



# WFP Nepal Country Brief April 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



## Operational Context

Nepal promulgated its new constitution in 2015 in a peaceful process that restructured the country as a federal democratic republic, creating an excellent opportunity to achieve economic growth, poverty reduction and pursue the 2030 Agenda. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent nationwide lockdowns have pushed people back below the poverty line and reversed some of the economic and developmental gains made in the previous decades.

In mid-2021, Sher Bahadur Deuba was appointed Nepal's Prime Minister for the fifth time, leading a coalition government. Key issues facing the Government include securing enough vaccines for Nepal's eligible population, coordinating disaster response efforts, and strengthening the economy.

WFP Nepal is currently in its third year of the current [Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023](#), addressing Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. WFP has been operating in Nepal since 1963, supporting the Government to develop greater food security, nutrition and resilience among vulnerable communities and respond to disasters while building resilience.



Population: **29.8 million** (Jan 2019)

2019 Human Development Index: **147 out of 189**

Income Level: **Least developed**

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

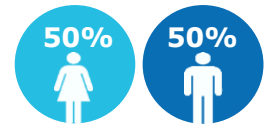
## In Numbers

**1,708mt** of food distributed

**US\$ 2,446,265** cash-based transfers made

**US\$ 4.73 million** six-month (May - Oct 2022) net funding requirements

**505,529 people assisted** in April 2022



## Operational Updates

- WFP concluded another round of **take-home ration distributions** under the school feeding programme in April. This was the **fifth distribution since the start of the pandemic** in 2020 and reached **243,000 children** and their families in six programme districts. The distributed rations consisted of **fortified rice, lentils, oil** and **salt** that were previously intended for the preparation of daily hot school meals.
- As part of its **capacity strengthening** component, WFP supports national institutions in building their preparedness in emergency and response through skills, trainings and information sharing. WFP successfully conducted a two-day mobile storage hub and prefab installation training at the humanitarian Staging Area in Kathmandu. A total of 30 participants (of which **33 percent were women**) attended the session from the Nepal Army.
- WFP's mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme was **officially launched** in the Madhesh Province in April 2022. This comes after the programme was expanded in two provinces (Province 1 and Madhesh) in late 2021. The MCHN programme aims to **strengthen capacity** at the national, provincial and local level to implement a **package of integrated health and nutrition** programmes in the expanded provinces. The programme also aims to **improve knowledge** of mothers and caretakers of children under two through social behaviour change and communication approaches.
- Following the roll out of the **Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (RtF)** 2018 at the local level, WFP and the Karnali Province Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, and respective local governments, successfully organised a three-day RtF and Agriculture Strategic Plan Formulation Workshop in the Jumla district. **WFP has played an instrumental role** since the RtF enshrinement into the 2015 Constitution, supporting the Government of Nepal at all tiers to **develop bylaws** and **strengthen capacity**.
- Under the Climate Change Adaptation for Food Security in Karnali (CAFS-Karnali), **28 environment friendly asset** building schemes are ongoing through the food assistance for assets (FFA) modality; these include solar powered community structures and water recharge pits. This month, WFP transferred NPR 4,294,486 (US\$ 34,814) through cash-based transfers allowing families participating in FFA schemes to meet their immediate household needs.

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## Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	May 2022 - Oct 2022 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>165.23 m</b>	<b>111.51 m</b>	<b>4.73 m</b>

### Strategic Result 1: Access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and other shocks.

#### Activities:

- 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.

### Strategic Result 2: End Malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of their lives by 2025.

#### Activities:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

### Strategic Result 4: Sustainable Food Systems

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Vulnerable communities in remote food-insecure areas have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.

#### Activities:

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

### Strategic Result 5: Nepal has Strengthened Capacity to Implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 4:** The Government has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.

#### Activities:

- 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.
- 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.

### Strategic Result 6: Nepal has enhanced policy coherence on FSN

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Government efforts towards achieving zero hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.

#### Activities:

- Provide technical assistance and support evidence generation for government and multisector partners to enhance rights-based food security and nutrition plans, policies, regulatory frameworks, and service delivery.

### Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnerships

**Strategic Outcome 6:** Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.

#### Activities:

- Provide on-demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country to support effective humanitarian response.
- 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.

- In April, WFP completed a payment of US\$ 134,350 for work done on two trails in Gorkha to 252 local community members, of which **35 percent were women**. Furthermore, four trails in Rasuwa were **handed over** to local authorities and a trail maintenance manual is currently being finalised. Working in **extremely challenging** and often remote locations, WFP's engineering work **contributes to resilience and long-term food security**, connecting communities to markets, **improving access** to food and ultimately lowering the risk of food insecurity.
- WFP continues to closely **monitor food security impact** and other **implications** in Nepal caused by the current pandemic and the ongoing Ukraine crisis.

## The CLEAR Approach



To **reduce the impact** of disasters, WFP engaged in **preparedness activities for climate related hazards** before extreme weather events take place. One of the approaches used by WFP is the **Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR)** exercise. Developed by WFP, the CLEAR is an analytical approach used to **understand** how food security is **affected** by climate risks, whether they are related to extreme events (such as droughts, floods) or to long-term gradual changes (such as change in rain patterns, rising temperatures). Data from this exercise will be used to **inform the design and targeting** of development programmes in the country as well as policies related to climate change adaptation, by shedding light on how both current and future climate risks affect the most vulnerable people.

Since late 2021, WFP has been conducting **district level CLEAR workshops** across all seven provinces of Nepal; the report for this is expected to be ready by the last quarter of 2022. Through this, WFP aims to help food insecure communities to **prepare for, respond to, and recover** from climate shocks and stresses. However, funding constraints under general evidence generation continues to linger, disrupting progress. For more information on how to **fund** WFP's evidence-generation activity, or for more information on other related programmes, please visit this [link](#).

**Donors:** Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, the Government of Nepal, United States of America, United Kingdom, United Nations, and private donors.

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