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# Nepal

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached 540,000 people in Nepal during the last year of its country strategic plan 2019-2023 through emergency response, school meals, malnutrition prevention, rice fortification, livelihoods and climate change initiatives, emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions, food security monitoring and policy support, as well as on-demand services.
- WFP further accelerated its shift from direct implementation towards technical assistance and country capacity strengthening to all three tiers of government since a federal government structure was established in 2015.
- The constitutionally-enshrined Right to Food, augmented social protection and climate change impacts remain at the heart of WFP's entry point in working with the Government.

In the last year of WFP Nepal's country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023, WFP continued to prioritize collaboration with Government and communities to strengthen their capacity to manage food and nutrition security programmes in support of the country's journey to graduate from its least developed country status by 2026 and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. In alignment with SDGs 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for the goals), WFP delivered results under six strategic outcomes: emergency response, school meals and nutrition, climate resilience, emergency preparedness, policy, and common services.

In 2023, WFP reached over 540,000 people across its lifesaving and life-changing activities, building the resilience of communities and addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, including through the provision of technical assistance to government counterparts, all while maintaining its capacity and flexibility to respond to crises. Constrained economic growth due to the lingering effects of the global food crisis and Nepal's exposure to natural hazards and the effects of climate change continued to put pressure on people's food security and livelihoods and on WFP's operations. Nevertheless, generous contributions from partners kept WFP's 2023 budget well-funded.

WFP implemented a wide range of activities in collaboration with all levels of Government and the support of non-governmental organisations, with achievements such as:

- WFP successfully transitioned an additional district to the government's national midday meals programme, bringing the total transitioned districts to eight out of 11, while continuing to provide technical assistance and support the roll out of the home-grown school feeding model across WFP and Government-supported programme districts.
- WFP successfully advocated for local governments to integrate school meals into the annual development plans and allocate complementary funds for the programme in alignment with the Free and Compulsory Basic Education Act and the country's federalization.
- With WFP's support, Nepal initiated its rice fortification journey with the publication of national standards in the Nepal Gazette [1] and the first-time production of 115 metric tons of fortified rice for distribution to vulnerable populations.
- The maternal and child health and nutrition project made improvements in the nutrition status of populations vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, including women of reproductive age and children under two years of age, through specialised nutritious food and improved nutrition practices.
- WFP strengthened women smallholder farmers capacities in resilient agricultural practices and climate risk management to enhance their agricultural productivity, leading to a significant increase in household incomes.
- Technical assistance provided to local governments to improve their capacities, knowledge and systems led to enhanced accountability and capacity to deliver sustainable, climate resilient local infrastructure services to the citizens with effective public financial management.
- The institutional architecture of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 was established at provincial level through Food Councils, and the pilot on localisation of food systems actions at local level was successful in further articulating the government's commitments through the development of five-year strategic plans.

- WFP's unparalleled humanitarian response capacity remained key to provide affected communities with timely assistance to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs and to support the Government and humanitarian partners in augmenting their emergency logistics capacities.
- WFP's capacity strengthening to local governments to implement anticipatory action interventions resulted in the establishment and endorsement of legal mechanisms that will allow them to take the necessary preemptive actions to reduce the impact of a potential flood event on lives and livelihoods.
- WFP continued to generate and publicly release evidence [2] on the food security and nutrition situation in Nepal to continue informing the decision making of relevant plans and programmes of the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners.

These achievements required cooperation with the Government and development partners and were only made possible thanks to generous contributions from donors. WFP diversified its donor base by partnering with emerging contributors and the private sector and enhanced collaboration with UN sister agencies and international financial institutions. Partnerships with national and international NGOs with extensive knowledge and operational experience leveraged their expertise and maximized impact of operations. WFP's partnerships with the Government's line ministries were demonstrated by their collaboration in national food security and nutrition programmes.

WFP continued to prioritize protection and accountability to affected populations and contributed to gender equality and the environment. WFP streamlined engagement with programme participants and civil society organizations to enhance inclusion, make operational adjustments, and ensure the safety of and respect for the dignity and integrity of the people it served. To manage any potential harm WFP's operation may cause to the environment, WFP integrated its environmental and social sustainability framework in to cooperating partnership agreements and provided relevant training to partners and activity participants.

Based on lessons learned as well as the findings and recommendations of the WFP Nepal CSP 2019-2023 evaluation, WFP will enhance linkages and integration between food systems and social protection, continue its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Government to sustainably transition WFP-supported programmes while deepening climate change and resilience support as part of the next generation of CSP (2024-2028).



# 540,226

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



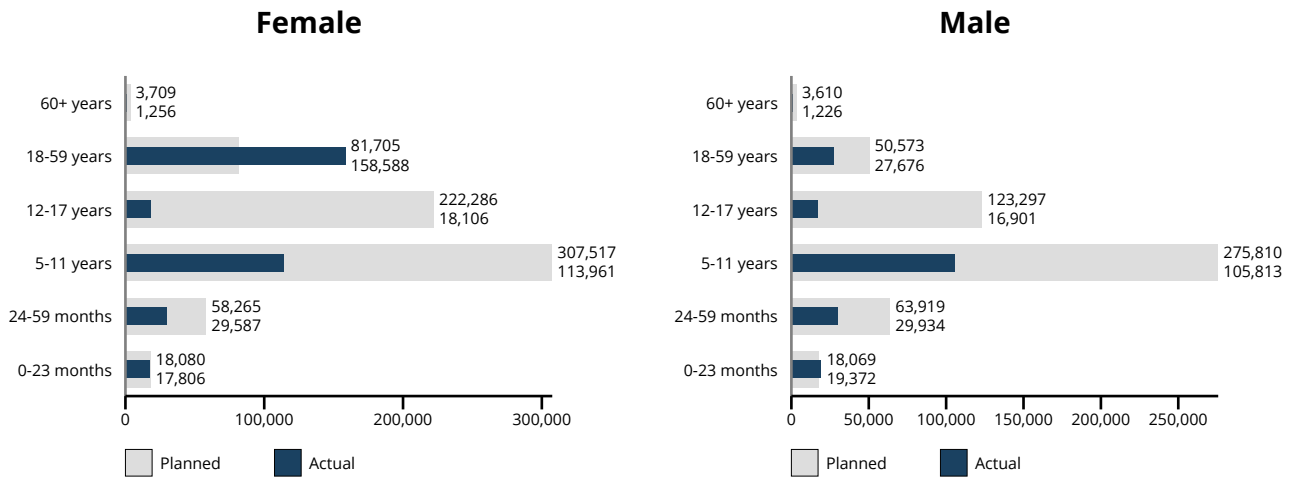
63% female



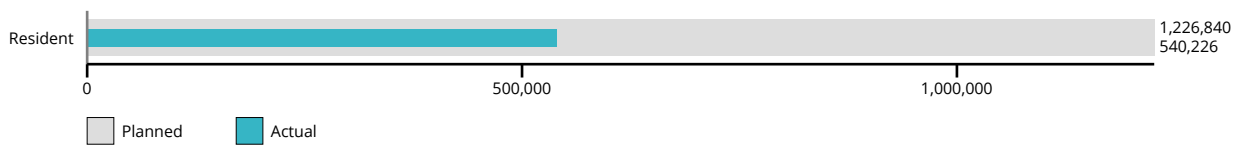
37% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 13,127 (51% Female, 49% Male)

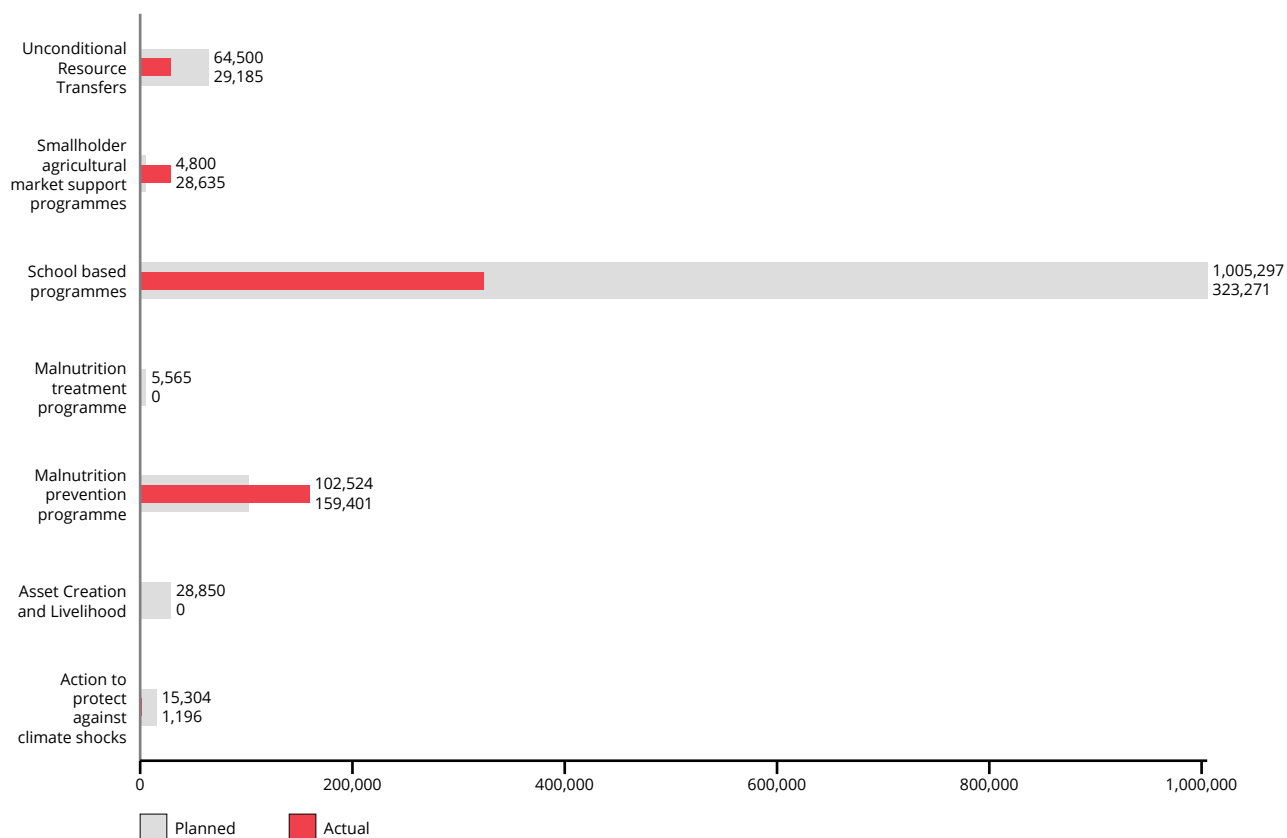
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



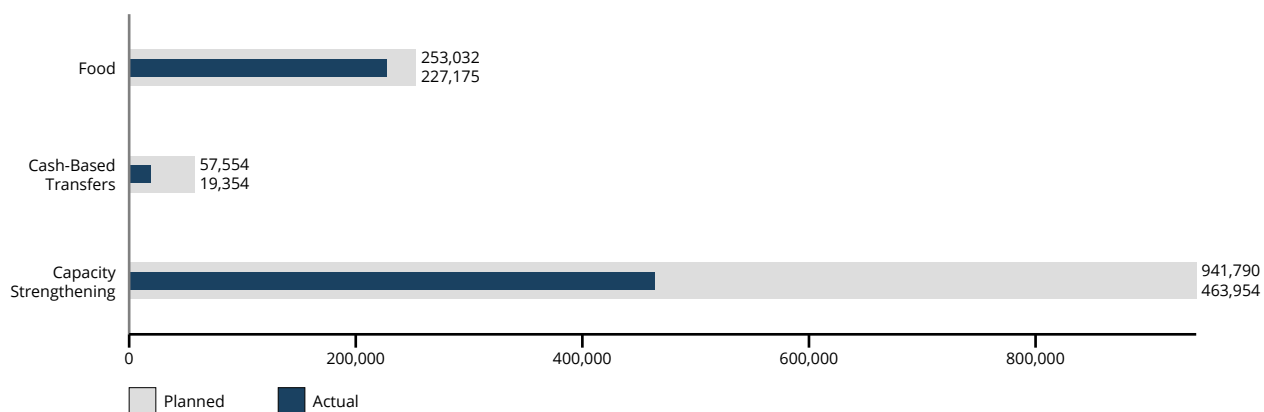
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



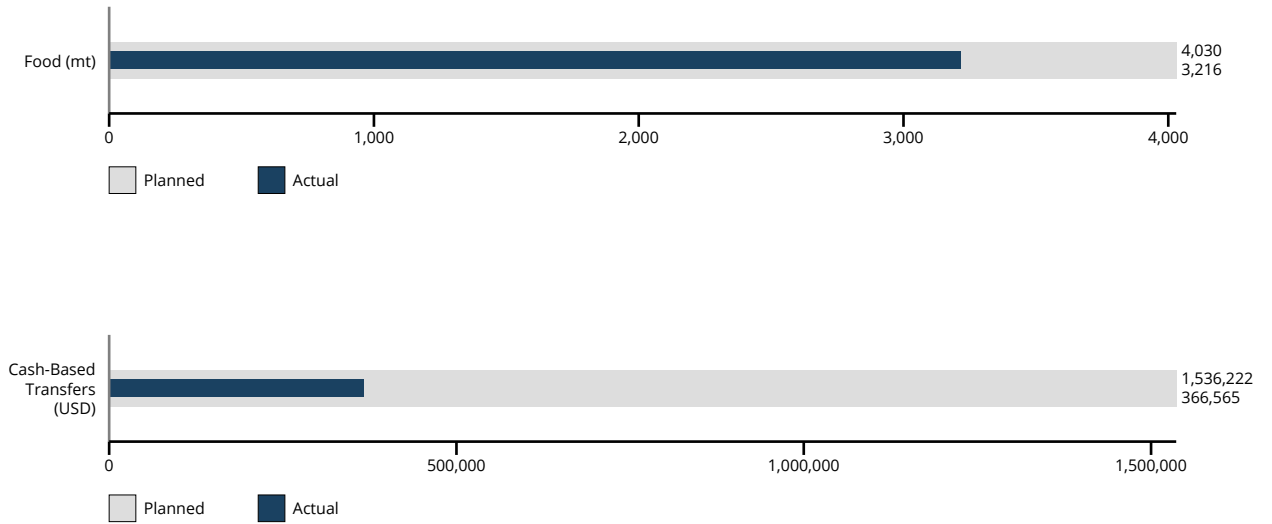
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



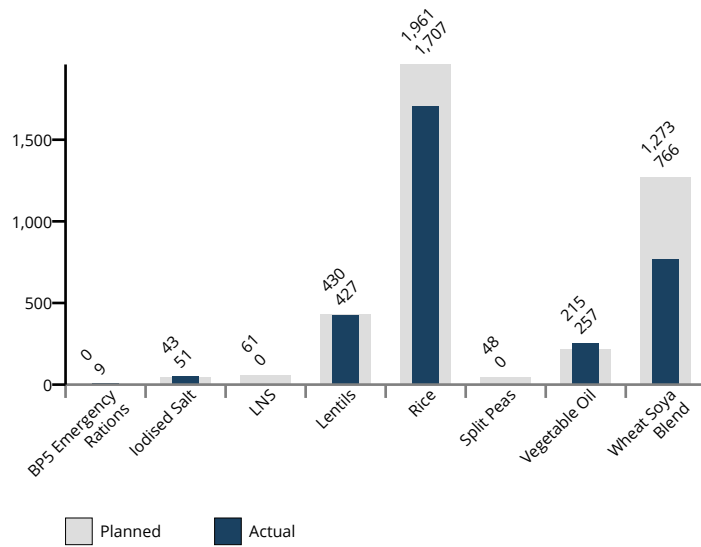
## Beneficiaries by Modality



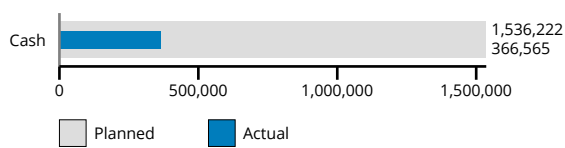
### Total Transfers by Modality



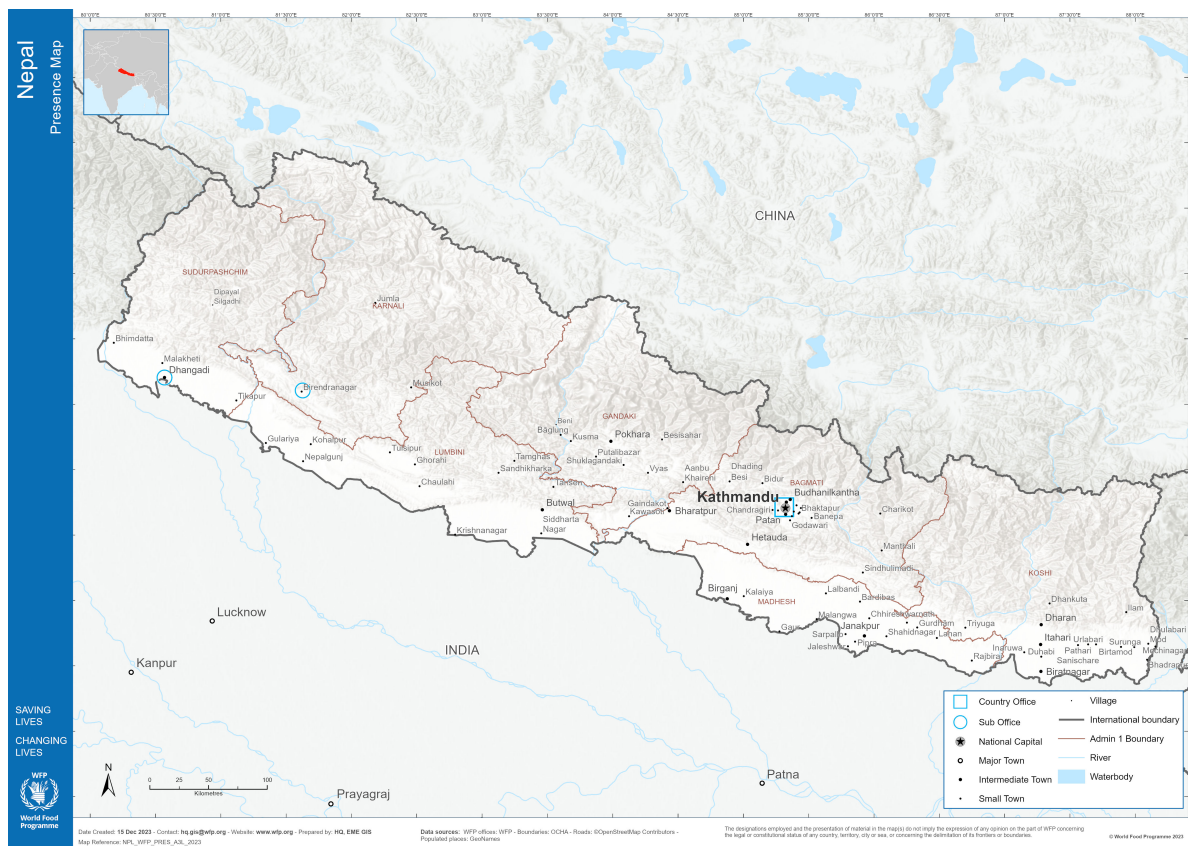
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Economic growth in Nepal slowed in 2023, with real GDP growth decreasing to an estimated 1.9 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2023, the lowest since 2020, predominantly due to the compound effects of the global food and fuel crises, import restrictions and a tighter monetary policy [1]. These crises continued to disturb food systems, causing price shocks in food commodities and agricultural inputs. Food inflation remained above 5 percent throughout 2023, reaching peaks of close to 10 percent. Combined with frequent climatic and economic shocks, this continued to impact poor and vulnerable households. The 2023 monsoon rains were roughly 11 percent below the expected regular level of rainfall due to the El Niño effect, mainly in the southern plains of Nepal and impacted paddy production in Madesh province with a 4 percent reduction. Although Nepal performed relatively well in poverty and food security indices compared to similar countries with low per capita income [2], across the country the impact of the crisis often varied by geographical region, type of livelihood and the profile of the household. Generally, households with a disabled member, headed by a woman, including an illiterate household member or an informal sector worker, and poor households in urban slum areas were more likely to be food insecure. Similarly, the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity remained higher in rural areas.

Amid challenges, Nepal remained on track to graduate from the least developed country category by 2026. Findings of the WFP nationally representative household survey from April 2023 indicated that food security in Nepal improved slightly [3], with a 2.2 percent decrease in food insecurity compared to October 2022. Food prices stabilised in 2023 albeit higher than before the global crisis, the cost of the food basket being on average 17.7 percent higher in December 2023 than the reference month of April 2022 [4]. Similarly, the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) released in 2023 outlined that prevalence of stunting in children under five years declined from 57 percent in 1996 to 25 percent in 2022 and wasting from 15 percent to 8 percent over the same period [5].

## Operations

WFP continued implementation of its country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023 to support Nepal's progress towards achieving SDGs 2 and 17, while also adjusting to shocks and stressors. In line with Nepal's evolving needs, WFP supported the Government to strengthen systems that improve nutrition and food security, support livelihoods, and enhance resilience to shocks and impacts of climate change. This included augmenting national emergency preparedness and response capacities, while maintaining WFP's readiness to respond to major shocks - if required. Technical and capacity strengthening support to the Government including on school feeding and nutrition

programmes, food security monitoring, rice fortification and the food systems agenda remained central to WFP's work.

Strategic outcome 1, which aims to meet basic food and nutrition requirements of those affected by shocks, was activated to address malnutrition in Madhesh province and to provide support to affected populations following the earthquakes in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on contributing to the reduction of malnutrition rates through nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive interventions and technical support to the Government. WFP targeted children aged 6-24 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls for the prevention of malnutrition through the provision of specialised nutritious food in three provinces. Similarly, the provision of nutritious school meals remained a key intervention for WFP through the implementation of school feeding in four of the nine districts of Sudurpaschim province. WFP transitioned an additional district to the Government in 2023, bringing the total transitioned districts to eight (out of 11). Technical assistance to the Government's national midday meals programme in Nuwakot continued through support in the roll out of context-specific home-grown school feeding, as well as to implementation of the government's school health and nutrition package and support schools with critical infrastructure. In 2023, WFP managed to secure resources to support Nepal's achievement of several milestones in its rice fortification journey, including the approval and publication of national standards and the start of fortified rice production.

WFP's efforts under strategic outcome 3 continued to build long-term resilience of vulnerable households against natural shocks through increased livelihood opportunities, while promoting gender equality and social inclusion, as well as through the provision of technical assistance to targeted local governments for the delivery of green, resilient local infrastructure in line with the Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development (GRID) agenda.

Working towards SDG 17, strategic outcome 4 focused on augmenting Nepal's emergency logistics preparedness, increasing the capacity of first responders and sustainably transitioning humanitarian staging areas (HSAs) to the Government. As the co-lead of the National Logistics Cluster, WFP continued its support to Government and humanitarian partners in emergency logistics. Capacity strengthening support to local governments to plan and prepare for flood through anticipatory actions continued in 2023, in the absence of a flood event due to below-normal rains. Evidence generation on food security was enhanced to inform WFP, the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners' design and planning of food security interventions.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP supported the Government in its advancement of key policies and legal frameworks related to food security and nutrition, namely the bylaws of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018 (RtF). Lastly, strategic outcome 6 saw WFP avail its on-demand services to the wider humanitarian community in the country. Services included engineering, storage, logistics, common administration, and cash-based transfer management.

## Risk management

During 2023, WFP worked to strengthen risk mitigation and management procedures and continued to incorporate internal control measures in its decision-making processes. WFP's risk register was regularly revised to reflect continuing and emerging risks and establish mitigation measures. An internal audit finalised in December 2022 contained seven medium-priority observations, and WFP has worked to implement the agreed actions. This has resulted in a strengthened and expanded community feedback mechanism (CFM) and improved monitoring and management of the implementation of oversight recommendations. Supply chain and cash-based transfer processes have been improved, thereby increasing WFP's capacity to respond to emergencies, which is particularly important given Nepal's vulnerability to disasters. Management of non-governmental organisations has been strengthened and a risk-based methodology for monitoring was implemented to increase monitoring coverage.

Earthquakes, landslides and flooding continue to pose a risk to WFP beneficiaries, staff and assets. To mitigate this risk WFP has established measures to make field travel and activities as safe as possible, including a mandatory travel risk assessment. In the event of a large-scale shock, WFP has a business continuity plan and concept of operations in place to guide immediate actions and response.

Given the uncertain operating environment globally, funding shortages continue to pose a risk to WFP operations. WFP continues efforts to diversify funding sources, pro-actively engage with donors and base planning and decision-making on assessments and accurate and realistic forecasting.

Protection risks related to the direct engagement with beneficiaries continued to pose operational and reputational risks. To mitigate these risks, WFP enhanced its efforts on communication and engagement with communities as well as capacity strengthening of WFP staff, cooperating partners and government officials on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and streamlining CFMs. WFP strengthened collaboration with its government counterparts with the aim of mitigating inclusion and exclusion errors.



## Lessons learned

The evaluation of the WFP Nepal CSP 2019-2023 found that the CSP was efficient, evidence-based, addressed the needs of the most vulnerable populations, aligned with national priorities and adapted to changing needs and priorities. The evaluation highlighted the strengths of WFP operations and opportunities for improvement.

Based on the evaluation's findings and recommendations, under the next CSP, WFP will strengthen linkages between food systems and social protection, conduct a comprehensive capacity needs assessment of key national partners and continue nutrition interventions. WFP will also continue the handover of WFP-supported schools to the national programme, deepen climate change and resilience building support and aid enhancement of the Government's analytical capacities.

# Hot Meals Score Against Hunger

## Delivering payoffs for children, farmers and communities



© WFP/Srawan Shrestha

Children enjoy their locally sourced nutritious school meal in Nuwakot District

A tattered football sails off the field at Shree Ganesh Primary School, in the village of Kakani -an hour drive from the capital Kathmandu. The game pauses, as 12-year-old team captain Ravi stops and strains his ears. The school bell is ringing, signalling the end of the gym class and summoning the players to lunch.

"We never miss school meals as it gives us the energy for after-school sports," says Ravi's best friend, Nabin, 11, as the two walk over to the end of the playground that stands on a tall ridge.

Here, in one of Asia's poorest countries, children like Ravi and his friends often walk for hours to get to school or miss it entirely. With more than one-fourth of Nepal's children under five suffering from malnutrition, which can leave lasting effects, WFP-supported school meals can be a game changer.

The meals are also part of a broader effort to give young school children a healthy start. Under WFP's home-grown school feeding initiative, supported by governments like Japan and the United States, raw ingredients for the lunches at Ganesh primary are sourced from local smallholder farmers, who make up two-thirds of Nepal's workforce.

Now, nearly half a century since school meals debuted here, the Government of Nepal has largely taken over the programme, with WFP providing technical assistance - a transition that will be completed next year. That means local authorities - who receive the school meals budget from the federal government - along with local communities - who supply the cooks, farm-raised food and oversight - will largely run the show.

"Embedding the management of the school feeding programme in the local community is key to its sustainability," says WFP Country Director Robert Kasca.

### Curry for lunch

Next to the playground of Ganesh primary sits a small, tin-roofed hut equipped with gas stoves and liquified petroleum gas cylinders, where cook Pratibha Tamang is vigorously scrubbing up.

"The new kitchen makes my job easier as I can refrain from using firewood and the concrete floor picks up less dirt than the ones covered in mud," Pratibha says.

Simmering in her pots is kheer, a traditional rice pudding made from fragrant rice boiled in milk and sugar. This will be served with warmly spiced curry, prepared with black-eyed beans, onions and potatoes. They have been sautéed and simmered, and will soon be spooned into plates.

"Cooking for me has always been a joyous experience," says Pratibha, adding that students get a different meal every day. Her two children, now 12 and 14, also ate midday meals at the school a few years ago.

"Since we started serving cooked hot meals from last August and ensured proper handwashing and hygiene facilities, far fewer students complain of illnesses," she adds.

In 2022, WFP directly provided school meals to more than a quarter-of-a-million children in nearly 2,500 schools countrywide. But WFP has reduced funding for Nepal's school meals, as the Government has stepped up - almost quintupling its budget for the programme between 2017-2022 alone.

Meanwhile, WFP continues to provide authorities with technical support to roll out home-grown school meals. The initiative sources food from local farmers like Krishna Maya, who grows onions, pumpkins, gourds and strawberries on a plot of land across from Ganesh Primary school.

"As we live in a difficult terrain where food is scarce," she says, "I work hard to ensure that the small patch of land that I own yields enough for my family."

### **Markets for farmers**

Like most of Nepal's farmers, Krishna cultivates less than a hectare, which keeps her family at barely subsistence level. She sells her surplus harvest to the school through a women's cooperative, earning much-needed income for her family.

"School meals provide a secure market for local farmers, increasing their incomes and strengthening the local economy," says Suman Tamang, chairman of Kakani Rural Municipality, where Ganesh primary school is located.

For the students, he adds, "it means awareness of the importance of a nutritious diet and healthy eating habits. For women, it means earning their own money, and valuing themselves more."

WFP findings also show a drop in gender-based violence in families where financial stress is reduced.

"My earnings have lifted a huge burden from my husband's shoulder," says another female farmer, Parvati Tamang, whose husband works as a farm labourer. "We have more peaceful nights, we quarrel less on petty issues."

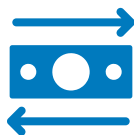
When school wraps up in the afternoon, the football match resumes at Ganesh primary school. Because it is a Friday, teachers and other school staff join the game. Their families and younger children join the fan club cheering them on.

# 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.



**11,000 people** provided with ready-to-eat food as part of the response to two different earthquake events in Western Nepal



**USD 344,205 in unconditional cash** distributed to 18,158 people affected by the earthquake in Jajarkot and Rukum West districts of Karnali province



**29,282 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children 6-23 months** reached with emergency nutrition support

WFP's strategic outcome 1 aims to improve timely access to food and ensure that vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys, consume an adequate and nutritious diet in times of need, particularly during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and other shocks. WFP supports crisis-affected, food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations with conditional or unconditional food or cash assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. It also ensures that pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-59 months have access to specialized nutritious foods and nutrition services.

WFP continued to play a key role as part of broader humanitarian coordination by co-leading the national food security, logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters, as well as the national nutrition cluster, for empowering local and national actors with emergency preparedness and response planning and coordination.

Strategic outcome 1 was dormant for much of 2023 and was only activated after WFP received a formal request from the Government. WFP responded to the Government's request by providing emergency nutrition support to PBWG and children 6-23 months in eight disaster-prone rural municipalities out of the 18 municipalities of Saptari district in Madhesh province, given the high prevalence of malnutrition. Following the 6.4 magnitude earthquake that struck Western Nepal, WFP distributed prepositioned Wheat Soya Blend with Sugar (WSB+) as part of the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) to prevent a further deterioration in the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and PBWG in the five rural municipalities most affected by the earthquake in Jajarkot and West Rukum districts of Karnali province. In coordination with provincial and local governments, WFP also prepositioned ready-to-eat nutrient-dense emergency food (BP-5) to cover for three days while additional assistance was being mobilised, in addition to unconditional, multi-purpose cash to earthquake-affected families for one month of food and non-food essential needs, together with social behaviour change communication on the use of cash.

At the request of the Government, and with the generous contributions from donors, WFP provided unconditional cash assistance to the affected households; however, needs were much higher than available resources and WFP was only able to cover 59 percent of the plan (3,055 out of the 5,200).

### Outputs

The two main BSFP interventions in Madhesh and Karnali provinces enabled WFP to assist over 29,000 beneficiaries with 176 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious food. Of these, 67 percent were children aged 6-23 months, while the remaining were PBWG. Emergency nutrition support was provided through health centers to all PBWG and children 6-23 months from targeted municipalities in both Madhesh and Karnali provinces. The WSB+ distributions under the two BSFP interventions were complemented by nutrition education for positive behaviour change.

A total of USD 344,205 (NPR 15,000 per household) was distributed as a one-off unconditional cash assistance to 18,158 earthquake-affected, highly food-insecure, poor and vulnerable people in three of the most affected districts of Jajarkot and Rukum West in Karnali Province, based on pre-agreed targeting criteria in coordination with government authorities. Targeting criteria included households having completely lost their houses, food stocks and other assets due to the earthquake and were displaced or those belonging to marginalised groups (such as households headed by women). Of the 3,055 households that received cash assistance during the emergency earthquake response, a total of 305 households headed by women received funds directly into their bank accounts. Additionally, 853 households led by

women received cash in hand through remittance. Beneficiaries spent the majority of the cash on food (51 percent), followed by medicine (17 percent) and clothes (7 percent) as the top three expenditure areas.

WFP also reached over 11,000 beneficiaries with ready-to-eat food as part of the response to two different earthquake events, including 10,000 in Jajarkot and West Rukum districts and 1,000 across Bajhang district. Assistance was prioritised for the most affected areas, households most in need of food, and vulnerable groups, in coordination with the District Disaster Management Committee and targeted local governments.

Overall, WFP reached significantly less beneficiaries in 2023 under strategic outcome 1 than the planned yearly targets, due to the localized nature of the emergency events coupled with the limited resources available.

## **Outcomes**

The post distribution monitoring (PDM) results of the BSFP in Saptari showed most beneficiaries (87 percent) were satisfied with their entitlements, showing a high level of acceptance of the nutritious commodities. Of the beneficiaries that received nutrition education, 63 percent reported being influenced by and applying the lessons learned, which showed the continued need to invest in nutrition education.

The PDM of the BP-5 distribution in Jajarkot and West Rukum found almost all beneficiaries reported they received additional assistance from other sources, largely from NGOs (68 percent), local governments (47 percent) and other United Nations Agencies (18 percent), and primarily for shelter, food and blankets, due to the one-door policy for humanitarian assistance to be coordinated via the District Disaster Management Center, as well as Provincial and Local DMCs. Feedback from beneficiaries mentioned that BP-5 was among the first external assistance they received, with other food support coming in only later, showcasing WFP's ability to quickly respond and the importance of having pre-positioned ready to eat emergency food stocks as an initial lifeline in times of need.

Similarly, the PDM revealed 69 percent of households that received cash assistance had acceptable food consumption score, while the remaining had a borderline one. This suggests that households who depend on market purchase and do not have economic access to food due to crisis and lack regular income sources, spend cash largely on food. This significantly contributes to improved food consumption. Findings from the BSFP PDM in Jajarkot showed a similar result in terms of acceptable food consumption (73 percent), against borderline (25 percent) and poor food consumption (2 percent) of the targeted households. Yet, many households (69 percent) that received cash continued to adopt negative coping strategies in the week prior to the survey, the most prevalent being borrowing of food or relying on help from relatives or friends, followed by relying on less preferred and less expensive food, and limiting portion size at meals, showing the difficult conditions of affected households a few months after the earthquake and demonstrating continued need for support.

## **Partnerships**

Activities were planned and carried out jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Health and Population, relevant sub-national governments, FAO, UNICEF, and Food Security, logistics and Nutrition Cluster partners.

As the co-lead of the national Food Security Cluster, jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and FAO, WFP led the emergency response preparedness for both monsoons and earthquakes. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has increasingly taken the lead in coordination and ownership of the cluster's preparedness plans and emergency responses, with some response activities being included in its annual programme and budget, while WFP continues to provide technical assistance on the preparation of plans and calculations of targeting for humanitarian assistance. WFP, as the chair of the national Nutrition Information Management Technical Working Group under the nutrition cluster, enhanced its coordination with UNICEF and cluster partners for emergency nutrition response. As the UN focal agency for Karnali Province, WFP led the multi-cluster coordination and information management of the earthquake response.

WFP partnered with respective local governments and provided cash transfers to the beneficiaries through financial service providers. WFP also continued partnering with local NGOs to deliver nutrition interventions.

## **Lessons learned and next steps**

The BSFP in Saptari identified the need to continue investing in beneficiary awareness and sensitization efforts prior to any intervention to improve project accountability. Programme participants expressed their appreciation for the information, education, and communication materials developed in their local language and considered them helpful. The socially and economically marginalized communities often did not have citizenship and other documents to receive the WSB+. In such cases, the respective local governments provided recommendation letters to enable them to receive food. WFP conducted sensitization on the BSFP programme among local volunteers so that no one was missed during the targeting exercise.

## **Gender and age marker**



Gender was integrated in the implementation of activities under this strategic outcome, as evidenced by a GAM monitoring score of 3. WFP made deliberate efforts to place cash assistance directly in the hands of women and persons with disabilities to increase their access to resources and empowering them in managing the resources transferred to the household.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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



**323,271 children** benefited from on-site school meals and related interventions, including school health and nutrition



**88,737 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months** benefited from improved nutrition services provided by the Government



**115 mt of fortified rice** produced in Nepal for the first time, following the publication of the national standards in the Nepal Gazette

Nepal has made remarkable progress in improving nutritional outcomes over the last few decades, and the Government is on track to meet its target of reducing stunting (low height for age) prevalence in children under 5 years of age to 15 percent by 2030; however, it is not meeting its target of reducing wasting (low weight for age) prevalence to less than 5 percent by 2030. Progress is uneven, with higher rates of stunting in mountainous regions (17 to 19 percentage points higher than in Terai and Hill areas, respectively) and of wasting in the Terai (6.6 percentage points higher on average from mountain and hill areas) [1]. WFP continued to support vulnerable groups to improve their nutritional status and increase access to affordable, nutritious diets through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive social protection interventions.

Under [activity 2](#), WFP implemented treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and stunting interventions for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls under maternal and child health and nutrition programmes, as well as nutrition education and technical assistance to the Government. Under [activity 3](#), WFP provided an integrated school feeding package, and strengthened the Government's capacity on the national midday meals programme (MDM) to deliver a quality, efficient and effective programme through contextualized home-grown school feeding (HGFS) models. Under [activity 4](#), WFP worked to address micronutrient deficiencies by advancing legal framework for fortification and initiating the distribution of fortified rice to vulnerable groups.

Strategic outcome 2 remained the largest component of WFP's portfolio, constituting almost half of the total resources available for 2023. Multi-year contributions from existing donors, flexible funding from private sector donors and commitments from the Government allowed WFP to mobilize twinning funds for the distribution of specialized nutritious food under activity 2. Similarly, WFP benefited from existing multi-year donor contributions which provided a stable funding to school feeding activities (activity 3). After years of severe funding shortages, WFP was able to mobilize funding from a private foundation to advance and scale up rice fortification initiatives in Nepal (activity 4) for 2023-2024.

### Outputs

Under **activity 2** WFP reached over 24,150 PBWG and children aged 6-23 months through health centers in the five mountain districts of Karnali province through the provision of specialized nutritious food (Wheat Soya Blend with sugar) under the maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme from April to December. This was less than planned due to government budget constraints, increased commodity prices, delays in the procurement and demographic changes due to migration. Technical assistance provided to the government's MCHN programme in Koshi and Madhesh provinces benefited over 88,737 PBWGs and children aged 6-23 months with improved nutrition services, including but not limited to support for the implementation of integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) protocol, supply chain management, and data management.

WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of all levels of government to implement integrated health and nutrition programmes for improved infrastructure, monitoring and surveillance systems. This included seconding WFP staff at Health Service Directorates to provide technical support on nutrition interventions, establishing nutrition corners in 159 health facilities to provide nutrition counselling, or organizing provincial and local level nutrition review and planning workshops to develop action plans on identified gaps. Furthermore, WFP supported the establishment of four community food banks, augmenting food availability for vulnerable groups in times of food shortages.

Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions remained critical to increase awareness and improve behaviours on nutrition and health practices, such as breastfeeding and complementary feeding, child care, hygiene and sanitation, antenatal and postnatal care and utilisation of health care services. To maximize reach, WFP implemented a wide range of approaches including media campaigns, interpersonal counselling, the roll out of recipe books and cooking demonstrations, reaching close to 199,000 people through media in Koshi and Madhesh and over

110,000 people through interpersonal interactions, particularly with mothers and caregivers, across Koshi, Madhesh and Karnali.

School feeding activities under **activity 3** reached 160,000 students across four districts of Sudurpaschim province, more than planned due to the expansion of the programme from grade 5 up to grade 6 in line with the government programme. WFP successfully transitioned Acham district to the national MDM programme in July 2023, the third district handed over since 2022. Students received nutritious hot meals consisting of rice, lentils, vegetable oil, and locally sourced fresh vegetables and salt, representing 30 percent of their daily recommended allowance in terms of both micro and macro nutrients as mandated by the national school meals programme guidelines endorsed by the Government. Close to 30,000 students benefited from consuming locally sourced, nutritious, hot meals through technical support provided to the national MDM programme in Nuwakot and Sindupalchowk districts. Over 323,000 children benefited from a wide range of school feeding-related interventions, including HGSF capacity strengthening, school health and nutrition, deworming, provision of learning materials and infrastructure development.

Technical assistance for the implementation of quality, contextual HGSF approaches was a priority in 2023. In six programme districts, WFP facilitated the formation of 1,900 new farmer groups and established supply chain linkages between them and the schools to source ingredients for the school meals. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the formulation of the new school health and nutrition strategy, led by the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, along with its five-year costed implementation plan. Trainings provided to schools as part of the roll out of the strategy resulted in 1,478 schools conducting basic physical health screenings (anthropometry, dental, ocular and hearing) to over 148,000 students, of which 5 percent underwent health screening referral services. Additional trainings were organized to enhance national and local capacities on school feeding governance, child health and nutrition, and safe food preparation and storage.

The *Tole Shikshya* initiative, a community-based learning circles programme, continued in 2023 to minimize learning losses incurred during the two years of school closures due to COVID-19, conducting 360 sessions that reached 6,727 children of grades 1 to 3. Infrastructure development support also continued in 2023, which included constructing and rehabilitating kitchens and child-friendly hand-washing stations. This also included initiating a green school meals pilot in two schools of Nuwakot and Sindupalchowk districts through installing solar power to fuel the school kitchens instead of firewood or liquefied petroleum gas.

Nepal reached an important milestone in 2023 under **activity 4** with the publication of the national standards on rice fortification in the Nepal Gazette, initiating the production of 115 metric tons of fortified rice in the country. WFP strengthened its partnership with the Food Management and Trading Company of the Government of Nepal through the provision of fortified rice kernels as well as blending equipment to initiate the production of fortified rice.

Under its capacity strengthening efforts, WFP provided training to 41 government officials on the production, supply chain and quality assurance of rice fortification. To enhance cooperation among relevant stakeholders, WFP, together with the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, organized six technical committee meetings for technical discussions and lead preparations to draft plans and guidelines, including on quality assurance, communications, and the national food fortification strategy.

WFP supported the National Health Information, Education and Communication Centre (Ministry of Health and Population) and DFTQC to develop and disseminate information, education and communication materials on rice fortification to increase awareness, understanding and acceptance among the general public. WFP also supported the establishment of an initial five fair price shops in the mountain districts of Karnali province to sell fortified rice as well as locally available nutrient-dense foods in subsidized prices.

## Outcomes

Dietary outcomes of children contributing to stunting reduction showed a marked improvement from 2022, with an increase of 29 percentage points in the number of children aged 6-23 months receiving an acceptable diet. Similarly, the proportion of women and girls who achieved the minimum dietary diversity was 42.7 percent compared to 32 percent at the baseline. The proportion of households with inadequate food consumption patterns improved, with only 4.9 percent of households found to have inadequate food practices compared to 8.6 percent at baseline, demonstrating increased access to locally available nutritious food.

Outcome results from school feeding activities for the districts in Sudurpaschim revealed significant improvements in various aspects, including enhanced dietary diversity, increased coverage of deworming medication, improved hygiene facilities, strengthened community engagement, and heightened awareness among students and parents. Rates of retention remained stable, while attendance increased slightly. Results showed a substantial improvement in students' demonstrating the ability to read and understand grade-level text, which can be partly attributed to the additional educational support under the *Tole Shikshya* initiative that is being replicated by other education partners such as UNICEF.

WFP successfully closed its project in Nuwakot in December after three and a half years of implementation marked by COVID-19 school closures. The final assessment showed substantial improvements across project components, including a significant reduction in the consumption of processed food with limited nutritional value in favor of locally sourced, healthy and nutritious foods at schools, with an active participation of head teachers and cooks in promoting better behaviours. At institutional level, all 12 local governments had local level policies and procedures for school meals and were aware of their roles, and introduced monitoring and reporting system.

As a result of WFP's continuous engagement and advocacy, local governments across all programme districts displayed a promising commitment to supporting school meals in alignment with the School Education Sector Plan, leveraging USD 580,000 in additional funding towards school meals used mainly to top up cash for school meals, for cooks' salaries, and infrastructure support.

The publishing of the national rice fortification standards, supported by WFP, unlocked a policy-enabling environment for rice fortification, allowing the development of additional strategies and guidelines to continue advancing the fortification agenda in Nepal. The establishment of fair price shops contributed to strengthening the food supply chain in rural districts of Karnali province.

### **Partnerships**

WFP continued to engage with partners via government-led national platforms in the areas of nutrition, school feeding, and food fortification. Collaboration was strengthened with key line ministries, including the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, the Food Management and Trading Company, as well as line ministers and government institutions at provincial level. At local level, WFP worked with eight cooperating partners who brought a wealth of knowledge and experience for the successful implementation of activities.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Sustained advocacy efforts and strong relationships with all three tiers of government also resulted in the inclusion of the school meals programme in Sudurpaschim's ten-year Provincial Education Sector Plan in line with the national School Education Sector Plan, showcasing increased commitment and ownership to school meals as a key mechanism to improve educational outcomes. The increased allocation of resources by local governments towards school feeding in programme districts also presented a key opportunity to address existing priority-based resource gaps and support them in effectively planning their allocated resources, facilitate implementation and generate tangible results. WFP participated in an exercise on Public Financial Management and Institutional Capacity Strengthening Support to School Feeding Transition Processes that identified gaps and entry points to continue providing support to the government. WFP Nepal was one of the 2023 South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Innovation Challenge winners thanks to its national innovation on social protection and schools meals monitoring platform, which will be shared with other countries from the global South.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of activity 2 as reflected by a score of 4, while gender was fully integrated in activity 3 reflected by a GAM score of 3. WFP made deliberate efforts to emphasize gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive programmes to enhance the nutritional status of the targeted population. Women and girls were involved in programme development, implementation and monitoring process to ensure equity during the programme implementation stage. GAM was not integrated in activity 4 due to lack of direct beneficiaries.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>
<p>Provide technical support to the Government for the development of a rice-fortification policy framework and supply chain system for use in social safety nets.</p>	<p>N/A</p>



## 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.



**5,786 smallholder farmers**, mostly women, enhanced their resilience to shocks thanks to the adoption of climate-smart, resilient agricultural practices



**15 local governments** in Karnali were supported with technical assistance for improved delivery of green, resilient, sustainable local infrastructure

Nepal remains one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change, threatening the lives and livelihoods of the most marginalized and poor groups with limited adaptive capacities [1]. This is particularly true for Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces, which are highly sensitive and have poor adaptive capacities as well as Terai districts which are more exposed due to the relatively larger sizes of agricultural lands, among others [2]. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP aims to enhance the sustainable livelihoods and resilience of the most food-insecure and vulnerable women, men, boys, and girls by developing climate-resilient, nature-based protective and productive assets, while increasing agricultural productivity, entrepreneurship, market access, and incomes of smallholder farmers, building resilient local food system and livelihoods diversification.

In 2023, WFP provided technical assistance to national institutions and an integrated package of livelihood support activities, skills, services, and assets to communities vulnerable to climate and other risks to build resilience to shocks and stressors.

WFP continued implementing three projects: the Joint UN Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) Programme, together with IFAD, FAO and UN Women; Leveraging Women's Leadership and Empowerment in Value Chain for Resilient Livelihoods (WIVC); and the Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP), together with UNDP for the first half of the year.

The major activities included:

1. Enhancing livelihoods and agricultural diversification in vulnerable communities by promoting climate-resilient agriculture, adopting good agricultural practices and post-harvest management, fostering agribusiness, facilitating self-employment and vocational skill development, enabling risk transfer through crop and livestock insurance, and promoting financial inclusion;
2. Encouraging the consumption of locally-produced, nutrient-rich foods (vegetables, legumes, cereals or eggs) through nutrition education and gender-sensitive approaches for optimal food utilization;
3. Providing policy support, technical assistance, and capacity strengthening to local governments to enhance the delivery of resilient, productive, and protective local infrastructure services.

The strategic outcome was fully funded against the 2023 needs-based plan (NBP), which enabled WFP to implement planned activities. WFP's total expenditure for 2023 reached 77 percent of the NBP. WFP extended its partnership with FCDO for additional funding under the LISP for the provision of technical assistance to targeted local governments in Karnali province for the delivery of resilient local infrastructure services.

### Outputs and Outcomes

WFP supported 5,786 beneficiaries, mostly women farmers, by enhancing their knowledge and capacity through various interventions, including farmer field schools, business skills training, leadership development, and gender equality and women empowerment. Beneficiaries in Kailali district (Sudurpaschim province) and Siraha and Saptari districts (Madhesh province) were identified based on pre-defined targeting criteria (i.e. land poor smallholders, food insecure, poor and unemployed farmers) together with local government and cooperating partners. Women smallholder farmers received capacity and skills training for the adoption of climate-smart, resilient agricultural practices, including technology, agro-meteorological information services and climate risk management, to enhance their productivity and were linked with the HGSF model for school meals or with other value chain actors. The project significantly increased household incomes by 267 percent, fostering enhanced business and entrepreneurship skills.

Through WFP's support, 4,300 farmers (98 percent women) also gained access to crop and livestock insurance schemes, including the Agriculture Information Management System. A further 5,000 women smallholder farmers benefited from being aggregated into 190 farmer groups and from enhanced technical skills for collective bargaining power to negotiate better deals with buyers.

WFP continued to promote synergies across CSP activities, particularly resilience and climate adaptation activities were connected to home-grown school feeding. This allowed 5,349 women farmers to sell their produce in predictable, local agricultural markets, linked with the national MDM programme and to establish contracts with schools for the supply of food commodities regularly.

At institutional level, five local governments in Saptari and Siraha of Madhesh province designed adaptation pathways for enhancing climate-resilient and sustainable food systems in support of smallholder farmers.

WFP's technical assistance under the LISP supported 15 local governments in Karnali to adopt indicator-based scoring systems for prioritization of local infrastructure. The 15 local governments institutionalized informed decision-making on the construction modalities of infrastructure, as well as implementing new or adapted policies, legislative instruments and operational frameworks for improved governance of local infrastructure management practices. This led to the delivery by the local governments of 89 productive, protective, climate-resilient and employment-generating community assets in 2023. All local governments effectively operationalized community feedback and response mechanisms as well as repair and maintenance support funds, including a replenishment mechanism from the annual budget allocation.

WFP's support to local governments resulted in their enhanced capacities, contributing to enhanced accountability for the delivery of sustainable and climate resilient local infrastructure services to the citizens with effective public financial management. A total of 15 local level system components were developed, revised and/or enhanced with WFP's support under the LISP, including local infrastructure management directives, local infrastructure monitoring and supervision guidelines, and local infrastructure repair and maintenance fund operational procedures.

Social inclusion under the LISP was enhanced with meaningful participation and involvement of over 45 percent women and marginalized communities throughout the local level planning and delivery of infrastructure, an increase of 12 percentage points from previous years.

## **Partnerships**

WFP continued to engage with the Ministry of Forests and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, three provincial governments (Karnali, Sudurpaschim, and Madhesh), and selected local governments for the provision of technical assistance and the implementation of livelihoods and climate interventions. Partnerships with multilateral actors were also extended, comprising several United Nations agencies (FAO, IFAD, UN Women and UNDP), NGOs (Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal - SAPPROS Nepal), and the Asian Development Bank to maximise impact and reach of interventions.

## **Lessons learned and next steps**

The final evaluation of the Adaptation Fund project (CAFS-Karnali) was finalized and identified some best practices and lessons learned for similar future projects. The replicable best practices include: (a) the prospect of increasing adaptive capacity is high when the project's approach is based on livelihood diversification combined with a vulnerability reduction strategy, with a priority on creating community assets and infrastructures.; (b) climate adaptation-related projects required all components (livelihoods, capacity development and infrastructure) to contribute to a resilient community; and (c) the project diversified the livelihoods of local communities through agro-forestry practices, sustainable management of forests and farm resources, and supporting income-generating ventures, including those for women. The final evaluation also recommended the development of local adaptation plans for action or integrated periodic plans at the beginning of the project, and the continued support to implement and mainstream into the Government's planning and budgeting processes along with project implementation.

Under the Women in Value Chain project, the integrated approach of training, capacity development, and support across various stages of production to marketing showed promising results in enhancing food security and income opportunities for women and building resilience against climate-related challenges, such as farmers adopting climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices or insuring their crops and livelihoods. The project also had a focus on inclusion, particularly of women with disabilities. By establishing livelihood profiles of participants based on their needs and desires, the intervention better identified and addressed barriers faced by women with disabilities. This augmented the acceptance of other members of the farmer group on the equal capacities of women with disabilities, fostering positive societal changes.

## **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender and age were fully integrated, as reflected in a score of 4. Two out of three interventions under this outcome were exclusively targeted towards women's economic empowerment. WFP integrated inclusive representation and active participation of different genders, ages, social backgrounds and capabilities throughout project life-cycles and incorporated SBCC on gender equality, and social inclusion to address negative socio-cultural norms.

#### 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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**2,935 m2 of space** provided to eight government institutions across WFP's network of humanitarian staging areas to preposition relief items



**12 market and 1 National Household Surveys**, assessing the food security and nutrition situation, released



**20 local governments** with endorsed guidelines on anticipatory action-based contingency plans to reduce the impact of floods on lives and livelihoods

Due to the country's vulnerability to shocks, including climate-related disasters, the need to invest in emergency preparedness to protect lives and livelihoods, particularly of those most vulnerable, remained crucial. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of national institutions, including all levels of government in emergency logistics preparedness and coordination and enhancing knowledge on early warning systems and implementation of anticipatory actions as well as food security monitoring for evidence-based decision making.

In [activity 6](#), WFP focused on enhancing the capacity of the government and humanitarian partners at national, provincial, and local levels for logistics and supply chain emergency preparedness and response. This involved the use of the network of humanitarian staging areas (HSAs) constructed in strategic locations, as well as through the provision of capacity strengthening support on emergency logistics to Government and humanitarian partners. As the co-lead of the National Logistics Cluster, WFP played a crucial role in delivering timely logistics services, particularly for government partners, and efficiently managing relief items during the monsoon and in response to the Jajarkot earthquake.

Under [activity 7](#), WFP continued its support in system strengthening for multi-hazard early warning and monitoring systems to estimate affected households and assess damages in critical infrastructures for timely and effective responses, the institutionalization of anticipatory action (AA)-based contingency plans and beneficiary targeting guidelines across 20 local governments of Madhesh, Lumbini, Sudurpaschim and Koshi provinces as well as evidence generation through food security and market monitoring to assess the impact of global crisis and other shocks [1], including the 72-hour assessment following the earthquake in Jajarkot.

Activity 6 had only 47 percent of its needs for the year covered. A new contribution from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) was secured to partially support emergency logistics interventions. WFP carried out and produced food security assessment and monthly market monitoring reports thanks to existing and new contributions. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Anticipatory Action Framework was extended for two years (2023-2024). As there was no major flood incident, the funds will remain available for 2024. Funds for capacity strengthening of anticipatory action, however, were insufficient to cover all planned activities.

### Outputs

WFP provided 2,935m<sup>2</sup> of space to eight government institutions across eight HSAs to preposition relief items, and upgraded the Bhairahawa HSA, while the construction of the HSA in Pokhara was postponed due to delays in signing the agreement with the Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal.

Through the National Logistics Cluster, WFP received and stored 1,420 cbm and facilitated the transport of 260 mt of relief items for the government under the Jajarkot earthquake response, allowing efficient, quick delivery to affected locations. As part of monsoon preparedness, WFP collected stockpile information from 20 organizations and shared it with the Ministry of Home Affairs and UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

Frequent government staff turnover coupled with limited ownership and engagement from key Government counterparts under activity 6 resulted in challenges in moving forward with the endorsement of the HSA standard operating procedures (SOP) and subsequently the HSA transition strategy, leading to WFP not reaching its output target of handing over the management of several HSAs as initially planned. WFP was successful in augmenting the emergency logistics response capacity of the Nepal Army through the donation of six sets of fuel bladders and two mobile storage units (MSU).

As part of supply chain capacity strengthening efforts, WFP delivered two out of the five planned emergency logistics training sessions to government and humanitarian officials, reaching 48 participants (60 percent women) from the

Nepal Army, the Ministry of Home Affairs, provincial and local government representatives, and humanitarian agencies. This was significantly less than in 2022, mainly due to funding constraints. WFP delivered two Operational Emergency Logistics Trainings aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of participants in logistics coordination and operational and response mechanisms in emergencies.

Compared to 2022, WFP enhanced its food security monitoring, continuing the monthly market monitoring and biannual nationwide household food security surveys and undertaking additional annual in-depth assessments of three districts (Bajura, Kalikot and Rautahat) to better understand the underlying causes of food insecurity given their high prevalence of food poverty.

Anticipatory action triggers based on rainfall were revised to strengthen reliability across targeted river basins. Capacity strengthening interventions were carried out across 21 local governments, in support of accessing early warnings, and issuing early warning communication to communities. Similarly, WFP supported the roll out of anticipatory action SOPs through simulations, designing school curricula and profiling historical flood depth across communities for risk-informed planning. WFP exceeded the planned number of trainings and participants for the design and drafting of contingency plans due to increased engagement from local governments. A limited number of beneficiaries were provided with cash assistance in 2023 as a result of a continuation of the 2022 anticipatory action activation, as there was no trigger activation in 2023.

### **Outcomes**

Under activity 6, WFP carried out its yearly user satisfaction survey to eligible organizations directly and indirectly associated with the EPR project. Results showed 92 percent of users were satisfied, a 3-percentage point increase compared to 2022 mostly due to increased satisfaction on the quality of the trainings and the methodology of the EPCI assessment. Similarly, WFP carried out the endline Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) assessments jointly with the Ministry of Home Affairs across the seven provinces with the participation of a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to armed and police forces, provincial and local government representatives, and United Nations agencies. The EPCI had a score of 2.7 (on a scale of 1 to 4), showing a slight improvement in the humanitarian supply chain management and national preparedness and response capacity, but with space for continued improvement.

WFP's capacity strengthening support under activity 7's anticipatory action interventions resulted in the endorsement of guidelines on anticipatory action-based contingency plans and a database of targeted beneficiaries across 20 local governments. This mechanism will allow local governments to activate such plans upon the issuance of a flood bulletin and take the necessary preemptive actions to reduce the impact of a potential flood event on lives and livelihoods. The database readiness will allow local governments to bring in additional stakeholders for pre-arranged anticipatory action financing instruments.

### **Partnerships**

WFP continued its collaboration with government counterparts at federal, provincial and local levels, including the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Population, Provincial Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, Civil Aviation Authority, Nepal Intermodal Transport Development Board, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) and the National Security Forces (Military and Police).

WFP facilitated sessions in partner's trainings and workshops, including a Disaster Preparedness and Response Exercise by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and a Disaster Response and Exchange Exercise organized by the Nepal Army. WFP continued its partnership with all three security forces by providing technical support in delivering emergency logistics training, which is part of their regular disaster curriculum. WFP, in partnership with UNDP, successfully assessed the supply chain mechanism of targeted clusters in Lumbini Province for improved humanitarian response.

WFP co-led the community of practice on anticipatory action with Sudurpashchim's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, bringing increased exposure to and ownership from the provincial government in conceptualization and contextualization. At the same time, WFP continued its partnership with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology in enhancing triggers, including kick-starting discussions to cooperate in analytics, evidence generation and remote sensing in climate and risk.

### **Lessons learned and next steps**

A continued and proactive engagement approach to ensure ownership from the Government will be crucial to facilitate a smooth transition of the HSA management. WFP aims to carry out the transition through a phased approach coupled with a clear capacity strengthening plan designed and implemented jointly with key government counterparts until the Government has the resources and capacities in place to sustainably take over.

WFP included additional methods and tools to the food security monitoring assessments, such as the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Insecurity (CARI) and the Resilience Capacity Score and Shock Exposure



Index, to enhance the understanding of the food security situation and vulnerability of the households and the gaps and needs of communities and to improve the availability of evidence to inform prioritisation and design of resilience initiatives.

Learning from the activation of anticipatory action in 2022, WFP prioritized and strengthened community engagement and communication as well as capacity strengthening of local governments across intervention areas. WFP also initiated internal discussions to look at increasing the linkages between anticipatory actions and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms in the coming years.

**Gender and age marker**

WFP continued to encourage representation of women under activity 6, as reflected in a score of 3. An emergency logistics training dedicated to women was delivered to personnel from government agencies. Gender analysis was fully integrated into assessments under activity 7, as well as anticipatory action interventions, as evidenced by a score of 3.

**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 - Fully integrates gender
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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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.



**4 additional provinces** (Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Sudurpaschim) with Food Councils set up



**2 local governments** prepared 5-year strategic plans as a result of the pilot on the localization of food systems

Policy coherence in food security and nutrition remains a challenge in Nepal, particularly since the introduction of the federal structure with three tiers of Government—federal, provincial, and local. Under strategic outcome 5, WFP aims to support Nepal in integrating the food security and nutrition agenda into key policy documents, particularly to operationalize the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act and Bylaws, thereby establishing a legal mandate to ensure food governance and policy coherence.

At the federal level, WFP supported the finalization of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty (RtF) Act/Bylaws and the Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2022-2030), formulated under the legal framework of the RtF Act and pending Cabinet approval. WFP also provided policy support to reflect the food systems-focused interventions in the annual planning and budget directives. At the provincial level, WFP supported the Government in operationalizing the RtF Act and food systems provisions, through establishment of Food Councils and Food Security Information Centers. WFP supported the Government in piloting the localization of Food Systems National Pathways Actions, which selected one local government in each of the seven provinces. WFP continued to advocate and work with the Government on its food systems agenda, which will be reflected prominently in the 16th National Plan 2024/25-2028/29.

Strategic outcome 5 remained critically underfunded, with only 6 percent of the needs-based plan for the year covered, mainly through WFP's internal funding allocations. Despite the limited resources, the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub (FSCH) identified Nepal as a best-case example and provided start-up funding to the National Planning Commission (NPC) through FAO to advance the food systems agenda and allowed WFP and FAO to mobilize additional matching funds to continue implementing key initiatives.

### Outputs and Outcomes

WFP supported Nepal's high-level delegation, led by the Prime Minister, to attend the UN Food Systems Summit+2 Stocktaking Moment in Rome, where he reiterated Nepal's commitment to transform the food systems including through the national school feeding programme.

With WFP's technical support, the National Planning Commission reflected food systems actions in the annual planning and budget directives circulated to the sectoral ministries and continued coordination with all seven provinces to include food systems actions in their annual plans and budgets. Following the endorsement of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act legal measures (procedural guidelines, and or Bill) four additional provinces (Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati and Sudurpaschim) set up Food Councils, a key high-level institutional architecture of the RtF Act at province level. These are important for formulating policies and guidelines related to food and providing food governance oversight, elevating the total number to six out of seven - with Lumbini province planning to establish the council in 2024.

WFP also supported NPC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, and provincial and local governments to operationalize the Food Systems Steering Committee and Action Track Groups and the Technical Committee for the finalization of RtF Act/Bylaws, aimed at leading the coordination on the implementation of food systems actions.

The piloting of the localization of food systems actions in seven target local governments was formulated based on the outcomes of the 11 national and sub-national food systems dialogues convened in 2021 and 2022, and under the legal framework of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2018. The three tiers of government actively collaborated and were involved in the local-level piloting, paving the way for continued and strengthened collaboration in advancing food systems across all spheres of government. The successful pilots resulted in the two local governments preparing 5-year strategic plans on RtF and food systems, with the remaining five local governments developing their strategic plans in 2024.

As part of WFP’s capacity-strengthening efforts on food systems, WFP supported a training of trainers for two provincial governments of Sudurpaschim and Karnali on the Right to Food and Food Systems Strategic Planning and organized RtF and Food Systems Strategic Planning trainings in the seven local governments selected for the localization pilot. In supporting national food security and nutrition policies, WFP’s technical support to key ministries and national institutions enabled the Government to gain a better understanding of food systems.

### Partnerships

WFP continued to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, NPC, the Provincial Planning Commissions (PPCs), and provincial ministries looking after the portfolio of Agriculture. Partnerships with Rome-based Agencies - FAO on food systems and IFAD on a joint programme on rural women economic empowerment, as well as with other UN Agencies such as the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UN Women and IOM, and the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub (FSCH), as well as development partners, farmers’ association, academia, civil society, and the private sector continued.

### Lessons learned and next steps

The technical support provided by WFP and FAO was effective in supporting the Government to advance the implementation of food systems transformation actions. The 16th Plan (2024/252028/29) is expected to further accelerate gains made so far and contribute to the achievement of the goals set under the 2030 Zero Hunger Agenda. Increased intergovernmental collaboration across the three tiers of government and among the sectors, as well as partners, has been encouraging and demonstrated the need for all stakeholders to work in synergy in transforming the country’s food systems.

### Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age considerations were not integrated in this strategic outcome as there were no direct beneficiaries.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and support evidence generation for government and multi-sector partners to enhance right based food security and nutrition plan, policies regulatory frameworks and service delivery	N/A

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



5,262 m2 of storage space provided to humanitarian partners



2 emergency medical warehouses built for WHO

Aligned with Strategic Result 8 (Enhance Global Partnership) and Sustainable Development Goal 17, strategic outcome 6 underscores WFP's commitment to extending its expertise in engineering, storage, logistics, procurement of non-food items, and comprehensive administrative and cash-based transfer management services to the Government and the broader humanitarian community. Crucially, activities under this strategic outcome operated under a service delivery modality with full-cost recovery. This strategic approach is encapsulated in activity 9 and involves WFP's provision of common rental and administrative services, logistics, storage, transportation, engineering and procurement services to various United Nations agencies, and national and provincial governments. Activity 10 includes fostering partnerships and extending expertise on cash transfer operations.

Under [activity 9](#), WFP continued to support several partners, primarily United Nations agencies and international NGOs, through the provision of storage and handling services as the co-lead of the national logistics cluster, in addition to engineering and administrative services for accessing rental facilities.

[Activity 10](#) saw WFP responding dynamically by providing on-demand cash-based transfer management support to other UN Agencies. This support played a crucial role in enabling sister agencies to reach vulnerable households efficiently, demonstrating WFP's adaptability and commitment to addressing humanitarian needs and showcasing the collaborative effort between agencies in their commitment to advancing humanitarian initiatives and fostering partnerships.

Strategic outcome 6 considers the provision of services to partners on an on-demand basis. Based on forecasts and trends, a need-based plan worth USD 1.8 million was initially estimated, particularly for the provision of cash-based transfer services to the humanitarian community, which represented close to 78 percent of the plan. However, the actual requests were significantly less and only 7.8 percent of the needs-based plan was covered with the services provided, mainly as there was no activation of the CERF Anticipatory Action Framework, which represented most of the forecasted cash transfer management services. WFP carried forward funds from 2022 through its common administration support to IFAD.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Under activity 9, WFP continued to provide regular logistics and handling services with the provision of 5,262 m2 of storage and labour services to four partners (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, and Save the Children) through its network of humanitarian staging areas. Engineering services included the completion of the construction of two emergency medical warehouses built on WFP's humanitarian staging area premises in Biratnagar and Nepalgunj. IFAD continued to use WFP's administrative services for the rental of office space within WFP premises in Kathmandu.

WFP continued to work with UN Women to provide on-demand cash-based transfer management services as a continuation of the support provided in 2022, delivering cash-based transfers to 46 households in 16 districts safely and transparently while minimizing associated risks. Cash-based transfer management assistance to UNFPA was covered under strategic outcome 4.

### Partnerships

WFP continued its collaboration with various UN agencies such as UN Women, UNICEF, IFAD, UNFPA, and WHO, as well as organisations such as Save the Children, to promote inter-agency synergies through the provision of common services.

### Lessons learned and next steps

Due to the changing context and Nepal's susceptibility to earthquakes and other disasters, WFP has recognized the need to continue extending its expertise to the humanitarian community through proactive communication of the services being provided.

### Gender and age marker

This outcome has no direct beneficiaries.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In the 2023 Gender Inequality Index, Nepal ranked 116th out of 146 countries, a slight decline from its 2022 ranking (113/146). Notably, there was a decrease in parity in the Economic Participation and Opportunity sub-index, with Nepal now at 136th, as well as in education attainment, where it stands at 127th, compared to the previous year's rankings of 98th and 125th, respectively.

Despite constitutional commitments on inclusion and equality, Nepal continues facing challenges related to equality and inclusion in its development efforts. Nepal's UN common country analysis (CCA) highlights visible gender disparities, such as equal pay for equal work, pay gaps, gender-based violence, harmful practices, and workplace harassment. Substantial gaps exist concerning disability, particularly with women and socially excluded groups like the Dalits (lower caste) and feature prominently in education, health, and economic opportunities.

WFP continued advancing gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve equitable food security among men, women, boys and girls from diverse backgrounds (by age, caste, ethnicity, disabilities,). WFP developed its gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) strategy and implementation plan to systematically guide in-country interventions towards GEDSI mainstreaming.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP ensured unconditional cash assistance was provided directly to women and the most vulnerable populations (such as people from lower castes, the elderly, and persons with disabilities) during the Jajarkot earthquake response. Direct access to cash among these groups enhanced their decision-making ability to utilize it to cover their immediate needs as well as their family's essential needs. According to post-distribution monitoring of BSFP in Saptari, decision-making on the use of assistance was made either jointly (45 percent) or solely by women (49 percent).

Under strategic outcome 2, for the MCHN programme, WFP ensured men's engagement through SBCC interventions to mitigate intra-household disputes and promote equal access to nutritious food and decision-making capacity among family members. IFAD's Gender Action Learning Systems Tool (a household methodology that helps realize gender transformative results in programming) was rolled out at the community level and used to train 153 female community health volunteers to provide nutrition counselling, reaching 3,179 households with PBWG. As a result, equal engagement of family members in decision making over available nutritious food at the household level was reported by beneficiaries, ultimately contributing to improved health and nutrition outcomes for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and young children.

Menstrual hygiene awareness was also provided under school feeding activities, engaging 616 schools through sensitization of men and women, boys, and girls to debunk taboos on menstrual hygiene management. WFP also supported women farmers and women-led cooperatives organized in 1,300 farmers groups and developed their technical skills around market-related value chains to run their agri-business by selling their produce in schools under the home-grown school feeding model, amounting to approximately USD 4,000 per school year in earnings (15 NPR/day/child for 200 students and 180 days) and empowering their leadership in financial management and decision making at family and community level.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP implemented two projects focused on women, empowering 5,043 marginalized women smallholder farmers (single women, landless/land poor women, and women from other socially marginalized groups including those with disabilities) organize into 190 groups by supporting the establishment of agricultural enterprises, capacitating them on technical and soft skills and inputs support through the Women in Value Chain project. As a result, it significantly increased household incomes by more than 200 percent, fostering enhanced business and entrepreneurship skills through on and off farm activities. A Gender Impact Assessment and Disability Inclusion Process Learning study was conducted for promoting good practices on inclusivity. Similarly, the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project directly supported 1,930 women and 60 men through capacity strengthening interventions and the provision of agricultural inputs and technology, enhancing their economic capacity



and resilience to overcome structural barriers impeding their social and economic inclusion.

Under strategic outcome 4, women's representation in the emergency logistics preparedness and response field remained low despite WFP's continued prioritization of women's participation in emergency response training and capacity strengthening workshops, including through a dedicated training targeting only for women. WFP continued to integrate gender and inclusion dimensions in all assessments and monitoring activities by collecting and analysing disaggregated data on gender, age, disability, social status and caste/ethnicity, and the integration of safety and protection risk and indicators on minimum dietary diversity of women and girls of reproductive age in household food security and nutrition survey activities. Additionally under the anticipatory action interventions, community disaster management committees, including task forces, were formed comprising of marginalized women representatives.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Nepal's high levels of vulnerability to natural hazards, including earthquakes and further compounded by other socioeconomic and health shocks, continue to exacerbate the vulnerability of women, girls, persons with disabilities, indigenous ethnic groups and low-caste groups, and those living in remote areas. Such shocks added to pre-existing socio-economic inequalities and structural factors of marginalization and discrimination, leading to a deterioration of the protection environment for certain groups and exposure to heightened risks, including limited access to basic services such as education and healthcare, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, and psychosocial services. WFP's 2023 study on community engagement for accountability to affected populations (AAP) identified discrimination, information delays and GBV as major forms of protection risks, especially for at-risk groups in areas where WFP operates.

WFP extended its partnership with other agencies to strengthen the mainstreaming of protection and AAP in operations to ensure the safety, dignity and inclusion of individuals and communities participating in WFP programmes. WFP continued to engage with the Interagency PSEA Working Group, particularly on PSEA-related sensitization resources, and collaborated with UNFPA, the national protection cluster co-lead, in the cash transfers for earthquake response through the provision and sharing of GBV-related messages and protection referrals to minimize protection risks for targeted households.

Prioritizing beneficiary safety, WFP ensured distribution points were accessible and scheduled disbursements during convenient hours, avoiding the need for after-dark journeys. For cash assistance and BSFP activities, WFP mapped the closest and safest financial institutions as well as the nearest health facilities and ward offices, considering the safety of beneficiaries. Reasonable accommodation provisions were identified and options discussed during beneficiary registration processes and confirmed for people receiving assistance, particularly on alternative delivery mechanisms for people with disabilities.

A series of orientations on WFP's protection and AAP policy, community engagement for AAP strategy, community feedback mechanism, disability inclusion and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and applicability to specific activities were conducted for WFP staff as well as cooperating partners' staffs. Similarly, community engagement action plans were developed in consultation with stakeholders including beneficiaries, cooperating partners, government representatives, organizations representing persons with disabilities and minority groups. Strengthening staff and partners' capacities on protection, including PSEA, and accountability to affected population mechanisms remains a priority, while continuing to advocate and work with the Government to enhance inclusivity in supported national systems.

The standardization of community feedback mechanisms (CFM) to ensure effective two-way communication with affected populations continued across WFP's programmes through the integration of CFM in each strategic outcome. While the volume of feedback received in 2023 was lower than 2022 (398 cases compared to 1,112 in 2022), the feedback channels utilized were more diverse. In 2023, the majority of feedback was collated from Namaste WFP toll free lines (207), followed by help-desks (132), cooperating and contracted partners (54), WFP's landlines (3) and food incident management committees (2). Over 99 percent of cases were closed. The majority of queries were related to beneficiary targeting and selection processes, as well as information on entitlements and timelines. The information management of the feedback was further streamlined and the CFM intake form revised and digitized to ensure quicker and safer collection and processing of users' personal data, enhancing data protection and privacy. A joint CFM standard operating procedure for an inter-agency project, the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, was developed in consultation with the project partners. In 2023, 60 percent of the local governments in Nuwakot, where WFP has been supporting the national school meal programme with technical assistance, developed monitoring, reporting and accountability mechanisms, a significant leap from baseline when no local government had such mechanisms.

WFP continued efforts to increase awareness among beneficiaries on distribution timelines, entitlements, targeting criteria as well as the functions and use of CFM, which added to existing efforts such as banners with CFM

messages and other information material passed to communities through help desks established in most distribution sites. Given feedback received through CFM channels, WFP included the display of information in the local government's information boards to support strengthening transparency and validation from the communities. Local authorities, female community health volunteers, and beneficiaries' neighbours were found to be key sources of information. WFP engaged with cooperating partners and local authorities for promoting and mainstreaming protection and accountability in their projects. As part of the 16 Days of Activism, a street play on GBV was organized in one of WFP's programme areas.

Keeping the safety of beneficiaries as a priority, WFP ensured privacy and protection when managing personally identifiable data through its beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE). This included informing beneficiaries of their rights when collecting data on government-issued identification documents and bank details, as well as capacitating enumerators on data collection, privacy and protection and orientation on beneficiaries' rights. Externally, essential data was securely shared with financial service providers (FSPs) through WFP's secured file transfer platform to share confidential files (NEST) and SCOPE, ensuring beneficiary consent. Any sensitive information was shared anonymously.

WFP continued to strive for increased disability inclusion through improved accessibility of its premises. Efforts to strengthen the capacity of WFP staff and partners on disability inclusive (DI) programmes, policies and practices enhanced knowledge and changed perspective for advancing DI actions and led to the development of a DI School feeding 'Practice Guide'. With the support of CBM, WFP developed a learning document on DI mainstreaming in its women in value chain project to share best practices on building resilience of women with disabilities in consultation with the Government, cooperating partners, and beneficiaries. Similarly, communication materials for the emergency response to the earthquake in Jajarkot and West Rukum were developed in different formats targeting multiple audiences, including alternative formats of audio, easy-to-understand materials for diverse groups of persons with disabilities and those with low literacy. WFP engaged with organizations of persons with disabilities' self-advocates for guidance and validation on the contextualized easy-to-understand materials.

Saptari BSFP monitoring results showed most beneficiaries were satisfied with the entitlement, showing a high acceptance of the in-kind nutritional support. Similarly, majority of beneficiaries reported they experienced no barriers to accessing the support and were treated respectfully. All beneficiaries receiving nutrition support under the MCHN programme reported experiencing no safety issues during their engagement in the programme, a significant improvement, while only 35 percent were provided with accessible information about the programme, showing the need for continued investment in community engagement and communication.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Nepal is rich in geographic diversity and sensitive to climatic conditions and the effects of climate change, making it one of the more vulnerable countries worldwide. Environmental changes in Nepal are visible, including excessive exploitation of natural resources, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of water sources, among others. Each is intimately interlinked with food insecurity.

Agriculture, the backbone of the economy and livelihoods in Nepal, is highly vulnerable to climate change, which can lead to declining productivity of crops and increased diseases. This can put additional pressure on poor and vulnerable households whose livelihoods depend on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, particularly households with less diversified means of livelihoods, and households with small land holdings and poor access to markets, affecting food availability, accessibility, the stability of food supplies, and food utilization.

Food insecurity is highest in the mountain regions of Nepal, particularly across Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces, compared to those living in the Terai, given their higher capacity to access land and markets. Climate-related shocks can force the most food insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies.

WFP remained committed to integrating environmental and social safeguards to make sure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or to populations, with a particular focus on climate adaptation and risk management. This included conducting screenings for environmental and social risks where applicable, in accordance with WFP's corporate environmental policy. WFP achieved its target of screening all relevant field-level agreements (FLAs) for potential environmental and social risks before project implementation.

Thanks to WFP's experience and expertise in asset creation and infrastructure development, 15 local governments in Karnali received technical support on the formulation and implementation of environmental and social risk screening tools for the construction and/or rehabilitation of climate-resilient, green recovery local infrastructure such as micro-hydropower rehabilitation, or water supply systems.

Schools remained an ideal entry point to form and prepare new generations to face climate change challenges and promote climate adaptation and mitigation measures to communities. WFP supported smallholder farmers to increase their knowledge and awareness on climate change and encourage their adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices to increase their resilience against climatic and other shocks. The linkage of smallholders with the HGSG model supported the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, cooks, caterers, and others in the supply chain, increasing the resilience of communities to shocks, boosting markets, creating jobs and contributing to a more sustainable food system. The HGSG also promoted a green economy through the localization of food production and consumption, reducing the food's ecological footprint. WFP went a step further with the goal to reduce the footprint of school meals through the green school meals pilot, which introduced clean cooking solutions that can reduce emissions through the efficiency of cooking stoves, the use of renewable energy to power electric appliances and the avoidance of clearing forests for their firewood.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

The roll out of the environmental management system (EMS) was postponed in view of WFP's move to a new location for its country office, but in-house efforts towards environmental sustainability and climate neutrality continued, including through the use of solar panels and the recycling of dry waste from the office. WFP saved 100,395 kWh of energy and recycled NPR 871,833 (approximately USD 6,604) worth of waste from the office.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Nutrition integration continues to be a core element of WFP's work in Nepal. This ranges from evidence generation and analysis, targeting, design and implementation of nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive programming as well as provision of technical assistance and capacity strengthening support to the country's multi-sectoral nutrition plan (MSNP). As part of the bi-annual food security, nutrition and livelihood monitoring and assessment, WFP collects and analyses data on minimum dietary diversity (MDD) and minimum adequacy of diets (MAD) for children between 6-23 months and MDD of women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Such evidence, coupled with other information sources such as Nepal's Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), enables WFP to focus targeting towards nutritionally vulnerable locations and most at-risk individuals such as young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Nutrition integration was a core element of advancing the food systems agenda in Nepal, demonstrated by WFP's support to the National Planning Commission to develop a Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan that serves as a national framework to transform Nepal's food systems towards more sustainability, resilience, equity and inclusiveness and one that supports livelihoods and provides access to safe, nutritious and healthy diets, reducing hunger and malnutrition.

WFP's support focused on enabling nutritionally vulnerable people to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food (Wheat and Soya Blend with Sugar-WSB+), specialized nutritious products such as BP-5 during emergencies, and social and behaviour change interventions to support diet diversification through preparation of recipe books and cooking demonstrations. WFP's support also included providing technical assistance to the Government in the production and distribution of fortified rice through the government's social protection programmes. The fortified rice is distributed in geographic locations with highest levels of micro-nutrient deficiency, thereby contributing to a reduction in prevalence of anaemia.

WFP supports Nepal's National Midday Meals Programme (NSMP) promoting the consumption of healthy, nutritious diets through supporting the government in the preparation of ten different school meals menus. WFP is also supporting the Government in pilot testing the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model as an avenue to promote locally produced nutritious diets to ensure sustainable and resilient food systems. As part of its resilience and climate change portfolio, WFP is working with and supporting women smallholder farmers to be engaged in the production, sale and consumption of nutritionally-diverse products and through creating integration with the HGFS modality.

WFP, as a co-convenor of Nepal's scaling up nutrition (SUN) movement, supported the National Planning Commission (NPC) in establishing the SUN business network, which is comprised of the private sector, academia, civil society and, most importantly, the Government in promoting partnerships and advocating for reducing high levels of malnutrition through promoting the production and consumption of healthy diets. As a lead in the cash coordination group and a key player of the social protection landscape, WFP has been working on establishing and revising the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for cash-based transfers (CBT) and advocating for nutrition adequacy and nutrition sensitivity of social protection programmes.

Despite all these efforts, nutrition integration remains challenging, particularly given limited understanding among stakeholders and insufficient resources for nutrition integration such as considerations for cash top-up in WFP's programmes.

# Partnerships

WFP remained focused on increasing and strengthening partnerships with a range of actors to ensure alignment of its activities with national priorities as well as integration in national systems in support of achievement of zero hunger. WFP continued and established new partnerships with United Nations agencies, development partners, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector, while working with all three tiers of Government (national, provincial and local).

Achievements on delivering results and mobilizing resources relied heavily on successful partnerships and strong programmatic complementarities with state actors and development and humanitarian partners. WFP continued to position itself as a valued, reliable partner given its demonstrated ability to deliver both development initiatives and emergency responses. WFP was able to engage with new funding partners, which allowed an increase in funding levels compared to 2022. This was key to continue augmenting Nepal's emergency logistics capacity and undertaking food security assessments and allowed WFP to initiate green school meals pilots and rice-fortification initiatives, among others.

## Host Government

WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with various government ministries. At the national level, WFP liaised with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population, 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, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and the National Planning Commission. WFP's partnerships with the ministries continued to focus on technical and operational cooperation, as well as the provision of support to collaborate in the planning and implementation of national food security and nutrition programmes.

WFP also engaged with sub-national governments across all programme locations. WFP engaged with all seven provincial governments. More prominently, WFP supported Sudurpaschim's provincial government in including school feeding in its ten-year Provincial Education Sector Plan in line with the national School Education Sector Plan (SESP) and established Food Councils as a key initiative to institutionalise food systems. WFP worked with and established agreements with local governments for the provision of technical assistance across several areas, including school feeding and local infrastructure, to improve service delivery to their populations and advocate for increased budget allocations.

## Private Sector

WFP added new private sector partners to its portfolio while continuing with existing ones, including for the provision of fortified rice kernels as well as equipment and capacity strengthening support to initiate rice fortification activities. Private sector partners also continued to support WFP's school feeding and nutrition activities.

WFP also engaged with the local private sector in Nepal. Under the MCHN programme, WFP established a three-way collaboration with the Government and four local food providers for the supply of WSB+. In this arrangement, the Government procured WSB+ from these suppliers and WFP supported them in quality and quantity control, as well as conducting product testing throughout the production cycle. Similarly, in its efforts to advance rice fortification, WFP collaborated with the Food Management and Trading Company Ltd (FMTC) for the production of fortified rice in their mills through the installation of blending equipment and quality control.

## International Financial Institutions

WFP's engagement with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was strengthened as a result of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) funded-project, where Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, ADB and WFP are collaborating to improve agricultural production across five of the seven provinces of Nepal. The agreement between WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development was signed in December 2023, enabling WFP to kickstart the provision of technical assistance under this project. WFP also expanded its engagement with the World Bank and other partners of the Local Education Group to unlock additional financing from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Multiplier in support of the government's SESP, which will materialize in 2024.

## Focus on localization



Localisation remained a priority for WFP, intensifying and expanding collaborations with local partners. WFP partnered with 10 non-governmental organizations to support implementation, 70 percent of which were national NGOs with extensive operational presence and deep local, contextual knowledge, allowing better coordination and cooperation with local authorities and communities. This was a decrease from the 84 percent in 2022, mostly due to a reduced number of cooperating partners (particularly as WFP did not trigger its anticipatory action intervention), but also due to WFP increasingly partnering directly with local governments in support of stronger service delivery to the communities in line with Nepal's devolution of powers under its federal structure.

The UN Partner Portal was instrumental for broadening the local partner network and simplifying engagement process. 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.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Nepal's new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 established the priority areas for the country (economic development, human development, environmental sustainability, climate and disaster resilience, and governance) and outlined the different agencies contributing to them. WFP's experience and expertise led to its appointment as the co-lead agency for the resilience priority area, while outlining contributions to the achievement of all UNSDCF priorities.

WFP partnered with UN agencies to improve strategic collaboration and prevent food insecurity and the deterioration of the nutrition situation of the most vulnerable members of society. WFP continued partnerships with IFAD, FAO and UN Women for the implementation of the second round of a multi-year Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) and continued to partner with several United Nations Agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO) under the lead of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) for the UN CERF anticipatory action Framework in Nepal.

WFP also successfully concluded two joint initiatives with FAO to scale up monitoring efforts on the impact of the global food crisis, which helped secure additional resources to continue food security monitoring through 2025 and a five-year initiative with UNFPA on strengthening emergency preparedness on the pre-positioning of relief stocks.

Collaboration with the UNDP was enhanced in 2023 through the continued partnership under the LISP programme through July 2023 and the initiation of a new collaboration under the Renewable Energy for Resilient Agri-Food Systems (RERAS) Project to scale up green school meals initiatives and reduce the overall environmental footprint of school meals in Nepal.

# Financial Overview

WFP implemented the last year of its CSP in 2023. In a dedicated effort to sustain and broaden its impact, WFP managed to secure additional contributions from bilateral donors, multilateral fund allocations and internal funds, bringing the total funding for the entire CSP (2019-2023) to USD 119 million i.e., 70 percent of the cumulative needs-based plan. The available resources for the year slightly exceeded the plan (103 percent) due to long-term contributions that will continue into the next CSP. In 2023, WFP spent 73 percent of its implementation plan and utilized 63 percent of its needs-based plan.

Overall, WFP's operation was generally well funded, with most of the resources from the entire CSP received from directed multilateral contributions. Donor restrictions continued to pose a challenge, with the large majority of resources (97 percent) directed at specific activities, resulting in a lack of flexibility and uneven allocation of resources across the CSP.

The donor pool was diversified with contributions from several new donors. The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) approved a grant to support emergency logistics preparedness, while Norway agreed to scale up green school meals interventions under their Energy for Food initiative, a joint project managed by UNDP. A contribution from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) towards fortification allowed WFP to initiate the implementation of activities after years of severe funding shortages.

WFP signed a five-year implementation agreement with the Government of Nepal for the provision of technical assistance under the Vegetables in Hilly Areas of Nepal project, which was approved under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Due to delays in approval processes and signing of the agreement, the interventions under this project are planned to commence in 2024. The United States Department of Agriculture approved a new five-year grant for the school feeding programme, allowing activities to continue through the upcoming CSP period (2024-2028) and enabling WFP to support a smooth transition of the last three districts to the national midday meals programme and continue with the provision of technical assistance to the three tiers of government. WFP also secured another two-year commitment (2023-2024) from the UN CERF for anticipatory action initiatives, which was not activated given the lack of monsoon-related flooding in 2023.

Strategic outcome 1 represented 6 percent of the overall CSP budget for 2023 and received over 34 percent of its needs-based plan through additional support mobilised for the earthquake response from WFP's traditional emergency donors.

Strategic outcome 2 remained the largest, representing 45.6 percent of the CSP budget for the year and secured over 100 percent of its needs-based plan primarily from traditional donors for school feeding and nutrition, as well as matching funds to the Government of Nepal's allocation towards malnutrition prevention. WFP was also successful in securing continued and new private sector allocations for the three activities under this strategic outcome (nutrition, school meals and fortification), more prominently for the initiation of rice fortification initiatives in Nepal.

Strategic outcome 3 represented 13.7 percent of the CSP budget, and was well resourced with over 100 percent of its needs-based plan available, representing investments towards climate change adaptation and livelihoods diversification. Additional investments helped WFP to continue supporting women's empowerment.

Strategic outcome 4 represented 7.7 percent of the CSP budget, and had 88 percent of its needs-based plan resources available with contributions from traditional donors for logistics emergency preparedness, internal allocations for capacity strengthening on floods' anticipatory action, and new donor support for increased food security monitoring.













Strategic outcome 5 represented 2.94 percent of the CSP and received only limited internal resource allocations representing less than 6 percent of its total needs to continue policy support in Nepal, while strategic outcome 6 represented 6.38 percent of the CSP, and received slightly over 8 percent of its initial plan, grounded in income generation from WFP's administrative, engineering, storage and cash transfer services for humanitarian partners.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,748,294	1,584,835	602,136	582,450
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.	1,748,294	1,584,835	602,136	582,450
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	1,748,294	1,584,835	602,136	582,450
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	13,165,557	14,114,689	14,480,624	10,159,440
SO02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of their lives by 2025	13,165,557	14,114,689	14,480,624	10,159,440
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.	3,336,992	3,993,998	4,064,239	3,196,556
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.	9,330,900	8,961,881	10,283,848	6,861,890

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.	497,665	1,158,809	132,536	100,993
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	3,969,215	3,380,170	4,840,146	3,050,065
SO03: Vulnerable communities in remote, food-insecure areas of Nepal have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030.	3,969,215	3,380,170	4,840,146	3,050,065
Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.	3,969,215	3,380,170	4,840,146	3,050,065
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,226,355	1,354,014	1,966,283	1,449,371
SO04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	2,226,355	1,354,014	1,966,283	1,449,371
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.	1,218,531	799,830	570,590	458,373
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.	1,007,824	554,183	1,395,693	990,997
SDG Target 6. Policy Coherence	847,496	85,789	50,568	26,107

SO05: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government by 2023.	 847,496	 85,789	 50,568	 26,107
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.	 847,496	 85,789	 50,568	 26,107
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 1,838,731	 506,228	 147,175	 147,462
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services by the end of 2023.	 1,838,731	 506,228	 147,175	 147,462
Activity 09: Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	 358,278	 358,278	 140,563	 140,849
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	 1,480,452	 147,949	 6,612	 6,612
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,435,978	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 23,795,651	 21,025,728	 25,522,914	 15,414,898
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,406,161	 2,318,529	 4,345,445	 2,830,128

Total Direct Costs	 27,201,812	 23,344,258	 29,868,359	 18,245,026
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,631,492	 1,480,843	 -35,952	 -35,952
Grand Total	 28,833,304	 24,825,101	 29,832,407	 18,209,073



# Data Notes

## Overview

### References:

- [1] Nepal Gazette: <http://rajpatra.dop.gov.np/welcome/download?ref=25345>
- [2] WFP VAM Data Visualized - Nepal Reports (<https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/asia-and-the-pacific/nepal/reports>)

### Data Notes:

- [3] The variance between planned and actual beneficiaries reached is mostly due to the school meals programme, as the plan figures incorporated 600,000 capacity strengthening beneficiaries from a potential contribution that did not materialise. The initial plan spanned over two years, covering 2022 and 2023. However, the figures remained unchanged as there was no budget revision process in 2023, resulting in higher variance between planned and actual figures.
- [4] WFP reached more women between 18-59 years of age mostly due to the MCHN project under strategic outcome 2, activity 2, which had a larger reach than planned due to fewer people reached in previous years, due to capacity strengthening interventions.
- [5] The amount of cash transfer was lower than plan due to the closure of the Adaptation Fund project and there is no further plan to undertake food assistance for assets activities. The figures remained unchanged as there was no budget revision process in 2023, resulting in higher planned figures.

## Operational context

### References:

- [1] Nepal Development Update October 2023, The World Bank Group (Alice J Brooks, Nayan Krishna Joshi, Sebastian Michael Essl). 3rd October 2023.
- [2] IMF 2023 "Climate Change, Food Insecurity and Remittances in Nepal", IMF Country Report No. 23/151.
- [3] WFP Nepal "An Assessment of the Impact of the Global Crisis and Other Shocks on Household Food Security in Nepal. Eighth Round of Household Livelihoods, Food Security and Vulnerability Survey", April 2023.
- [4] WFP Nepal "mVAM Market Update Nepal # 20", December 2023
- [5] Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal; New ERA; and ICF. 2022. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022: Key Indicators Report. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal

## Strategic outcome 01

### Data Notes:

- [1] Actuals are missing for indicator A.1.2 for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition as this activity was not implemented in 2023.
- [2] No baseline assessment was done for the Jajarkot earthquake emergency response, and thus there is no value in the data tables.
- [3] Consumption-based coping strategy index (average): follow up value of 6 (ranging between 0-56) indicates less reliance of the targeted beneficiaries on coping strategies.

## Strategic outcome 02

### References

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal; New ERA; and ICF. 2022. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022: Key Indicators Report. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal.

### Data Notes

- [2] Activity 2, Indicator A.1.2. - Target figure for children under Prevention of Acute Malnutrition not planned due to repurposing of flexible funding.
- [3] Activity 2, Indicator A.1.2 - Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) - Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls - Prevention of acute malnutrition, WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned due to increased activities that were not carried out in the initial year of the project.
- [4] Activity 3, Indicator A.1.3. - The plan incorporated 600,000 capacity strengthening beneficiaries from a potential contribution that did not materialise. The initial plan spanned over two years, covering 2022 and 2023. However, the figures remained unchanged as there was no budget revision process in 2023, resulting in higher planned figures.

## Strategic outcome 03

### References:

- [1] Röhrig, F., Schiek, B., Ghosh, A., Ramirez-Villegas, J., Achicanoy, H., Esquivel, A., Saavedra, C., Grosjean, G. 2021. WFP Critical Corporate Initiative: Climate Response Analysis Nepal. The Alliance of Bioversity and The International Center for Tropical Agriculture; World Food Programme. 71 p.
- [2] MoFE (2021). Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and Identifying Adaptation Options in the Agriculture and Food Security. Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal.

### Data Notes:

- [3] Climate Change Project under SO3 ended in 2022, endline/follow up value reported for ACR 2022.
- [4] Indicator A.1.6 - The intervention specifically targets smallholder farmers and was originally registered in WFP's system as a food for assets initiative, whereas the actuals have been recorded under the smallholder farmer category and thus the planned and actuals are reflecting in different lines.

## Strategic outcome 04

### References:

- [1] WFP VAM Data Visualized - Nepal Reports (<https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/asia-and-the-pacific/nepal/reports>)

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### Data Notes

- [1] For emergency response, baseline data for "Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity" was not collected for Sub-Activity: Prevention of acute malnutrition.
- [2] For CC.3.2 Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women, there is no follow up value as the Climate Change Adaptation Fund project has been phased out.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

### Data Notes

- [1] Indicator "Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services" - this is a new indicator introduced in 2023 and thus there is no value for baseline and target.
- [2] Indicator "Country office has an action plan on community engagement" - the action plan was internally endorsed in November 2023 and integrated in the plan for 2024.
- [3] Indicator "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA" - WFP's inclusion of accessible information was initiated in 2023 with a particular focus on accessibility features for community feedback mechanisms, not overall WFP programmes, thus explaining the lower achievement from the target but still showing an improvement from baseline. With the roll out of the community engagement action plan in 2024, WFP will place enhanced efforts on the provision of accessible information about WFP programmes to beneficiaries.

## Nutrition integration

### Data Notes

- [1] For activity 5, the intervention targeted only women for RWEE (Rural Women Employment Empowerment) and WIVC (Women in Value Chain) projects.
- [2] Baseline data for the indicators on nutrition integration is not reported, as the indicator was introduced in 2023 and the first available data is reported as last follow-up data under this CSP.

## Partnerships

### Data Notes

- [1] In 2023, WFP's Cooperating Partners included John Snow Int./World Education, Mercy Corps, Shanti Volunteer Association, Integrated Development Society, SAPPROS, Manahari Development Society Nepal, Aasaman Nepal, Nepal Environmental and Public Group, NEEDS Nepal, and SEBAC Nepal.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	535,278	200,922	38%
	female	691,562	339,304	49%
	total	1,226,840	540,226	44%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	18,069	19,372	107%
	female	18,080	17,806	98%
	total	36,149	37,178	103%
24-59 months	male	63,919	29,934	47%
	female	58,265	29,587	51%
	total	122,184	59,521	49%
5-11 years	male	275,810	105,813	38%
	female	307,517	113,961	37%
	total	583,327	219,774	38%
12-17 years	male	123,297	16,901	14%
	female	222,286	18,106	8%
	total	345,583	35,007	10%
18-59 years	male	50,573	27,676	55%
	female	81,705	158,588	194%
	total	132,278	186,264	141%
60+ years	male	3,610	1,226	34%
	female	3,709	1,256	34%
	total	7,319	2,482	34%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,226,840	540,226	44%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	15,304	1,196	7%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	28,850	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	102,524	159,401	155%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	5,565	0	0%
School based programmes	1,005,297	323,271	32%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	4,800	28,635	596%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	64,500	29,185	45%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	0	9	-
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	176	78%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	43	51	118%
Lentils	430	427	99%
Rice	1,719	1,707	99%
Vegetable Oil	215	257	120%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,048	591	56%
Sustainable Food System			
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
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	657,900	344,205	52%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	530,240	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	348,082	22,361	6%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food assistance for targeted, shock affected people, including food and cash based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods and related services to treat and prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Disaster-affected people have access to food, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,207	9,254
			Male	10,622	10,340
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,829</b>	<b>19,594</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,132	
			Male	2,218	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,350</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	12,546	9,688
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>9,688</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,215	
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	33,218	15,031
			Male	31,282	14,154
			<b>Total</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>29,185</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	285	175.69
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	290	9.02
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	657,900	344,205

## 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All-Unconditional Assistance - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall		=0	=0	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall		≥62	≥62	69	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall		≤37	≤37	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall		<1	<1	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children Under 5 & PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	94.1	≥96.6	≥96.6	96	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	5.9	≤3.4	≤3.4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall		≥66	≥66	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children Under 5 & PLW_Earthquake Response - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall		≥62	≥62	73	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall		≤37	≤37	25	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall		<1	<1	2	WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of their lives 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.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 04: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,727	22,306	
			Male	10,102	3,220	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,829</b>	<b>25,526</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,791	13,993	
			Male	9,404	736	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>19,195</b>	<b>14,729</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		862	
			Male		964	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1,826</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,791	7,193	
			Male	9,404	7,540	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>19,195</b>	<b>14,733</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	12,546	63,883	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>63,883</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,930	9,422	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>9,422</b>	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,048	590.61	

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,048	590.61
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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.**

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	483,071	164,473
			Male	369,509	158,798
			<b>Total</b>	<b>852,580</b>	<b>323,271</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	82,448	82,472
			Male	70,269	77,573
			<b>Total</b>	<b>152,717</b>	<b>160,045</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,406	2,440.98
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	258	937.51
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	3,840	17,997
			Male	960	4,852
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>22,849</b>

## Other Output

### 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.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 05: Targeted populations in food-insecure areas receive nutritionally sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-transformative social services delivered through a strengthened National Social Protection Framework.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	57	57
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4,438	4,912
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	74	74
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	600	592

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,008	1,008
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	451 135	437 135
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	Prevention of acute malnutrition	school	494	494
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	77,747 25,573	88,737 24,133
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	199,778	198,815

**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.**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 07: Targeted populations in food-insecure areas receive nutritionally sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-transformative social services delivered through a strengthened National Social Protection Framework.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,077	1,077
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	12	12
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,428	1,689
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,685	1,615
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	486	486

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	193,900	193,900
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		36.91
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	909	654.76
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	174,095	148,574

N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,083	1,108
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	201,968	196,766
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,024	1,956
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	1,024	1,024

**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.**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 08: People benefiting from the national social safety net programme receive post-harvest fortified rice.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	41	41

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	91	≥92	≥92	95	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	8.6	≤8	≤8	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0.4	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	≥10	≥10	13.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.9	≥70	≥70	81.1	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39.3	≤20	≤20	5.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.5	≥75	≥75	85.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33.7	≤25	≤25	13.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.8	=0	=0	0.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	56.3	≥80	≥80	81.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	38.9	≤15	≤15	16.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.8	≤5	≤5	2.1	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	100	=100	=100	84.25	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	80.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	82.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	36	≥46	≥46	65.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	34	≥44	≥44	60.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	64	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	13.1	≥23	≥23	42.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Women/Girls - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	32	≥42	≥42	42.7	WFP survey
<b>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.</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Cooks - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices	Overall	23	≥1,600	≥1,600	1,565	WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> SchoolAdministrator - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Overall	62	≥309	≥309	216	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	-5.68	≥1	≥1	-0.07	WFP
	Male	-5.98	≥1	≥1	-0.08	programme monitoring
	Overall	-5.82	≥1	≥1	-0.08	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	74	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=7	=7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=7	=7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=7	=7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new child health and nutrition practices	Overall	699	≥14,955	≥14,955	12,608	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥16	≥16	19	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Overall	1	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.9	WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Overall	92	≥94	≥94	91.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Teacher - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools	Overall	25	≥619	≥619	706	WFP survey
<b>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.</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Private Producer & Local farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						



Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥0.95	≥0.95	0	WFP programme monitoring
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**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.**

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 09: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	14,764	
			Male	14,086	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,850</b>	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	530,240	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		5,786
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>		<b>5,786</b>

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 10: Climate-vulnerable communities benefit from improved livelihood assets and natural resource management to increase their adaptive capacity and improve food security.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 09: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	132	132
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	348	348
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	11	14
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	114	114
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	715	705
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	60	60

CSP Output 09: Remote, food-insecure communities benefit from roads, trails and other critical infrastructure to improve their access to food markets and basic services.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	213,052	202,404
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	137	137
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	school	168	168

F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,409	2,459
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,800	3,675
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,200	5,786
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	222	218
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	168	190
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	152	165
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	80	72
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	32	64
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,500	5,115
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	5,550	5,207

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Karnali - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥15	≥15	15	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>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.</b>					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 12: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	7,882	572
			Male	7,422	624
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,304</b>	<b>1,196</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	348,082	22,360
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	348,082	22,360

## Other Output

### 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.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 11: National and sub-national capacities in emergency logistics and preparedness are strengthened to deliver efficient, equitable and empowering assistance during crises.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	100	48
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	638,869.04	278,870.24
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	SC/Logistics Services	Number	15	18
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	150	342.07

### 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.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 12: Government capacity in early warning systems and food security monitoring are strengthened to provide evidence-based essential services.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	US\$	129,640	129,640
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	113 959	113 1,304
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	95	68
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	4 75	4 79

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	83.33
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	29,133	197
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 (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	145,665	1,196

#### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Affected population - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.3	≥2.7	≥2.7	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	56.29	≥80	≥80	92	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

#### Other Output

#### 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.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 13: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	783	760
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	34	48

#### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	6	WFP programme monitoring

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

**Other Output**

**Activity 09: Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 14: Government and all humanitarian partners benefit from the design and construction of the common services

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.1: Number of completed engineering works related to building constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Engineering Services	Number	2	2

CSP Output 15: Humanitarian and development partners have access to rental facility enabling them to respond to emergency

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Other Services	Number	1	1

**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**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 16: Humanitarian and development partners are supported efficiently for cash-based transfer management enabling them to provide necessary support to the affected population.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Cash Transfer Services	US\$	11,507.07	11,507.07



# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PBW/G - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥0	≥0	0	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PBW/G - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥0	≥0	0	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW/G - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥0	≥0	0	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Primary Children - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥0	≥0	0	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male		=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall		=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	100	programme
	Overall		≥80	≥80	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring



## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	45	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤30	≤30	6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	49	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	50	≥50	≥50		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female Male Overall				396 476 872	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>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</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW & Children - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	92.54	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	97	=100	=100	99.3	WFP survey
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	87	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	=174519	=174,519	135,334	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=136067	=136,067	111,195	
	Overall	0	=310586	=310,586	246,529	

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>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.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nepal - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	35.08	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Samantha Reinders

Chitra (45) a smallholder farmer from Kailali in her mustard fields

**World Food Programme**

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# 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 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	SPS1	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.
SO 3	CAR1	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.
SO 4	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.
SO 4	EPA2	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.
SO 5	SPS1	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.
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response
SO 6	ODS2	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

# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	1,748,295	1,584,836	602,136	582,451
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,748,295</b>	<b>1,584,836</b>	<b>602,136</b>	<b>582,451</b>
2.2	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.	9,330,900	8,961,881	10,283,849	6,861,890
		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.	497,665	1,158,810	132,537	100,994
		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.	3,336,992	3,993,999	4,064,240	3,196,557
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>13,165,558</b>	<b>14,114,690</b>	<b>14,480,625</b>	<b>10,159,441</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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.	3,969,215	3,380,170	4,840,147	3,050,065
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>3,969,215</b>	<b>3,380,170</b>	<b>4,840,147</b>	<b>3,050,065</b>
17.9	The Government of Nepal has strengthened capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition services and respond to crises by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure.	1,007,824	554,184	1,395,693	990,998
		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.	1,218,531	799,831	570,591	458,374
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,226,355</b>	<b>1,354,015</b>	<b>1,966,284</b>	<b>1,449,371</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.14	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.	847,497	85,790	50,568	26,108
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.14 Policy Coherence (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>847,497</b>	<b>85,790</b>	<b>50,568</b>	<b>26,108</b>
17.16	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	1,480,453	147,950	6,612	6,612
		Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	358,279	358,279	140,563	140,850
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,838,732</b>	<b>506,229</b>	<b>147,176</b>	<b>147,462</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,435,978	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,435,978</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,795,652</b>	<b>21,025,729</b>	<b>25,522,914</b>	<b>15,414,898</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,406,161</b>	<b>2,318,530</b>	<b>4,345,446</b>	<b>2,830,128</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>27,201,813</b>	<b>23,344,258</b>	<b>29,868,360</b>	<b>18,245,026</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,631,492</b>	<b>1,480,843</b>	<b>-35,953</b>	<b>-35,953</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>28,833,305</b>	<b>24,825,102</b>	<b>29,832,407</b>	<b>18,209,074</b>



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

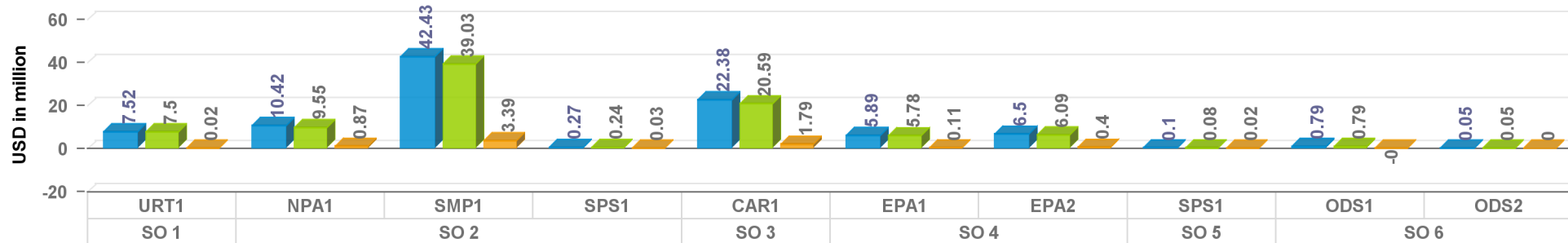
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Nepal have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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
SO 2	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	SPS1	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.
SO 3	CAR1	Develop and improve risk-resilient infrastructure and strengthen local capacity to identify climate risks and implement adaptive strategies.
SO 4	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.
SO 4	EPA2	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.
SO 5	SPS1	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.
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response

# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 6	ODS2	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

# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	15,784,904	7,519,453	0	7,519,453	7,499,768	19,686
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>15,784,904</b>	<b>7,519,453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,519,453</b>	<b>7,499,768</b>	<b>19,686</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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.	45,711,508	42,456,821	0	42,456,821	39,034,863	3,421,958
		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.	2,794,650	269,413	0	269,413	237,870	31,543
		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.	15,281,168	10,417,597	0	10,417,597	9,549,914	867,683
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>63,787,327</b>	<b>53,143,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,143,831</b>	<b>48,822,646</b>	<b>4,321,184</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	32,843,845	22,382,014	0	22,382,014	20,591,933	1,790,081
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>32,843,845</b>	<b>22,382,014</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,382,014</b>	<b>20,591,933</b>	<b>1,790,081</b>
17.9	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.	12,614,031	6,499,506	0	6,499,506	6,094,810	404,696
		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.	8,241,372	5,887,600	0	5,887,600	5,775,383	112,217
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>20,855,403</b>	<b>12,387,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,387,106</b>	<b>11,870,194</b>	<b>516,912</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.14	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.	4,018,861	104,814	0	104,814	80,354	24,460
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.14 Policy Coherence (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>4,018,861</b>	<b>104,814</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,814</b>	<b>80,354</b>	<b>24,460</b>
17.16	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	2,427,447	52,487	0	52,487	52,487	0
		Provide on demand service provision to all stakeholders in the country in order to support effective humanitarian response	1,101,090	788,060	0	788,347	788,347	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,528,537</b>	<b>840,547</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>840,833</b>	<b>840,833</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,435,978	0	3,435,978	0	3,435,978
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,435,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,435,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,435,978</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>140,818,876</b>	<b>99,813,743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,814,029</b>	<b>89,705,727</b>	<b>10,108,302</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>18,975,621</b>	<b>13,361,882</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,362,169</b>	<b>11,846,565</b>	<b>1,515,604</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>159,794,497</b>	<b>113,175,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,175,625</b>	<b>101,552,292</b>	<b>11,623,333</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	10,128,477	6,286,012		6,286,012	6,286,012	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>169,922,974</b>	<b>119,461,638</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119,461,638</b>	<b>107,838,304</b>	<b>11,623,333</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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