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Nepal

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Nepal continued to progress towards least developed country graduation in 2021. Food security levels fluctuated during the year, as per WFP's mobile household survey, but showed an overall improvement throughout the year and compared to 2020. However, the compounding impacts of COVID-19 coupled with climate-induced shocks and political instability pushed vulnerable populations further into poverty.

In 2021, WFP continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), while adapting to the needs of the pandemic. Halfway through its CSP, WFP stayed on track **moving from direct implementation towards increased government ownership**. WFP's capacity strengthening efforts to the Government included the provision of technical assistance in the area of policy development. Nevertheless, WFP continued to support the Government during emergencies, providing life-saving food, cash, and nutrition assistance, in coordination with local authorities and the broader humanitarian community. Through its six Strategic Outcomes, **WFP reached 1.2 million people in 2021**, despite funding challenges.

The **COVID-19** situation in Nepal quickly deteriorated and the Government declared a second wave of the pandemic in April 2021, when Nepal's caseload increased by 1,200 percent. WFP rapidly and successfully adapted its activities adhering to government guidance to mitigate the spread of the virus while continuing its lifesaving and life-changing interventions. WFP leveraged its technical expertise in logistics to support the Government move vital COVID-19 medical supplies, including oxygen and ventilators, to hospitals across Nepal. WFP, as the lead agency for the National Logistics Cluster, also coordinated the provision of supply-chain services for the pandemic response for over 20 humanitarian actors, contributing to SDG 17. As the second wave slowed down, WFP continued to provide free transportation to the Ministry of Health and Population to move COVID-19 supplies. Furthermore, WFP successfully provided cash and nutrition assistance to COVID-19 affected populations in three provinces under the COVID-19 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Programme (LERP).

WFP once again worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology during school closures to distribute two rounds of **take-home rations to students**, in lieu of hot midday meals reaching approximately 10,000 more children in 2021 compared to 2020. To ensure sustainability of the programme, WFP continued supporting the Government through trainings and technical assistance.

WFP continued the **mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN)** programme in food-insecure districts of the Karnali province, reaching pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months with specialized fortified food. Further, WFP launched the Fill the Nutrition Gap (FNG) analysis and expanded its Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) business network.

Through **asset creation activities**, WFP supported vulnerable communities to develop greater food security and build resilience to natural shocks, enhancing access and diversifying livelihoods. WFP's engineering work provided a range of services including support to emergency preparedness, infrastructure development, and improving access. Road and trails constructed by WFP played a vital role in cutting days for COVID-19 supplies to reach remote villages across Nepal.

To strengthen preparedness capacity of the Government, WFP completed three more provincial **Humanitarian Staging Areas**, while continuing to provide emergency preparedness capacity trainings to the armed forces. WFP continued to advance Nepal's **anticipatory action (AA)** capacity with increased preparedness actions. AA was successfully activated to support households at risk of flooding through cash-based transfers during the unseasonal floods of October.

In a year marked by the **Food Systems Summit**, WFP led the organization of national and provincial dialogues and finalized consultations for the provincial roll-out of the **Right to Food Act** to strengthen the development of inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across national, provincial, and local levels of government.

At the end of 2021, WFP underwent a budget revision to scale up several activities as well as to include new ones. Through a new activity, WFP's expertise in the field of **cash-based transfer** will now be brought into Nepal to support UN agencies in-country for improved and efficient cash transfers.

WFP stayed on course in its **support to the Government** as a key strategic and development partner, working closely with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

1,245,570

Total beneficiaries in 2021



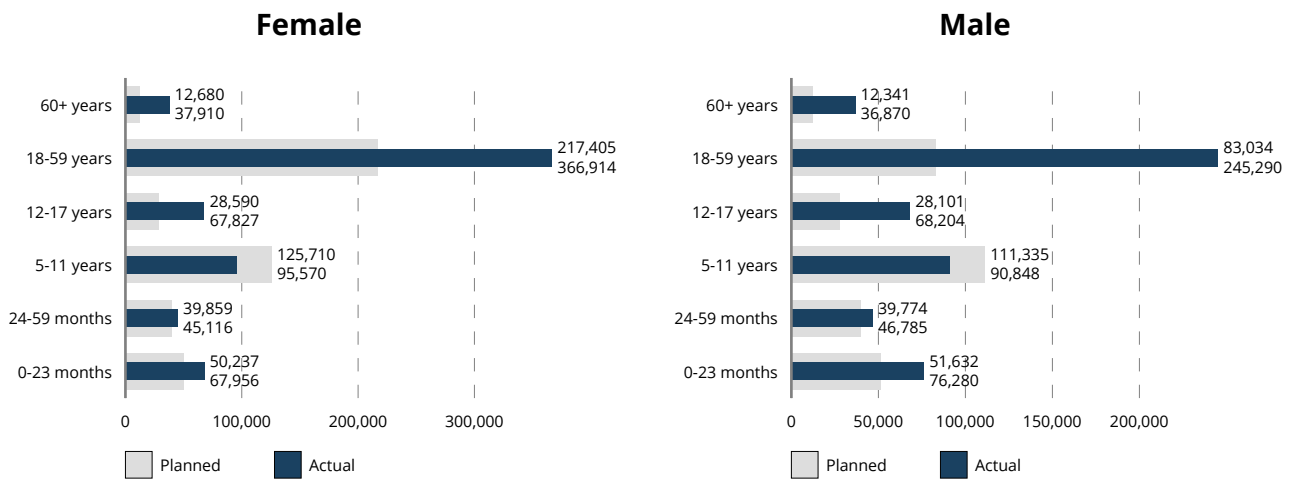
55% female



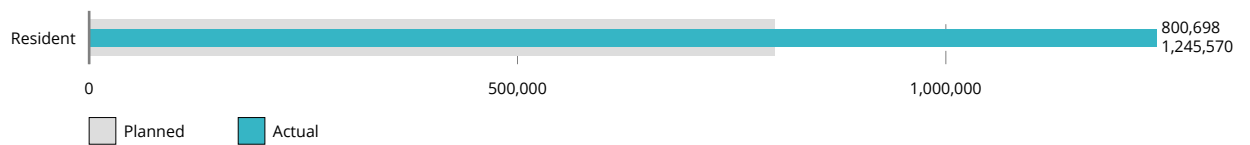
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 19,895 (55% Female, 45% Male)

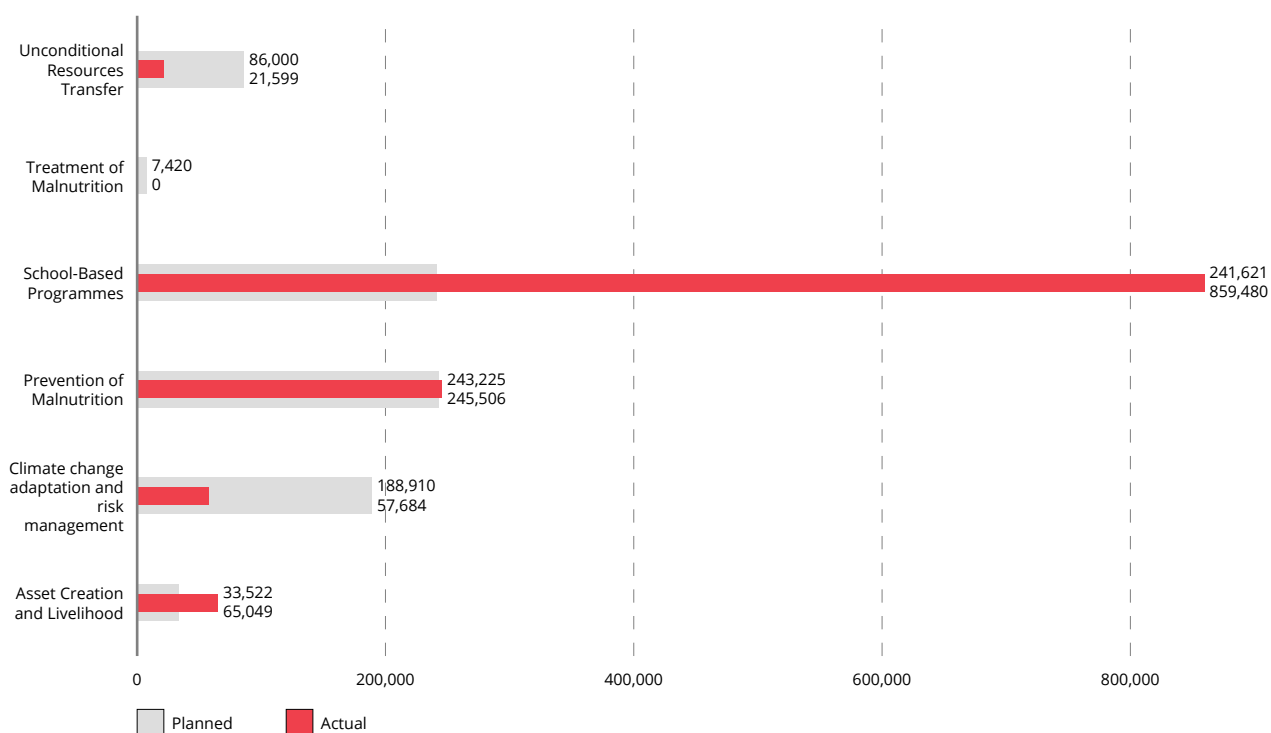
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



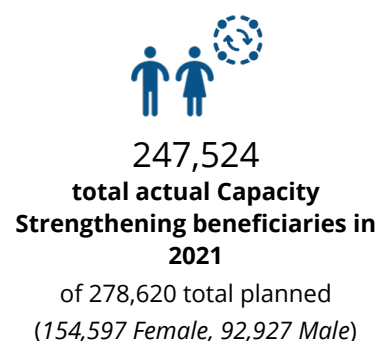
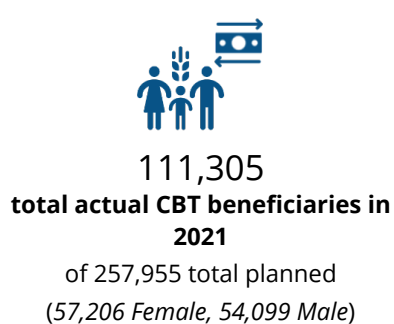
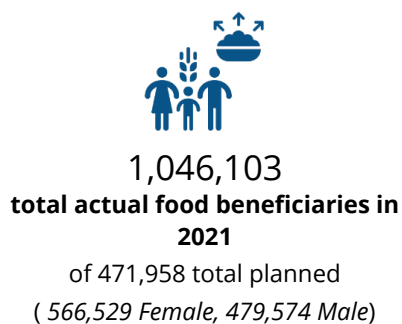
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



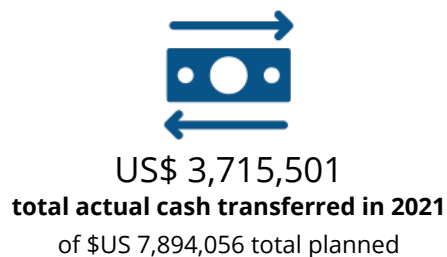
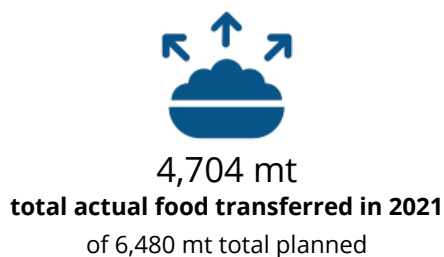
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



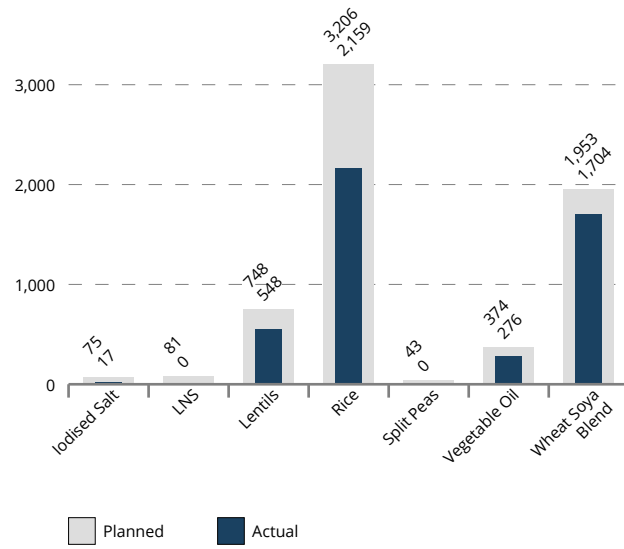
Beneficiaries by Modality



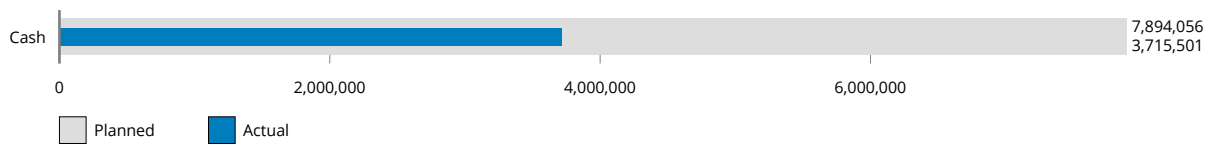
Total Food and CBT



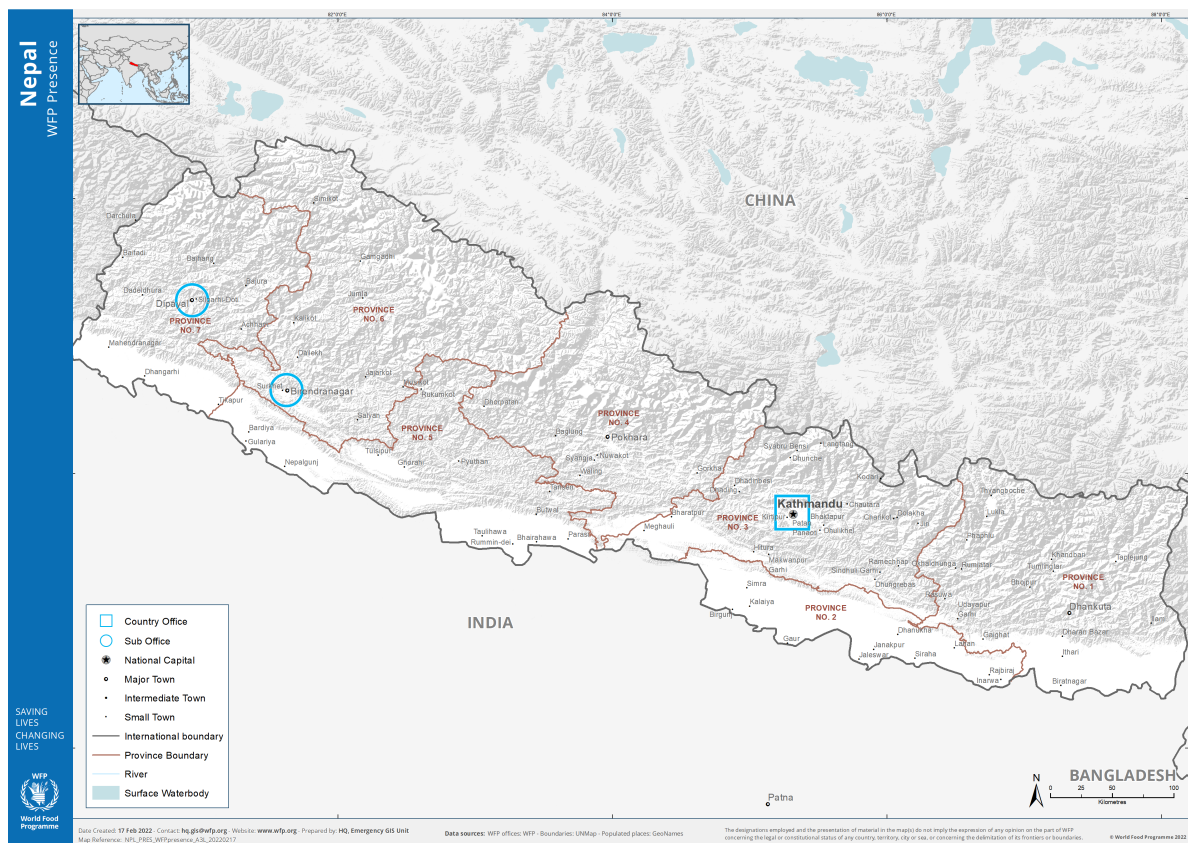
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The second wave of the COVID-19 virus in 2021 renewed disruptions to Nepal's growth, further exacerbating the pressure on food security and livelihoods of vulnerable families. Nepal is expected to be among the hardest-hit countries economically, owing to its dependence on agriculture, remittance, and informal labour. Furthermore, erratic and extreme weather patterns as a result of climate change adversely affected the economy and livelihoods of vulnerable communities, with unseasonal rains in October triggering landslides and flooding.

Lockdowns were enforced from late-April to late-July, with the country's most vulnerable particularly feeling the ramifications of the pandemic. At the height of the second wave, Nepal experienced an acute shortage of oxygen, COVID-19 testing kits, ventilators, and intensive care beds. The Government's international appeal to send much-needed medical support to Nepal was met with an outpouring of support from the global community, with WFP supporting the Government to receive, dispatch and transport urgent health items all over the country.

Based on the overall findings from WFP's mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) surveys, the food security status has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels. However, containment measures brought by the second wave of the virus worsened the livelihood status of many Nepali households, with an average income reduction of nearly 45 percent in June 2021 a further reduction of 15 percent since 2020. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health and Population estimated that an additional 60,000 children required services for acute malnutrition brought on by the secondary impacts of COVID-19.

Nepal continued to suffer from high levels of malnutrition, particularly stunting according to the 2016 Nepal Demographic Health Survey, 36 percent of children under 5 are reported to be stunted. WFP's Fill the Nutrition Gap (FNG) analysis found that a major barrier to improving nutrition outcomes was economic access to healthy and nutritious diets. While most households in Nepal were able to afford the lowest cost energy-only diet (98-99 percent), 22 percent could not afford the lowest cost nutritious diet.

Given Nepal's vulnerability to extreme weather events, **Strategic Outcome 1** focused on crisis response, only to be activated when requested by the Government. In 2021, WFP initiated a prevention of acute malnutrition programme to treat and prevent malnutrition targeting COVID-19 and flood-affected populations, contributing to SDG 2. In addition, WFP successfully completed the cash transfer component of its COVID-19 Livelihoods Economic Recovery Programme (LERP), providing conditional cash assistance to beneficiaries engaged in livelihood activities, including those registered under the Prime Minister's Employment Program (PMEP).

Strategic Outcome 2 focused on the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women, children aged 06-23 months and school children. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to deliver take-home rations in lieu of a midday meal to children in six food-insecure districts. Following its success last year, WFP continued to implement Toile Sikai approach to ensure learning losses incurred during school closures were covered in a community setting. To ensure the sustainability of the programme, WFP supported local governments to embed school feeding policies in their frameworks and handed over the school feeding programme in an additional district Dailekh to the Government, bringing the total transitioned districts to five, with six remaining.

WFP's mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme focused on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition among the target populations through the provision of specialized nutritious food and nutrition education. A complementary component to address the underlying factors of malnutrition was also implemented, educating communities on feeding practices, and nutrition. This year, WFP expanded its scaling up nutrition (SUN) network to include small and medium enterprises (SME) having critical roles within food systems. Since 2019, WFP has been working with the Government to scale up rice fortification in Nepal to fight micronutrient deficiencies, however, due to chronic underfunding, progress has been slow.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP implemented its food assistance for assets (FFA) approach through four activities, creating immediate wage employment, improving access to food, promoting gender equality, and boosting access, for the most vulnerable and food-insecure people. Contributing towards SDG 2, FFA also improved nutrition and food security, and contributed to longer-term livelihood and environmental benefits through the assets created, while representing WFP's shift towards sustainability, focusing on food assistance supporting WFP's dual mandate of both saving lives and changing lives.

Contributing to SDG 17, **Strategic Outcome 4** saw WFP support the Government to strengthen its emergency logistics capacity by upgrading facilities, supporting data preparedness, providing trainings and institutional strengthening. As the lead agency for the national Logistics Cluster, WFP ensured a continuous supply of essential items to medical facilities across Nepal, including oxygen concentrators and oxygen, for the Government as well as numerous agencies. Similarly, WFP piloted a forecast-based anticipatory action assistance reaching flood-affected households with cash assistance as early as 24-hours after floods were announced. During 2021, WFP conducted five assessments for the flood and COVID-19 impact. Capacity strengthening for the Government remained a key priority for WFP throughout 2021, in line with its aim of eventually handing over all activities to government institutions.

Through **Strategic Outcome 5**, WFP supported to the Government's efforts to advance development and implementation of food security policy-legislation and the regulatory basis for the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act implementation and food security policy coherence.

In line with the evolving situation, WFP added a **new Strategic Outcome** with two activities to its CSP to provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian partners. The first activity saw WFP provide engineering, storage, logistics, procurement and common administrative services this year. Under the second activity, WFP provided cash services to partners in Nepal based on its unique expertise in cash-based transfers, both globally and in the country. Cash service provision worked on an 'on-demand' basis, with WFP providing technical support to UN agencies on the ground.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to be a compounding factor for existing risks as well as new ones. Given the severity of the second wave of the virus in Nepal, WFP continued to implement a work-from-home arrangement for much of the year, with only essential staff present at the office. At the field level, mitigation measures undertaken included redesigning protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, repositioning of contingency stocks, preparedness for a changing operational environment and advocacy for sufficient financing for the broader humanitarian response. To limit the risk of transmission, these measures were regularly monitored and revised according to the changing context of the pandemic.

WFP also anticipated a number of strategic and operational risks. In 2021, these included a limited capacity of the Government, donor fatigue due to prolonged COVID-19 crisis and institutionalisation of emergency preparedness and response trainings. To mitigate these risks, WFP relied on its existing capacities and made several programmatic adjustments including implementing take-home ration distributions to reach school children in lieu of a midday meal. To narrow the funding gap, WFP continued its communication with existing donors and consulted with potential new donors to ensure the continuity of food security and disaster risk reduction activities.

Finally, WFP conducted a thorough mid-term review (MTR) of its CSP and its findings and recommendations will adjust WFP programming to the emerging needs, towards improving the operations' efficiency and effectiveness in the

country. The MTR noted that despite unprecedented challenges brought on by the pandemic, the CSP in Nepal remained relevant and on track to achieving the desired results and outcomes.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP, as a key member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) that facilitates the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, supported the Government of Nepal's national priorities towards food and nutrition security. WFP continued to strengthen its position as a key development partner with strategic collaborations to improve Government capacity on nutrition, school feeding, rice fortification, resilience building and climate change adaptation, emergency preparedness and response, food security monitoring and policy.

WFP placed increased emphasis on developing strategic partnerships with federal, provincial, and local level Government authorities, in support of Nepal's decentralization efforts while ensuring development gains effectively delivered at community level. These included the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Forest and Environment, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Provincial Governments.

Thanks to the excellent relationship with the Ministry of Health and Population, the Government contributed towards the mother and child health and nutrition programme (MCHN) in Karnali Province for the procurement of Super Cereal. As part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network, under the leadership of NPC, WFP spear-headed the finalization of the SUN Business Network Strategy, aiming at increasing the engagement of the private sector in managing nutrition related issues. The ongoing investments in establishing a partnership with provincial governments also bore fruit and allowed WFP to organize fruitful Food Systems' dialogues in all provinces in anticipation of the Summit, identifying paths for transformation to achieve national priorities.

WFP emphasized localization efforts as part of the Grand Bargain commitment, evidenced by the field level agreements with 17 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) out of the 21 field level agreements in 2021, including the Nepal Red Cross Society, increasing their capacity to respond and deliver. The field level agreements aimed at facilitating the implementation of activities in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) at the field level, while building government technical capacity in several areas of WFP's scope of work, including on nutrition and climate change, among others.

As the co-lead of the National Logistics Cluster, WFP provided essential logistical services to 20 different stakeholders, including key Government ministries. Given Nepal's history of recurrent climatic shocks, which has been increasing in frequency and magnitude, Forecast-based Financing (FbF) mechanisms became a critical part in enhancing preparedness and mitigation measures to reduce humanitarian needs when climate shocks occur. WFP activated the FbF mechanism to respond to unseasonal floods in the eastern-most district of Nepal thanks to a generous contribution from the German Foreign Federal Office (GFFO).

WFP deepened its donor engagement with a focus on increasing flexible, multi-year contributions from a diversified donor base. In 2021, WFP's continued resource mobilization efforts resulted in additional funding from current and new donors (Japan, USAID, FCDO, CERF, Nepal and private donors) towards most CSP activities, however, the flexibility of funding received remained low. While only one of the confirmed contributions in 2021 was multi-year, WFP continued to implement several multi-year projects under the CSP portfolio. In addition, the continued engagement with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) resulted in the approval of a Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) grant to be implemented by the Government, the ADB and WFP to improve food security and livelihoods of targeted communities in hilly areas over the next five years.

WFP was a key member of a coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic under Nepal's UNCT, alongside development and humanitarian actors. 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 (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) under several joint programmes. At the same time, WFP also provided technical support to UN Women to deliver its cash-based response to COVID-19.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP without whom the fight towards zero hunger in Nepal would not advance[1].

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, WFP's completed the third year of its five-year Country Strategic Plan with 67 percent of its needs-based plan of USD 165.2 million funded through direct contributions from donors, multilateral fund allocations, and internal funds. WFP revised its Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) in 2021 due to growing demands brought on by changes in the country context due to COVID-19. A fourth budget revision, approved in December, augmented funding requirements to scale up activities under Strategic Outcome 2 (activity 3), Strategic Outcome 4 (activities 6 and 7), and introduce a new activity (number 10) under Strategic Outcome 6 for the provision of on-demand cash-based transfers management support.

Needs were unevenly resourced, and donor restrictions were increasingly applied to contributions, with most resources being received at Strategic Outcome and Activity level in some cases with further restrictions in terms of modality and location. Activity 3 (school meals) and Activity 6 (emergency preparedness and response) were the most well-resourced activities with full needs covered however, this included multi-year funding or new contributions received at the end of the year, mostly to be used in 2022 and beyond. Activity 2 (nutrition) was fully resourced with all of its needs covered, thanks to additional contributions secured in 2021. While Activity 5 (climate change adaptation) had the second biggest portfolio budget-wise, only 77 percent of its needs were covered in 2021, followed by Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), at 73 percent. Activity 7 (food security monitoring) and Activity 4 (rice fortification) continued to be severely underfunded with only 33 percent and 17 percent of its needs covered, respectively. No funding was generated under Strategic Outcome 5, however internal funds outside of the CPB allowed WFP to progress on activities under this outcome. Activity 9, through a full cost recovery mechanism, was able to provide on-demand services for common administration, storage and handling, and engineering to several UN Agencies.













WFP counted on multi-year funds for long-term projects, including the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) to continue with providing school meals (2020-2024), the Adaptation Fund for resilience building and adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security (2018-2022), the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) for augmenting national and local level emergency logistics preparedness in Nepal (2017-2022), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) joint project with UNFPA on Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness in Nepal (2019-2023). In addition, the FCDO-funded Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) joint projects to mitigate the COVID-19 induced health crisis and to enhance the quality of preparedness in Nepal was finalized in December 2021.

This year, WFP secured new funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Nepal to provide support to school children affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Strategic Outcome 1) as well as towards the National Logistics Cluster (Activity 6). A new multi-year contribution from the Government of Japan towards Activity 2 allowed WFP to expand the MCHN coverage to additional provinces, while an in-kind contribution from the Government of Nepal coupled with funding from WFP's EDMF allowed for the continuation of MCHN in Karnali Province. New contributions from UK FCDO were also received in 2021 towards the COVID-19 and monsoon emergency response (under Activities 1, 2 and 7), as well as a pilot to be implemented jointly with UNDP in 2022.

Although expenditure levels in 2021 increased significantly compared to 2020, they were lower than anticipated under several Strategic Outcomes. In 2021, almost 36 percent of the annual available resources were spent. WFP will carry unspent funding forward to 2022 and will continue advocating for flexible, multi-year contributions.

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.	2,938,091.0	3,028,641.0	5,843,930.0	2,113,909.0
02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025	13,640,249.0	13,838,364.0	29,743,867.0	10,933,833.0
03: Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	7,731,631.0	7,682,831.0	12,330,762.0	7,669,489.0
04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	5,924,635.0	2,166,123.0	4,367,511.0	2,527,505.0
05: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.	807,174.0	358,587.0	0.0	0.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.	381,860.0	229,957.0	194,501.0	90,422.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	11,713,567.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	31,423,640.0	27,304,503.0	64,194,138.0	23,335,158.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	3,092,295.0	3,159,907.0	8,064,403.0	2,177,834.0

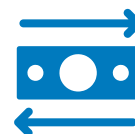
Total Direct Costs	 34,515,935.0	 30,464,410.0	 72,258,541.0	 25,512,992.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 2,216,272.0	 1,980,187.0	 749,300.0	 749,300.0
Grand Total	 36,732,207.0	 32,444,596.0	 73,007,841.0	 26,262,292.0

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.



178,268 people affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and monsoon reached with **immediate food and nutrition assistance**.



US\$ 742,112 distributed through **unconditional** cash-based transfers.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted over 100,000 people affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 as well as monsoon-triggered floods and landslides to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. To do this, WFP implemented an emergency food assistance activity with unconditional cash transfers and a prevention of acute malnutrition programme. The food assistance was complemented by nutrition education to ensure proper food utilization. Additionally, activities for improving beneficiary financial awareness and financial literacy was also provided.

Food security deteriorated for many in Nepal this year as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. After a huge spike in daily reported cases around late April, the Government requested WFP to support affected populations. As such, WFP immediately implemented two activities targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW), in food insecure districts. WFP provided a two-month ration of specialized fortified food, also known as Super Cereal, to PLW and children aged 06-23 months, complemented with nutrition education sessions towards prevention of malnutrition as part of the outreach. Similarly, unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) were made to families with vulnerable members, including elderly, persons with disability and pregnant women. WFP used this unconditional approach to ensure that everyone affected by disasters and/or the socio-economic impact of the pandemic received timely and adequate food and nutrition assistance. Furthermore, WFP conducted a detailed disaster assessment to investigate the impact of floods on livelihoods as well as need and gaps, together with precrisis market assessment.

In line with WFP's efforts to improve beneficiary information management practices, WFP registered all cash-based transfer beneficiaries in its beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE, to avoid any duplication, secure sensitive information and improve the efficiency of operations.

Strategic Outcome 1 remained relatively well funded through timely contributions from WFP's donors. WFP mobilized additional funding during the year to implement the unconditional cash-based social assistance, and secured funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for activities that will be implemented in 2022. In 2021, expenditure levels reached 72 percent.

Outputs and outcomes

WFP assisted more than three times the number of people through the unconditional cash programme in 2021 compared to 2020. The increase in the number of beneficiaries was due to the COVID-19 response being implemented through additional funding. WFP increased the transfer values to accommodate finding from post-distribution monitoring surveys resulting in WFP distributing more than seven times the amount of cash than 2020. The post-distribution monitoring conducted for the COVID-19 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Project (LERP) revealed that 76 percent of the beneficiaries who received cash assistance reported an adequate food consumption score, and 87 percent of the beneficiaries did not have to adopt a coping strategy in the face of food shortages.

Though the nutrition activity saw delayed food delivery due to the limited capacity of suppliers, the number of beneficiaries under this activity also exceeded the plan due to the expansion of the programme. WFP distributed nearly two times more Super Cereal. The post-distribution monitoring indicated that 93 percent of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the specialised food received, with 85 percent also reporting that they did not need to adopt a coping strategy. Monitoring results revealed that 95 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption score in 2021. Regarding dietary diversity score (DDS) at the household level, 29 percent was found to have good dietary

diversity, 62 percent had medium dietary diversity and 9 percent had low dietary diversity. The average dietary diversity score for the household was found to be 5.8. Outcome monitoring findings also suggested that the food security and nutrition assistance provided resulted in most beneficiary households maintaining a stable food consumption level compared to the baseline [1]. This year, there was no moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme implemented.

Partnerships

Key partners included 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), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and both Food Security and Nutrition Cluster partners. As co-lead of the National Food Security Cluster, WFP led the technical emergency response planning for the Cluster's COVID-19 and monsoon emergencies. WFP also chaired the national Nutrition Information Management Technical Working Group, enhancing coordination with UNICEF and other nutrition cluster partners.

At the subnational level, WFP's sub-offices in Surkhet and Doti led the multi-cluster coordination and operational management for WFP's responses. For the implementation of the unconditional cash-based transfer activities, WFP partnered with cooperating partners namely: Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS Nepal), Forum for Rural Welfare and Agriculture Reform for Development (FORWARD) Nepal, Manahari Development Institute (MDI), Integrated Development Society (IDS), and Everest Club, Dailekh. The cash transfer to the beneficiaries was done through the service provision of NIC ASIA Bank - one of the leading banks in Nepal - through bank account and remittance transfer modality. The nutrition activities were implemented through Nepal Public Health And Education Group (NEPHEG), Life Nepal, and Aasaman Nepal.

WFP, as the lead agency in humanitarian cash-based operations in Nepal, collaborated with UNICEF and other UN agencies to develop a UN common humanitarian cash response framework, in line with the global UN Common Cash Statement (UNCCS). The framework identified existing systems and tools for common approaches and harmonized humanitarian cash programming across the UN system into three major pillars: collaborative procurement of financial service providers (FSPs), inter-operable beneficiary information management system, and harmonized cash programming. WFP's longstanding experience and proven tools and systems for cash operations, existing roster, and contract with the FSPs, SCOPE as a data management system, and other tools for geographic and beneficiaries targeting, market assessment, post-distribution monitoring have been included in the framework as common tools and systems that can be used by other UN agencies. Additionally, WFP also played a leadership role in the formulation of the Cash Coordination Group (CCG) guidelines for Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and Multi-purpose Cash (MPC) through the CCG. WFP likewise established a partnership with the Food Management and Trading Company (FMTC) and provided technical assistance for the establishment of Fair Price Shops in remote and food-insecure areas of Nepal to provide social safety nets to the vulnerable population.

Lessons learned

WFP's unconditional cash-based food assistance was combined with food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, implemented under Strategic Outcome 3, within the same geographic areas. As such, families with vulnerable members who could not otherwise participate in FFA activities were also reached through the CBT. This approach was appreciated by both the local communities and governments, with the latter expressing their interest in replicating the approach.

Beneficiaries for the unconditional cash transfers were identified by local governments, with technical support from WFP. The lists were then endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Committee this approach reduced the risk of fraudulent activity and enhanced accountability and ownership of the Government.

WFP is exploring different approaches to strengthen the procurement processes for the Super Cereal under the nutrition component of this Strategic Outcome, as there were unintended delays in the supply and delivery of the food, disrupting the timeline and quality of the programme. An After-Action Review (AAR) was carried out with all stakeholders through which best practices, lessons learned, and areas of improvement were identified and documented for future programmes.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

This outcome scored a GAM monitoring score of 3, targeting mostly vulnerable and marginalized groups including single women, persons with disabilities and excluded groups. The post-distribution monitoring conducted under the nutrition programme revealed that women beneficiaries had strong decision-making within their households, with 83 percent deciding on the utilization of the Super Cereal received. Overall, 69 percent of the beneficiaries under this Outcome were women and girls.

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.	3

Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025



218,607 schoolchildren (52 percent girls) received an onsite midday meal.



29,954 pregnant and lactating women and **children aged 06-23 months** received specialized nutritious food in food-insecure districts.



3,717 metric tons of **specialized nutritious food** distributed to pregnant & lactating women, children aged 06-23 months & schoolchildren.



13 members from the **private sector** congregated to join the Scaling up Nutrition (**SUN**) business network.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups through nutrition-specific interventions, including the provision of hot midday meals at schools, the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and the implementation of a national rice-fortification programme.

Under [Activity 2](#), the mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme was implemented in five [1] food insecure districts of the Karnali Province, and targeted pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 06-23 months. These vulnerable groups were provided with specialized fortified food, accompanied by nutrition messaging and counseling. Under [Activity 3](#), WFP also continued to implement the school feeding programme to reach schoolchildren in seven districts where food-insecurity levels were high. This year, WFP once again joined forces with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to deliver two rounds of take-home rations in lieu of school meals. The rice fortification initiative also picked up pace in the first half of the year, with equipment procured and set up in Rajapur. Throughout the year, WFP supported the Government, providing technical assistance where necessary, especially in the development of key national documents.

Thanks to high-level multi-year contributions for school-feeding related activities, WFP was able to reach more than the planned number of beneficiaries while also consolidating the foundation for a timely and smooth handover for the remaining six districts. The nutrition programme was also fully funded this year, however, the rice fortification activities remained underfunded due to delays in the materialisation of funding forecasts.

Outputs and outcomes

Under [Activity 2](#), WFP reached 29,954 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 06-23 months in 2021. Despite supply chain challenges due to COVID-19 restrictions, WFP ensured availability of specialised nutritious food throughout the year. Furthermore, the programme was approved to be expanded to Provinces 1 and 2 this year with implementation expected to begin in early 2022. At the same time, WFP also provided nutrition education and counselling to beneficiaries on feeding practices. In addition, WFP also increased its social behaviour change communication (SBCC) reach to expand the scope of the MCHN programme. More than 33,000 PLWs and caretakers of children aged 06-23 months from Provinces 2, Karnali, and the Sudurpaschim benefited from this extended outreach.

The MCHN programme reached a coverage rate of 97 percent of the eligible population. An improvement was observed in the proportion of children 6-23 months meeting both minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency. Other outcome data could not be collected in 2021 due to strict movement restrictions. While minimum acceptable diet (MAD) scores were not collected for the year, previous data showed a steady improvement of at least 20 percent.

WFP further expanded the scope of its nutrition programme this year to include private sector engagement. By the end of 2021, WFP congregated 13 members from the private sector to join the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) business network with further expansion expected in 2022. WFP also contributed to the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis in Nepal that identified barriers faced by the most vulnerable groups to accessing and consuming nutritious food. WFP then finalised and disseminated the FNG report in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

Under technical assistance, WFP worked closely with government partners at the national, federal, and local levels to ensure smooth implementation of activities during the pandemic. To better strengthen coordination, WFP seconded staff to the Health Service Directorates in Karnali Province, Province 1 and 2, and to the Family Welfare Division, Department of Health Service, Ministry of Health Population who were crucial in providing technical assistance to the Government. WFP also supported the Government in policy development and implementation of key policies including in nutrition strategies, and the interim Standard Operating Procedures in the COVID-19 context.

Under [Activity 3](#), WFP reached 218,000 schoolchildren and implemented all planned activities under the school meals programme. As a result of the second wave of COVID-19, onsite midday meals were only implemented for two months in 2021. To ensure schoolchildren continued receiving food assistance from WFP, two rounds of take-home rations were provided to the most vulnerable families of schoolchildren instead. Furthermore, WFP continued to implement Tole Sikai a community-based learning method introduced during the first lockdown in 2020 to help children cover their learning losses during school closure. Through Tole Sikais, WFP reached 17,587 children a 100 percent increase from 2020.

Enrolment rates in WFP programme schools increased this year compared to 2020, mainly due to two reasons related to COVID-19: more families returned to their villages due to the pandemic and, because of family income losses, children were taken out of private schools and put into community ones. The retention rates could not be reported this year as the Government has not finalised the validation of the data at the time of this report. Attendance rates saw a 14 percentage point increase compared to 2020. It is important to note that these numbers only reflect the performance for two months (mid-March to mid-April and December) when the on-site school feeding was active. During this period the attendance is relatively higher due to the proximity to exams.

This year, in addition to a seconded staff at the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, WFP rolled out trainings for government officials of 48 districts to expand their understanding on the effective implementation of the school meals programme. This comes after the Government officially expanded the national school meals programme to cover all 77 districts, 6 of which fall under WFP's programme area.

As a result of continuous advocacy and regular follow-up by WFP, the Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD) included five key indicators related to school feeding into the current Education Management Information System (EMIS) for the first time since the school meals programme started in Nepal. The indicators are aligned with the new Education Sector Plan's (ESP) aspired outcome and results framework and will be instrumental in institutionalizing the school feeding programme at all levels. Local governments have shown promising commitment to support school meals, in alignment with the Free and Compulsory Basic Education Act, which could create opportunities to leverage additional funding. Complementary contributions from local governments during the fiscal year 2020/21 totalled USD 1.4 million, in addition to the development of their own school meal policies and home-grown school feeding menus in various programme areas. Finally, WFP successfully handed over another district (Dailekh) to the Government's cash-based school meals programme bringing the total number of districts handed over to five. Thanks to the growing recognition of the importance of the school meals agenda in Nepal, the Government joined the Global School Meals Coalition that was officially launched at the UN Food Systems Summit in September this year. WFP will support the Government's efforts in the coalition. Finally, WFP concluded a mid-term evaluation of the education programme in Nepal this year.

Under [Activity 4](#), a set of fortification equipment was installed at the Food Management and Trading Company (FMTC) rice mill in Rajapur. With WFP's support, the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC) updated the rice fortification standards after a successful trial run at the Rajapur rice mill. Furthermore, WFP continued to support the establishment of Fair Price Shops (FPS) in remote districts, crucial for the distribution of the fortified rice. A food technologist was recruited to strengthen both government and the local supplier's capacity and to improve quality control of the food distributed with WFP assistance. Lastly, technical assistance to finalise rice fortification policies was provided to key staff at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, Food Management Trading Company (FMTC), DFTQC and the Ministry of Health and Population.

Lessons learned

The FNG analysis highlighted that about 36 percent of children in Nepal are chronically malnourished and 10 percent suffer from acute malnutrition. The final report recommended, among other areas, to: (i) augment targeting, especially of PLW and children under 2 suffering from wasting, (ii) strengthen crosscutting linkages to maximise impact and efficient use of resources; and (iii) improve the nutrient content of the school meals using locally available food. WFP will take this into account to further enhance its operational response in Nepal in 2022.

In 2021, WFP increased its engagement with local governments, interacting directly with each of Nepal's 753 municipalities to strengthen local governance of the school meals programme and its effective implementation. Despite the challenge of dealing with high number of stakeholders, interactions resulted in an increased capacity of local governments to better utilise their budgets in the delivery of school meals.

WFP furthered analytical work undertaken last year and took a deeper dive into the preliminary findings of the 2020 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise to explore a long-term transition plan to assist the Government on creating an effecting and sustainable school meals programme. Discussions with the Government on this will take place in 2022.

WFP participated in a regional study 'Impact of COVID-19 on School Feeding Programmes in Asia and the Pacific' conducted by Oxford Policy Management, drawing on the lessons learnt from school closures and reopening in relation to school feeding, providing policy suggestions for the way forward. According to the study, governments should continue to prioritise investments in school feeding as part of a multi-sectoral effort to address school health and nutrition, especially important in the aftermath of the pandemic which has worsened child-level outcomes. As such, WFP will continue to advocate for investment in integrated school health and nutrition through improved school feeding programmes.

Partnerships

WFP engaged with several partners in 2021 under Strategic Outcome 2, including the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Health Service Directorate, and the National Planning Commission. WFP's work in the field was implemented through six cooperating partners. Furthermore, WFP's private sector network expanded this year under the nutrition component through the SUN business network as they play a dominant role in food supply chain.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

While gender was partially integrated under the rice fortification activity, it was fully incorporated into the remaining two activities. As such, the Strategic Outcome had a GAM monitoring of 3, with most of its beneficiaries under the MCHN programme being women.

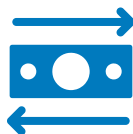
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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
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.	N/A

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.



88,919 people participated in asset creation schemes **strengthening resilience** to nature and climate-induced shocks



USD 2.78 million transferred to food insecure, vulnerable households



3,518 hectares of land with year-round irrigation facilities

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, Strategic Outcome 3 aimed to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of the most food-insecure and vulnerable populations by developing and protecting resilient and productive assets, increasing agricultural productivity, entrepreneurship, market access, and incomes of smallholder farmers, and diversification of livelihoods.

WFP continued to implement the food assistance for assets (FFA) schemes, particularly targeting women, unemployed and food insecure people, and returnee migrant workers affected by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. In 2021, WFP implemented five interventions to improve resilience of target populations: adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security under the Climate Change Adapting for Food Security in Karnali (CAFS-Karnali), the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) programme, the Women in Value Chain Project, the COVID-19 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Project (LERP) and the Post-Earthquake Access Infrastructure Rehabilitation (PURNIMA). Under these interventions, activities included FFA schemes, livelihoods/agricultural diversification through climate-resilient agriculture, value chains development, risk transfer and financial inclusion, smallholder market access and post-harvest management, development of climate-smart villages, use of renewable energy, and provision of climate information system and climate services.

Strategic Outcome 3 was well resourced thanks to multi-year funding, and expenditure levels reached close to 99 percent against its needs-based plan. This year, the PURNIMA project suffered from resource constraints, with its long-term donor reducing funding in light of the growing demands in other areas. As a result, WFP's participation under the PURNIMA project finalized earlier than scheduled.

Outputs and Outcomes

WFP reached 88,919 beneficiaries under this Outcome in 2021, through the five interventions. The increase in direct FFA beneficiaries was due to the implementation of the COVID-19 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Programme (LERP) in five districts in complementarity to the Government's public work-based social safety net (the Prime Minister's Employment Programme, PMP), food security recovery activities implemented in landslide affected Jajarkot, the repurposing of some capacity strengthening activities under the climate change adaptation, and resilience-building programme in three districts. Activities were implemented in eight districts in Province 2, Karnali and SudurPaschim, where beneficiaries were provided with cash transfers in exchange for their participation in asset creation activities. All assets were selected in coordination with local governments, ensuring that they had no negative impacts on the environment and included assets such as irrigation schemes, multi-use water systems, rural trails and drinking water schemes. This year, WFP supported communities to construct and/or rehabilitate 265 community assets (five times more than 2020) following strict COVID-19 health and safety protocols at construction sites.

Key achievements included the irrigation of 3,518 hectares of land with multi-use water system small irrigation canals, construction of 100 fuel-efficient stoves, recovery of 37 km of rural roads, construction of 45 drinking water taps, construction of 7 solar-powered community service centers, planting of 109,452 trees seedlings and establishment of 6 multi-purpose community nurseries.

Eight climate-smart villages were also developed, combining climate-friendly technologies and practices with local capacity strengthening to develop resilient agriculture systems, increase agricultural production, food security and adaptative capacities of smallholder farmers.

Despite the LERP being a one-off intervention, PDM data showed that the majority of households (85 percent) were food secure following WFP's intervention. The majority of the respondents (73 percent) under the LERP reported that their daily lives were now made easier as a direct result of WFP supported assets, specifically among women (54 percent). Similarly, there was a significant increase in the percentage of households with improved access to productive

water (39 percent in 2019 to 80 percent in 2021). As such, local farmers started to cultivate both seasonal and off-seasonal products during drier seasons too. Cash transfers received also had a positive effect on households' food consumption, with results showing that the majority of respondents had adequate food consumption.

The CAFS-Karnali Mid-Term Review (MTR), undertaken in 2020 but finalized and released in 2021, showed that although many drought-affected households continued to experience some level of food insecurity, improvement was noticed in the frequency, diversity, and access to food in 2020. Similarly, the proportion of households with stable and climate-resilient income sources was 75 percent in 2020 compared to just 31 in 2019. The Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (households experiencing stress, emergency, or crisis coping) also reduced to 59 percent in 2020 compared to 71 in 2019.

WFP continued to promote linkages and synergies across activities under the CSP. In particular, Strategic Outcome 2 was well connected to resilience and climate adaptation activities, with 2,045 women farmers now connected to local and stable agricultural markets through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach.

Under policy support, the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) was developed for seven local governments, incorporating gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) aspects. Some 27 percent of the total LAPA budget was allocated by the Government for climate change-related interventions. Additionally, WFP designed and rolled out public sensitization messaging on adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security, gender equality, social inclusion, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, natural resource management, and kitchen gardening, from which 6,354 people (42 percent women) benefitted.

Lastly, WFP's Purnima work was well received by local governments and communities. While there are no indicators related to this project, WFP has received several letters of recognition from local authorities reporting the benefits of the trails and bridges built or rehabilitated, including a reduction of cost in food and non-food items as well as travel times.

Partnerships

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), provincial and local governments, UN agencies, and cooperating partners.

As part of its livelihoods and resilience-building activity, WFP managed six projects implemented by nine cooperating partners and some private service providers and commercial contractors. The cooperating partners included Partnership Aid Center (PACE), Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC), the Human Rights and Environment Development Centre (HuRENDEC), Panchtara Yuwa Samrakshak Manch, Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS-Nepal), Integrated Development Society (IDS Nepal), Manahari Development Institute (MDI), Everest Club Dailekh, and FORWARD Nepal.

UN agencies that WFP worked with this year included the Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Women, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Development Programme. Finally, WFP's joint proposal to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (2021) with the Government of Nepal and the Asian Development Bank was approved and implementation is expected to commence in 2022.

Lessons Learned

The flexibility of implementing both conditional and unconditional programmes (under Strategic Outcome 1) allowed WFP to reach the most vulnerable, especially households who were unable to participate in FFA schemes. WFP sought to align with the Government's PMEP by harmonising activities and budgets to local priorities, promoting joint planning, monitoring and reporting. This not only resulted in WFP being able to reach affected households in a shorter timeframe, but also laid the foundations for sustainability and scaling up of best practices.

Unlike other climate change adaptation interventions in the country, WFP offered a unique combination of support to communities in climate change adaptation which included both hardware (infrastructure, asset creation, and materials support) and software components (capacity development, training, information system). This approach resulted in the mobilization of more than 80 percent of the funds at the local level, in line with the National Climate Change Policy and Climate Financing strategy of the Government. This practice was also appreciated by the Government.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

This Strategic Outcome fully integrated gender into the implementation of its activities as evidenced by the GAM monitoring score of 4. Over 43 percent of the participants under FFA schemes were women this year, undertaking non-traditional gender roles such as managing and overseeing construction. Furthermore, two out of the five interventions under this Outcome focused exclusively on the economic empowerment of rural women including leadership development in the value-chains.

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.	4

Strategic outcome 04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.



3 provincial humanitarian staging areas in Bhairahawa, Birgunj and Surkhet **completed**.



400 people received training in emergency logistics and preparedness.



1,652 households at risk of floods received **anticipatory cash assistance** as early as 24 hours after floods were announced.



5 assessments conducted including **2 mVAM household surveys**, **1 rapid flood impact** & **1 in-depth livelihood impact assessment**.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP worked to support national and local capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness through Activity 6. At the same time, under Activity 7, Strategic Outcome 4 also contributed to increasing government knowledge on early-warning systems, implementing of anticipatory actions for floods, as well as increasing capacity in advancing food security monitoring and evidence-based decision making.

This year, as the lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, WFP worked around the clock to support the Government to receive, store and dispatch much-needed COVID-19 related medical aid under [Activity 6](#). At the height of the second wave of the pandemic, the vulnerability of Nepal's health care was exposed. Oxygen, oxygen concentrators, intensive care unit beds, and testing kits ran out in the country, with the Prime Minister making international appeals for the same. The Humanitarian Staging Area was used to store internally received aid. At the end of 2021, WFP continued to provide support to the Ministry of Health and Population in transporting relief aid to hospitals across the country.

[Activity 7](#) supported key Government partners to advance the food security monitoring processes and assist with generating a relevant evidence-base for programming and response. In cooperation with partners, WFP enhanced data preparedness for emergency responses, conducting a pre-crisis market functionality assessment, a disaster risk assessment at community level in selected locations and updating database and vulnerability categories for the 72-hour approach. Using a forecast-based financing approach, WFP was part of a pilot to provide collective anticipatory action (AA). Once the forecasting trigger was activated, WFP distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to over 1,600 households at risk of floods in the east of Nepal in October 2021. AA activities and early warning systems rely on weather and other forecasts to trigger funding for predetermined actions before a shock turns into an emergency.

The emergency preparedness and response project was well funded and able to achieve most of its planned activities. Food security monitoring activities used funds carried over from 2020 into 2021, however WFP still felt short of meeting the needs-based plan requirements and explored alternative revenues including advocating for the Government's matching funds and human resources. This resulted in the completion of most of the technical support activities, however capacity strengthening initiatives were reduced compared to the plan. While WFP received financial allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for a collective anticipatory action intervention in Nepal, these funds were not activated and remain available for 2022 anticipatory actions interventions. Funding from WFP's headquarters (through the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO)) allowed WFP to activate the AA after the October floods in Jhapa. Remittance transfers under a humanitarian context were applied for first time in Nepal, leading to more than 80 percent of the cash being transferred within 72 hours of the trigger activation.

Outputs and Outcomes

Under [Activity 6](#), WFP continued working through the lockdowns to complete three provincial humanitarian staging areas (HSA) this year in Surkhet, Birgunj and Bhairahawa as well as a warehouse in Nepalgunj, which will provide emergency logistics support to Province 2 and Lumbini Province. WFP established logistics and institutional platforms and strengthened national and local level preparedness capacity to respond rapidly to disasters through trainings and provision of technical support. However, WFP was met with several delays in the construction of the mobile HSAs in Jumla and Baitadi due to land allocation and road access issues.

With the completion of three more HSAs this year, WFP has completed five of the six planned networks of HSAs across the country that will contribute to strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity. WFP also completed the construction of a Food Management and Trading Company (FMTC) warehouse in Nepalgunj while continuing to deliver emergency-related logistics trainings to national forces and government officials.

During the second wave of COVID-19, WFP played a key role as the lead agency for the National Logistics Cluster in the timely and effective distribution of lifesaving medical supplies through the facilitation, coordination, and transport of over 4,684 m³ of COVID-19 related medical supplies, including oxygen, vaccines, and personal protective equipment, to hospitals across the country. Additionally, WFP also supported the Ministry of Health and Population in the transshipment of much-needed COVID-19 vaccinations. As part of its support to the monsoon season response, WFP produced 42 access constraints maps on behalf of the Logistics Cluster which were disseminated with the wider humanitarian community and transported some 503 m³ non-food items for various agencies.

The user satisfaction survey, shared with representatives of eligible organizations directly and indirectly associated with emergency preparedness and response project-II, had a satisfactory result of 79 percent a 3 percentage point increase compared to 2020. Emergency logistics training received the best feedback, with 96 percent of respondents satisfied, while areas for improvement included reports, maps, and remote trail mapping data.

As part of its capacity strengthening, WFP delivered 16 emergency preparedness-related trainings to 400 government officials, 5 less than planned. Additionally, the Center for Disaster Studies (CDS) successfully delivered a postgraduate Master's Course on Emergency Logistics and Telecommunications to 20 students. Through this partnership, WFP aims to increase the number of professionals qualified to support emergency preparedness in Nepal.

The Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) assessments of provincial governments (Bagmati and Gandaki) showed an average ranging from 2.5 to 2.7 out of 4, which indicated the provinces have a low (2) to medium (3) emergency preparedness and response capacity. More targeted capacity strengthening to gaps identified will be planned for 2022, in close coordination with federal governments. The next EPCI is planned for 2022.

Under [Activity 7](#), WFP was able to deliver the planned technical assistance activities while capacity strengthening activities were implemented at a reduced rate, particularly at the provincial and local levels. Compared to 2020, more data preparedness and thematic studies were undertaken, as COVID-19 related restrictions were less intense in the second half of 2021. Capacity strengthening activities on food security monitoring, especially at the local level, remained below target this year, ranging from 10 to 70 percent of the plan. This was mainly due to the restrictions associated with the pandemic followed by funding constraints.

In 2021, WFP adjusted to the continued need to estimate the COVID-19 impact on food security and conducted assessments accordingly. Two rounds of mVAM household surveys were completed in 2021 using a random digital dialing method [1], to provide nationally representative estimates of the COVID-19 impact. Monthly market monitoring across 23 major markets of Nepal was also undertaken. In addition, a rapid flood-impact assessment and an in-depth livelihood impact assessment was conducted as a response to the unseasonal October floods. Data preparedness activities that were delayed last year due to the pandemic were also incorporated into this year's workplan. This included a pre-crisis market assessment using the Market Functionality Index (MFI) in 24 flood prone Terai districts in partnership with Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), and a disaster risk assessment at local level in eight municipalities. A total of 5,961 households in seven provinces were interviewed through telephone in October and November 2021.

In cooperation with partners, WFP enhanced data preparedness for emergency response, conducting a disaster risk assessment at the community level in selected locations, updating database and vulnerability categories for the 72-hour approach. To strengthen the national system for food security monitoring, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to develop a food security monitoring and assessment methodology. Using the forecast-based financing approach, WFP supported over 1,600 households at risk of floods with anticipatory cash assistance of NPR 13,500 (US\$114) per household.

WFP also supported local governments in 19 municipalities to operationalize the innovative AA. WFP has been gathering AA experiences since 2015, as well as through lessons learned from the 2021 AA intervention, allowing WFP to communicate key risks, challenges, and prevention measures to the other UN agencies to allow for a timely implementation of the intervention.

To advancing the information base on livelihood resilience, WFP undertook national, provincial and district-level consultations for the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) in Province 2 and Lumbini Province. Participating institutions including the UK Met Office, Ministry of Forestry and Environment, and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology.

WFP continuously contributed to the Government's capacity to collect and manage food security information, and consequently facilitated identification of populations in need, vulnerable communities, and food security planning and response. These processes and products provided a robust evidence-base on the COVID-19 impact as well as the impact of floods on food security. Furthermore, WFP supported the Government to develop a food security monitoring

methodology in the context of a federal governance structure and incorporating the experiences from the past.

Partnerships

WFP continued to work closely with the Disaster and Conflict Management Division and National Emergency Operation Centre of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Authority and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CSB). In addition, to optimize the effectiveness of its investment in key infrastructure, WFP continued to build its 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-government organizations and United Nations Agencies, as well as provincial and local governments. Similarly, an effective collaborative approach with all training partners was maintained to establish a sustainable training capacity and to institutionalize WFP's emergency logistics and telecommunications training curriculum.

Lessons learned

With political instability, continued movement restrictions and limited funding for government capacity strengthening, the implementation plan for field-level activities and national capacity strengthening was adjusted regularly. The flexibility and adjustments resulted in largely achieving the planned activities, with an exception for local level capacity strengthening for food security monitoring. To mitigate the funding gap, WFP continued to advocate for the re-structuring of Nepal's Food Security Monitoring system and a more robust fund matching that was successful in selected municipalities.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

WFP continued to encourage active participation from women under this Strategic Outcome, especially under Activity 6 as evidenced by the GAM monitoring score of 3. Activity 7 had no direct beneficiaries, as such, GAM was not integrated.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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
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

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.



The **Right to Food Act 2018** was recognized as a **Lever of Change** in the **Food Systems Summit Dialogues**.



7 provincial consultation workshops on the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act **successfully** completed, with clear government commitment.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to contribute towards the Government's efforts in the development and implementation of national policies, understanding that to achieve SDG 2 (zero hunger), Nepal should be able to promote food security and nutrition objectives in key national policies.

In 2021, WFP supported the Government in an array of national priorities, including furthering the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (RtF) 2018, and integrating the food security agenda into key documents including the annual planning guidelines of the National Planning Commission (NPC). The enshrinement of the RtF Act was a powerful step by the Government to ensure Nepal's commitment to ridding the country of hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity. Since then, WFP continuously worked with the Government to develop relevant documents to advance the implementation of the rights-based approach in the new federal structure.

Although WFP did not receive funding to implement activities under Strategic Outcome 5, internal funds outside of the Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) allowed progress on activities under this outcome. Thanks to funding from WFP's 2030 pool, WFP continued its support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development as well as other government agencies.

Outputs and outcomes

This year, the number of policy engagement events with governments and relevant stakeholders was significantly higher compared to 2020 with over 2,400 government officials receiving technical assistance and/or training through 88 events. The number of participants attending food security and nutrition policy coherence activities also rose more than 12 times. Considering that 2020 activities were largely implemented this year, the number of national and provincial level activities that took place in 2021 exceeded the plan substantially. However, COVID-19 restrictions coupled with political instability affected some planned activities such as capacity strengthening and technical assistance.

Proactive engagement with partners within the Government resulted in the completion of the RtF Act orientations in seven provinces. Policy coherence was further advanced by facilitating the development of the Provincial Act Amendment and bylaws and regulations in Karnali province. Finally, WFP successfully advocated for the integration of the rights-based approach into the Food Systems Summit Dialogue, further facilitating progress of Nepal's regulatory framework that encompasses the food security agenda in an inclusive and coherent manner, with a broad range of stakeholders, including the Government, UN agencies and other development actors engaged in this important platform.

WFP continued its collaboration with the different tiers of government across the country, progressing the food security and nutrition policy coherence agenda. As a result of continued support and advocacy, the Government (at national and provincial levels) is now finalizing the bylaws and procedural guidelines to set up institutional architecture to implement the RtF Act. Furthermore, the Karnali province has committed to allocate a budget to pilot the roll-out of these bylaws in 2022 WFP will continue to collaborate with local governments for the smooth implementation of this process.

National-level bylaws of the RtF Act were handed over to various ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, and Council of Ministers chaired by the Prime Minister, for their feedback and approval. Similarly, the provincial level bylaws for the Karnali province were drafted this year and are being reviewed by the Review Committee established for the RtF Act implementation. Formal committees in an additional four provinces (Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati and Lumbini) were established and operationalized during the provincial consultations; they will now prepare legal measures based on the RtF Act. A National Coordinator and a legal expert were recruited to support the process.

WFP concluded provincial consultations in seven provinces, resulting in the provincial governments committing to implement the Act, develop legal measures and clear action plans, and initiate the development of the institutional architecture for this process in each province. The provincial consultations prepared the basis for conducting local level consultations, proposed to continue in 2022. WFP has recruited a staff member to support this activity exclusively. This year, WFP supported the NPC to organize the first National Food Systems Dialogue, examining food systems and identifying paths for transformation to achieve national priorities. WFP organized ten Food Systems Dialogues (FSD) events three at the national level and seven at the provincial level as part of the UN Food Systems Summit and the 2030 Agenda. The FSDs recognized and highlighted the Right to Food Act as a means and legal framework to transform food systems in Nepal, along with the 2030 Agenda (SDG2), providing the space for policy coherence and food governance. At the provincial FSD, some 27 agencies, including WFP and the Government confirmed their commitment to collaborate on the food systems approach.

All seven provinces of Nepal set up Food Security Information Centers (FSIC) to implement the RtF Act with representation from key ministries and relevant stakeholders. This platform will coordinate preparatory work to set up the Province Food Council as part of the implementation of the Act. WFP leveraged these FSICs in the FSD to further elaborate on key aspects of the constitutional provision and rights-based approach to food security in frameworks of Nepal's food system.

Lastly, the Government successfully enhanced the national Education management information system (EMIS) to accommodate food security and nutrition (FSN) indicators with support from WFP and revised and endorsed the National School Health policy to incorporate FSN objectives into the school meals pillar.

Partnerships

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), the National Planning Commission (NPC), and Provincial Ministries of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives. In addition, more than 100 agencies from the Government, development partners, academia, civil societies, and private sector participated and contributed to the process.

Lessons learned

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect implementation of activities under this Outcome. Furthermore, political instability and frequent turnover of key government personnel and decision-making counterparts required WFP to revise its implementation plan.

WFP's flexibility to adjust to the changing context and a continuous effective engagement at all levels of Government was crucial in achieving the planned results. Next year's activities will incorporate lessons from the year and further undertake an in-depth review of state of policy coherence at all levels of Government to effectively address the gaps. Additionally, stronger collaboration with other partners is envisioned, as per the outcomes of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

The GAM was not integrated into this Outcome.

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	N/A

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



2 COVID-19 related **medical-evacuation** facilitated for partners.



2 **refrigerated containers** set up for the Government's **COVID-19 response**.

WFP's latest Strategic Outcome was an essential inclusion into the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) due to the increasing challenges faced by the humanitarian community considering the COVID-19 crisis. Linked to Strategic Result 8 (Enhance Global Partnership) and SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 6 sees WFP provide engineering, storage and logistics, procurement of non-food items as well as common administrative and cash-based transfer management services to the Government and the wider humanitarian community.

WFP continued to provide common rental and administrative services to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as well as logistics storage and handling services to various UN agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), to support their establishment of a supply chain of COVID-19 related medical goods and equipment. In addition, WFP also supported the Ministry of Health and Population to design and install two reefer containers as part of their COVID-19 vaccination drive.

The pandemic allowed WFP to demonstrate its capacities to efficiently provide services to key actors across the country, delivering greater synergies and improved transparency in financial reporting. Under [Activity 9](#), WFP provided engineering services, storage, and logistics services, as well as common administrative services to other United Nations agencies. These common administrative services included shared office premises, information technology, financial reporting, and other services. The activities were implemented through a service delivery modality on a full cost recovery basis.

[Activity 10](#) was officially approved in December 2021 and added to WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The activity will provide on-demand cash-based transfer management support to all humanitarian and development partners to enable them to provide efficient cash transfer services to the affected population to meet their essential needs. This came as a result of successfully supporting UN Women to deliver cash-based transfers to over 1,200 female-headed households, whereby it was possible to minimize the risk involved in cash handling in the field by transferring the cash to the beneficiaries' banks accounts, and to increase transparency and accountability throughout the cash disbursement process.

Activities were designed to be supported through a full cost recovery mechanism. In 2021, WFP carried forward funds from 2020 through its common administration support to IFAD, and containers installed by WFP for the Ministry of Health and Population were funded by UNICEF. Implementation of service provision-related activities under this Outcome were carried out when funds were received in advance.

Outputs and outcomes

Compared to 2020, WFP provided more than two times the number of services in 2021 on a full cost recovery basis. Under [Activity 9](#), WFP supported five development partners through regular logistics, handling, and common administration services. This included two COVID-19 related medical evacuation services to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WHO as well as the installation of two reefer containers for UNICEF.

Partnerships

WFP aimed to promote inter-agency synergies through activities, particularly under the Humanitarian Response Plan [1], through the provision of common services. It will also aim to provide a framework for longer-term partnerships under the Socio-Economic Response Plan [2] and help position WFP as a partner of choice to augment government response capacity when required and appropriate. In 2021, WFP forged a partnership with UNDP for activities related to COVID-19 medical services, while also supporting other UN agencies (UN Women, UNICEF, IFAD and WHO).

Lessons learned

Scaling up of activities under this Strategic Outcome was challenging given the pandemic context. Implementation delays due to partial lockdown limited the opportunities for additional partnerships. However, the completed

construction of the additional HSAs is expected to enable the scaling up of service provision-related activities in 2022.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

The GAM was not integrated into this Outcome since there are no direct beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	N/A
Provide on-demand cash-based transfer management support to all humanitarian and development partners to enable them to provide efficient cash transfer services to the affected population in order to meet their essential needs	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Nepal has made great strides over the last two decades in improving gender equality gaps, however, wide disparities based on gender remain. According to the 2021 Gender Inequality Index, Nepal ranked 106 out of 146 countries, with notable gaps in wages, access to healthcare, education attainment and representation in decision-making roles within the Government. Nepal's patriarchal society and gendered social norms traditionally increase the burden on women and girls, further heightened by the pandemic, increasing the burden of unpaid care and domestic work for women, with little to no redistribution.

In this context, WFP worked with cooperating partners to strengthen gender parity in its operations, striving to ensure both men and women receiving WFP assistance had equitable access to support. WFP made deliberate efforts to place assistance directly into the hands of women as a first step in increasing women's access to resources and equal power-sharing, measured by participation in decision-making by women and men at household and community levels. This year saw an almost 20 percent increase in the proportion of women making decisions compared to 2020.

At the programmatic level, Strategic Outcome 1 targeted a majority of women; 57 percent of the unconditional cash assistance beneficiaries were women and 67 percent under the nutrition component were women and girls.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP championed a gender-sensitive approach to encourage adolescent girls to remain in school during their menstruation through increased awareness and community-based advocacy on menstrual hygiene and practices, even during school closures. Under the MCHN programme, WFP engaged men and other household members (other than mothers) in nutrition and health messaging to increase knowledge and participation in the health, nutrition, and food security of their families. The positive outcomes in dietary indicators in the year can be partially attributed to SBCC delivered to both men and women.

WFP encouraged the participation of women under its FFA activities under Strategic Outcome 3, with women representing over 70 percent of beneficiaries. Whenever possible, cash transfers were made directly to the bank accounts of women members of the household as they statistically were more likely to prioritize the overall interest of the household. Assets created were selected to reduce drudgery on women and included drinking water supply systems and storage facilities. Furthermore, nearly 50 percent of leadership roles within community-level committees were held by women to ensure women's participation and decision-making.

Activity 6 has notoriously seen minimal participation from women as emergency preparedness and response has been an area dominated by men in Nepal. Since the start of the project, WFP continuously encouraged the participation of women under this activity and has seen a steady incline in their participation, though still largely insufficient. In 2021, WFP trainings saw a total of 19 percent women participating - an improvement from 1 percent in 2020, and 9 percent in 2019.

Meanwhile, WFP also integrated gender into its capacity strengthening activities. WFP included gender dimensions in all its assessments and monitoring activities, gathering varied perspectives on socioeconomic statuses, age groups and genders.

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

In 2021, WFP continued to ensure protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) were central in its operations, as the safety, dignity, and integrity of the people it assists are of paramount importance. Protection concerns are widespread in Nepal, and include trafficking, child marriage, gender-based violence, lack of civil documentation and discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, and gender. Indigenous ethnic groups and low-caste groups tend to live away from easy-to-access settlements and are traditionally marginalized. Trafficking of women and children for sexual or labour exploitation also continues to be a long-standing problem.

WFP worked collectively with partners to always ensure the safety of beneficiaries, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, with 100 percent of targeted people reporting unhindered access to WFP assistance. To ensure meaningful access to assistance, separate lines at distribution sites were organized for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Further to this, all COVID-19 safety measures, including hand-washing stations, and social distancing was maintained. WFP took all protection risks into consideration, making sure that no beneficiary had to travel for more than 30 minutes to collect their entitlements and scheduled disbursements at times that were out of working hours while ensuring no one had to endure walks in the dark. For cash assistance activities, WFP mapped out the closest and safest financial institutions, considering the safety of beneficiaries. All social and environmental safeguards and risks were screened for at the planning phase and before implementation. This year, no safety or security challenges were reported at WFP's work or distribution sites.

WFP maintains zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, and integrates protection against this into all its operations. All new cooperating partner staff, as well as government counterparts, were oriented on WFP's corporate policies on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Power (SHAP). The monthly progress report sent by partners also had a mandatory section on protection and AAP. No issues related to sexual abuse, protection, or gender-based violence were reported in 2021.

To facilitate continued accountability of its programmes, pre-distribution talks were held before each distribution at all sites to convey messaging related to the response including key information about the response such as the length of assistance, and how communities could ask questions and voice their concerns regarding the implementation of the response. WFP and cooperating partners put in place several communication channels to ensure effective two-way communication with targeted communities. This included the establishment of WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM), Namaste WFP. Rolled out across five out of the six strategic outcomes, the toll-free hotline number was disseminated through radio messages, hoarding boards at distribution sites, leaflets, SCOPE QR cards and community volunteers. In 2021, Namaste WFP received over 500 calls from men (78 percent) and women (20 percent) - a notable increase compared to the 34 calls received in 2020. Most calls received (51 percent) were requests for information on entitlements, WFP operations and project durations. This year, 83 percent of beneficiary feedback was documented, analyzed, and integrated into programme improvement.

WFP also distributed information products translated into local languages to ensure better understanding of local communities. Helpdesks were also established at distribution sites to support the resolution of any issues on site. All feedback received through various channels was treated with utmost confidentiality by a dedicated CFM focal person who directly handled all feedback received, including sensitive information. This combination of options helped ensure that the different CFMs were accessible, transparent, and safe for everyone keen on voicing their concerns.

WFP continued to strengthen its efforts to inform populations about its programmes. Despite some decline compared to the previous year potentially due to the short length of the project, monitoring results demonstrated the success of these measures as the percentage of assisted people who felt properly informed about the programme increased significantly compared to the baseline values. The PDM results also indicated that while beneficiaries were satisfied with the feedback mechanism used by WFP, a large proportion reported that they preferred voicing their concerns to community members, such as female community health volunteers and local authorities. WFP will be looking into expanding these alternative methods in the next year.

Under its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and in line with the corporate guidelines for the inclusion of persons with disabilities, WFP made sure to provide unconditional cash transfers equivalent to the entitlement earned at an FFA

site to those households with members unable to participate (for reasons including pregnancy, age, and/or disability).

Data collection on protection was incorporated into the nationwide mVAM survey, undertaken to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security. This was a new inclusion within this survey to ensure that protection issues were captured and addressed within response plans. Results revealed that less than 2 percent of the respondents faced safety risks related to access to services. Additionally, a standard module on AAP was included in the PDM for anticipatory cash intervention under Strategic Outcome 4, to understand the impact of the intervention on protection for households and in turn, to inform future programming. Lastly, a study commissioned by WFP on indigenous people with disabilities and their food security and nutrition status in Nepal (2021) found that most of these groups faced challenges accessing social protection services, lack knowledge and awareness of their rights and opportunities, lack legal identification such as citizenship certificates or disability cards, which presents barriers to accessing government-provided services and benefits.

Lastly, this year, WFP targeted children with a disability through the provision of nutritious and diversified food under Strategic Outcome 3. Through this, WFP reached more than 380 disabled children. In addition, under the home-grown school feeding approach, WFP sponsored the regular delivery of nutrition-rich locally produced agricultural items from local women farmers to their school. In 2022, WFP will operationalize the Disability Inclusion Initiative Workplan which was developed in 2021, and will include technical partnership with organizations of persons with disabilities.

Environment

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

Nestled between India and China, Nepal faces many environmental challenges, including deforestation, climate change, and air pollution. Nepal's varied topography and social vulnerability make it highly inclined to climate-related disasters. According to a recent report by the Ministry of Forests and Environment, climate hazards including drought, floods, and erratic rainfall are responsible for 90 percent of crop loss, and 10-30 percent of overall production loss for crops, livestock, and fisheries in Nepal. Drought has the highest impact, accounting for 38.9 percent of losses.

Nepal's annual monsoon season sees at least one water-induced emergency a year, sometimes while communities are still recovering from the impacts of the previous disaster, further exacerbating their vulnerabilities. 2021 saw alarmingly hazardous levels of air pollution in the capital and several other districts, said to be caused by vehicle emissions and wildfires, forcing the Government to shut schools for at least four days.

WFP's asset creation activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were integrated with climate adaptation activities to enable vulnerable communities to develop resilience to climate-related shocks while building environmentally beneficial assets such as irrigation schemes, multi-use water systems, and solar-powered community buildings. WFP also continued supporting eight climate-smart villages with the objective of developing them as models for climate change response in the hilly region. During the Conference of the Parties (COP) 26 event this year, WFP and the Government of Nepal presented best practices on climate change adaptation initiatives and showcased its success in the Adaptation Fund and CAFS-Karnali projects, highlighting how WFP's programmes were developed around the anticipation of climate hazards before they turn to disasters, restoring degraded ecosystems while protecting the most vulnerable.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach provided an avenue to boost local agriculture development, creating sustainable food chains from smallholder farmers, injecting investment into the local economy and promoting fresh foods, while reducing the carbon footprint of transport, storage and distribution operations and helping alleviate rural poverty. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP used early warning data to activate early action, empowering at-risk households to prepare for disasters, preventing losses and damages. This reduced the cost of the emergency response.

In Nepal, WFP screens all of its programmes during the planning phase, ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are in place so that its activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment, in line with WFP's 2017 environmental policy. As such, WFP applies its corporate Environmental and Social Risk Screening tool which allows WFP to identify potential environmental concerns, and consult all relevant stakeholders including beneficiaries.

In its office, WFP began its journey towards climate neutrality in 2008 when it purchased two electric vehicles. Since then, the office has installed solar panels contributing to at least 1,440 kg ma of reduced greenhouse emissions and lower electricity costs. In 2021, WFP saved 36,000 kWh of energy, harvested 3,038 liters of rainwater brought by the annual monsoon rains, and recycled 338 kg worth of dry waste. In 2021, WFP's activities in-country were categorized as low risk.

Extra Section

Cash assistance paid in advance of floods in the south is a lifeline for devastated villagers. Four years ago, the village of Duduwa, in the district of Banke in the south of Nepal, was hit by heavy monsoon rains. Crops were destroyed and food insecurity in one of the world's poorest countries worsened.

In December 2021, WFP visited the flood-affected communities in one of the worst-hit areas to meet two families supported by WFP. In July 2020, WFP distributed cash to 2,700 people in the flood prone Banke and Bardiya districts, targeting families headed by disabled people, older people, and women. The anticipated floods did not arrive, but WFP listened to their stories of loss and devastation from the last big shock in 2020.

The farmer

Putta Lal Mahout, 28, lives in a rural commune in Duduwa village. His older son was born with special needs and with severe disabilities.

I was sleeping when the floods hit our village, says Putta Lal. The water was soon waist-high. We had nowhere to go. He gazed intently at the intricate patterns of the traditional charpai, or rope bed, and recalled the harrowing experience of when the waters came.

To survive, they had to ascend. I carried my family one by one on my back and helped them climb onto one of the branches of this tree, said Putta Lal. We clung there for a terrifying 18 hours, with no food to eat and drinking the floodwater around us. The floodwater also swept away a pair of oxen. I rescued one from Jamnaha [the Indian town across the river]. The other one is still missing.

A community rescue boat arrived the next day to assist him and his neighbours. He carried his family to the boat that took them to the local evacuation centre. They spent a week there before returning home.

Back home, Putta Lal was happy to see a new container with non-food items that WFP has put up in the big field in front of a local school. It is easier now with the container, he said. There are many useful things stored inside: life jackets, buckets, tarpaulins, mattresses and sirens.

Whenever the siren is activated, the first thing we are supposed to do is pack all our important documents, as well as food and water to last for several days, inside the go-bag. Then we carry it to the container for safekeeping.

Tenant farmer and labourer

A little further down the road, WFP met with Kanyawoti Sunar and her son. Her son was sick with fever and coughs since the start of winter. Kanyawoti works as a tenant farmer while her husband Pawan Sunar is a casual labourer.

WFP took a boat ride together with the Sunar family to the neighbouring Indian town of Jamnaha in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. During the journey, Pawan says that he crosses the border into India at least two or three times a month because food is cheaper, and the family have better access to medical facilities.

Pawan usually takes a half-hour boat ride to cross into India. However, the floods, forced him to take an alternative route that takes all day. There is no boat service during the rainy season. There is water everywhere. Several villages, including mine, get inundated every time it floods.

The exterior wall of his family home collapsed in the last flood and most of their belongings were destroyed, including precious family memories ripped from their frames and washed away by the floodwater.

WFP's cash support provided vulnerable communities as a means to secure essential items in anticipation of floods. Pawan used the US\$30 he received to buy foodsalt, chilies, turmeric powder, and soap.

He is thankful for the money as he'd used up all his savings: The assistance from WFP was timely and helped me provide for my family. With the lockdown due to COVID-19, I didn't have a single penny at home. With the cash assistance, he was able to buy enough rations to last six weeks.

Pawan also took part in several community training programmes organized by the Nepal Red Cross Society and WFP, including disaster preparedness and prevention, and community first aid.

The training taught us how to provide first aid immediately after rescuing them, says Pawan. We are also trained in setting up tents and water bladders and evacuating villages to higher ground. We know the next flood can hit us any time. Now we are better prepared and no longer scared as we used to be.

Data Notes

Partnerships

[1] Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, private donors, United Nations Adaptation Fund, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Kingdom, and USA.

CSP Financial Overview

Available resources might include funds confirmed in 2021 but to be used in 2022 and beyond.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Same baseline values are used across different interventions/target groups as the data are from the CSP Baseline Survey for Province 2 which is deemed to be representative of the Province 2 population. LERP BSFP and LERP Unconditional CBT assistance also covers eight districts and two districts of Province 2 respectively.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu, Humla and Dolpa.

Strategic outcome 03

Climate resilient incomes refers to the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate.

Same baseline values are used across different interventions/target groups as the data are from the CSP Baseline Survey for Province 2 which is deemed to be representative of the Province 2 population. LERP BSFP and LERP Unconditional CBT assistance also covers eight districts and two districts of Province 2 respectively.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The random digital dialling method is used for telephone interviews, selecting a number at random for remote surveys.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is prepared for a protracted or sudden onset emergency that requires international humanitarian assistance.

[2] the Socio-Economic Response Plan is a framework designed by the United Nations in Nepal, aimed to complement, and build on the government-led socio-economic response.

Environment

[1] MoFE, 'Vulnerability and risk assessment and identifying adaptation options summary for policy makers'. Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal, 2021.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts 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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			33.82	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	564,277	681,293	1,245,570	9310
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	130,280	66,082	196,362	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			6.1	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	564,277	681,293	1,245,570	9310
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	130,280	66,082	196,362	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			12	2019	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	45,001	52,467	97,468	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			31.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	9,056	9,077	18,133	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			3,517.8
						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	46,092	41,741	87,833



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	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	2	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	7,755,835.48	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	326,217	564,277	173%
	female	474,481	681,293	144%
	total	800,698	1,245,570	156%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	51,632	76,280	148%
	female	50,237	67,956	135%
	total	101,869	144,236	142%
24-59 months	male	39,774	46,785	118%
	female	39,859	45,116	113%
	total	79,633	91,901	115%
5-11 years	male	111,335	90,848	82%
	female	125,710	95,570	76%
	total	237,045	186,418	79%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	28,101	68,204	243%
	female	28,590	67,827	237%
	total	56,691	136,031	240%
18-59 years	male	83,034	245,290	295%
	female	217,405	366,914	169%
	total	300,439	612,204	204%
60+ years	male	12,341	36,870	299%
	female	12,680	37,910	299%
	total	25,021	74,780	299%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	800,698	1,245,570	156%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	33,522	65,049	194%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	188,910	57,684	30%
Prevention of Malnutrition	243,225	245,506	100%
School-Based Programmes	241,621	859,480	355%
Treatment of Malnutrition	7,420	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	86,000	21,599	25%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	81	0	0%
Rice	215	0	0%
Split Peas	43	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	905	987	109%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	75	17	23%
Lentils	748	548	73%
Rice	2,991	2,159	72%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	374	276	74%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,048	717	68%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	0	0%

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	742,112	99%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,884,130	2,785,042	72%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	3,257,127	188,346	6%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.					Crisis Response	
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,091	0	
			Male	2,909	0	
			Total	6,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	22,145	11,126	
			Male	20,855	10,473	
			Total	43,000	21,599	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	22,145	0	
			Male	20,855	0	
			Total	43,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	147	0	
			Male	141	0	
			Total	288	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	40,007	45,001	
			Male	41,639	52,467	
			Total	81,646	97,468	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,842	0	
			Male	2,958	0	
			Total	5,800	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	68,858	59,201	
			Total	68,858	59,201	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,620	0	
			Total	1,620	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,244	987	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	752,800	742,112	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All-Unconditional Assistance - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	0.47	=0	≤0.47	1.16			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	94.1	≥96.6	≥96.2	76			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	5.9	≤3.4	≤3.8	23			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children Under 5 & PLW - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	0.47	=0	≤0.47	0.82			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	94.1	≥96.6	≥96.2	95	95.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	5.9	≤3.4	≤3.8	5	4.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall		≥66	≥66	100			WFP programme monitoring

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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	35,348	26,078
			Male	8,765	13,615
			Total	44,113	39,693
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	17,897	15,906
			Male	1,298	3,284
			Total	19,195	19,190
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	13,203 13,203	16,533 16,533
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,930 9,930	11,810 11,810
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,791	9,056
			Male	9,404	9,077
			Total	19,195	18,133
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,930 9,930	11,821 11,821
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,048	717
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	82,740	65,557
			Male	73,670	59,587
			Total	156,410	125,144
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	414,918
			Male	0	390,719
			Total	0	805,637
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	129,240	112,432
			Male	112,381	106,175
			Total	241,621	218,607
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,187	3,000

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	5,364	4,288
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	341	344
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	9,450	8,877
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	112,989	383,988
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	128	128
B: 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.				
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	786.4	716.65
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.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	13,741	16,892
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	73,178	65,926
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	73,670	59,588
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	82,740	65,556

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.44: Number of teachers receiving recognition awards	teacher	42	42
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.48: Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed	school	1,434	1,434
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.49: Number of schools with child clubs that have received orientation training	school	1,028	1,574
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	910	928
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	2,841	2,274
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	140	147
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	1,434	2,572
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.50: Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets	school	1,434	1,148
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	17	17
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities	school	140	215
C: Targeted populations in food-insecure areas receive nutritionally sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-transformative social services delivered through a strengthened National Social Protection Framework.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,097	1,097
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	48	48
Activity 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.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: People benefiting from the national social safety net programme receive post-harvest fortified rice.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	1
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
L: People benefiting from the national social safety net programme receive post-harvest fortified rice.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				

L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	31,660	26,529
M: People benefiting from the national social safety net programme receive post-harvest fortified rice.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	4

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children & PLW - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	=100	=100	94.05	98.64	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.91	92	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.03	99.27	92	

Target Group: Private Producer & Local farmers - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall		=100	≥0.9	0.87			WFP programme monitoring
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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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Overall	67	≥80	≥75	93	79	72	WFP programme monitoring
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Overall	21	≥20	≥20	20	22	21	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	-5.68	≥1	≤-3	-0.01	-4.9	-4.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	-5.98	≥1	≤-3	-0.01	-6.1	-4.55	
	Overall	-5.82	≥1	≤-3	-0.01	-5.5	-4.28	

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	2,512	2,512
			Male	2,443	2,443
			Total	4,955	4,955
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,246	2,246
			Male	276	276
			Total	2,522	2,522
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	20,986	9,708
			Male	19,764	9,142
			Total	40,750	18,850
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	12,874	32,235
			Male	12,126	30,361
			Total	25,000	62,596
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,884,130	2,785,042

Output Results				
Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.19: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	4	4
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	14	14
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives	non-food item	39	31
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	6	9
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.17: Number of new nurseries established	nursery	6	6
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	5	5
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	individual	1,000	2,266
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	1,806	1,400
A: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.26: Number of people reached through the special operation (male)	individual	5,736	4,533
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.27: Number of people reached through the special operation (female)	individual	6,104	4,877
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	436	416
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	133	139
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	2	2

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.3.4: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	60	60
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	20	20
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	473	1,285
C: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	52	31
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	108	108
C: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	246
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3
D: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	2.72	2.72
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	12.64	12.64
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	39.5	39.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	7	7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.145: Number of new animal diptanks constructed	Number	2	2

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated	centre	1	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	117.14	117.14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	5.2	5.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	1	1.05
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	5.97	5.97
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	165	165
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	14	14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	310	310
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	2,220	1,060
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	85,150	109,452
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	100	100
D: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	189	189

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	4.2	4.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	1.49	1.49
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	933	933
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	20.24	20.24
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.160: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails assessed through engineering assessments	Km	8	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	13,901.27	11,276.27
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	14.42	14.42
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	12.69	12.37
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	24.92	24.62
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.40: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed	Km	6.83	6.47
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	63.69	38.69
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	1.5	1.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	1,881.6	1,976.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	2,584.5	2,584.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.48: Number of woodpost bridges constructed	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	53	53

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	9	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	5	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2,989.8	2,921.45
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	281	277
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	3.66	3.18
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	9,800	9,800
F: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	25	25
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	individual	120	100
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	75	75
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	3	3
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.63: Number of Village facilitators trained	individual	3	3
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	3	3
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	256	256
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	195	195
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	2,045	2,045

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	101	101
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	92	92
G: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	7,001	7,001

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CFA Jajarkot - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46.8	≥55	≥55	16			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	1.8	≤1	≤1	14			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	5.3	≤4	≤4	5			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	46.1	≤40	≤40	65			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: LERP FFA Conditional Cash Distribution - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	92.8	≥95	≥95	85			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	15			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0.2	≥0	≥0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	41.7	≥50	≥46	73			WFP programme monitoring

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	
Output Results					
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Forecast-based	Female	14,570	14,570
		Anticipatory	Male	13,722	13,722
		Climate Actions	Total	28,292	28,292
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based	Female	73,749	4,138
		Anticipatory	Male	69,456	4,122
		Climate Actions	Total	143,205	8,260
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,257,127	188,346

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	3,520	4,120
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	10	10
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.24: Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	item	4	4
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.34: Number of emergencies supported	instance	1	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.64: Number of logistics hubs established	hub	8	4
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.67: Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	9	9
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.76: Number of operational in-country staging areas	site	4	4
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.109: Number of staff trained	individual	340	400
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	21	16
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.				
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,143	1,143
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	98	115
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	98	115
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	13	13
G: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	97	97.17
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	19	17
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	28,292	28,292
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	68,610	4,121
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	72,850	4,139

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Affected population - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.3	≥2.7	≥2.7	2.6			WFP programme monitoring
User satisfaction rate	Overall	56.29	≥80	≥70	79	76.3		WFP programme monitoring

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. - Root Causes

Output 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food security and nutrition is integrated into multi-sector policies and institutions across all three spheres of government to improve policy, planning and SDG progress.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,433	2,433
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	42	88
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	42	88

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥3	6	1		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023. - Crisis Response

Output Results				
Activity 09: Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Government and all humanitarian partners benefit from the design and construction of the common services				
Service Delivery General				
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.10: Number of handling (storage) services provided	Number	8	8
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	3	3
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	1	1
K: Humanitarian and development partners have access to rental facility enabling them to respond to emergency				
Service Delivery General				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	5	5
Activity 10: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer management support to all humanitarian and development partners to enable them to provide efficient cash transfer services to the affected population in order to meet their essential needs				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Humanitarian and development partners are supported efficiently for cash-based transfer management enabling them to provide necessary support to the affected population.				
CBT platform				
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	1	0
K: Humanitarian and development partners are supported efficiently for cash-based transfer management enabling them to provide necessary support to the affected population.				
CBT platform				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	52	≥50	>30	48	46		WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	64	>80	>73	74	55.8	64.8	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≤10	≤13.5	18	9.7	13.95	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	16	≤10	≤13.5	8	34.5	21.25	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female Male Overall		=50 =50 =100	=50 =50 =100	40 60 100	39 61 100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLW & Children - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	97	=100	=100	100	91.2		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	99	94.9	97.6	-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	96	95.1	99.4	WFP survey

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	75	=100	=100	83	44	33	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	83	98.3		WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				WFP programme monitoring
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				-
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				-
Activity 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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0				WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall		=100	=100	100	100		-

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Tara Pariyar from Jumla district is a beneficiary of WFP's CAFS Karnali project.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

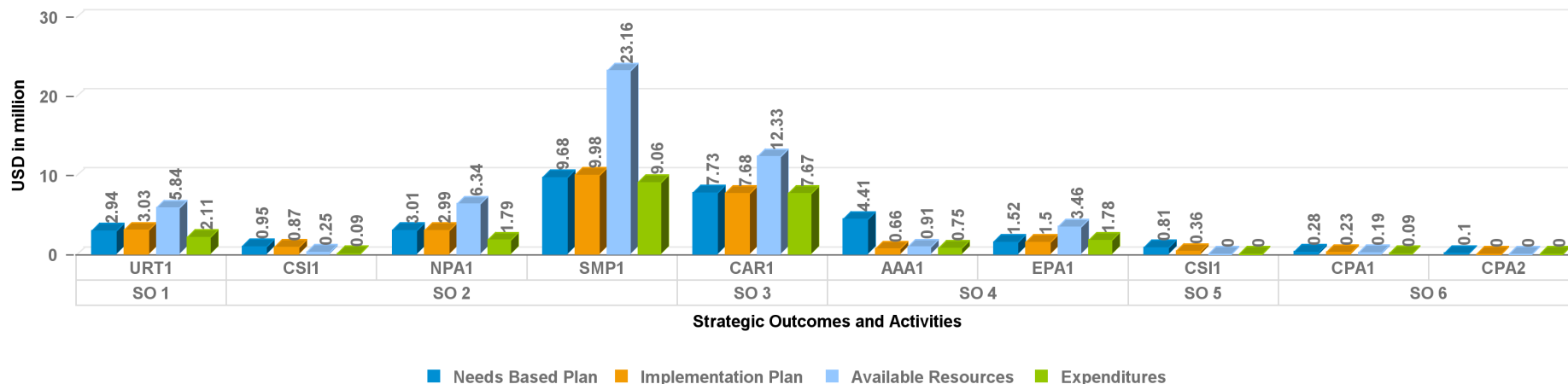
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
CPA2	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer management support to all humanitarian and development partners to enable them to provide efficient cash transfer services to the affected population in order to meet their essential needs
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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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	2,938,091	3,028,641	5,843,930	2,113,909
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,938,091	3,028,641	5,843,930	2,113,909

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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.	948,143	867,143	248,059	86,996
		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.	3,012,150	2,992,750	6,336,061	1,785,260
		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.	9,679,956	9,978,471	23,159,748	9,061,577
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,640,249	13,838,364	29,743,867	10,933,833

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	7,731,631	7,682,831	12,330,747	7,669,489
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	15	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,731,631	7,682,831	12,330,762	7,669,489
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.	4,406,545	662,902	908,703	751,099
		Strengthen preparedness capacity, establish emergency logistics and institutional platforms and improve access to food reserves to enable government and humanitarian partners to respond rapidly to crises.	1,518,090	1,503,221	3,458,808	1,776,406
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,924,635	2,166,123	4,367,511	2,527,505

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	807,174	358,587	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			807,174	358,587	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	280,129	229,957	194,501	90,422
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer management support to all humanitarian and development partners to enable them to provide efficient cash transfer services to the affected population in order to meet their essential needs	101,731	0	0	0
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)			381,860	229,957	194,501	90,422
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,713,567	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	11,713,567	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,423,639	27,304,502	64,194,138	23,335,158
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,092,295	3,159,907	8,064,403	2,177,834
Total Direct Costs			34,515,934	30,464,410	72,258,541	25,512,992

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			2,216,272	1,980,187	749,300	749,300
			36,732,207	32,444,596	73,007,841	26,262,292



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

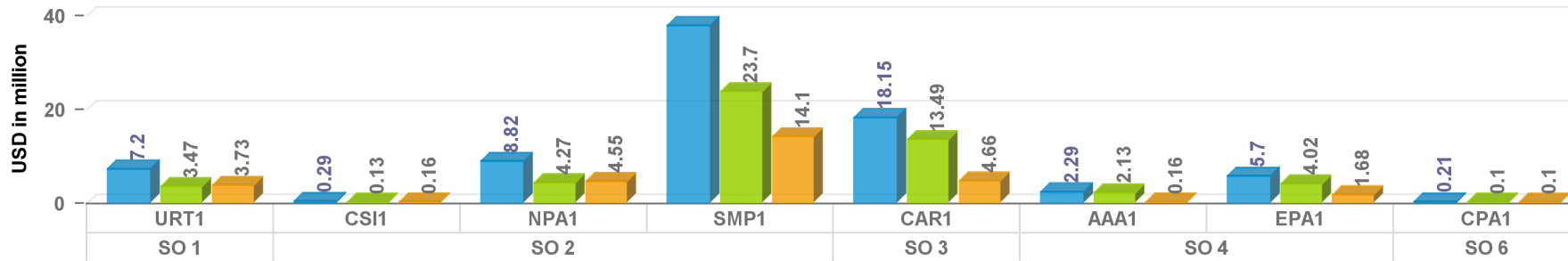
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	9,833,649	7,202,279	0	7,202,279	3,472,259	3,730,021
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			9,833,649	7,202,279	0	7,202,279	3,472,259	3,730,021

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025	Provide a gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive school meals and health package in chronically food-insecure areas and strengthen the Government's capacity to integrate the national school meals programme into the National Social Protection Framework.	25,924,902	37,798,781	0	37,798,781	23,700,610	14,098,171
		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.	1,665,532	286,739	0	286,739	125,676	161,063
		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.	8,843,316	8,823,428	0	8,823,428	4,272,628	4,550,801

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			36,433,750	46,908,949	0	46,908,949	28,098,915	18,810,034
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.	23,537,025	18,150,601	0	18,150,601	13,489,343	4,661,258
		Non Activity Specific	0	15	0	15	0	15
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			23,537,025	18,150,616	0	18,150,616	13,489,343	4,661,273

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.	6,923,232	2,289,417	0	2,289,417	2,131,813	157,604
		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.	5,142,069	5,698,220	0	5,698,220	4,015,818	1,682,402
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			12,065,301	7,987,637	0	7,987,637	6,147,631	1,840,006

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	2,354,338	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			2,354,338	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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 cash-based transfer management support to all humanitarian and development partners to enable them to provide efficient cash transfer services to the affected population in order to meet their essential needs	101,731	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	406,182	207,889	0	207,889	103,810	104,079
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)			507,913	207,889	0	207,889	103,810	104,079
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,713,567	0	11,713,567	0	11,713,567
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	11,713,567	0	11,713,567	0	11,713,567
Total Direct Operational Cost			84,731,976	92,170,937	0	92,170,937	51,311,957	40,858,980
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,179,108	12,416,572	0	12,416,572	6,530,002	5,886,569
Total Direct Costs			96,911,084	104,587,508	0	104,587,508	57,841,959	46,745,549
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,262,569	5,915,772		5,915,772	5,915,772	0
Grand Total			103,173,653	110,503,280	0	110,503,280	63,757,732	46,745,549

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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