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Nepal

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	12
Programme performance	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	22
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	25
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	28
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 06	30
Cross-cutting results	31
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	31
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	32
ENVIRONMENT	34
Mixed Blessings	35
Data Notes	37
Annex	38
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	38
Figures and Indicators	39
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	39
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	40
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	40
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	40
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	41
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	41
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	43
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	58

Overview

With a range of factors contributing to heightened food insecurity, 2022 proved to be another challenging year for Nepal. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, combined with natural hazards and the global food crisis, exacerbated already precarious conditions faced by households vulnerable to shocks. The ramifications of the global food crisis, in particular, were felt more strongly in the second half of the year, where nearly one in five households had insufficient food consumption as of October. [1] One in seven households did not have enough food to meet their daily needs, a five-fold increase compared to June.

Through its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) in Nepal, WFP continued to make a strategic shift towards increased technical assistance to the Government of Nepal to build resilience, while maintaining its flexibility to respond to crises and address root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for the goals). In 2022, WFP reached **1.8 million people** across its lifesaving and life-changing activities, while strengthening its partnership with the Government.

As part of its emergency response, WFP provided cash and nutrition assistance to communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring the most vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months, had access to basic food and nutrition.

WFP supported the National School Meals Programme by distributing fortified food to schoolchildren, on top of a one-time take-home ration during school closures due to COVID-19. In parallel, WFP continued to facilitate a sustainable transition to government ownership and supported the implementation of a home-grown school feeding model. WFP continued the mother and child health and nutrition programme, complemented by technical assistance to the Government in the development and harmonization of the national nutrition plan, policy and guidelines. WFP also supported the Government in advancing the rice fortification agenda through the finalization and approval of national rice fortification standards, despite significant funding shortfalls.

WFP's climate adaptation activities supported vulnerable farmers to strengthen local food systems and resilience to climate shocks and diversify livelihoods. WFP's engineering work also contributed to infrastructure development and improving access, connecting remote communities to markets and providing easier access to food and basic social services.

WFP co-led the National Logistics Cluster, playing a crucial role in providing common logistics support to the Government and other partners for the COVID-19 response and monsoon response, until its deactivation in August. Furthermore, WFP completed the second phase of its Emergency Preparedness and Response project and commenced the third phase, focusing on a transition plan for the Government to take over the management of the humanitarian staging areas built in strategic locations across the country.

WFP conducted food security analyses and monitoring to generate evidence through a combination of traditional assessment methods and new technologies. During the year, WFP scaled up its food security monitoring through three rounds of household surveys and monthly market monitoring that identified food insecurity trends and pockets of food-insecure populations. Using the forecast-based anticipatory action mechanism, WFP tested the use of anticipatory cash assistance at scale for the first time in support of the Government's emergency response, reaching vulnerable households at risk of monsoon flooding in western Nepal. Families were able to buy food and other immediate necessities and protect their household assets, effectively reducing the impact of the floods.

Government capacity strengthening at the national, provincial, and local levels remained a key priority across all WFP activities. WFP's support contributed to policy development and informed evidence-based decisions, including the finalization of the federal and provincial bylaws of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018.

WFP remained available to the humanitarian community, providing on-demand services including provision of cash-based transfers, engineering, common administration and logistics support.

WFP prioritized protection and accountability to affected populations throughout its activities, while also contributing to gender equality and social inclusion. WFP also stepped up its efforts to ensure mainstreaming of disability inclusion across all its operations. Lastly, environmental and social sustainability policies were taken into account in all WFP interventions.

1,826,696

Total beneficiaries in 2022



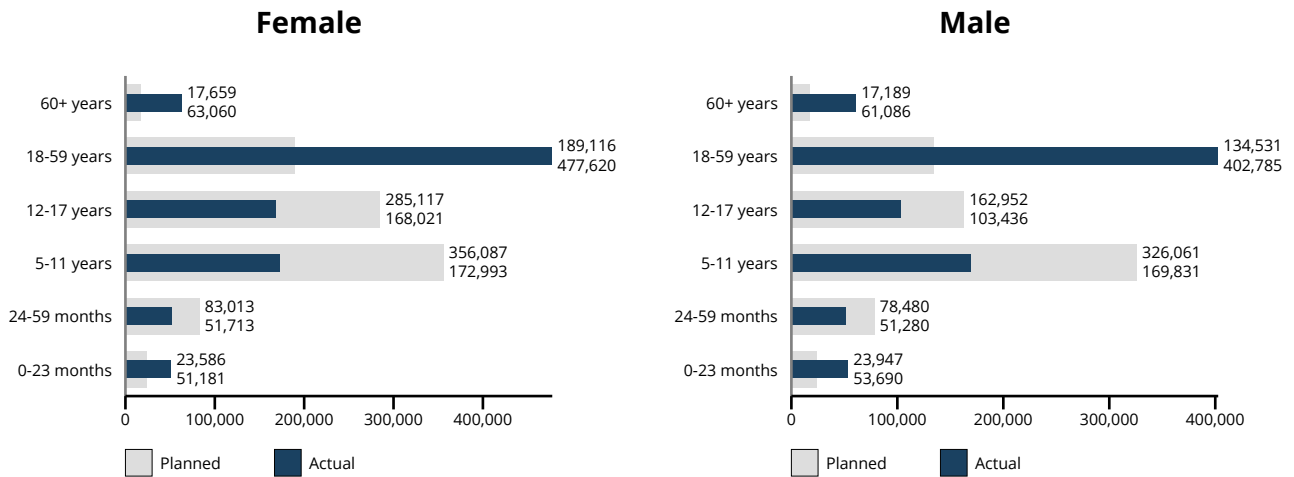
54% female



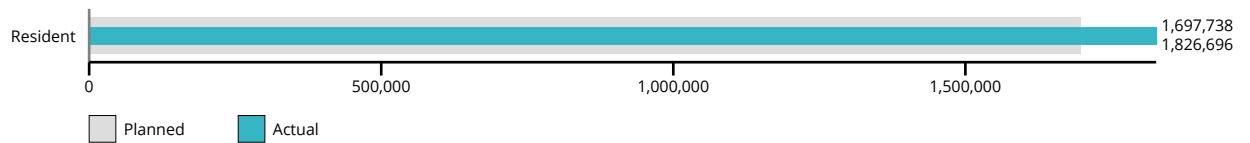
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 39,457 (51% Female, 49% Male)

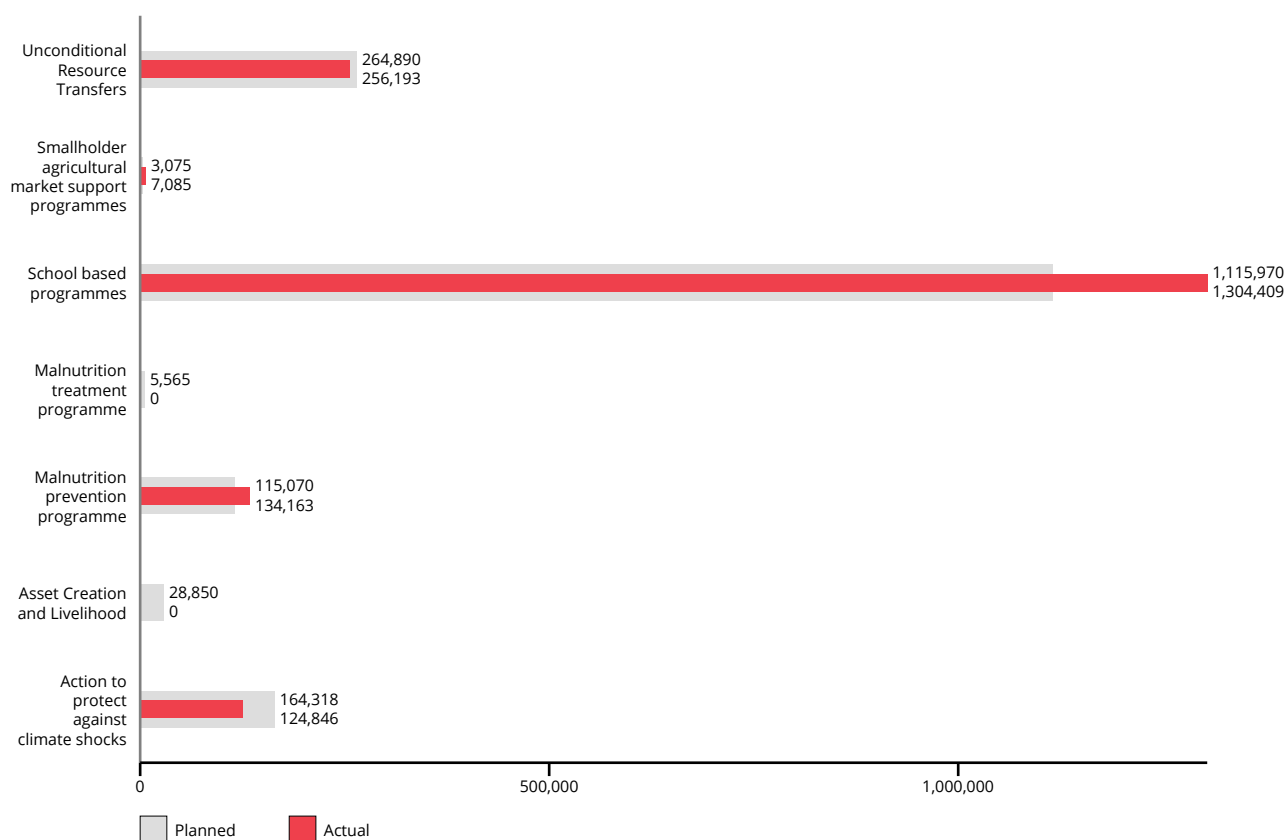
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



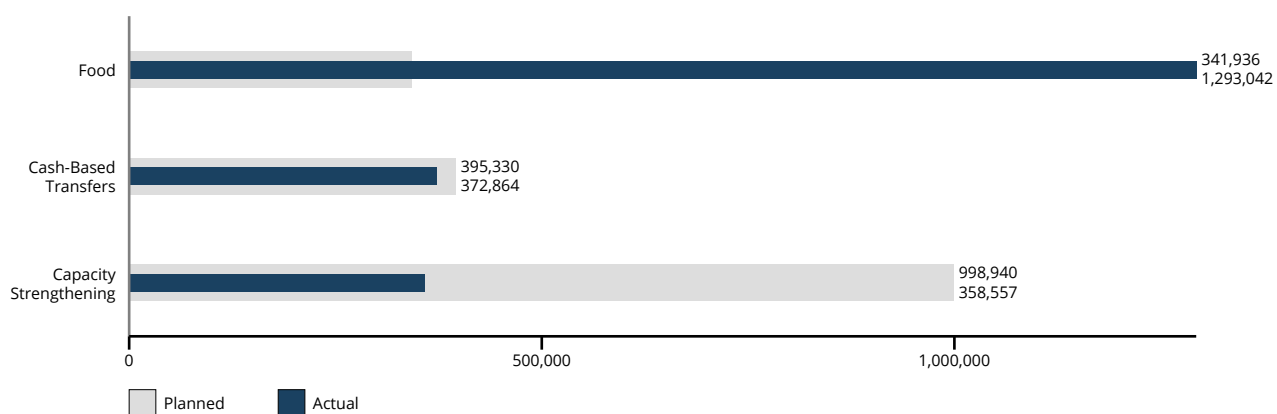
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



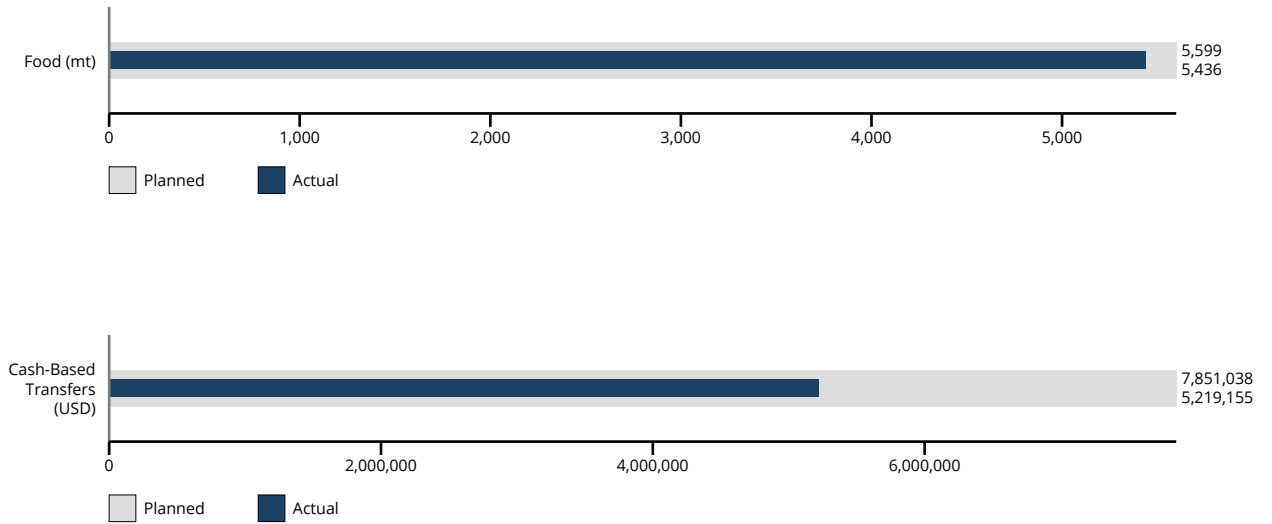
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



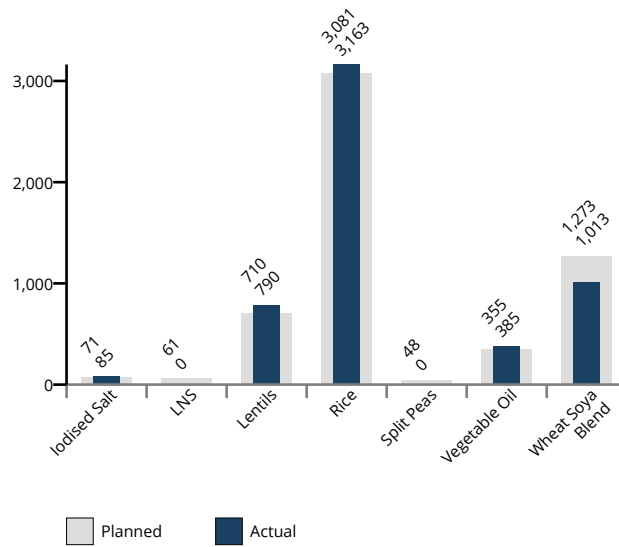
Beneficiaries by Modality



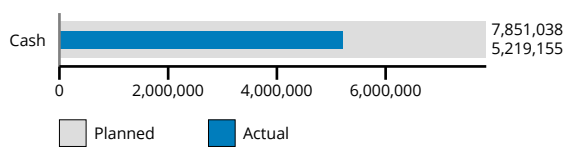
Total Transfers by Modality



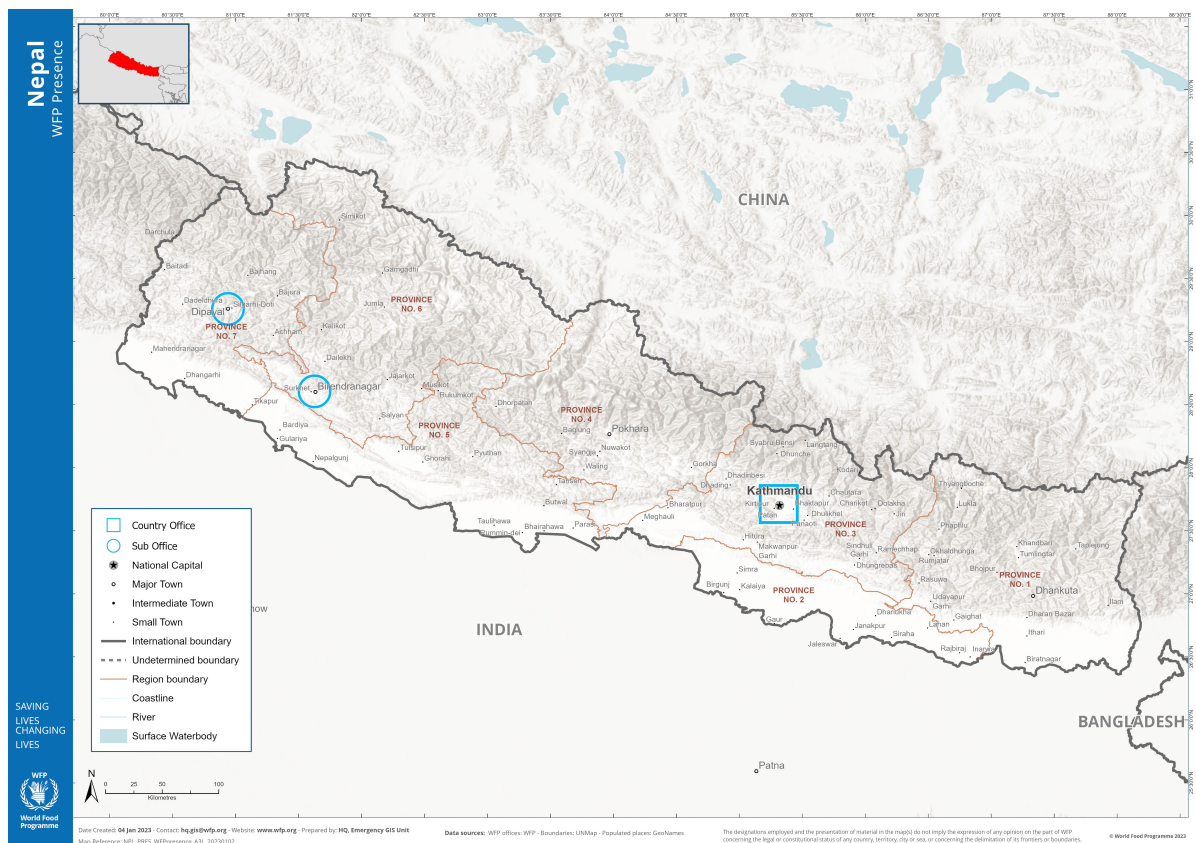
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Context

Nepal is a landlocked country with a population of 30.2 million preparing for its transition to a low-middle-income country by 2026.² Despite the remarkable progress made in the past few decades, Nepal still faces challenges including economic and environmental vulnerabilities and the aftermath of COVID-19. In early 2022, Nepal faced its third wave of COVID-19, which saw a brief period of nationwide restrictions. The lingering socioeconomic consequences resulted in deteriorating levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, and instability, particularly affecting households vulnerable to shocks, notwithstanding the Government's announcement of a full re-opening of the country.

The situation was further compounded by the global food crisis, with pronounced effects hitting Nepal from June onwards with high inflation rates and price hikes on food and fuel across WFP-monitored markets.³ Findings from WFP's food security monitoring indicated a decline in household food consumption levels since June 2022, with disparities across urban and rural areas. Meanwhile, erratic and extreme weather patterns as a result of climate change continued to adversely affect the economy and livelihoods, with unseasonal rains in October triggering flash floods.

Despite the constitutional right to food, much of the country's population continues to face insufficient access to food. As a result, micronutrient deficiencies and low dietary diversity are widespread, particularly in mountainous areas. National nutrition data reported that 25 percent of children under 5 in Nepal are chronically malnourished and 8 percent suffer from acute malnutrition. The prevalence of stunting - an indicator of chronic undernutrition - also remains high at 31.5 percent, a stark difference compared to the average for the Asia region (21.8 percent).⁴ According to the Fill the Nutrition Gap analysis conducted in 2020⁵, at least one in five households (22 percent) was not able to afford a diet that met their nutrient needs. The lack of economic access to healthy and nutritious diets remains a major barrier to improving nutrition outcomes.

Operations

Amid the compounding challenges faced by the country, WFP continued to focus on enhancing long-term food and nutrition security in line with the evolving needs of the country and its Government, while addressing the needs of crisis-affected people with food and nutrition assistance.

Through crisis response under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP concluded two COVID-19 recovery support programmes through unconditional cash-based transfers during the year, as well as a one-off blanket supplementary feeding programme to treat and prevent malnutrition. These enabled populations affected by the socio-economic effects of the

pandemic and natural hazards to meet their food and nutrition needs.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP focused on addressing the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-23 months and schoolchildren through nutrition interventions and technical support to the Government. Under the school feeding programme, WFP provided onsite midday meals to schoolchildren in six food-insecure districts and supported the quality implementation of the national school meals programme in two other districts⁶. WFP provided cash-based transfers to vulnerable and food-insecure families to incentivize enrolment under *Tole Shikshya*, a community learning circles programme implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to ensure the continuity of learning due to COVID-19 school closures.

In addition, WFP supported the Government in its transition towards national ownership of the school feeding programme to ensure programme sustainability. WFP also assisted some local governments of programme districts to develop local policies on school feeding and strengthen local institutional capacity. With the handover of two additional districts - Doti and Jajarkot - to the Government, the total transitioned districts stood at seven, with four remaining.

Through its mother and child health and nutrition programme, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, complemented by nutrition education, for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. To address micronutrient deficiencies, Nepal achieved a key milestone in advancing its rice fortification agenda through the Government's approval of national standards, with technical and financial support from WFP. WFP continued to deepen private sector engagement in nutrition interventions through the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network.

Through **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP continued to build the resilience of vulnerable households and communities by promoting climate adaptive activities, sustainable assets and livelihood opportunities, while advancing gender equality and social inclusion targeting women and people with disabilities⁷ and improving access to basic services including markets, education and healthcare. WFP also continued to strengthen the capacity of 15 selected local governments to respond to the needs of rural citizens for better access to local infrastructure, thereby creating jobs and driving local economic development.

Working towards SDG 17, under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP concluded the second phase and commenced the final stage of an emergency preparedness and response project towards a sustainable transition of the humanitarian staging areas to the Government. Under the National Logistics Cluster, logistics services were provided to the Government and humanitarian agencies to support emergency responses to COVID-19, monsoon floods and earthquakes.

Furthermore, WFP ramped up its monitoring efforts to assess the impacts of the global food crisis on the food system, food security, agriculture and income and market functionality in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The differential impact of the crisis on urban and rural households as well as chronically vulnerable groups was identified. Separately, in response to the late monsoon floods in western Nepal, WFP activated its anticipatory action intervention at scale this year and distributed anticipatory cash transfers to households at risk.

Through **Strategic Outcome 5**, WFP assisted the Government to develop key documents, policies and legal frameworks related to food security and nutrition. With WFP's technical assistance, the Government finalised federal and provincial bylaws and Procedural Guidelines in six provinces on the implementation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018.

Under **Strategic Outcome 6**, WFP provided on-demand services, including engineering, storage, logistics and common administration support, to the Government and other humanitarian and development partners. WFP also provided cash services to partners in Nepal based on its unique expertise in cash-based transfers.

Risk Management

Earthquakes, flooding, and landslides remain the top natural hazards facing Nepal. The lack of capacity among WFP's cooperating partners and insufficient national budgets also continued to pose active risks and impact the sustainability of WFP's interventions. Meanwhile, new risks emerged as a result of the global food crisis, including high inflation rates and rising food insecurity, while the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down and associated strategic risks did not escalate in 2022.

WFP actively managed risks by incorporating principles and internal control procedures in its decision-making processes and risk mitigation efforts. WFP regularly reviewed and updated its risk register to capture changes in the operating environment and corresponding mitigation measures as necessary. All staff returned to the workplace, with mitigation measures including social distancing put in place across all WFP offices and distribution sites.

Given the recurrent challenge of insufficient funding for emergency assistance during the monsoon season, WFP continued its fundraising efforts to engage with existing donors and explore opportunities with potential donors to secure resources. This year, a Privacy Impact Assessment was conducted to identify risks and recommend mitigation measures on various programmatic areas, including vulnerability analysis and mapping activities, cash-based transfers, monitoring and evaluation activities and community feedback mechanisms.

Following the two elections at both federal and local levels during the year, WFP remained engaged with all three tiers of government. WFP ensured that action plans and field-level agreements for new activities were updated to avoid delays in programme implementation. WFP carried out a compliance review of procurement and management of its cooperating partners and facilitated an internal audit. WFP started implementing the relevant recommendations from these reviews to reduce the likelihood and impact of identified risks.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP continued to support national priorities towards enhancing food and nutrition security in Nepal. WFP strengthened its engagement various partners, including the Government, donors, cooperating partners, international financial institutions (IFIs) and other United Nations (UN) agencies, whilst exploring partnerships with potential donors to support longer-term development programmes.

Host Government partners

WFP consolidated its strategic partnerships with government authorities across federal, provincial, and local levels to support Nepal's decentralization efforts while ensuring development gains were effectively delivered at the community level. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Forest and Environment, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, the Food Management and Trading Company, and the National Planning Commission (NPC).

The Government recognised WFP as a major logistics partner, reflected in the strong partnerships between WFP and the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and MoHP in responding to COVID-19 and other disasters, including monsoon floods and landslides.

Through the Local Education Development Partners Group, WFP provided technical support in the development of the latest School Education Sector Plan (SESP) 2021-2030 and a revised School Health and Nutrition strategy, which will provide operational guidance to the National School Meals Programme through direct linkages with the SESP. WFP also played a pivotal role in contributing to the formulation of a new Multisectoral Nutrition Plan III 2023-2030 as a member of its Reference Group.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the NPC to finalize the identification of National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation in Nepal, building on the momentum of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues in 2021. After years of WFP's technical support on advancing rice fortification in Nepal, the Government endorsed national standards in 2022.

Funding partners

WFP continued to position itself as a valued and reliable partner, given its demonstrated ability to deliver both development initiatives and emergency responses. In 2022, resource mobilisation in Nepal remained a challenge, particularly in view of the economic impacts of the global food crisis on donor countries and their focus on other heavily-affected countries. While the total confirmed contributions were slightly lower than the previous year, WFP was able to secure several multi-year contributions in 2022.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP⁶.

Cooperating partners

WFP continued to prioritize localization by expanding partnerships with local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with extensive operational presence and deep local contextual knowledge. Among WFP's 19 cooperating partners⁷ in 2022, 84 percent were local partners, compared to 81 percent in 2021. WFP conducted thorough due diligence and performance assessments to enhance partners' operational and technical capacities, including in areas such as nutrition-sensitive programming, anticipatory action, supply chain management, as well as cross-cutting issues such as gender, disability, and social inclusion. This approach, aligned with the Grand Bargain commitments, helped to ensure development gains are effectively delivered at the community level.

United Nations agencies and International Financial Institutions

WFP collaborated closely with various UN agencies to leverage respective expertise and maximize impact, ensuring efficient programme implementation and further progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. WFP co-chaired the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 results group for Priority I - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth with the International Labour Organization. Given its active contribution to the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, WFP was identified as the lead agency for Priority III - Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Disaster Resilience.

In line with the UN Common Humanitarian Cash Framework, WFP provided on-demand cash-based transfers management support to UN partners, enabling them to provide efficient cash transfers to the affected population. WFP also led the process to update the minimum expenditure basket and the recommended transfer value for multi-purpose cash assistance.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women, spearheaded a pilot on anticipatory action in Nepal to ensure a coordinated and efficient joint response to October's late monsoon floods.

Meanwhile, additional resources were secured to continue the second phase of the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project, jointly implemented by WFP, UN Women, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP also continued its collaboration with UNFPA on a joint project to strengthen emergency preparedness. WFP also worked closely with UNICEF for the implementation of COVID-19 cash assistance to support improved education outcomes. Lastly, WFP provided engineering support to the World Health Organization (WHO) for the installation of a medical treatment facility in Kathmandu.

In light of the global food crisis, WFP partnered with FAO to assess the impacts of the crisis on the food security, nutrition and agriculture sectors in Nepal, with financial support from the Joint SDG Fund. In recognition of WFP's expertise in evidence generation, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) requested access to WFP's household surveys and market monitoring data to inform a research project on the macroeconomics of food security in Nepal.

WFP also continued its engagement with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), particularly on a joint project by the Government, the ADB and WFP funded by the World Bank's Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme grant. WFP also expanded its engagement with IFIs on other mutual areas of interest, including climate change, evidence generation for food security, education, gender equality, and disability and social inclusion for future collaboration.

Private Sector

Under the leadership of NPC, WFP supported the dissemination of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) strategy and the establishment of the SBN advisory group with 14 members from the Government, NGOs, the private sector, and civil society. The SBN is a platform for businesses and various stakeholders in nutrition to collaborate in reducing malnutrition through responsible and sustainable actions to improve nutrition.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP continued its efforts to mobilize resources from diverse donors to ensure the smooth implementation of the CSP. Overall, the CSP was 70 percent funded against its needs-based plan target of USD 170 million. Direct contributions were received from donors, multilateral fund allocations and internal funds. WFP received the majority of its new funding allocations during the second half of the year. Meanwhile, increasing donor restrictions continued to pose a challenge to WFP, with most resources earmarked at the activity level. At the end of 2022, WFP had an expenditure rate of 84 percent against its annual implementation plan.

During the year, WFP revised its CSP budget from USD 165 million to USD 170 million through a budget revision aimed to reflect the funding requirements for the scale-up of activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4, given the growing demands arising from the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global food crisis and the high likelihood of extreme weather events.

Strategic Outcome 2 continued to receive the largest share of contributions, similar to the previous year. Activities 2 and 3 were relatively well-funded, with needs fully covered. WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund, coupled with the contribution from the Government of Nepal, played a critical role in ensuring that targeted populations received assistance for the prevention of malnutrition. However, WFP was unable to secure the required funds for Activity 4 (rice fortification) due to emerging needs globally and shifts in donor priorities.

Multi-year funding enabled WFP to effectively plan and implement its long-term programmes under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. For instance, the provision of school meals (2020-2024) was supported by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), while nutrition interventions received support from the Government of Japan. The Adaptation Fund provided support for resilience building and climate change adaptation activities (2018-2022), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) funded a joint project on strengthening humanitarian preparedness with UNFPA. In addition, UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund supported a joint project with FAO, IFAD and UN Women to enhance preparedness and mitigate the COVID-19-induced health crisis. In 2022, Activity 5 (climate change adaptation) received the first allocation from the World Bank.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP was able to implement the planned activities for Activity 6 (emergency logistics and preparedness), despite budget cuts towards the end of the year. As for Activity 7 (food security monitoring), WFP received advanced financing for anticipatory actions for both eastern and western Nepal. WFP was able to act early to disburse funds in support of populations ahead of the anticipated flooding in western Nepal, upon meeting pre-defined triggers. The amount was subsequently repaid with funds received through the Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF). On the other hand, advanced financing intended for the east was fully returned, as the activity was not activated. WFP also received contributions from the Joint SDG Fund for a joint project with FAO, the German Federal Foreign Office and a regional allocation from DFAT.






















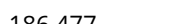
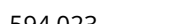
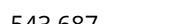
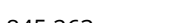

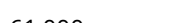









Resource mobilization for Strategic Outcome 5 remained a challenge, and thus WFP continued to rely on internal funds. Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP was able to provide on-demand services for common administration, logistics and engineering services to several UN agencies through a full cost recovery mechanism for both Activities 9 and 10.

















In 2023, WFP will continue to advocate for flexible, multi-year funding to ensure the continuity and sustainability of its activities in the final year of its current CSP.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	4,202,959	3,898,317	3,711,992	3,445,057
SO01: Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	4,202,959	3,898,317	3,711,992	3,445,057
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	4,202,959	3,898,317	3,711,992	3,445,057
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	14,188,019	13,751,892	24,613,721	10,564,291
SO02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of the life cycle by 2025	14,188,019	13,751,892	24,613,721	10,564,291
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.	3,100,860	2,902,434	6,467,976	2,080,729
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.	10,455,705	10,218,006	17,948,122	8,472,361

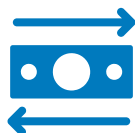
Activity 04: Provide technical support to the Government in order to develop a rice fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.	631,452	631,452	197,622	11,199
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	5,337,604	6,581,530	8,006,552	4,052,524
SO03: Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	5,337,604	6,581,530	8,006,552	4,052,524
Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	5,337,604	6,581,530	8,006,552	4,052,524
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	6,563,746	4,854,731	6,115,525	4,273,191
SO04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	6,563,746	4,854,731	6,115,525	4,273,191
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.	1,880,771	1,469,104	2,071,782	1,301,191
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.	4,682,974	3,385,627	4,043,743	2,971,999

SR 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent	 817,026	 0	 72,488	 54,245
SO05: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.	 817,026	 0	 72,488	 54,245
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.	 817,026	 0	 72,488	 54,245
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 1,181,892	 397,793	 655,023	 589,561
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.	 1,181,892	 397,793	 655,023	 589,561
Activity 09: Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	 336,628	 186,477	 594,023	 543,687
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	 845,263	 211,315	 61,000	 45,874
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 4,381,520	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 32,291,248	 29,484,265	 43,175,304	 22,978,871

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,390,351	 2,698,065	 7,811,928	 2,486,434
Total Direct Costs	 35,681,600	 32,182,330	 50,987,232	 25,465,306
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,234,415	 2,063,628	 313,792	 313,792
Grand Total	 37,916,015	 34,245,959	 55,682,545	 25,779,099

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.



256,193 people affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 received **cash-based transfers**



58,750 pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months received **one-off nutrition support**



USD 2.55 million distributed through **unconditional cash-based transfers**

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aims to complement the Government's emergency responses by improving access to food and ensuring that vulnerable populations have adequate and nutritious diets in times of need. The Strategic Outcome is only activated when requested by the Government.

In 2022, WFP continued the activity implementation from the previous year and successfully completed two COVID-19 recovery projects, including the (i) Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Project (LERP) and (ii) Cash Transfers to Support Improved Education Outcomes and COVID-19 Logistics Support project.

WFP supported families of students in four districts⁸ with **unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT)** to improve education outcomes and increase enrolment in community and home-based learning centres under the *Tole Shikshya* approach, which is implemented by UNICEF to mitigate learning losses incurred due to COVID-19. WFP also completed a one-off **blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP)** in Bajura District of Sudurpaschim Province due to high incidences of poverty and malnutrition and at the request of the Government. These enabled people affected by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 to meet their food and nutrition needs.

WFP prioritized the safety and protection of its beneficiaries in compliance with COVID-19 safety measures, providing hand-washing stations and drinking water facilities, and maintaining physical distancing at distribution sites. Arrangements were also made to accommodate the needs of the elderly, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and persons with disabilities, including separate lines, latrines and drinking water facilities. Additionally, WFP's community feedback mechanism, including help desks and *Namaste WFP (toll-free hotline)*, was established to ensure accountability of its interventions.

In addition, WFP also played a key role in the overall humanitarian community in the crisis response by co-leading the national food security, logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters and co-chairing the Cash Working Group, to strengthen national and local disaster preparedness and response capacities.

Although there was no fresh request from the Government to activate this Strategic Outcome during the year, WFP was able to maintain its ongoing COVID-19 interventions from 2021. Therefore, additional resources were not mobilized during the year. Overall, expenditure levels reached 83 percent against its annual implementation plan.

Outputs

Overall, WFP reached 256,193 people through unconditional CBT, where 82 percent of these households were headed by women. WFP exceeded its target by 76 percent for its BSFP support to children aged 6-23 months and PLW, primarily due to the Government's ad-hoc request to expand the support to Bajura District, as well as the continuation of activity implementation due to the delay in programme closure scheduled in 2021.

Outcomes

Monitoring results showed that a majority of WFP-assisted households (94 percent) through the CBT programme had adequate food consumption levels. Furthermore, the household expenditure pattern was found to be consistent across all four districts, whereby households spent more than half of WFP's cash assistance in purchasing food and school items for their children. Therefore, WFP's cash assistance was able to assist the households in meeting their immediate food needs by reducing expenses in other areas and, in some cases, in filling important nutrition gaps for children who

relied on school lunches as their only proper meal.

Meanwhile, BSFP outcomes were not reported due to the one-off distributions at beginning of 2022.

Partnerships

Activities were planned and implemented jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Health and Population, relevant sub-national governments, FAO, UNICEF, as well as other Food Security and Nutrition Cluster partners. As co-lead of the National Food Security Cluster, WFP led the emergency response planning for monsoon disasters. WFP also chaired the national Nutrition Information Management Technical Working Group and enhanced its coordination with UNICEF and nutrition cluster partners.

At the sub-national level, WFP's field offices in Surkhet and Dhangadi led the multi-cluster coordination and operational management of activities. At the ground level, WFP continued its partnership with local NGOs for both CBT and nutrition interventions, including Integrated Development Society, Aasaman Nepal, Life Nepal, Nepal Public Health, and Education Group.

In 2022, WFP continued to play a leadership role in the revision of the guidelines for minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and multi-purpose cash (MPC) transfer value through the Cash Coordination Group in view of the price hikes and localized impact of the global food crisis.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The process of beneficiary selection for the unconditional cash transfers programme was carried out by local governments, with technical support from WFP. The list was then further verified by the Local Disaster Management Committees. As a result, WFP promoted ownership and accountability of the Government while mitigating the risk of fraud such as through the duplication of beneficiaries.

WFP continued to encounter challenges in the procurement of specialized nutritious food, which resulted in delays in the implementation of the BSFP. WFP continued to explore different approaches to strengthen the procurement process to prevent unintended delays. In addition, a lack of verified data in the national Health Management Information System led to discrepancies between planned and actual figures. To mitigate its effects, WFP sensitized local volunteers to ensure that all beneficiaries received assistance.

An After-Action Review was carried out during the year for both CBT and BSFP activities, through which the best practices, lessons learned, and areas of improvement were collectively identified and documented to inform similar programmes in the future. Key lessons included the effectiveness of household level sensitization regarding the importance of nutrition and education and the indirect contribution of *Tole Shikshya* to increased enrolment rates in government schools.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

WFP integrated gender in the implementation of activities under this Strategic Outcome, as evidenced by a GAM monitoring score of 4. Women were encouraged to register for assistance on behalf of their families, and households headed by women were prioritized for assistance. By the end of WFP's intervention, a significant increase in women's involvement in household decision making was observed, with over 50 percent of women actively participating in household decision making.

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.	4

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



28,090 pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months received specialized nutritious food **to prevent stunting**



251,806 schoolchildren (51 percent girls) received **onsite nutritious meals**



1.2 million children and their families benefitted from one-off take-home rations during COVID-19 school closures

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups through nutrition-specific interventions, including the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition (Activity 2), the provision of hot meals at schools (Activity 3), and the implementation of a national rice fortification programme (Activity 4).

Under [Activity 2](#), WFP continued to support the Government in implementing the **mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme** in five districts of Karnali Province, supporting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and girls with specialized nutritious food. This was accompanied by nutrition messaging and counselling to mothers and caregivers of children.

Under [Activity 3](#), WFP **provided on-site midday meals** to schoolchildren in six food-insecure districts in Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces, while supporting the Government to strengthen the National School Meals Programme through the implementation of a quality home-grown school feeding model in two additional districts. WFP's school feeding activity targeted schoolchildren in areas with high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition to improve education, health, and gender equality outcomes. In early 2022, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to deliver an additional round of take-home rations in lieu of school meals when schools were temporarily closed due to the third wave of COVID-19.

Under [Activity 4](#), WFP continued to support the Government in addressing micronutrient deficiencies through a national **rice fortification** programme.

Strategic Outcome 2, the largest component of WFP's portfolio, was overall well-resourced, with 83 percent of its annual needs-based plan funded. Multi-year contributions from existing donors provided stable funding to WFP's school feeding activity (Activity 3), while commitments from the Government allowed WFP to mobilize twinning funds for the distribution of specialized nutritious food under Activity 2. The nutrition programme was relatively well-funded this year, with 59 percent of its needs-based plan requirements met. However, rice fortification activities (Activity 4) remained underfunded due to a lack of donor support.

Outputs

Under [Activity 2](#), WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Population to reach 28,090 PLWs and children aged 6-23 months. The number of people assisted was slightly lower than that in 2021, following a three-month pipeline break in the MCHN programme due to delays in the procurement of specialized nutritious foods. In addition, WFP also expanded the provision of MCHN services to five districts in Province 1 and Madhesh Province, benefitting more than 17,100 women and girls of productive age and children aged 6-23 months.

WFP continued to scale up its social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) intervention to increase awareness and improve behaviour on nutrition and health practices amongst PLWs and other caregivers. In 2022, a total of 68,004 mothers and caregivers were reached through increased SBCC coverage, which included health mothers group meetings and counselling.

WFP continued to deepen private sector engagement in nutrition interventions through the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), collaborating with the National Planning Commission to mobilize businesses to act, invest and innovate in sustainable actions to improve nutrition. In 2022, WFP supported the finalization, endorsement and dissemination of the SBN strategy and the establishment of a 14-member SBN advisory group responsible for leading the private sector engagement in nutrition.

Furthermore, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity across all three tiers of the Government. WFP seconded technical staff to the Family Welfare Division at the federal level and the Health Service Directorate in three provinces. These staff provided support on policy, guidelines and strategy development, where and when necessary, with the duration of their secondment based on the project period. In addition, WFP supported the Government in piloting a

programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition (wasting) for children aged 6-59 months under the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme in Siraha District. WFP supported the distribution of specialized, nutritious food to targeted children and provided technical and financial assistance to strengthen the capacity of government staff engaged in the provision of these services. WFP also conducted a baseline study aimed at understanding the baseline situation in targeted locations to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

Under [Activity 3](#), WFP met its annual target under the school feeding programme, supporting 251,806 students across 2,415 schools with hot meals prepared with 1,775 mt of fortified rice, vegetable oil, lentils and salt. In addition, WFP delivered one round of take-home rations to children and their families in six programme districts due to school closures during the third wave of COVID-19. Through the *Tole Shikshya* initiative, WFP continued its partnership with UNICEF to minimize the learning losses incurred due to COVID-19 school closures over the last two years, reaching 8,697 children in 2022.

Furthermore, WFP provided technical support to the Government for the implementation of a quality home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme in two additional districts, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk, benefitting 36,615 students. Furthermore, WFP continued to strengthen national and local capacities through training on school feeding governance, child health and nutrition, safe food preparation and storage, and infrastructure development. In collaboration with local cooperatives, WFP facilitated the formation of 409 farmer groups with the objective of connecting these farmers to local and stable agricultural markets, where 4,620 smallholder farmers received technical training on agriculture and farming. Despite these achievements, WFP was only able to reach 30 percent of the planned number of people receiving capacity strengthening support due to lack of funding.

Under [Activity 4](#), WFP supported the Government to finalize national standards for rice fortification. The approved standard is undergoing the mandatory notification system of the World Trade Organization, which will be completed in early 2023. WFP also continued to support the establishment of Fair Price Shops to improve accessibility and affordability of nutrient-dense foods in hard-to-reach areas, contributing to strengthened public distribution systems.

Outcomes

Monitoring results for [Activity 2](#) showed a decline in the minimum acceptable diet among children aged 6-23 months, which decreased to 69 percent in 2022 from 76.9 percent in 2020. However, this was an improvement from the baseline (27.9 percent) in 2019. Furthermore, the minimum dietary diversity⁹ of women and girls of reproductive age in the five project districts of Karnali Province also dropped slightly to 74.4 percent, from 84.5 percent in 2020 and 76.9 percent in 2019. The unavailability of nutrient-dense food due to the winter season when data was collected and higher market prices likely affected the consumption of diverse food, which resulted in lower diversified food intake and hence lower scores.

WFP ensured that beneficiaries did not have to travel long hours or excessive distances to the distribution sites, with monitoring results indicating that 93 percent of them reported a travel time of less than an hour to reach the closest and safest distribution sites. WFP carefully planned the location of distribution sites and proactively communicated with beneficiaries, to ensure efficient distributions and a full understanding of the processes of WFP interventions.

Monitoring results for [Activity 3](#) showed stable rates of retention and dropout, in line with the national trend. The enrolment rate saw a notable improvement this year, particularly for boys, stabilizing as the pandemic slowed down. However, the percentage of students who could read and understand grade-level text by the end of two grades of primary schooling decreased slightly. This was likely attributed to COVID-19-related school closure learning losses.

Overall, schools participating in the school feeding programme - those transitioned to the Government's CBT modality and non-transitioned (those that were still implementing a food-based modality) - proved to be more resilient to shocks. This is especially evident in the early grade reading assessment results, which showed that while the learning outcomes decreased across all schools from baseline to endline, the decline was smaller in the programme schools compared to non-programme schools.

Partnerships

WFP continued collaborating with the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology, Health and Population, the Family Welfare Division, Food Management and Trading Company and the National Planning Commission. At the ground level, WFP worked with local government (*palikas*) to strengthen their capacity for school feeding implementation, as well as through six cooperating partners with vast experience and knowledge in the targeted areas. Furthermore, WFP also collaborated with the private sector through the SUN Business Network and development partners to expand its reach.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The sustained efforts by WFP in advocating for the school meals programme and building strong relationships with the Government resulted in the inclusion of the programme in local policies and annual development plans and guidelines,

with a complementary budget being allocated. These efforts also led to an increase of local resources mobilized for the MCHN programme in Karnali Province and Province 1. WFP will continue to maintain these positive relationships and foster new partnerships to ensure the seamless implementation of its nutrition interventions.

The School Health and Nutrition policy framework was fully represented in the ten-year School Sector Development Plan (2021-2030), where school meals constituted a flagship education programme thanks to WFP's strong partnership with the Government. Given the growing recognition of the importance of the school meals agenda in Nepal, the Government scaled up school meals to include students in Grade 6. WFP followed suit in the schools it assisted. Further plans to expand the programme to include students in Grade 8 over the next five years are currently under discussion.

In implementing the HGSF programme, a number of lessons learned on linking smallholder farmers to provide food supplies to schools can be drawn such as the need for a variety of models to involve individual farmers, farmers groups, and agricultural cooperative in providing food to schools based on the size and capacity of schools.

WFP collaborated with the Government to further analyse the results of the 2020 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise. The Transition of School Meals exercise in 2022 built on the findings and recommendations from SABER, leading to the development of a 15-year action plan to strengthen school meals in the country.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 2 and 3 as reflected by the GaM score of 4.

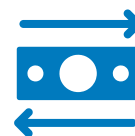
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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.	4
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.	4

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.



27,510 people benefitted from asset creation schemes strengthening resilience to climate-induced shocks



USD 721,700 transferred to food insecure, vulnerable households



428 hectares of land rehabilitated with soil and water conservation measures or benefitted from year-round irrigation facilities



82 percent of WFP-assisted households had **acceptable food consumption**

WFP aims to support sustainable food systems, enhance the livelihoods and resilience of the most vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas to climate shocks and other risks through Strategic Outcome 3.

WFP's comprehensive package of climate adaptation and risk management activities supported beneficiaries through five interventions, which were:

1. Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project;
2. Climate Change Adapting for Food Security in Karnali (CAFS-Karnali);
3. Women in Value Chain (WiVC) project;
4. Karnali Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP) pilot, and
5. Livelihood and Economic Recovery Programme (LERP).

Under these interventions, WFP provided conditional CBT assistance to create productive community and household assets and diversified livelihood opportunities, thereby enhancing community resilience and reducing their exposure to climate-related shocks. Furthermore, WFP also engaged with local governments, providing technical support to strengthen capacity and deliver resilient, productive and climate-friendly local infrastructure services.

Strategic Outcome 3 was well-funded through multi-year funding, which allowed WFP to implement all planned activities and achieve output targets for 2022. Expenditure levels reached 96 percent against WFP's implementation plan.

Outputs

WFP supported 27,510 beneficiaries through its five interventions, of which 55 percent were women, in five provinces. Beneficiaries received immediate cash transfers through temporary employment in the construction of community assets, such as multi-use water-based irrigation canals, installation of drinking water taps, and solar-powered community service centres. Key achievements included the irrigation of 323 hectares of previously degraded land and the planting of 43,480 tree seedlings using bio-engineering technology.

WFP concluded the LERP project by completing the construction of two suspension bridges (257 metres) and one trail (5 kilometres), which improved access to services such as markets, health and education. Nearly 20,000 individuals have benefited from these improvements. WFP also supported 3,027 people (84 percent women) from 407 different agroforestry enterprises, such as bamboo furniture, bakeries, potato production and processing, through the adoption of the micro-enterprise development¹⁰ model. Of which, 97 percent of total enterprises were owned and operated by women.

WFP continued to promote linkages and synergies across activities under its CSP. For instance, resilience and climate adaptation activities were connected to the home-grown school feeding approach under Strategic Outcome 2. This allowed 2,479 women farmers to sell their excess produce in stable and localized agricultural markets, linking them

with the national school meals programme. A further 2,345 farmers (of which 80 percent were women) also gained access to crop and livestock insurance schemes, including weather-index-based insurance with information sessions provided by WFP. Under its capacity strengthening activities, WFP conducted several initiatives and public sensitization programmes on climate-induced threats, gender equality and kitchen gardening.

Furthermore, under the LISP, WFP provided technical support to 15 local governments on their local planning and budgeting to improve the sustainability of local infrastructures created through the project. As a result, seven of the governments allocated USD 5 million for fiscal year 2022/23 for climate change adaptation interventions that were incorporated in their Local Adaptation Plan of Action.

Outcomes

Monitoring results from CAFS-Karnali showed a substantial drop in the proportion of households having the economic capacity to meet essential needs, from 89.3 percent in the last round of monitoring conducted in 2020 to 63.2 percent in 2022. This is likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. Similarly, the proportion of WFP-assisted households with acceptable food consumption levels dropped to 82 percent, from 87.8 percent in 2020, mainly due to the affordability of food, migration, and limited community development work in the village. Moreover, community infrastructure damages, such as road closures, further impacted the access to food. Seasonality was also a major factor affecting the availability of food, with the majority of households now consuming two main food groups - cereals/potatoes and pulses.

Meanwhile, the proportion of households with stable and climate-resilient income sources improved. The percentage of households reporting benefits from improved access to productive assets increased to 55 percent in 2022, compared to 42 percent in the baseline. Overall, the proportion of households not using livelihood-based coping strategies increased to 58.8 percent in 2022, compared to 28.8 percent in 2019.

These were in line with the preliminary findings of an ongoing final evaluation of CAFS-Karnali, with 72 percent of respondents indicating that training and income-generating and livelihood activities provided by WFP strengthened their income source. The percentage of the target population aware of predicted climate impacts, and of appropriate responses, has also increased by 13 percentage points, compared to the 2019 baseline. As a result, farmers started to cultivate both seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables and cereals even during the dry season, increasing household production and food security.

While WFP did not conduct post-distribution monitoring for the LERP, positive results were reported where the bridge constructed improved the livelihoods of the local villagers by enhancing their asset base and reducing the cost of travel and goods, including rice and non-food items. WFP also received recognition from local Governments for the work on these bridges.

Partnerships

WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Forests and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development as well as other relevant provincial and local governments. Cooperating partners at the ground level included the Partnership Aid Center, the Rural Community Development Centre, the Human Rights and Environment Development Centre and Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal. WFP also initiated the second phase of the joint UN programme, RWEE, together with FAO, UN Women and IFAD.

WFP was selected as a technical partner by the Government under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme. The project design document was finalized together with the Asian Development Bank, where project implementation will start in 2023.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP's unique approach to climate change adaptation, combining both hardware and software components in its interventions, successfully mobilized more than 80 percent of funds at the local level, in line with the National Climate Change Policy and Climate Financing strategy of the government. This approach was also highly recognized and appreciated by the Government.

The collaboration and partnership between local governments and WFP, as well as the operational, planning, and financial flexibility of projects implemented under the Government's on-budget, off-treasury mechanism, led to effective planning and timely implementation of activities. WFP's activities and budgets were aligned with local priorities and incorporated into the annual plans and budgets of the local governments. This joint planning, monitoring, and regular progress reporting to the Government, as well as the Government's full ownership of project activities laid the groundwork for long-term sustainability and scaling up of best practices.

The Expression of Interest (Eoi) selection method used by WFP under the LISP was widely recognized by government partners and donors. The use of two-stage criteria for Eoi evaluation ensured that the local governments with the highest level of commitment to the pilot, and with the most intensities of socioeconomic vulnerabilities,

unemployment, poverty, and climate change vulnerabilities, were selected for the project. This innovative approach laid the foundation for a transparent selection of target locations for similar projects.

Gender and Age Marker

With a Gender and Age Monitoring score of 4, gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of activities. In particular, two activities focused exclusively on the economic empowerment of rural women, including leadership development in value chains. WFP ensured inclusive participation through the representation of different gender, ages and capabilities in the project committees. The CAFS-Karnali project demonstrated a positive impact on gender equality and women’s empowerment, with women representing over 61 percent of the beneficiaries in 2022, a significant increase from the previous year. There were notable changes in the gender division of labour at the household level, with 68 percent of households where decisions were made jointly by men and women.

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.



1 provincial humanitarian staging area in Biratnagar and **4** mobile humanitarian staging areas completed



100,231 people received **anticipatory cash assistance** to mitigate the impact of floods



Monthly market monitoring expanded to cover **25 markets** to better monitor the impacts of the global food crisis on local markets

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to strengthen the Government's emergency preparedness efforts and logistics skills (Activity 6), while also contributing to enhancing their knowledge on early warning systems and implementation of anticipatory actions (AA), food security monitoring and evidence-based decision-making (Activity 7).

Under [Activity 6](#), WFP, as the co-lead of the National Logistics Cluster, continued to play a crucial role in providing common logistics services to the Government and humanitarian partners to receive, store, and dispatch COVID-19 medical aid and monsoon relief items. WFP continued to strengthen government and partner capacity at the national, provincial, and local levels to prepare for and respond rapidly to emergencies through training and technical support under the multi-year emergency preparedness and response (EPR) project.

Under [Activity 7](#), WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to improve food security monitoring and evidence-based decision making, through the implementation of early-warning systems and anticipatory actions for climate shocks. During the year, WFP expanded its monitoring efforts to assess the impact of the global food crisis on markets and household food security levels in Nepal. After meeting pre-defined flood forecast levels, WFP's anticipatory cash assistance, along with early warning communication, were activated. WFP continuously engaged with federal and local governments in targeted areas on setting up criteria for selection of households at the highest risk; beneficiary registration using SCOPE (WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform), advocacy and awareness on early warnings and early actions through cooperating partner and constant monitoring of triggers. In addition, WFP piloted an innovative tool, RA2CE, for rapid post-disaster assessments that analysed network disruptions in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. The tool was part of WFP's Innovation Accelerator and Sprint programmes. Its integration into the 72-hrs assessments is being explored.

Despite budget constraints under Activity 6, WFP was able to achieve most of its planned activities. Under Activity 7, additional funds were mobilized through the Joint SDG Fund to scale up its monitoring efforts on the impact of the global food crisis. Meanwhile, WFP implemented fewer capacity strengthening initiatives than planned, due to the high assessment needs in the country.

Outputs

Under [Activity 6](#), WFP completed another provincial humanitarian staging area (HSA) in Biratnagar and four mobile HSAs in Terhathum, Bardibas, Jumla, and Khodpe. These sites aimed to provide emergency logistics support to Province 1 and Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces. With this, WFP officially marked the end of the second phase of the EPR project by completing the planned network of 11 HSAs built across the country over the course of the last eight years and transitioned into the final phase. For the first time, the Ministry of Home Affairs prepositioned life-saving non-food items at five HSAs for emergency use. WFP adopted a cost-recovery model at the Kathmandu HAS, which was further extended to two provincial HSAs in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi.

Through the National Logistics Cluster, WFP facilitated the transport of over 1,015 m³ of medical supplies including oxygen, vaccines, and personal protective equipment, as well as emergency relief items for COVID-19 and monsoon response for the Government. For this, WFP used approximately 50 trucks from January to August when the Cluster was active. WFP also provided transport support to preposition non-food items at five HSAs for emergency purposes. As part of its capacity strengthening, WFP delivered eight emergency preparedness-related training sessions to 196 (including 37 women) government officials. Additionally, discussions continued with the Center for Disaster Studies for further collaboration and the continuation of a postgraduate master's course on emergency logistics and telecommunications to increase the number of qualified professionals to support emergency preparedness in Nepal.

Under [Activity 7](#), while WFP implemented mostly technical assistance activities as planned, capacity strengthening activities were implemented at a reduced rate, particularly at the local level due to funding constraints. WFP conducted

three nationwide household surveys to assess the impacts of the global food crisis on food security levels. Following the lessons learned from 2021, the assessments in 2022 were more robust to better capture impacts on the most vulnerable households. In addition, WFP, together with FAO, was able to ramp up the frequency of its market assessments, including monthly market monitoring and assessments of pre-crisis market functionality. Thus, monthly market assessments were conducted at an increased scale, covering 25 markets in 2022, compared to 16 in 2021.

To advance the information base on livelihood resilience, WFP continued with the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) assessment through a combination of scientific study in cooperation with the UK Met Office and a series of community, district, and provincial level consultations. In 2022, WFP was able to cover the remaining three provinces, which had been postponed due to delays in receiving funds and COVID-19-related restrictions in 2021.

WFP also provided support to local Governments in 22 municipalities by operationalizing innovative anticipatory approaches. As part of the broader AA approach, which contributed to building community resilience to minimize flood impact and augment household level resilience to withstand future shocks, cash assistance was provided to 100,231 people in the Banke, Bardiya, and Kailali Districts of western Nepal at risk of floods. The number of people assisted was substantially higher (by tenfold) than in 2021, owing to adjustments made following the lessons learned exercise. Meanwhile, there was no implementation of planned activities in eastern Nepal, as the pre-defined trigger for activating anticipatory CBT intervention was not met.

On the other hand, WFP reached fewer people with capacity strengthening activities in 2022, given the longer time for advocacy with newly-elected local authorities and preparedness for the potential activation of anticipatory cash assistance. These have been carried over into the 2023 work plan.

Outcomes

Under [Activity 6](#), the end-line Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) assessments conducted in five provinces (Province 1, Madhesh, Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim) showed slight improvements in the capacity of the assessed Governments on humanitarian supply chain management and emergency preparedness and response over a three-year period.

A user satisfaction survey conducted with eligible organizations directly and indirectly associated with the EPR project showed a positive result of 89 percent, a 10 percentage point increase compared to 2021. A lessons learned workshop conducted in 2022 for the second phase of the EPR project (2017-2022) concluded that overall, the project augmented the emergency preparedness and response capacity of provincial, federal and local level governments through activities including the construction of logistics facilities, training and trail mapping.

Under [Activity 7](#), WFP provided technical assistance on evidence generation by identifying populations in need and the appropriate intervention modalities. A robust evidence base on the number of food-insecure populations and groups of people at risk of food and livelihood insecurity was identified, along with information on markets, providing timely information for food security planning and response. Similarly, the CLEAR exercise contributed to the advancement of scientific operational information on livelihood resilience, providing a unique and robust evidence base to inform future climate adaptation and resilience programming for the Government and development partners.

Post-distribution monitoring for WFP's AA response indicated that the food consumption levels of beneficiaries who received cash assistance at the early response phase was higher than those who received assistance post-shock. This indicated that early intervention resulted in higher food consumption.

Partnerships

WFP continued its collaboration with various stakeholders including the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Industry Commerce and Supply, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, Karnali Province, Food Management and Trading Company, Civil Aviation Authority Nepal, Civil Aviation Offices in Pokhara, Nepalgunj, Dhangadhi, Bhairahawa and Jumla, Integrated Check-Post Birgunj and Biratnagar, Nepal Intermodal Transport Development Board, Nepali Army, APF, Nepal Police, and local governments. Cooperating partners included the Nepal Red Cross Society and the Koshi Victim Society. Finally, WFP implemented the joint AA intervention with UNFPA as a part of an AA CERF pilot project.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Following a lessons learned exercise for the second phase of the EPR project, WFP plans to conduct a quick market survey of all provincial and mobile HSAs locations to assess the competitiveness of storage rates. This will help in replicating the cost-recovery mechanism of HSA's running cost. In the third phase, WFP will facilitate the endorsement of the standard operating procedures for the HSAs, which will guide the Government in operating the premises. Furthermore, WFP will work closely with the Government to ensure a smooth transition of the management and

ownership of all HSAs to the Government by 2024.

Given its strong technical capacity and operational flexibility, WFP promptly adjusted its work plan and responded to the information gap on the impact of the global food crisis on Nepal by scaling up the frequency of rapid assessments on household food security levels and market updates. This agility helped mobilize resources for a more robust assessment to analyse further the specific impacts of the crisis.

From the AA pilot, the importance of issuing improved, credible flood forecasts and a need for strengthened advocacy and training for local authorities to adhere to joint AA protocols were highlighted. As a next step, WFP will work with the Government at all levels to improve and develop operational flood forecasts and continue advancing local systems to support AA interventions. Additionally, the results from an ongoing impact evaluation exercise will be used to improve systems-building programme.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP continued to encourage and increase the representation of women in activities under Activity 6, as reflected in a gender and age monitoring score of 3. WFP fully integrated gender and age analysis into household surveys, impact evaluation and post-distribution monitoring conducted under Activity 7, as evidenced by a gender and age monitoring score of 4.

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.	4

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.



Finalized the **Federal Bylaws and Provincial Bylaws** and **Procedural Guidelines** on the implementation of the **Right to Food Act 2018**



Facilitated a high-level study tour to India for **knowledge exchange** on the implementation of food security acts

Through Strategic Outcome 5, WFP aims to strengthen the Government's efforts to integrate the food security and nutrition agenda into the development and implementation of key policy documents.

WFP supported the Government of Nepal to facilitate consultations and engagement with key stakeholders to advance the food security agenda in Nepal, as well as the implementation of a rights-based approach in the new federal structure and food systems initiative. WFP also provided technical assistance in developing strategic documents as the basis for food security policies, plans and programmes.

In recognition of WFP's contributions to the Food Systems Summit activities in 2021, the UN Resident Coordinator in Nepal and the National Planning Commission (NPC) entrusted WFP as the lead UN agency to coordinate and organize events to advance food systems transformation. WFP leveraged south-south cooperation mechanisms to facilitate a high-level study tour to India headed by Honourable Mahendra Ray Yadav, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development and Honourable Dr Dil Bahadur Gurung, NPC Member. The study tour allowed for effective knowledge exchange on the implementation of food security acts, policies, and plans. Following this visit, the Government is currently in the process of approving the Bylaws for the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018, while the National Planning Commission formulated the Food Systems Transformation National Strategic Plan.

Despite budget constraints, WFP was able to continue its activities through internal funding, including WFP 2030 Fund and other multilateral funding.

Outputs

WFP has played a crucial role in supporting the Government and relevant stakeholders in institutionalizing the food systems initiative in Nepal since 2020. A key milestone in 2022 was the Government's approval of the Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan, which served as an important policy document guiding national and provincial level plans to transform Nepal's food systems. The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 was recognized as the legal framework for food systems transformation. In addition, all seven provinces integrated food systems activities into their regular planning processes for 2022/23.

As part of capacity strengthening activities, WFP provided technical assistance to national, provincial and municipal governments, including support in the formation and operationalization of Food Councils, as well as linking the Government's planning processes to ensure evidence-based planning. This year, over 1,800 government officials received technical assistance and/or training across 74 events.

WFP supported the NPC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and provincial governments to establish Provincial Food Councils. In Karnali Province, one Provincial Food Council was set up, with the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 being piloted in four municipalities. This was achieved through effective coordination and engagement with different tiers of government and relevant sectoral ministries, as well as global partners such as the Food Systems Coordination Hub and the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition. WFP also referred to the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis as a key reference to inform food systems and national planning processes.

Outcomes

WFP's continuous support to the Government in promoting policy coherence for food security and nutrition policy resulted in the formulation of the following legal and policy measures:

1. Finalization of Federal Bylaws and Provincial Bylaws in Karnali Province, and Procedural Guidelines in the remaining six provinces on the implementation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018. Of which, Karnali Provincial Government approved the Bylaws, whereas three other provincial governments approved the Procedural Guidelines;

2. Establishment and operationalization of the Food Council in Gandaki Province;
3. Issuance of an annual planning guideline by the NPC to respective ministries to prioritize food systems activities;
4. Endorsement of the outcomes of the Fourth National Food Systems Dialogues by the NPC as the overarching national strategy to achieve the 2030 Agenda and transform the food systems and make them equitable, resilient and sustainable;
5. Review of the food systems, prioritization and integration of specific activities into the regular planning process in 2023 by all seven provincial governments;
6. Drafting of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 and Agriculture Strategic Plan by five municipalities in Karnali Province.

Nepal was recognized by the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub as one of the best examples for continued food systems dialogues and implementation. This achievement was attributable to the mainstreaming of the National Pathways, which was supported by strong national policies anchored in the constitutional provision of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018. Nepal's comprehensive food systems approach and its firm commitment to transforming the food systems also contributed to its success.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with the NPC, the MoALD, provincial planning commissions and ministries responsible for the agriculture portfolio, and relevant UN agencies. Furthermore, more than 100 agencies from the Government, development partners, farmers' associations, academia, civil societies, and the private sector also contributed to the process.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

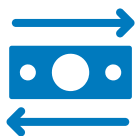
The transformation of food systems has been a top priority on the national agenda in Nepal to achieve SDG 2 (zero hunger). With technical support from WFP, the Government formulated bylaws on the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 and developed a package of national food system pathways and actions for transforming Nepal's food systems to make them more equitable, resilient and sustainable. The NPC endorsed the package as the Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan. The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 was recognized as a legal framework for realizing food governance.

Despite significant progress, capacity gaps in addressing the issues and achieving policy coherence in food security and nutrition remained. WFP was recognized as the leading agency in advancing the food policy agenda in Nepal, with its established rapport and extensive presence in the field. To continue this work, WFP will maintain its close collaboration with and provide technical support to the Government.

Gender and Age Marker

The GAM was not integrated into this Strategic Outcome as there were no direct beneficiaries under its activity.

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



420 households reached with **bank transfers** by UN Women through **WFP's cash-based transfers platform**



2,508 square meters of storage and **318 labour services** provided to humanitarian partners

Through Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provides essential on-demand logistics and engineering services, as well as common administrative and cash-based transfer management, to the Government and the wider humanitarian and development communities through two activities. This support is essential in enabling stakeholders to respond to the needs of affected populations more efficiently and effectively.

Under [Activity 9](#), WFP continued to play a critical role in supporting humanitarian response efforts by providing logistics, procurement, storage, handling and engineering services to various partners, as well as assisting them in the establishment of a medical supply chain. WFP also supported partners in accessing the rental facilities required for emergency response.

Under [Activity 10](#), WFP provided its cash-based transfers (CBT) platform to other UN agencies for more comprehensive humanitarian services, supporting a more harmonized assistance approach for beneficiaries and reducing delivery costs for humanitarian actors. In 2022, the platform was utilized by UN Women to provide cash transfers to vulnerable households across Nepal to meet their essential needs.

All activities were implemented through a service delivery modality on a full cost recovery basis. WFP also utilized carryover funds from 2021 through its common administration support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Outputs and Outcomes

Under [Activity 9](#), WFP supported five partners (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, Action Aid and Save the Children) through regular logistics and handling services with the provision of a total of 2,508 m² of storage and 318 labour services. WFP also provided engineering services to WHO for the initial phase of constructing a hospital in Kathmandu to treat Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI), as well as the installation of two 20-by-8 feet emergency medical warehouses built on WFP's Humanitarian Staging Area premises in Biratnagar and Nepalgunj. In addition, WFP provided common rental and administrative services to IFAD.

Under [Activity 10](#), WFP enabled UN Women to deliver cash assistance securely and effectively through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management system. In total, 420 households across all provinces¹¹ were reached through bank transfers. WFP's CBT platform facilitated beneficiary registration, data verification and cleaning, ensuring a secure and efficient process including coordination with financial service providers for delivery of cash and follow-up actions for unsuccessful transfers. The secure platform also enabled reconciliation of cash transfers to ensure accountability and transparency.

Partnerships

WFP aimed to promote inter-agency synergies to ensure effective and coordinated delivery of humanitarian and development assistance in Nepal, through the provision of common services. In 2022, WFP forged a partnership with WHO for the construction of medical health facilities and warehousing, while also supporting other UN agencies.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In 2022, the delivery of cash-based transfers for UN Women beneficiaries was delayed due to data quality issues. To ensure the timely and effective delivery of cash-based transfers, WFP recognizes the importance of providing additional support to cooperating partners to ensure they have a clear understanding of the requirements on beneficiary data and the necessary procedures.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and Age Marker was not integrated into this Outcome since there were no direct beneficiaries.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Nepal ranked 113th out of 146 countries on the 2022 Gender Inequality Index. Patriarchal and gendered social norms continue to perpetuate gender-based discrimination, particularly in areas such as wages, healthcare, education and political representation. These were further heightened by the pandemic, which increased the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women. Meanwhile, practices such as child marriages¹², *chhaupadi*¹³ and dowries remain highly prevalent, with women and girls continuing to have less access to education and lower literacy rates, particularly in rural areas.

In this context, WFP continued to advance gender equality and women's empowerment across its activities. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP ensured cash entitlements were provided directly to women, thereby enhancing their decision-making power at the household level. As a result, over 82 percent of registered women received their cash entitlements, and over 50 percent of women played an active role in the household financial decision-making process over the use of WFP's assistance. Furthermore, WFP sensitized women on the importance of having national identification cards (*nagrita*).

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP's mother and child health and nutrition programme targeted women and girls with the provision of specialized nutritious food, while also continuing to promote awareness around menstrual hygiene to encourage adolescent girls to remain in school during their menstruation. WFP also encouraged women's leadership and participation in school feeding activities, with over 50 percent of the school meal committees being women. As part of the home-grown school feeding approach, WFP facilitated connections between women farmers and schools, enabling women farmers to sell their fresh produce to residential schools for the preparation of daily nutritious meals.

WFP's asset creation and livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 3 aim to increase women's economic empowerment by promoting equal wage opportunities for men and women and diversified livelihoods. WFP prioritized assets that reduced women's labour and time use. As a result, 51 percent of women reported taking on non-traditional gender roles. The Gender Impact Assessment conducted in 2022 showed notable improvements in gender equality, with over 68 percent of households reporting women's contribution to decision-making over household nutrition, finance and production.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP prioritized women's participation in training and capacity strengthening workshops, although women's representation in the emergency preparedness and response field remained low. WFP ensured that gender dimensions were integrated into all its assessments and monitoring activities and collected data on gender, disability, social status and ethnicity in household food security surveys, impact evaluations and post-distribution monitoring throughout the year.

In 2022, WFP collaborated with UN Women to launch the *Women on Wheels (WoW)* project, which aimed to empower and encourage women from diverse social backgrounds to join the transportation field. The project was successful, with two women drivers completing the driving and language courses and one securing employment with a UN agency. This initiative was appreciated by the UN Operations Management Team and the Human Resource Taskforce. Similar programmes are expected to be rolled out by other UN agencies.

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 2022, WFP continued to place protection and accountability to affected populations at the forefront of its operations in Nepal in an effort to prioritize the safety, dignity and inclusion of affected individuals and communities when receiving WFP's assistance and services. The compounded impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global food crisis exacerbated the challenges faced by groups vulnerable to shocks, including women, girls, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities as well as those living in remote areas. These challenges included limited access to education, health services, markets, and telecommunications, as well as increased poverty. Despite constitutional guarantees of equality and non-discrimination, caste-based violence remains a significant issue in Nepal, particularly against socially and culturally excluded groups such as women, Dalits, indigenous groups, Madhesis, and persons with disabilities. Nevertheless, these cases are rarely investigated or prosecuted.¹⁴

WFP has put in place multiple communication channels through its **community feedback mechanism (CFM)** to ensure effective two-way communication with affected populations. Along with the *Namaste WFP* (a toll-free hotline), WFP's other CFM pathways include WhatsApp, text messages, emails, dedicated help desks and a complaint and feedback box. This approach allows beneficiaries to provide feedback to WFP on its interventions and enables them to hold WFP and its cooperating partners accountable for meeting their food security needs in a way that reflected their views and preferences. WFP and its cooperating partners' staffs received training on CFM.

In 2022, WFP saw a significant increase in the volume of feedback received from beneficiaries through various CFM channels, with a total of 1,112 cases recorded from women/girls (42 percent) and men/boys (58 percent), as compared to 400 cases recorded in 2021. In particular, women's participation doubled from 20 percent in 2021 to 42 percent in 2022. The increment was attributable to the direct interactions with beneficiaries through WFP's cooperating partners as informed by the lessons learned in 2021, as well as the integration and strategic sensitization of the CFM in the early stages of programme implementation.

Among the recorded cases, 85 percent were related to the emergency cash-based intervention under Strategic Outcome 1, while 6 percent were related to the anticipatory cash intervention under Strategic Outcome 4. The majority of cases (over 80 percent) were requests for general information on WFP interventions. Separately, there was a small number of persons with self-reported disabilities who enquired about WFP programmes and requested additional information on their eligibility. WFP followed up on these enquiries by developing dedicated leaflets (in the Nepali language) detailing project information, including selection criteria, project duration, entitlement amount and collection process. Community volunteers were also mobilized to clarify any concerns, and helpdesks were set up in distribution sites.

In 2022, WFP carried out a **privacy impact assessment** to identify and mitigate potential privacy and protection risks associated with the CFM, particularly in relation to the collection of sensitive information such as disability and ethnicity. Based on the recommendations of the assessment, WFP improved its CFM tools and processes, including revising intake forms and operator scripts for the toll-free hotline. The collection of sensitive information on disability and ethnicity was made optional to ensure beneficiaries' privacy was respected. Furthermore, WFP embedded data protection and privacy clauses in the Field Level Agreements with all its cooperating partners that were further reiterated during their orientation sessions.

In addition, WFP took active steps to prioritize and incorporate **disability inclusion** across all activities. A robust action plan was developed which will be embedded in the 2023 annual plan. WFP also initiated strategic engagement with global and local leading organizations in disability-inclusive development, such as CBM Global and the National Federation of Disabled Nepal, to support WFP's development of strategic guidance on disability inclusion at both programme and operational levels. WFP also recruited a dedicated disability inclusion specialist to support the mainstreaming of disability inclusion initiatives in Nepal.

WFP finalized a report on its study on indigenous persons with disabilities and their vulnerabilities to food security carried out in 2021. The study helped understand the challenges faced by these groups in meeting their food and nutritional needs and the effects of intersecting identities (indigenous, disabled, gender) on their access to food and well-being. The findings will be used to inform WFP programming to ensure the inclusion and targeted support of

indigenous persons with disabilities in food security and nutrition interventions. The report will be officially launched in 2023.

Furthermore, WFP continued to sensitize its cooperating partners' staff on its zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and any other types of misconduct. Key messages were disseminated widely as well as before each round of distributions in 2022. No incidents related to sexual abuse or protection challenges were reported at any WFP offices or distribution sites.

During the year, WFP conducted two on-site monitoring exercises for the CBT initiative under Strategic Outcome 1 and forecast-based anticipatory action under Strategic Outcome 4 to assess the safety, dignity and integrity of affected populations at distribution sites. All WFP-assisted households under Strategic Outcome 1 reported WFP's arrangements for cash collection were safe, with separate lines at distribution sites organized for women, the elderly and persons with disabilities. COVID-19 measures were put in place, including hand-washing facilities and social distancing protocols.

In addition, a majority of WFP-assisted households had unhindered access (82 percent) to WFP interventions and felt the assistance they received was dignified (86 percent). Furthermore, 99.5 percent of the respondents were appreciative of the respectful behaviour of project representatives and bank staff who facilitated the collection of CBT entitlements. Among persons with disability (11 percent) assisted across the targeted programme districts, they reported that the WFP's cash assistance allowed them to meet their immediate household needs including food and education. Similarly, nearly all WFP-assisted households at risk of flooding under Strategic Outcome 4 also reported receiving WFP's anticipatory cash without safety challenges.

Environment

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

Nepal is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural hazards and is ranked in the top 10 countries in the world most affected on the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index.¹⁵ The country faces both sudden and slow-onset hazards, with earthquakes and floods posing the greatest threat. While the 2015 earthquakes and the 2017 floods and landslides were the most recent and severe disasters, Nepal experiences smaller-scale hazards every year. These threats have nearly doubled in recent years¹⁶, hindering development progress and causing loss of life and livelihoods, displacing thousands and damaging infrastructure. As a result, the country's most vulnerable populations are exposed to elevated levels of poverty and food insecurity.

WFP remains committed to integrating policies promoting environmental and social sustainability into its operations. WFP ensures that all planned activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations, with a particular focus on climate adaptation and risk management activities. This included conducting screenings for environmental and social risks where applicable, in accordance with the corporate environmental policy. In 2022, WFP achieved its target of screening all relevant field-level agreements (FLAs) for potential environmental and social risks before project implementation, with all 33 community asset projects under Strategic Outcome 3 categorized as low risk.

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. During the year, WFP contributed to improving water management and mitigating erosion through the irrigation of 323 hectares of land and the planting of 43,489 tree seedlings. Moreover, WFP strengthened the capacity of 15 local governments to undertake inclusive planning, as well as the delivery of resilient infrastructure and sustainable, green-recovery job creation. This became a successful model that was further replicated by other local governments across Nepal.

Furthermore, the home-grown school feeding model under Strategic Outcome 2 continued to link the school feeding programme with local smallholder farmers to create sustainable food chains from smallholder farmers, boost local agricultural development, and inject investment into the local economy. The model helped promote the consumption of fresh and nutritious food, while reducing carbon footprints from transportation, storage and distribution. Meanwhile, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP adopted forecast-based anticipatory action for climate shocks to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events on the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations, thereby reducing the likelihood of an emergency operation that involves energy-intensive activities including transportation of relief items.

WFP continued its in-house efforts towards sustainability and climate neutrality through the continued use of solar panels, harvesting of rainwater and production of fertilizer through office recycling. In 2022, WFP saved 13,044 kWh of energy, harvested 16,532 litres of water from monsoon rains, and recycled NPR 6,091 (approximately USD 47) worth of paper.

Mixed Blessings



Mixed blessings

With an aim of capturing the experience of communities enduring the effects of climate in the high mountains, in August, a team from WFP embarked on a 10-hour journey from Kathmandu to the trans-Himalayan district of Mustang.

Welcomed with smiles

WFP's first stop was Marpha, a village famous for its apples. The local farmers welcomed us with smiles and folk songs. They were willing to speak to us on camera about the impact of erratic rainfall and increased temperatures on their lives and livelihoods.

We met Kamala Lalchan, a fifty-year-old apple farmer who has lived in Marpha all her life. Just like everyone else, Kamala has felt the impacts of climate change. "We have all pushed the boundaries of what we can grow", she said, pointing to the huge tropical-looking walnut tree, "a few years ago, it wouldn't have survived".

According to Kamala, hardy bananas, maize, and some species of walnut are increasingly surviving winters, while alpine barley and finger millets are stunted because of the excessive rain this year.

Birendra Thakali has been in the apple farming business for the last two decades. He said that fruit production has dropped massively in recent years as it is getting too hot for apple trees in Marpha.

"When I was a child, Marpha was famous for its apples. But warmer temperatures at higher altitudes have now enabled people to set up orchards in Upper Mustang," he said. His apples are still delicious, but smaller than usual and he must lower his prices this winter.

Reaching the unreachable

From Marpha, we climbed uphill to reach the picturesque village of Jhong, a quaint collection of old, white-washed mud-and-stone houses surrounded by high boundary walls in the desolate Kali Gandaki valley.

Tek Bahadur Gurung planted 80 apple trees in his new orchard in Jhong, where apples never used to grow. He is confident that the new investment will increase his farm earnings in a few years' time. However, at 3044 metres, some 100 families, who now eke out living farming apples and alpine barley, have a much bigger concern: their source of water is drying up.

"When I was growing up, there was less rain, but more snow and glacial meltwater allowed people to irrigate their land in spring," said farmer Gurung as he sat tying bundles of a special bush to insulate the local monastery. "But these days water is not coming like it used to. The seasons are changing. We see there is less water than before."

Over-extraction of groundwater, wasteful and inefficient irrigation practices, and pollution of surface water like rivers have left many parts of Mustang dry. And climate change is exacerbating the situation.

Gurung said there was ample fresh meltwater in his village before, but heavy rainfall, flooding and landslides are now contaminating their water sources more often. As a result, his wife frequently had diarrhoea. Water-borne diseases have now become the biggest health problem for people living in his village.

Life is more difficult

Our journey took us next to Lomanthang, a snow-clad walled city that was once an independent and ancient kingdom, and recently the capital of Upper Mustang.

"We are used to being in a remote place. We have our traditional ways of living," said Tenzing Dorje Bista as he sat tying bundles of a prickly desert bush together to insulate the roof of his newly built hotel. Tenzing is a horseman-turned-hotelier who expressed concerns over the impact of modernization that his horses will have no work. "Horses have always been a part of Mustang's landscape and culture. But all this is changing with the arrival of the road from the south that will make it possible to drive from Pokhara to Lo Manthang in less than 12 hours," he said.

The reflections of the community are in line with the findings of WFP's Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) exercise, a comprehensive analysis that aims to strengthen existing climate change-related initiatives and develop adaptation-related strategies and programmes.

Rajendra Hirachan, Deputy Chair of the District Coordination Committee, described climate change as a mixed blessing. 'On the one hand, it has led to floods, droughts, and a loss of yields and livelihoods. On the other hand, it also created new economic opportunities and allowed farming in what used to be arid land.'

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP mVAM household survey on livelihoods, food security and vulnerability. October 2022

Context and Operations

[2] UNFPA, World Population Dashboard

[3] WFP Market Monitor

[4] National Demographic and Health Survey 2022

[5] WFP. (2020). Fill the Nutrient Gap,

[6] Nuwakot and Sindupalchowk

[7] Women in Value Chain project and the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Project

Partnerships

[6] Adaptation Fund, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Joint SDG Fund, Nepal, Norway, private donors, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Kingdom, United States of America, and World Bank.

[7] In 2022, WFP's Cooperating Partners included HuRENDEC, PACE Nepal, Mercy Corps, Integrated Development Society, Rural Community Development Center Mugu, Shanti Volunteer Association, World Education, SAPPROS Nepal, Manahari Development Institute, Aasaman Nepal, Nepal Public Health and Education Group, Nepal Red Cross Society of Panchthar District Chapter, Sunsari District Chapter, Bardiya District Chapter, Banke District Chapter, Kailali District Chapter and Jhapa District Chapter, Koshi Victim Society Saptari, and Food For Education Sanothimi.

Strategic outcome 01

[8] Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi

Strategic outcome 02

[9] Although the MDD-W indicator is not in the CSP logframe, WFP collected data on this during the Post-Distribution Monitoring.

Strategic outcome 03

[10] The MED Model is based on a pro-poor and inclusive entrepreneur selection and entry process and a stepwise enterprise development process. The six components represent a generalization of the support requirements of micro-entrepreneurs, with the aim of enabling the entrepreneurs to be self-sustaining.

Strategic outcome 06

[11] 46 districts, 7 provinces.

Progress towards gender equality

[12] According to UNICEF data, over 33 percent of women were married or in union before 18 years old.

[13] Chhaupadi is a tradition practiced in some rural parts of Nepal, which prohibits women and girls from participating in normal family activities while menstruating as they are considered as impure.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[14] The Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability (Offence and Punishment) Act, 2068 (2011)

Environment

[15] Global Climate Risk Index 2021; <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777>

[16] World Bank, Nepal - Country Climate and Development Report, September 2022

Mixed Blessings

Photo: Kamala shows off her season produce in Mustang, Nepal.

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	990,334	847,027	1,837,361	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	46,764	30,535	77,299	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	25	24.7	25	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	8,631	8,683	17,314	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	6.9	8.5	7.7	2022	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	40,388	18,812	59,200	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	15,229	12,281	27,510	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			428	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,785,683.99	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	743,160	842,108	113%
	female	954,578	984,588	103%
	total	1,697,738	1,826,696	108%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	23,947	53,690	224%
	female	23,586	51,181	217%
	total	47,533	104,871	221%
24-59 months	male	78,480	51,280	65%
	female	83,013	51,713	62%
	total	161,493	102,993	64%
5-11 years	male	326,061	169,831	52%
	female	356,087	172,993	49%
	total	682,148	342,824	50%
12-17 years	male	162,952	103,436	63%
	female	285,117	168,021	59%
	total	448,069	271,457	61%
18-59 years	male	134,531	402,785	299%
	female	189,116	477,620	253%
	total	323,647	880,405	272%
60+ years	male	17,189	61,086	355%
	female	17,659	63,060	357%
	total	34,848	124,146	356%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,697,738	1,826,696	108%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	164,318	124,846	75%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	28,850	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	115,070	134,163	116%
Malnutrition treatment programme	5,565	0	0%
School based programmes	1,115,970	1,304,409	116%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,075	7,085	230%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	264,890	256,193	96%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	61	0	0%
Rice	242	0	0%
Split Peas	48	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	224	357	159%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	71	85	119%
Lentils	710	790	111%
Rice	2,839	3,163	111%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	355	385	108%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,048	656	63%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,926,660	2,546,689	87%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,456,540	721,700	50%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	3,467,839	1,950,766	56%

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	General Distribution	Female	119,809	128,818
			Male	112,831	127,375
			Total	232,640	256,193
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	16,609	0
			Male	15,641	0
			Total	32,250	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,207	17,386
			Male	10,622	18,812
			Total	20,829	36,198
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,132	0
			Male	2,218	0
			Total	4,350	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	12,546	22,552
			Total	12,546	22,552
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,215	0
			Total	1,215	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	575	357
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,926,660	2,546,689

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: USAID Education Recovery Support - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall		≥90	≥90	94			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall		≤5	≤5	6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall		≤5	≤5	0			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	10,623	6,826
			Male	10,206	11,723
			Total	20,829	18,549
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,789	27,368
			Male	9,406	1,406
			Total	19,195	28,774
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	12,546 12,546	10,665 10,665
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,930 9,930	10,501 10,501
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,791	8,631
			Male	9,404	8,683
			Total	19,195	17,314
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	9,930 9,930	10,776 10,776
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,048	656
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	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	510,350	157,880
			Male	363,999	98,974
			Total	874,349	256,854
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	2,460	3,613
			Male	615	1,007
			Total	3,075	4,620
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	605,998
			Male	0	578,182
			Total	0	1,184,180
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	127,242	128,368
			Male	114,379	123,438
			Total	241,621	251,806
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,975	4,423

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.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	3,051	3,077
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	2,051	2,051
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	58,594	22,519
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	203	194
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	86	118
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	60	60
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	784	1,440
Prevention of stunting				
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	5,945	5,436
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	873.78	615.18
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	1,064	1,767
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	12,564	13,478
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	55,134	56,020

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	60,411	78,140
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	9,704	9,354
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	64,976	83,444
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	6,902	32,897
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	16,106	35,906
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Individual	952	873
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Individual	951	970
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	515	673
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	2,062	2,423
School feeding (on-site)				
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	406	406
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	439	439
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	6,030	7,632
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.14: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	250	255
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	612	1,053
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	60	60
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.44: Number of teachers receiving recognition awards	teacher	21	21

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	school	949	949
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	317	318
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.51: Number of WFP-assisted schools with upgraded waste management pits	school	904	906
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	922,964	922,964
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	1,514	1,423
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	145	318
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	295	116
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4: Number of schools using an improved water source	school	200	251
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.40: Number of small-scale farmers receiving technical trainings	Number	3,375	4,620
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	39	1,661
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	69
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	30	52
N*: 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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	18	18
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	80	80
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	59	59

N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	39,032	36,615
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Children & PLW - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)	Overall	31.2	≤27.2	≤27.2	25			Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	27.9	≥70	>57.9	69		76.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	=100	=100	94	94.05	98.64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	92	100	99.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93	97.03	99.27	WFP programme monitoring

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		≥1	≥0.95	-43	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Students - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate (new)	Overall	67	≥80	≥75	89	93	79	WFP programme monitoring
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Overall	21	≥18	≥18	18	20	22	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	-5.68	≥1	≥-3	1	-0.01	-4.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	-5.98	≥1	≥-3	9	-0.01	-6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	-5.82	≥1	≥-3	5	-0.01	-5.5	WFP programme monitoring
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new child health and nutrition practices	Overall		≥1,600	≥1,600	1,251			WFP survey

Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices	Overall		≥3,200	≥3,200	309		WFP survey
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Overall		>3,612	>3,080	820		WFP survey
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools	Overall		≥2,054	≥1,739	1,082		WFP survey
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)	Overall	6.6	≥35	≥35	0		WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	4.1	≤2	≤2	1	4.8	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤2	≤2	1	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	≤2	≤2	1	5	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95.9	≥98	≥98	99	95.2	WFP survey
	Male	96.7	≥98	≥98	99	94.6	WFP survey
	Overall	96.3	≥98	≥98	99	95	WFP survey

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	5,930	4,298
			Male	5,698	4,307
			Total	11,628	8,605
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	9,613	0
			Male	9,237	0
			Total	18,850	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support	Female	0	2,465
			Total	0	2,465
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5,150	8,466
			Male	4,850	7,974
			Total	10,000	16,440
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,150	0
			Male	4,850	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,456,540	721,700

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.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	123	115
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	10	12
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.36: Number of meteorological equipment delivered	unit	5	5
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	200	200
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.17: Number of new nurseries established	nursery	4	4
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	3,083	3,083
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	442	442
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	7,772	9,466
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	9,362	10,187
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	455	571
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	248	286
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	200	267
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	3	3
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.3.4: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	134	132
Individual capacity strengthening activities				

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	2,330	1,530
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	85	65
C: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.				
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	261	234
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	41	39
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	219	127
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	7	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.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	1.5	1.6
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	105	105
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	5	5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)	Number	3	3
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	1

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	17.1	17.1
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	0.67	0.67
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	323	323
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	16	16
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	1,050	1,050
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	43,480	43,480
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Number	6,880	3,896
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	425	434
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.1.147: Number of concrete bridges 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.1.160: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails assessed through engineering assessments	Km	5	5
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	13	15
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	276	276
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	13	13
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	200	200
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	450	450
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	2	2
Individual capacity strengthening activities				

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	60	60
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	70	70
F: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.				
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	100	100
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	Individual	500	500
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.24: Number of farmers/farmer leaders attending the World Food Day celebration	Individual	200	354
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	2,240	2,479
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	400	400
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	1,800	1,815
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.38: Number of group leaders trained in retrieving, interpreting and disseminating market and metrological information	Individual	100	100
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	801	755
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.47: Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies	instance	7	6
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.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	25,941	9,764
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	9,425	9,425
G: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	1,800	2,345

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CAFS Karnali - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	62.6	≥70	≥68	63.2		89.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	90.3	≥97	≥96	82		87.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	9.7	≤3	≤4	17		12.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	1		0	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	28.8	≥58.9	≥56	58.6		40.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	4.3	<1	≤1	2.1		1.5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	18.9	<4	≤4	12.6		1.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	47.9	<36.1	≤39	26.7		56.1	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	4.1	≥10	≥8.5	5.4			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	41.7	≥50	≥48	54.6			WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	4.2	≤2.5	≤2.5	1.2		1.42	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.				Resilience Building	
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	14,697	9,025
		Anticipatory	Male	13,841	8,499
		Climate Actions	Total	28,538	17,524
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based	Female	73,486	49,626
		Anticipatory	Male	69,204	50,605
		Climate Actions	Total	142,690	100,231
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,467,839	1,950,766

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	5,560
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.1.64: Number of logistics hubs established	hub	5	5
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.67: Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	9	5
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.76: Number of operational in-country staging areas	site	7	7
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.109: Number of staff trained	Individual	160	196
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	8	8
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	2,876	2,769
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	104	100
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	104	100
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	%	74	73.86
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	22	21

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	28,538	17,521
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	69,205	50,605
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	73,485	49,626

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2.4	2.6		WFP programme monitoring
User satisfaction rate	Overall	56.29	≥80	≥75	89	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	1,451	1,881		
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	74	110		
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	74	74		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥6	14	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
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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	5	5
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H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	4	5
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H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	2	2
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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	1	1
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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
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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	1
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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	1
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: USAID Education Recovery Support - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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		≥75	≥75	58			WFP programme monitoring
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		≤12.5	≤12.5	11			WFP programme monitoring
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		≤12.5	≤12.5	31			WFP programme monitoring
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	50	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female		=50	=50	36	40	39	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=50	=50	64	60	61	
	Overall		=100	=100	100	100	100	
Target Group: CAFS Karnali - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								

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	69.7	≥70	≥70	68.4			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	15.7	≤15	≤15	9.4			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	14.7	≤15	≤15	22.2			WFP survey

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: USAID Education Recovery Support - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall		=100	=100	82			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall		≥90	≥90	86.08			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CAFS Karnali - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	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 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: USAID Education Recovery Support - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		≥80	≥80	63			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	89	83	44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CAFS Karnali - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall		≥80	≥80	96			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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Beneficiaries from WFP's anticipatory cash assistance in Jhapa, Nepal.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

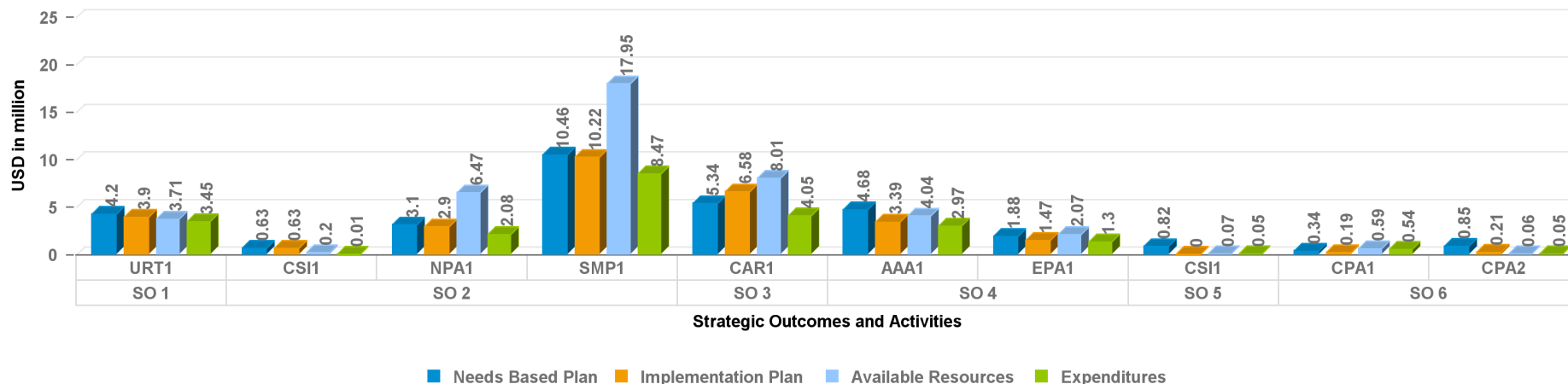
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 their lives 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

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls	4,202,960	3,898,317	3,711,992	3,445,058
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,202,960	3,898,317	3,711,992	3,445,058

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of their lives 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.	631,453	631,453	197,623	11,200
		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.	3,100,861	2,902,434	6,467,976	2,080,729
		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.	10,455,706	10,218,006	17,948,123	8,472,362
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			14,188,019	13,751,893	24,613,722	10,564,291

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	5,337,605	6,581,530	8,006,552	4,052,524
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,337,605	6,581,530	8,006,552	4,052,524
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.	4,682,975	3,385,627	4,043,743	2,972,000
		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.	1,880,772	1,469,104	2,071,783	1,301,192
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,563,746	4,854,732	6,115,526	4,273,191

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	817,026	0	72,488	54,246
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			817,026	0	72,488	54,246
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	336,629	186,478	594,024	543,687
		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	845,263	211,316	61,000	45,874
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)			1,181,892	397,794	655,024	589,561
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,381,520	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,381,520	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			32,291,249	29,484,266	47,556,825	22,978,872
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,390,352	2,698,065	7,811,928	2,486,434
Total Direct Costs			35,681,601	32,182,331	55,368,753	25,465,306

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			2,234,415	2,063,629	313,793	313,793
			37,916,016	34,245,960	55,682,546	25,779,099



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

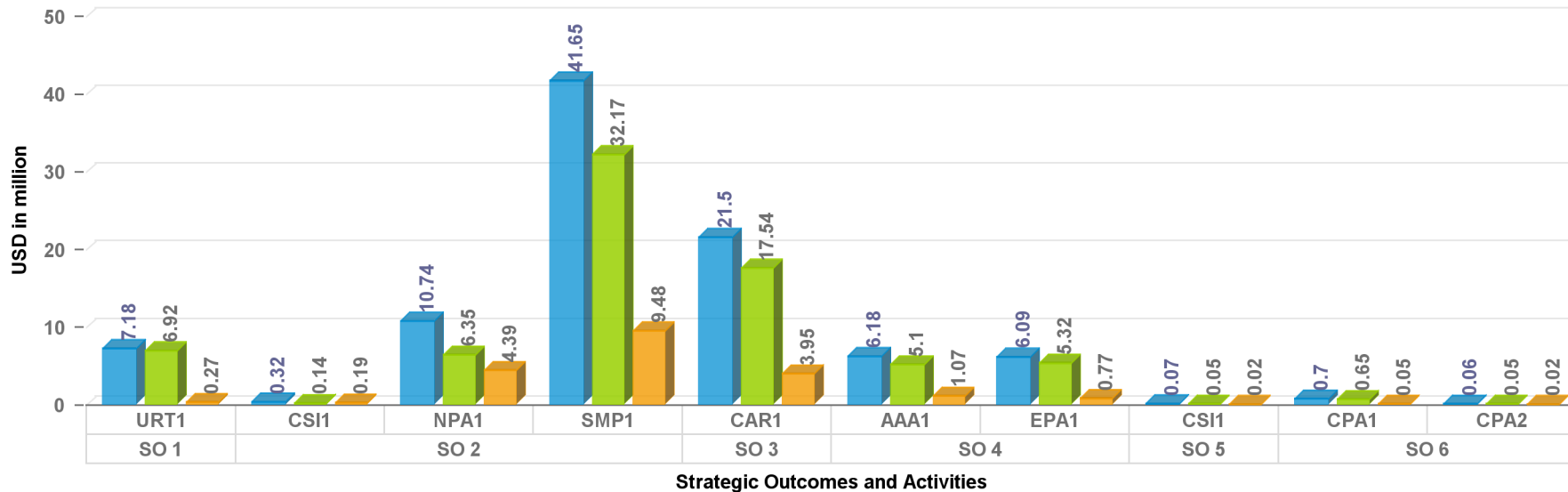
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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 their lives 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.

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	14,036,609	7,184,251	0	7,184,251	6,917,317	266,934
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,036,609	7,184,251	0	7,184,251	6,917,317	266,934

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 their lives 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.	36,380,608	41,648,733	0	41,648,733	32,172,972	9,475,761
		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.	2,296,985	323,299	0	323,299	136,876	186,423
		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.	11,944,176	10,740,604	0	10,740,604	6,353,357	4,387,247

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)			50,621,769	52,712,637	0	52,712,637	38,663,206	14,049,431
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.	28,874,630	21,495,895	0	21,495,895	17,541,867	3,954,028
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			28,874,630	21,495,895	0	21,495,895	17,541,867	3,954,028

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	11,606,207	6,175,556	0	6,175,556	5,103,813	1,071,744
		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.	7,022,841	6,087,601	0	6,087,601	5,317,010	770,591
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			18,629,048	12,263,157	0	12,263,157	10,420,822	1,842,335

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	3,171,364	72,488	0	72,488	54,246	18,242
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			3,171,364	72,488	0	72,488	54,246	18,242

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	946,994	61,000	0	61,000	45,874	15,126
		Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	742,811	697,833	0	697,833	647,497	50,337
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)			1,689,805	758,833	0	758,833	693,371	65,462
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,381,520	0	4,381,520	0	4,381,520
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,381,520	0	4,381,520	0	4,381,520
Total Direct Operational Cost			117,023,224	98,868,782	0	98,868,782	74,290,829	24,577,953
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,569,460	14,341,931	0	14,341,931	9,016,437	5,325,494
Total Direct Costs			132,592,685	113,210,712	0	113,210,712	83,307,266	29,903,447
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,496,984	6,229,565		6,229,565	6,229,565	0
Grand Total			141,089,669	119,440,277	0	119,440,277	89,536,831	29,903,447

This donor financial report is interim



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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