



WFP Nepal Country Brief May 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

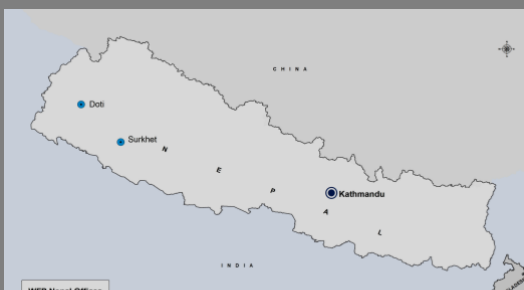


Operational Context

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. Nepal struggled through the COVID-19 pandemic, especially the second wave in 2021, but the ongoing vaccination drive has helped to reduce the fatality rate. Key issues facing the Government include coordinating disaster response efforts and strengthening the economy.

WFP Nepal is currently in its fourth 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**

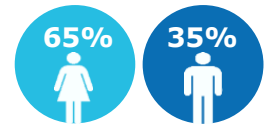
In Numbers

27.02 mt of food distributed

US\$ 114,001 cash-based transfers made

US\$ 5.87 million six-month net funding requirements (June - November 2022)

18,526 people assisted in May 2022



Operational Updates

- Under the Climate Change Adaptation for Food Security in Karnali (**CAFS - Karnali**), 23 food-assistance-for-assets schemes were completed in May. Cash-transfers totalling **NPR 9,664,181** was made to participants (**54 percent women**), allowing them to meet their **immediate household needs** while also promoting **long-term food security and resilience** through construction or rehabilitation of community assets.
- The **Women in Value Chain** (WiVC) project saw more than 650 smallholder farmers receive **capacity strengthening** trainings and orientations this month. Topics of focus in these events included **agricultural technology**, market information systems, and crop and livestock insurance. This project is aimed at rural women all along the value chain with the goal of **improving conditions for their families**, and ultimately **transforming** their communities.
- To ensure a **successful transition** of its emergency preparedness and response (EPR) project, WFP continues to **conduct capacity building trainings** and workshops for national authorities. In May WFP conducted two trainings – the first, a three-day **pharmaceutical refrigerator operation training**, and the second, a two-day **temperature sensitive logistics training**. Both trainings were conducted for representatives of the Ministry of Health and Population as well as UN agency staff, including the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF.
- In July 2022, WFP will transition two more districts – Jajarkot and Doti) **food-based school meals** districts to the Government's **cash-based modality**. With this, WFP will have successfully transitioned seven districts and now cover 1,590 schools. Since 2019, the Government began taking over WFP's food-based schools, **funding and implementing** it as a **national programme independently**.
- The mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme continues in Province 1 and Madhesh Province. Under this programme, WFP concentrates its efforts where they will have the most impact, **targeting children aged 06-23 months and pregnant and lactating women** to **prevent** malnutrition. In addition to this, WFP also plays a leading role in bringing private sector partners together in the fight against malnutrition under the Scaling Up Nutrition movement (see page 2).

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Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Jun 2022 - Nov 2022 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
165.23 m	109.73 m	5.87 m

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.

- WFP completed the livelihood zoning and mapping component of the **Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR)** exercise. Further to this, climatic data analysis is ongoing with the results expected to show the **impact of climate change** on the different livelihoods studied. The overall aim of the CLEAR exercise is to better **inform programmes** while **identifying key at risk livelihoods** affected by weather or climate impacts.
- WFP continues to regularly **monthly market monitoring**, as well as additional rapid market monitoring key market functionality (supply, demand, availability, transport). In addition, WFP is preparing to conduct a 6th round of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (**mVAM**) survey focusing on the impact of the **Ukraine crisis** on food security and livelihoods.

Scaling Up Nutrition Movement



The [Scaling Up Nutrition \(SUN\)](#) or SUN Movement, is a global movement based on the principle that **everyone has a right** to food and good nutrition, working with the private sector to build sustainable local food systems. As a member of this movement, the Government of Nepal has **committed to reducing malnutrition** to meet targets associated with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger), with technical assistance from WFP.

In collaboration with the Government, WFP successfully disseminated the **National Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network strategy** on 27 May 2022. The event was attended by a wide range of stakeholders from the Government, private sector, UN agencies, international/non-governmental organisations (INGOs), academia and civil society. The strategy is aimed at **mobilizing the private sector** to take lead and contribute its share in addressing the multiple burdens of malnutrition in Nepal while strengthening the SUN Movement approach. The event generated a lot of momentum among the participants to move the SBN forward. WFP is partnering with the network to mobilise small and medium-sized businesses to act and invest responsibly in improving nutrition. For more information on this movement and other WFP programmes in Nepal, please click [here](#).

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