on the local context, a quota is allocated for women in different user committees under different projects including CAFs Karnali and school feeding.

[1] In the traditional Hindu caste system, Dalits belong to the lowest caste.

[2] COVID-19 and Harmful Practices in Nepal, GE Update 25, UN Nepal Information Platform

[3] Nepal GESI profile 2019, Harmful Practices in Nepal, UN Nepal 2020

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Nepal appears to be the most stable and secure it has been in decades, following the promulgation of the 2015 Constitution and the arrival of a new government. However, much of the country's population still lack access to medical care, education and functioning markets due to extreme poverty, food insecurity, limited transportation facilities and gender and caste-based discrimination.

In 2020, WFP continued to emphasize its commitment to “leave no one behind” and the humanitarian principle of impartiality in the provision of its assistance, regardless of age, gender, disability, caste and ethnicity. WFP took special measures to ensure safe and dignified food and cash assistance to the populations it served in all operations, and in both emergency and development programmes.

With the introduction of WFP's community feedback mechanism *Namaste WFP*, beneficiaries were encouraged to send their feedback, complaints and questions through the toll-free hotline. During the year, WFP recruited one staff to manage all *Namaste WFP*-related issues. WFP oriented all new staff, cooperating partner (CP) staff and volunteers on WFP's policies pertaining to protection, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Power (SHAP). In addition, WFP ensured that either a WFP or CP staff was always present at all worksites. In 2020, the total number of calls received through *Namaste WFP* was 230, of which only 34 calls were directly related to WFP programmes (other calls were wrong numbers). The calls gradually decreased in the wake of the pandemic. Most of the calls were received during the first quarter of the year (with 123 calls) before the lockdowns were implemented. Of the 34 relevant calls, the majority (94 percent) of the callers were men and only 6 percent were women. Callers mostly had complaints and requests for information about programmes, while a few callers wanted to check that the number worked. Poor telecom network coverage in remote geographical areas and limited access to mobile phones among vulnerable populations have been a major barrier to make *Namaste WFP* accessible to all. The pandemic and the cultural disposition to hesitate to complain could also explain the low number of calls received.

WFP continued operationalizing accountability to affected populations in all emergency and development activities, recognizing the importance of affected persons and their inclusion in WFP's vision. Under all its distributions, WFP took into consideration any potential risks and made sure that beneficiaries did not have to travel or wait for more than 30 minutes for WFP assistance. As such, distribution sites were strategically selected across all activities. WFP also ensured that drinking water and latrine facilities were available at distribution sites, with separate lines for vulnerable populations, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW), the elderly and persons with disabilities. WFP installed visibility materials (banners, hoarding boards and posters about *Namaste WFP* with toll-free numbers) at all distribution sites. In addition, WFP conducted an environmental and social safeguards and risk screening for all its activities to identify and mitigate any potential risks to vulnerable populations.

While developing WFP programmes, each local government identified, screened and prioritized schemes based on the needs of their community through the participatory planning process. WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes were selected through this participatory process, making sure they were within the scope, thematic and result area of the project. Under these schemes, user committees were formed by communities and beneficiaries to manage FFA construction. The formation of these committees was facilitated by WFP's cooperating partner staff. Additionally, the committee leaders also supported in sharing concerns and queries of the community to WFP through *Namaste WFP*, which were then referred to the respective programme units, resolved and communicated back to the caller.

With schools closing suddenly in an effort to mitigate the spread of the virus, some 160,000 children were unable to receive WFP's daily hot-midday meal. WFP worked closely with the Government to provide take-home rations (THR) to children and their families in lieu of this midday meal. The THR were distributed according to the standard operating procedure (SOP) for WFP school meals programme amidst the current pandemic. The THR distributions were organized in such a way that the guardians (mostly women) visiting distribution sites to collect food were informed in a timely manner about their entitlements, ensured full protection from any security risks, and provided contact details in case of any queries on programme related issues. The post-distribution monitoring results informed that there were no protection or security issues during these distributions.

Monitoring reports under the malnutrition prevention programme also indicated that beneficiaries were well informed about their entitlements, date of distribution and sites. Under the prevention of stunting activity in Province 2, beneficiary distribution lists were maintained by cooperating partners, and body temperature was checked before each distribution and interaction. COVID-19 sensitization materials were also on display at all distribution sites.

Process monitoring undertaken for the CAFs Karnali project under Strategic Outcome 2 showed that a high number of beneficiaries were aware of how they had been selected to receive their entitlement from WFP, and that most

respondents were satisfied with the assistance. This could be a result of the regular sensitization sessions conducted by social mobilizers in the local communities about programme modality, programme activities, benefits and entitlements. Any issues that arose during the monitoring were followed up on by WFP and resolved in a timely manner. No serious issues were reported during the reporting year.

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

Nepal continues to be recognised as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impact of climate change. Landlocked between the two giant nations of India and China, the country boasts many natural resources, diverse ecology and is home to some of the highest mountains in the world. Over half its population depends on natural resources as their main source of livelihood, exacerbating Nepal's vulnerability. Nepal has four main seasons: pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. In the last five years, WFP has responded to five flood and earthquake emergencies.

WFP integrates social and environmental safeguards in its activities where and when possible, in line with WFP's environmental policies. During the planning of its projects, WFP screens all activities to make sure that they do not negatively affect the environment or cause social risks. WFP's asset creation activities played an important role in supporting environmental issues and contributed to the reduction of vulnerabilities. WFP focused on building and rehabilitating infrastructure that is environmentally friendly and/or bring environmental benefits to communities. Implementation of these initiatives has benefited the environment through enhanced irrigation and increased agricultural production. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP started to implement eight climate-smart villages – a method that combined climate friendly technologies and practices with local capacity to ultimately develop resilient agriculture systems, increasing the agricultural production, food security and adaptative capacities of smallholder farmers. In 2020, activities in Nepal were categorized as 'low risk'.

While WFP maintained a work-from home modality for much of the year, efforts were still made to improve in-house sustainability through the continued use of solar panels, harvested rainwater and fertilizers produced through office recycling. During the first three months of 2020, WFP saved 1713 kWh of energy and 2,280 litres of water. Furthermore, WFP's administrative unit ensured proper asset disposal following government policy and avoiding environmental hazard, through the Local Property Survey Board.

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

Strategic outcome 02


The large increase in Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) could in part be due to different methodologies used in the assessments.

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			8.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	475,670	423,559	899,229	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	32,902	16,706	49,608	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			7.8	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	475,670	423,559	899,229	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	32,902	16,706	49,608	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					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	14,674	16,704	31,378	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			31.6	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	9,712	9,871	19,583	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	9,300	8,745	18,045
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			240



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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	1.94	2019	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	4,931,191.95	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	218,843	422,068	193%
	female	269,398	474,373	176%
	total	488,241	896,441	184%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	28,635	40,328	141%
	female	28,178	37,276	132%
	total	56,813	77,604	137%
24-59 months	male	30,119	37,267	124%
	female	30,206	35,752	118%
	total	60,325	73,019	121%
5-11 years	male	75,110	66,075	88%
	female	82,031	72,016	88%
	total	157,141	138,091	88%
12-17 years	male	26,142	60,515	231%
	female	27,139	60,312	222%
	total	53,281	120,827	227%
18-59 years	male	49,919	185,832	372%
	female	92,679	236,095	255%
	total	142,598	421,927	296%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
60+ years	male	8,918	32,051	359%
	female	9,165	32,922	359%
	total	18,083	64,973	359%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	488,241	896,441	184%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	32,000	1,005	3%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	66,798	30,680	45%
Nutrition Prevention	92,909	80,728	86%
Nutrition Treatment	7,420	0	0%
School Meal	173,114	774,106	447%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	116,000	10,410	8%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	172	23	13%
BP5 Emergency Rations	0	2	-
High Energy Biscuits	24	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	81	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	315	233	74%
Iodised Salt	2	0	15%
Vegetable Oil	15	2	13%
Split Peas	52	7	13%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,636	2,678	102%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,116	792	71%
Iodised Salt	66	122	185%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	330	253	77%
Lentils	0	688	-
Split Peas	659	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	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	752,800	99,788	13%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,867,407	410,326	11%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	74,891	71,159	95%

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.

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,091 2,909 6,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	22,145 20,855 43,000	3,369 3,171 6,540
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	37,595 35,405 73,000	1,993 1,877 3,870
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	294 283 577	1 2 3
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	19,394 20,185 39,579	11,243 12,708 23,951
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,842 2,958 5,800	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	12,344 12,344	14,370 14,370
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	1,620 1,620	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	661	267
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	752,800	99,788

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Nepal;									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	94.1	≥96.6	≥95.7	95.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	5.9	≤3.4	≤4.3	4.8			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02 : Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025

- Root Causes

Output Results

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,963 0 4,963	3,431 3,996 7,427
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	9,791 9,404 19,195	9,712 9,871 19,583
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	6,321 6,321	3,857 3,857
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,930 9,930	11,537 11,537
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,116	792
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2,584	1,235
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	128	128
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2,906	1,807
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.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	26,497	22,807

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	390,335 367,602 757,937
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	91,278 81,836 173,114	83,364 74,826 158,190
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,691	3,741
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	81,835	69,336
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.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	91,279	79,033
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations		School feeding (on-site)	school	180	198
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.6.44: Number of teachers receiving recognition awards		Individual capacity strengthening activities	teacher	42	0
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.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		School feeding (on-site)	instance	2,638	1,591
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.6.48: Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	school	1,591	1,591
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.6.49: Number of schools with child clubs that have received orientation training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	school	1,591	468

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.6.50: Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets		School feeding (on-site)	school	1,591	1,436
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.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	34	34
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.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,200	258
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.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	3,015	0
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.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities		School feeding (on-site)	school	180	185

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children & PLW; Nepal;									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Overall	27.9	≥70	>37.9	76.9			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100	98.64	93		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	100	=100	=100	99.91	92		
		Overall	100	=100	=100	99.27	92		

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Students; Nepal;									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	67	≥80	≥75	79	72		WFP survey
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	21	≥20	≥20	22	21		WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	-5.68	≥1	≥-3	-4.9	-4.05		WFP survey
		Male	-5.98	≥1	≥-3	-6.1	-4.55		
		Overall	-5.82	≥1	≥-3	-5.5	-4.28		

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4.1	≤2		4.8	4		WFP survey
		Male	3.3	≤2		5.4	5.1		
		Overall	3.7	≤2	≤3	5	4.5		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95.9	≥98		95.2	96		WFP survey
		Male	96.7	≥98		94.6	94.9		
		Overall	96.3	≥98	≥97	95	95.5		
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	2.4	≥2.6	≥2.6	2.4			Joint survey

Output Results

Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	22,273 20,977 43,250	8,784 8,256 17,040
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	13,391 12,609 26,000	516 489 1,005
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,867,407	410,326
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	865	1,686
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	non-food item	51	51
A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	non-food item	170	170
A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5,700	5,700
A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	non-food item	500	500
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					

A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	A.6.17: Number of new nurseries established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	nursery	6	6
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	227	227
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.1.26: Number of people reached through the special operation (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	8,900	1,219
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.1.27: Number of people reached through the special operation (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	9,200	1,269
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,191	322
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	743	203
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	person	100	100
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	1	1
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	school	42	56
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					

C: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	155	155
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	3
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.11: Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	12	7
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Km	17.25	15.86
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	22	22
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	centre	1	1
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	425.1	424.65
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Km	30.53	21.31
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	20	20

D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Km	6	6
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	220	220
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	1	1
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	1	2
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	6	6
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	285	235
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	151,694	151,694
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	D.1.160: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails assessed through engineering assessments		Food assistance for asset	Km	63	0
D: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	26	14
D: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	D.1.50: 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

	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	350	350
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,700	1,700
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	800	1,080
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.29: Number of farmers trained in business plan review		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	100
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	140	140
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	2	2
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	farmer group	6	6
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.54: Number of stakeholder meetings conducted		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	instance	21	8
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	111	111
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by livestock (meso) insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,631	1,332

	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks								
G: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		9,144		9,144

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Nepal;									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	62.3	≥70	≥64.3	89.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	92.8	≥97	≥94	87.8			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	7	≤3	≤6	12.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0.2	=0	=0	0			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	46.8	≥58.9	≥50	40.7			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	1.8	<1	≤1	1.5			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	5.3	<4	≤4	1.8			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	46.1	<36.1	≤45	56.1			WFP survey
Farmers; Nepal;									
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	4.2	≤0.2	≤3.2	1.42			WFP survey

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
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Output Results

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.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.	H.1.109: Number of staff trained		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	455	301
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	27	28
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	19,893	3,840
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities		Emergency preparedness activities	agency/orga nization	6	11
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.	H.1.63: Number of Logistics Capacity Assessments developed or updated		Emergency preparedness activities	assessment	4	4
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.	H.1.64: Number of logistics hubs established		Emergency preparedness activities	hub	2	2

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	12,126 11,422 23,548	7,026 6,614 13,640
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	74,891	71,159
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					

C: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	900	625
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	81	67
C: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	80	60
	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)					
C: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	4	8
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	C.7*.1: 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	13	16
	G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action					
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	%	83	

G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%		83
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	tool	6	
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	tool		6
	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks					
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Number	460	
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		440
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Number	4,383	
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		4,383
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Number	11,000	
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		10,500
	G.9*: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks					

G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	10,869	6,615			
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	11,541	7,025			

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Affected population; Nepal;									
User satisfaction rate	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	56.29	≥90	≥70	76.3			WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 08: 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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Nepal;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0		=1	1			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	>30	46	
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≤15	34.50	21.25
			Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≤12.50	≤15	9.70	13.95
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	64	>75	>70	55.80	64.80
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; 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		Female		=50	=50	39	
				Male		=50	=50	61	
				Overall		=100	=100	100	

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	=100	91.20	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	95.10	99.40
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	94.90	97.60

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥80	98.30	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Nepal			Overall	75	=100	=100	44	33

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; 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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Overall	0	=100	≥50		
	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	0	=100	≥50		
	Act 04: 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.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=100	≥50		
	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		=100	≥50	100	
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	0	=100	≥50		

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Cover page photo © WFP/Srawan Shrestha

Pawan Sunar and his family received cash assistance prior to an anticipated flood under WFP's finance-based forecasting project.

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

Financial Section

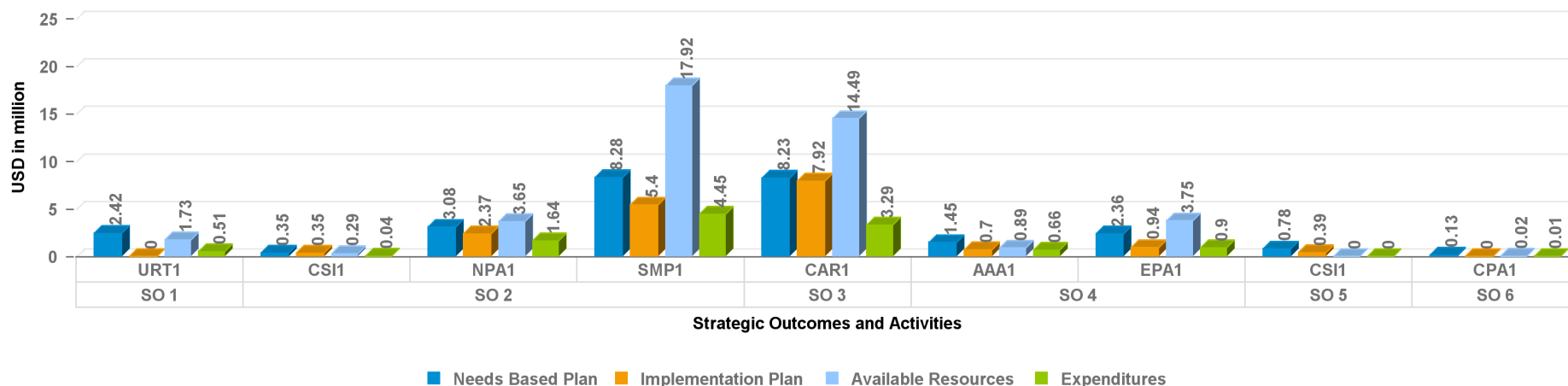
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 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.
CPA1	Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response
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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	2,416,708	0	1,730,330	511,714
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,416,708	0	1,730,330	511,714

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	354,322	354,322	286,225	38,167
		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.	3,075,964	2,368,233	3,653,094	1,642,846
		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.	8,281,870	5,401,934	17,921,973	4,454,160
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,712,156	8,124,489	21,861,292	6,135,173

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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.	8,225,681	7,922,066	14,489,146	3,286,956
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	12	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,225,681	7,922,066	14,489,158	3,286,956
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.	1,449,675	695,053	886,403	663,666
		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.	2,364,134	939,129	3,747,086	904,997
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,813,809	1,634,182	4,633,488	1,568,663

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	777,919	388,960	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			777,919	388,960	0	0
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.	Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	126,053	0	22,360	13,388
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			126,053	0	22,360	13,388
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	21,284,899	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	21,284,899	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,072,326	18,069,697	64,021,527	11,515,894
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,946,181	2,300,000	8,250,170	2,138,727
Total Direct Costs			31,018,507	20,369,697	72,271,697	13,654,621
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,006,815	1,324,030	2,779,105	2,779,105
Grand Total			33,025,322	21,693,728	75,050,802	16,433,726


 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

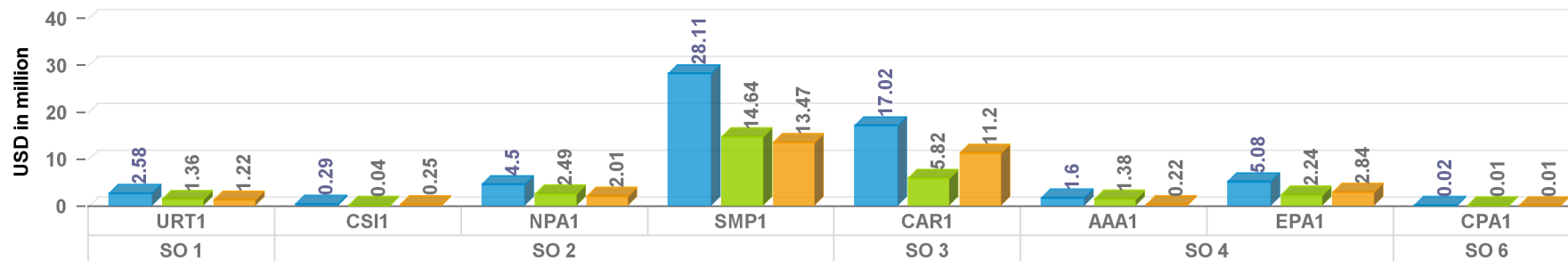
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 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.
CPA1	Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response
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

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	6,895,558	2,576,965	0	2,576,965	1,358,349	1,218,616
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,895,558	2,576,965	0	2,576,965	1,358,349	1,218,616

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 technical support to the Government in order to develop a rice fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.	717,389	286,739	0	286,739	38,680	248,059
		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.	5,831,165	4,497,615	0	4,497,615	2,487,368	2,010,247
		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.	16,244,946	28,106,846	0	28,106,846	14,639,033	13,467,813
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			22,793,501	32,891,200	0	32,891,200	17,165,081	15,726,119

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	15,805,394	17,022,044	0	17,022,044	5,819,854	11,202,190
		Non Activity Specific	0	12	0	12	0	12
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			15,805,394	17,022,056	0	17,022,056	5,819,854	11,202,202

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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.	2,516,688	1,603,451	0	1,603,451	1,380,714	222,737
		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.	3,623,979	5,081,501	0	5,081,501	2,239,412	2,842,089
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,140,667	6,684,952	0	6,684,952	3,620,126	3,064,826
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.	1,547,164	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			1,547,164	0	0	0	0	0

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.	Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	126,053	22,360	0	22,360	13,388	8,972
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			126,053	22,360	0	22,360	13,388	8,972
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	21,284,899	0	21,284,899	0	21,284,899
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	21,284,899	0	21,284,899	0	21,284,899
Total Direct Operational Cost			53,308,337	80,482,432	0	80,482,432	27,976,799	52,505,633
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,086,813	10,463,611	0	10,463,611	4,352,169	6,111,443
Total Direct Costs			62,395,150	90,946,043	0	90,946,043	32,328,967	58,617,076
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,046,297	5,166,472		5,166,472	5,166,472	0
Grand Total			66,441,447	96,112,516	0	96,112,516	37,495,440	58,617,076



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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