



World Food
Programme

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Nepal

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP provided life-changing assistance to half a million people through emergency response, school meals, malnutrition prevention, rice fortification, livelihoods, climate initiatives, preparedness, anticipatory actions, food security monitoring, policy support, and on-demand services.
- WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government to enhance national emergency preparedness and response capacities, ensuring readiness to address major shocks, given Nepal's high vulnerability to natural hazards.
- Collaboration with key ministries advanced food systems transformation, securing over USD 75 million in government investment to improve nutrition, local value chains, and food sustainability, promoting long-term food security and strengthening national capacities for effective crisis response.

In 2024, despite the country's economic growth, ongoing economic challenges, exacerbated by the lingering impacts of the global food crisis, alongside Nepal's vulnerability to natural hazards and climate risks, continued to strain food security, livelihoods, and WFP operations. Nationally, 16 percent of households in Nepal were moderately to severely food insecure as of October 2024. Regional disparities remained, with Karnali province continuing to have the highest prevalence of food insecurity at 22 percent, followed by Sudurpaschim, Madhesh, and Bagmati (excluding Kathmandu Valley). Similarly, 40 percent of children aged 6-23 months and 30 percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) did not meet the minimum dietary diversity and requirements, with the highest prevalence in Madhesh and Lumbini provinces [1].

WFP continued to support the Government of Nepal in strengthening food security and nutrition policies through a food systems approach, leading to key achievements promoting equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems aligned with the 2030 Agenda. WFP reached nearly half a million people, addressing food and nutrition needs and building resilience against climate shocks, particularly in poverty-stricken and hazard-prone areas. In line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger), 4 (quality education), 13 (climate action), and 17 (partnerships for the goals), WFP achieved results under four strategic outcomes: emergency preparedness and response, school meals and nutrition, climate resilience, and common services. WFP's multisectoral assistance allowed for geographic convergence and complementarity of various activities, including partnerships with UN agencies in support of the country's journey to graduate from the least developed country status by 2026 and the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. Thanks to the continued generosity of partners, WFP's budget remained well-funded throughout 2024.

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's unparalleled humanitarian response capacity and its role as co-lead of the national food security and logistics clusters, were key to continue leading emergency response, recovery and reconstruction efforts of communities affected by natural disasters, particularly through continued support to vulnerable groups affected by the 2023 earthquake in western Nepal's Karnali province and the September 2024 floods in Bagmati, Madhesh and Koshi provinces in central and east Nepal.
- The completion of the last humanitarian staging area in Gandaki province, as well as the approval of the humanitarian staging area standard operating procedures (SOPs) in 2024 marked the closure of 10 years of investment to augment Nepal's emergency logistics capacity and a shift towards national ownership, paving the way for a carefully planned transition of the management of the humanitarian staging areas by the Government in the coming years.
- WFP's work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the Nepal Planning Commission to strengthen food security and nutrition policies in line with the constitutional right to food led to the approval of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act-Bylaws and the integration of food systems as a transformative strategy in Nepal's 16th Plan.
- The 5th National Food Systems Dialogues in December highlighted significant progress, with the Government's largest investment of NPR 10.22 billion (USD 75.4 million) directed towards Action Track 2 (sustainable

consumption). WFP, FAO, and the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub also helped institutionalize food systems pathways through the National Planning Commission, further advancing food governance and policy coherence.

- A national food fortification strategy and a national home-grown school feeding framework were approved by the Government of Nepal. These key policy achievements, supported by WFP, showcased the trust that the organization has been given to support the largest social protection programme in the country - the Mid-day Meals programme - as well as the quickly growing rice fortification programme.
- WFP's engagement with local leaders and decision-makers led to remarkable commitments from local governments to top up federal commitments with USD 350,000 of municipal funding towards school meals. The central government contributed close to USD 270,000 to establish blending facilities, kick-starting large-scale rice fortification efforts and leading to the blending and distribution of 4,800 metric tons (mt) of fortified rice in 2024 up from the 115 mt produced in 2023.
- Technical assistance to the Government's national midday meals programme in Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces continued through support in the roll-out of context-specific home-grown school feeding, as well as to implement the Government's school health and nutrition package and support schools with critical infrastructure.
- 2024 marked the first year of the transition of the mother and child health nutrition programme in Karnali to the government in support of increased capacity strengthening and technical assistance for improved service delivery and nutrition outcomes. Despite budget constraints, the programme made improvements in the nutrition status of people 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.
- Local governments saw a continued improvement in their capacities, knowledge and systems to deliver sustainable, climate-resilient local infrastructure services to the citizens with effective public financial management thanks to WFP's technical assistance, which enhanced accountability.
- WFP, through collaboration with local governments, supported the increase in household incomes, enhancing their overall resilience by strengthening women smallholder farmers' capacities in resilient agricultural practices and climate risk management to increase their agricultural productivity.
- Evidence generation remained central to WFP's operations, publicly disseminating food security and nutrition situation updates in Nepal to inform the decision-making of relevant plans and programmes of the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners.

Collaborative efforts among government and United Nations agencies, and other stakeholders strengthened policy coherence and capacity, advancing Nepal's equitable, resilient, and sustainable food systems agenda despite challenges posed by political transitions and climate shocks. WFP collaborated with governmental and non-governmental partners to deliver life-saving assistance and foster transformative change, emphasizing inclusive and sustainable approaches. This included strengthening partnerships with the Government of Nepal's line ministries, particularly in national food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response programmes.

WFP remained focused on protecting and ensuring accountability to affected people while advancing gender equality and environmental sustainability. The organization strengthened its engagement with programme participants and civil society organizations to improve inclusion, adapt operations, and uphold the safety, dignity, and integrity of the communities served. To mitigate potential environmental harm, WFP continued to incorporate its environmental and social sustainability framework into partnership agreements.

The programmatic impact was amplified through the diversification of the donor base by engaging with private sector partners and deepening collaboration with United Nations agencies, leveraging synergies to address complex challenges more effectively. Partnerships with national and international NGOs further enriched WFP's operations by drawing on their extensive local knowledge and operational expertise. These achievements were made possible through strong cooperation with the Government and development partners, underpinned by the generous contributions of donors, who remain central to WFP's ability to save and improve lives in Nepal.

452,150

Total beneficiaries in 2024



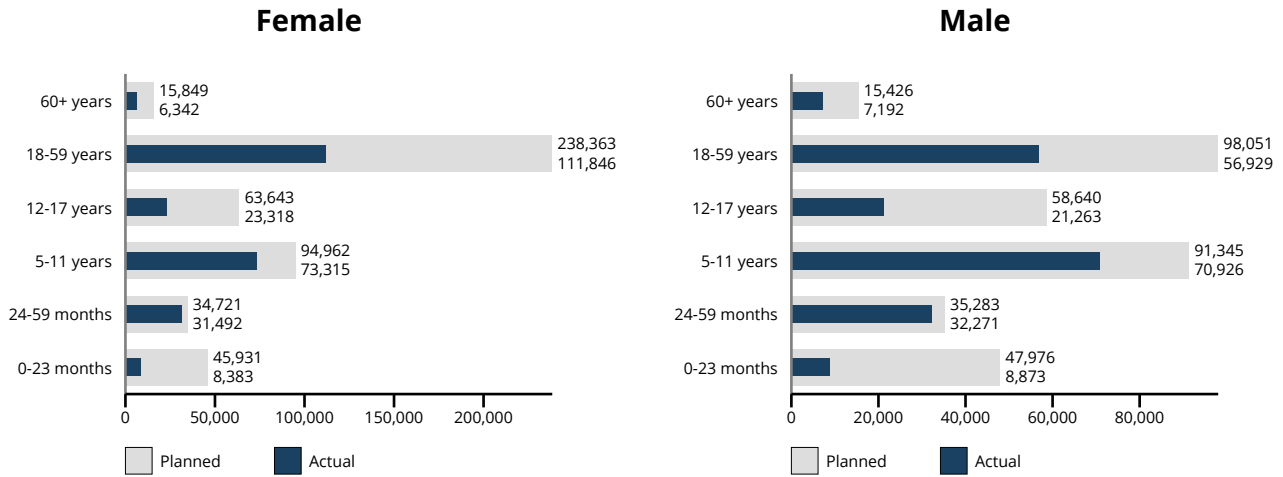
56% female



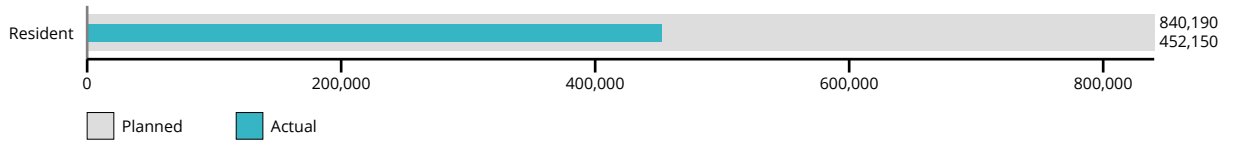
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,058 (55% Female, 45% Male)

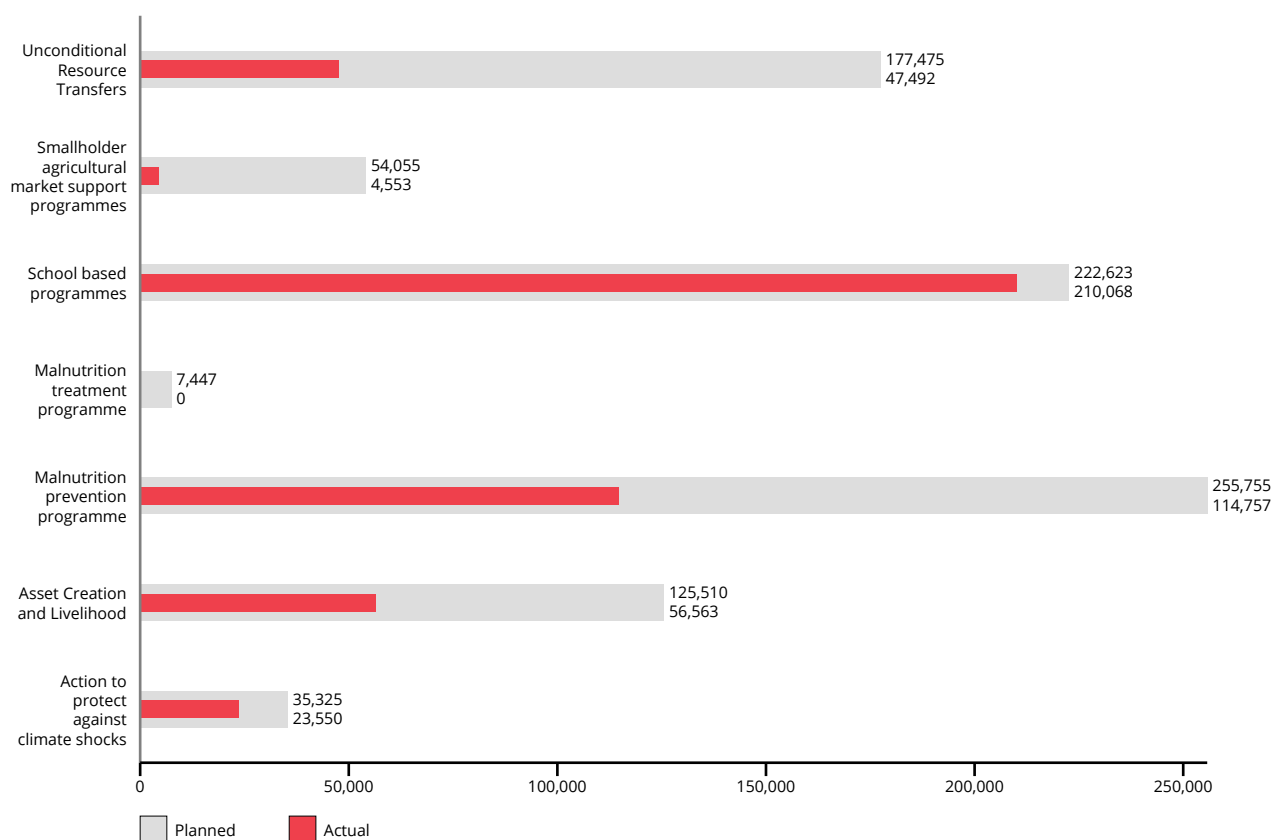
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



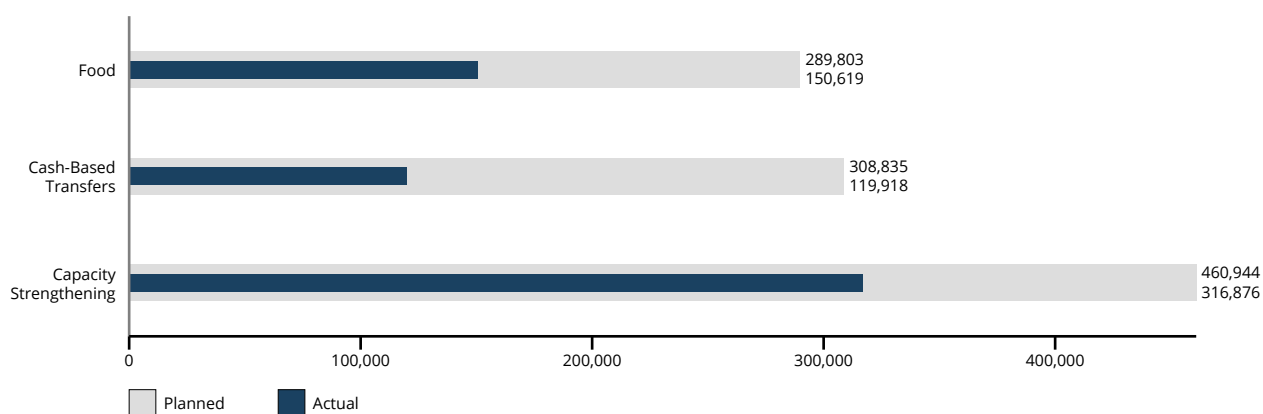
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



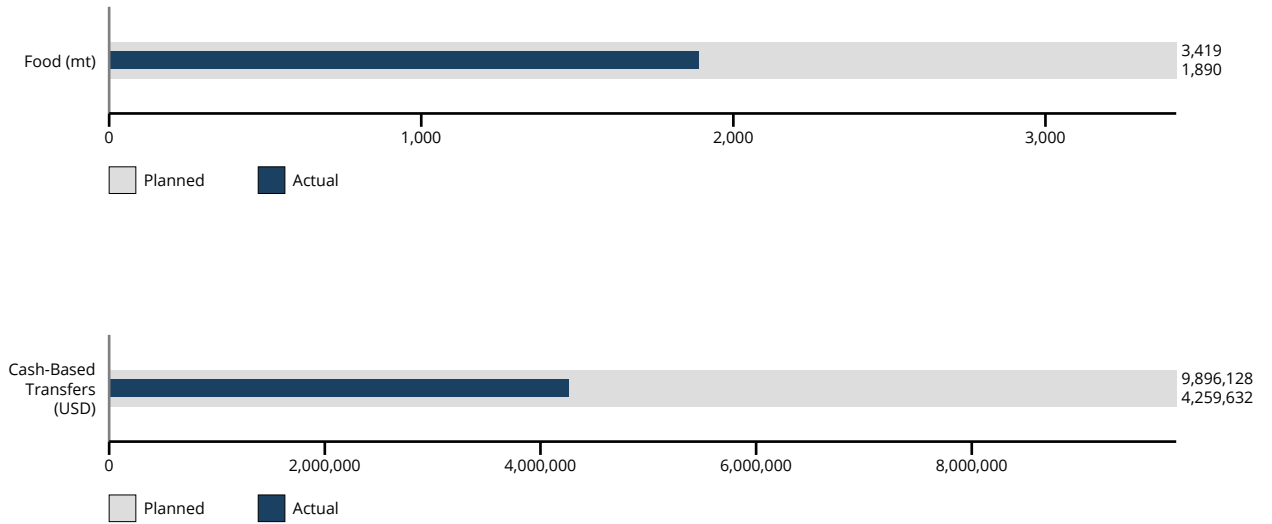
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



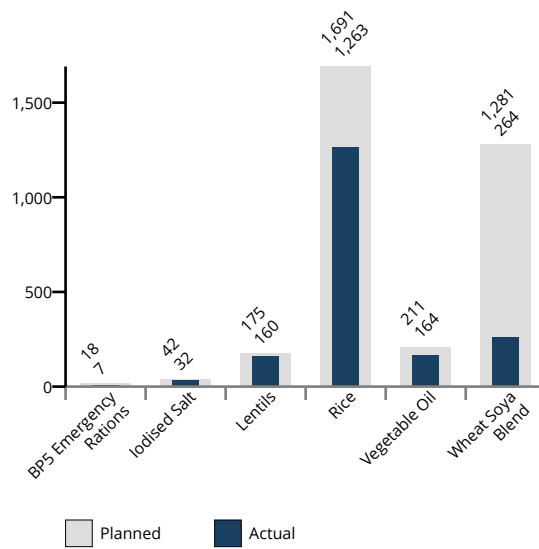
Beneficiaries by Modality



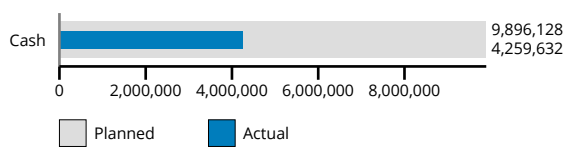
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Key efforts included bolstering national emergency preparedness and response capacities while maintaining WFP's operational readiness to respond to major shocks. Technical assistance, school feeding, nutrition including rice fortification, food security monitoring, resilience building and advancing the food systems agenda remained central to WFP's work, ensuring a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Contributing towards SDG 2, strategic outcome 1 aimed at ensuring food, nutrition and other essential needs of affected and at-risk populations before, during and after shocks. Activity 1 aimed to address the recovery efforts of the 2023 November earthquake in Karnali province, and to provide support to affected populations following the floods in Madhesh, Koshi and Bagmati provinces in September. Under activity 2, WFP focused on capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government and other humanitarian actors aimed at enhancing emergency preparedness and effective responses. This included institutionalization of forecast-based anticipatory actions and shock-responsive social protection, as well as an augmentation of Nepal's emergency logistics preparedness through the completion of the network of 12 humanitarian staging areas strategically located across the country. Similarly, WFP enhanced its evidence generation and analysis on food security and market monitoring to inform the design and planning of food security interventions by WFP, the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners.

Under strategic outcome 2, the provision of nutritious school meals and complementary interventions for children in remote, food-insecure mountainous areas remained a key intervention. WFP continued technical assistance to the Government's national midday meals programme in Karnali, supporting the roll-out of context-specific home-grown school feeding, as well as for implementation of the government's school health and nutrition package and support schools with critical infrastructure. A major milestone was achieved with the approval of Nepal's first Home Grown School Feeding Framework, expected to provide guidance for a sustainable school feeding programme through linkages between smallholder farmers and schools. Similarly, WFP supported the implementation of the government's mother and child health and nutrition programme in Karnali province, targeting children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through the provision of specialised nutritious food complemented with social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition and health practices. WFP provided integrated support to the Government in introducing the production and distribution of fortified rice, for the first time in the country, aimed at improving micronutrient deficiency of nutritionally vulnerable populations. WFP's support included technical assistance in the development and approval of the National Rice Fortification Strategy, the establishment of four fortified rice blending facilities and supporting the supply chain and distribution in five remote districts of Karnali province, among the most hard-to-reach areas.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP's integrated programming enhanced community resilience and socio-economic empowerment, contributing to improved food security and livelihoods, particularly for women smallholder farmers. In line with the Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development agenda of the Government, WFP's technical assistance strengthened local government capacities to deliver climate-resilient infrastructure and ensured the institutionalization of WFP's food assistance for assets and food assistance for training in the Government's systems, contributing to progress towards SDG 13. Working towards SDG 17, under strategic outcome 4, WFP availed its experience and expertise through on-demand services in logistics, engineering, storage, common administration, and case-based transfer services to improve and enhance the capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors.

Risk management

WFP continued to strengthen risk mitigation and management procedures and incorporate internal control measures in decision-making processes. WFP revised its risk register, ensuring that identified risks remained relevant and mitigation measures were in place. All medium-priority issues from a 2022 internal audit were addressed, improving systems related to community feedback, supply chain, monitoring, partnerships, and cash-based transfers.

WFP effectively managed operational risks such as security at distribution sites, inadequate partner capacity, beneficiary exclusion errors, and supply chain disruptions through adherence to national standards, thorough partner selection, ongoing monitoring, and capacity-building initiatives. Fiduciary risks like fraud, corruption, and health and safety concerns were mitigated using robust risk frameworks, staff training, and strengthened accountability measures, including community feedback systems. Financial risks, including price volatility and exchange rate fluctuations, were handled through regular monitoring and proactive financial management strategies.

WFP monitored security risks at distribution sites and ensured infrastructure interventions adhered to national standards. To avoid exclusion errors, the programme engaged local governments, communities, and organizations of persons with disabilities in beneficiary selection. Partners were selected through a rigorous pre-screening process and received training for capacity strengthening. Regular checks ensured compliance and effectiveness.

Supply chain disruptions were mitigated by strengthening the national supply chain capacity, conducting market analyses, and ensuring operational continuity. Natural disaster risks, such as earthquakes, landslides, and flooding, were managed with strict safety measures and business continuity plans for field activities.

Globally, WFP faced challenges from an uncertain operating environment and funding shortages. In Nepal, WFP prioritized diversifying funding sources, engaging with donors, and using accurate forecasting to ensure effective programme delivery for vulnerable people.

Lessons learned

Programme monitoring, evaluations and studies conducted in 2024 provided WFP with several learning opportunities. While timely assistance was appreciated in emergency and anticipatory actions, improvements are needed in community messaging, feedback mechanisms, and early warning systems. Gender-inclusive participation and robust feedback were highlighted as strengths in asset-creation initiatives in post-disaster recovery projects, with a stronger strategic focus required on improved safety measures and sustainable use of WFP-supported infrastructure. Programme evaluations highlighted the need for enhanced supply chains under the home-grown school feeding programme, and deliberations to ensure strong government ownership across activities and interventions to ensure the sustainability of WFP's works. Monitoring of the mother and child health and nutrition project in Karnali province emphasized the importance of timely and continued food distribution, especially during lean seasons. Fortified rice emerged as a promising solution for anaemia in food-insecure regions of Karnali. However, the success of these initiatives is contingent upon continued operational readiness of the Government mechanisms in place, and improved public awareness and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Government-led process monitoring with WFP's support across different activities proved effective in enhancing capacity, ownership, and long-term programmatic impact, highlighting the need for continued investment in strengthening systems and partnerships.

Country office story

How a Canal Brought Hope and Prosperity in Kalikot District



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Madhumala Sanjan from Kalikot district, tends to her lush vegetable field as she prepares to harvest cabbages.

The journey to Raskot Municipality in Kalikot district, Karnali Province demands hours of precarious travel over rocky paths and uncharted hills, with winding roads clinging to cliff edges and stretching across treacherous terrain. Yet, as the sunlit green fields of the Raskot come into view, the effort feels worthwhile. A serene horizon stretches endlessly, and the silence is broken only by the swelling rush of water.

There was a time when the river flowing past Raskot was a source of strife rather than sustenance. Its waters carried the weight of division, fueling bitter disputes among farmers vying for scarce resources. For women like Madhumala Sanjan, life revolved around backbreaking labour, including carrying water from distant springs to meet the family's basic needs.

Then came the canal.

Through the Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP), funded by the United Kingdom, WFP supported the local government in constructing a 3-kilometer irrigation canal in Raskot, where even roads are rare. This canal ensured year-round water access, transforming the lives of 1,500 households across 40 villages.

For Madhumala, the canal offered more than just water, it opened doors to opportunity.

"For the first time, women like me are earning an income, and our children can focus on their studies instead of searching for work," Madhumala shares. "I never imagined stepping outside my role as a homemaker, but now I work and support my family."

Madhumala worked on the canal project for two years, with her wages deposited directly into her first-ever bank account. This income was a lifeline for her family, who had been struggling to make ends meet.

"When the dry season came, my husband used to leave for India to find work," she explains. "But after an accident left him unable to provide for us, we were barely surviving. When I received the opportunity to work on the canal, I became the breadwinner."

Today, Madhumala and her husband no longer need to leave their village. With water flowing year-round, they grow vegetables, sell their produce, and stay together as a family. "We are finally at peace," she says.

The canal has brought prosperity not only to Madhumala's family but also to the entire community. Fields that once lay dormant during the dry season now brim with lettuce, cabbage, potatoes and walnuts. Subsistence farming has given

way to thriving agricultural enterprises.

"This canal has done more than irrigate fields—it has revitalized our economy," says Raskot's mayor, Dharma Raj Shah. "Families are now growing high-value crops like walnuts and selling their produce in markets beyond our village."

The economic impact has been extraordinary. Walnut production and sales alone have skyrocketed, with annual revenues per household increasing from 20,000 Nepali rupees (USD 146) to 50,000 Nepali rupees (USD 357). "That's not just growth," the mayor adds. "It's life-changing for our community."

The canal's construction also created jobs, offering stability to dozens of villagers who worked as labourers on the project. Unlike past initiatives, where payments were funnelled through user committees and often mismanaged, this project ensured direct payments to the bank accounts of workers like Madhumala, fostering transparency and accountability.

Beyond its economic benefits, the canal has profoundly impacted the village's social fabric. In the past, disputes over water access were common, often exacerbating caste-based discrimination and long-standing rivalries.

"Water used to divide us - disputes, family feuds, chaos," recalls Anant Upadhaya, 68. "But this canal changed everything."

For the first time, all residents, regardless of caste or social standing, have equal access to water. "There are no fights anymore," Anant adds. "The canal did not just bring water, it taught us how to work as one."

This newfound equity has fostered a sense of community. When floods damaged a section of the canal, villagers did not wait for outside help. Instead, they mobilized to repair it together.

"Everyone, from elders to youth, came together," Madhumala says. "No one had to ask us. We knew it was ours to protect."

Standing by her fields, Madhumala reflects on the canal's impact. "Like the river that reshapes the land," she says, "this canal reshaped our lives."

The Raskot irrigation canal has transformed the village from a place of scarcity and struggle into a thriving, self-reliant community. It has brought not only water but also hope, unity and opportunity for the people of Karnali Province.

For Madhumala, her family, and countless others, the canal is more than an infrastructure project—it is a lifeline, a testament to resilience, and a beacon of what is possible when communities are empowered to take charge of their future.

Programme performance

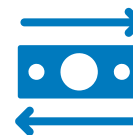
Strategic outcome 01: Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors



6,000 earthquake-affected households received **USD 2.4 million** in **unconditional cash assistance**



400 mt of relief supplies transported to **flood-affected areas** and provided **4,070 m²** storage space to the Government



6600 households affected by floods assisted with **unconditional cash assistance of USD 801,750**

WFP's strategic outcome 1 focuses on ensuring timely access to food, enabling vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys to maintain an adequate and nutritious diet during times of need, particularly before, during or in the aftermath of natural disasters or other shocks.

Through activity 1, WFP provides crisis-affected people with food, nutrition, and livelihood support through cash transfers and supplementary feeding programmes. Activity 2 focuses on strengthening government and stakeholder capacity for emergency preparedness and response, including early warning systems, impact-based forecasting, and food security monitoring.

Under activity 1, WFP supported earthquake-affected populations in Jajarkot and West Rukum under the UN's Joint Recovery Action Plan to ensure food security and livelihood recovery. Record-breaking monsoon rains, intensified by El Niño, triggered flooding and landslides in eastern and central Nepal, activating the CERF anticipatory action framework.

Activity 2 focused on completing the humanitarian staging area (HSA) network and providing timely logistics support, especially for government partners, as co-lead of the National Logistics Cluster. WFP also advanced food security monitoring and strengthened government capacity for forecast-based anticipatory actions.

Resource utilization for crisis response activities faced challenges. Activity 1 utilized only 42 percent of its implementation plan, reflecting significant constraints such as funding and operational bottlenecks. While WFP pre-financed USD 4.5 million for anticipatory cash assistance and early warning messages for pre-emptive actions, only part of it was used under the AA activation. Activity 2 achieved 65 percent of its implementation plan primarily due to delays in handing over the humanitarian staging area to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Emergency preparedness and response activities have concluded, with activities integrated into broader supply chain operations to ensure continuity.

Outputs

The UN's Joint Recovery Action Plan intervention in Karnali province **enabled WFP to reach 30,170 earthquake-affected, highly food-insecure**, poor and vulnerable people in eight of the most affected local governments of Jajarkot and Rukum West districts in Karnali Province, based on a pre-agreed targeting criteria in coordination with government authorities. Targeting criteria included households unable to contribute labour for participation in conditional cash assistance. A total of USD 260 (NPR 36,000 per household) in unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance was distributed, equivalent to an estimated 2.5 months of social assistance (provided under strategic outcome 3). Additionally, WFP reached 1580 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and 2590 children 6-23 months (50 percent were girls) with unconditional cash top-ups valued at USD 18 (NPR 2,500 per person/per month for four months) to cover their specific nutritional needs and prevent malnutrition.

Under this intervention, WFP targeted PBWG and children 6-23 months from households receiving both conditional and unconditional cash assistance in the same geographic locations. All the 6,000 households that received cash assistance received funds directly in their bank accounts. Among households that had withdrawn their cash either fully or partially, 86 percent reported spending 11 percent of it on food, 9 percent on debt repayment and 8 percent on medical requirements. Distributions were complemented by nutrition education for positive behaviour change, as well as with messages on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and financial literacy training, aimed to enhance the impact of assistance.

The activation of the CERF Anticipatory Action Framework for the east of Nepal was triggered when pre-agreed thresholds were crossed as a result of the September floods. WFP disseminated last-mile early warning information to 103,650 individuals in six local governments of Saptari and Sunsari districts in Nepal's Koshi basin, to inform households about the impending floods and enabled them to make informed decisions, minimize the impact on their lives and livelihoods. Similarly, by the end of the year, **one-off multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to 23,550 of the targeted 32,545 at-risk affected people** in Sunsari and Saptari districts, with the remaining transfers planned for 2025.

A redeployment of funds under CERF given the reduced number of households affected in these two districts allowed WFP to target an additional 10,500 flood-affected people in three local governments of Kavrepalanchok district, in Bagmati province, which was one of the most affected by the flooding and landslides. An additional 6,500 affected people in Kavrepalanchok were targeted through a top-up provided under the JRAP, totalling 17,000 affected people. By the end of 2024, WFP had already **reached 9,635 affected people**, with the remaining scheduled to receive assistance by February 2025. WFP worked with local government representatives to prepare beneficiary lists and provided technical support to municipalities to develop targeting criteria for identifying flood and landslide-affected households.

WFP reached over **7,700 beneficiaries (51 percent women) with 7.5 mt of ready-to-eat food** in one local government of Kalikot district of Karnali Province to meet their basic food needs, guided by the findings of district food security monitoring, which found 49 percent of children 6-23 months of age not meeting the minimum acceptable diet and 42 percent of children of the same age as well as 44 percent of women of reproductive age not meeting the minimum dietary diversity, indicating a concerning situation of acute malnutrition in the district. Assistance was provided in coordination with the local government and health facilities.

Capacity strengthening initiatives under [activity 2](#) trained 1,500 Government officials (45 percent women) across 21 municipalities linking anticipatory action with disaster response and farming. Engagement tripled from 2023, with new activities linking anticipatory action to school feeding programmes and climate resilience, benefiting 190 teachers and expanding early warning access at the community level for broader engagement across farming and education sectors to deliver early warning information.

WFP also collaborated with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology to develop a demo impact-based forecasting and warning system to support anticipatory action and guide cluster leads in prioritizing interventions, piloted pre-disaster risk assessment tools looking into different flood impact scenarios across sectors, and supported local governments in drafting standard operating procedures that outlined risk communication protocols, decision-making frameworks, and roles and responsibilities for coordinated action across multiple clusters.

Through the National Logistics Cluster, WFP delivered 69 mt of relief items to flood-affected districts and shared stockpile information with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office for monsoon preparedness. WFP also provided 4,070 m² of storage space to five government institutions across eight humanitarian staging areas, facilitated the transportation of 400 mt of relief supplies for the floods and loaned two mobile storage units to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Civil Aviation Authority.

The completion of the 12th and final HSA in Gandaki Province marked the culmination of a decade-long investment in strengthening Nepal's emergency logistics infrastructure. However, limited resources, frequent staff turnover, and delayed endorsement of HSA standard operating procedures in late 2024 posed challenges to the transition strategy, prompting WFP to delay handing over management of several HSAs.

WFP strengthened food security evidence through monthly market monitoring, biannual nationwide household surveys and annual assessments in Bajura, Kalikot, and Rautahat to address food poverty. WFP partnered with ICIMOD for paddy rice monitoring using remote sensing and crop cutting at key stages. Training was also provided to government officials on earth observation-based crop mapping and climate impact assessments using Google Earth Engine.

Outcome

The JRAP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed high levels of awareness (88 percent) of the criteria for their selection, with all beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with the selection and targeting process. WFP and cooperating partners ensured accountability by disseminating information on the selection criteria, entitlements, and channels for reporting misconduct. Transparency and effective communication ensured that 95 percent of participants understood their entitlements and the cash transfer processes. Cash assistance significantly alleviated financial burdens, particularly before major festivals, mitigating potential debt accumulation. Without WFP support, many stated they would have had to borrow money, increasing their debt.

Women were the primary decision-makers in cash-related matters in 46 percent of households. Most respondents (90 percent) reported acceptable food consumption patterns, while 10 percent were at a borderline level. Preference for assistance modalities varied: 58 percent favoured cash, 8 percent preferred food, and 34 percent opted for a combination, with cash being the most preferred due to the flexibility and convenience it provides.

Under [activity 2](#), WFP supported disaster management planning by updating logistics information through the logistics capacity assessment (LCA). The completion of the final HSA in Pokhara, Gandaki Province, boosted the provincial government's capacity for disaster response, strengthening preparedness and resilience with enhanced emergency logistics infrastructure.

WFP's capacity strengthening support resulted in forecast-based financing and anticipatory actions being integrated in the 2024 National Policy on Hydrology and Meteorology, to reduce weather-related risks with the advancement of forecasting services.

Partnerships

As the co-lead of the national Food Security Cluster, jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and FAO, and the national Logistics cluster with the Ministry of Home Affairs, WFP led the emergency preparedness, response and recovery for monsoons and earthquakes.

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, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and the National Security Forces (military and police). These partnerships enhanced coordination, capacity strengthening and operational efficiency of emergency response in Nepal.

In Karnali Province, WFP coordinated multi-cluster earthquake responses, partnering with UN RCO, IOM, UNICEF and UNFPA under the JRAP. The CERF Anticipatory Action Framework activation for east Nepal was similarly undertaken with the UN RCO, UNICEF, UNFPA and FAO. WFP also led Sudurpaschim's anticipatory action community of practice, advancing knowledge-sharing, and integrating anticipatory action into response frameworks.

Lesson Learned and Next Steps

Collaboration with local governments for cash-based transfer targeting was successful, particularly through the display of beneficiary lists at distribution centers. This enhanced transparency, built trust and helped 85 percent of beneficiaries clarify eligibility, ensuring accountability and aligning with national social protection programme practices. Pre-disaster risk assessments and impact-based forecasting were well received by the Government, enhancing planning and pre-emptive actions. Plans to complement the BIPAD portal for strengthened risk communication should be considered and expedited.

The delayed handover of the management of the HSAs due to Government changes underscores the need for continued and prioritized Government engagement, the development of capacity strengthening plans and the provision of technical support to ensure full ownership of a phased transition of the HSAs.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was integrated into activities under this strategic outcome, reflected by a GAM score of 4. Women and persons with disabilities were empowered through nutritional top-ups and cash assistance to ensure no one was left behind. Women constituted 18 percent of workers at the Pokhara humanitarian staging area construction, supported by GEDSI training. Accountability was strengthened through communication channels like the Namaste WFP hotline and women's participation was ensured in task forces within Community Disaster Management Committees, as part of anticipatory action.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028



122,400 children received **daily nutritious mid-day meals** in **1,060 schools**



4,800 mt of **fortified rice** distributed to **188,000** beneficiaries at subsidized price through **fair price shops** in Karnali province



13,000 children and **8,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** received **specialized nutritious food**



356,000 beneficiaries reached with social behaviour change activities and **nutrition awareness and counselling**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to ensure school-age children, adolescents, and nutritionally deprived groups have improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes while getting better access to affordable, nutritious diets. The Government of Nepal recognizes national social protection programmes as a key conduit to achieve this outcome. To do so, WFP's goal is to transition the three remaining directly supported school meals districts into the national Mid-day Meals programme (activity 3), to transition the mother and child health nutrition programme in Karnali and to scale up rice fortification (activity 4).

Under activity 3, WFP provided an integrated school feeding package and strengthened the government's capacity to deliver a quality, efficient and effective programme through contextualized home-grown school feeding models. Through activity 4, WFP provided interventions to manage acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, nutrition education, technical assistance to the government and supported rice fortification initiatives to address micronutrient deficiencies of the most vulnerable groups.

Activities under strategic outcome 2 were unevenly funded. Under activity 4, WFP used contributions from existing donors, flexible funding from private sector donors and commitments from the Government for the implementation of nutrition and fortification programming. Under activity 3, WFP successfully raised USD 1.5 million for school meals, complementing a USD 33 million multi-year USDA contribution in 2023. These funds proved essential in rolling out the home-grown school feeding approach across 15 municipalities in Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces.

WFP worked with the Government and UNICEF to leverage the USDA contribution to unlock funds through the Global Partnership for Education's Multiplier funding modality. The 'unlocked' funds provide the Government of Nepal an additional USD 11 million in budget support that supports a scale-up of home-grown school feeding in 250 municipalities.

WFP helped guide national standards, established operational programme guidelines, and started several studies, including a renewed cost-of-the diet analysis, and a costing of the national Mid-day Meal Programme through the School Meals Coalition's Sustainable Financing Initiative.

WFP supported two key policy achievements - a national food fortification strategy and a national home-grown school feeding framework. WFP's support embodies the trust that the organization has been given to support the largest social protection programme in the country - the Mid-day Meals programme - and the quickly growing rice fortification programme.

Outputs

Under activity 3, WFP continued its planned transition of the school feeding programme to national ownership. In Achham, despite the conclusion of in-kind support for school meals at the end of 2023, WFP continued the top-up of fresh vegetables to facilitate a smooth transition to the Government's cash-based model. In total 154,000 students across four districts received daily nutritious school meals, consisting of fortified rice, lentils, vegetable oil, locally

sourced vegetables and salt. A total of 210,000 students benefitted from a range of school-based health, nutrition and education programming, and infrastructure development co-funded by municipal governments. WFP expanded green school meals to selected districts in Sudurpaschim and Karnali, including the installation of Metallic Improved Cook Stoves and Solar PV systems to reduce the school meals' carbon footprint.

Under activity 4, WFP reached 21,200 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6-23 months in five districts of Karnali with specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus from wheat soya blend with sugar). Distributions occurred for five months throughout the year due to government budget constraints. Super Cereal Plus from wheat soya blend distribution was accompanied by capacity strengthening and social and behaviour change communication interventions, critical to improve quality health and nutrition services delivery and to promote increased awareness and improved behaviours on nutrition and health practices. WFP reached 356,000 individuals with nutrition awareness, counselling, and interpersonal social behaviour change approaches.

WFP invested in government capacity strengthening at national, provincial and local levels to plan and implement integrated health and nutrition programmes. Staff were seconded to two provincial health offices in Madhesh; 1,400 health workers and 2,000 female community health volunteers were reached through capacity strengthening activities in 335 health facilities of 71 local governments in seven districts of Karnali and Madhesh.

WFP supported the Food Management and Trading Company in scaling up the national rice fortification programme through the installation of four blending units and the provision of fortified rice kernels in government rice mills. Additionally, with WFP's technical support, the Food Management and Trading Company produced 4,830 mt of fortified rice, reaching 188,000 individuals through fair price shops in five districts of Karnali facing the highest micronutrient deficiencies. This was complemented by capacity strengthening of food safety officials on nutritional importance, food safety, quality assurance and operational aspects of fortified rice.

Outcomes

In WFP school meals programming, school-age children were found to have reached the minimum dietary diversity score target of 95 percent, an increase compared to the baseline, and saw a substantial improvement in children's health and nutrition and safe food preparation and storage practices. Rates of retention remained stable, while attendance increased. WFP's engagement with local leaders and decision-makers led to remarkable commitments from local governments to top up the federal commitments with USD 350,000 of municipal funding towards school meals.

Nutritional outcomes of children for the prevention of stunting showed a marked improvement from 2023 levels, with an increase of 12 percent of children aged 6-23 months receiving an acceptable diet. The minimum dietary diversity of women and girls of reproductive age also showed an improvement from 33 to 35 percent. The proportion of children 6-23 months of age with required dietary diversity increased by 34 percent from baseline. The proportion of households with inadequate food consumption patterns decreased, showing increased access to locally available nutritious food. Only two percent of households were found to have inadequate food practices while the households with poor dietary diversity were at one percent.

At central level, in addition to a fortification strategy, WFP facilitated the development of national guidelines for fair price shops, communication plans for fortified rice and quality assurance guidelines for production, supply chain management and quality assurance of fortified rice, equipping Nepal to continue advancing the fortification agenda and leading to the government contributing at least USD 270,000 to establish blending facilities, paving the way for large-scale rice fortification.

Partnerships

WFP partnered with key government bodies, including the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, fostering trust and contributing to essential policy documents guiding national programmes. WFP's role in the Local Education Development Partner Group supported Nepal's Global Partnership for Education's Multiplier Fund application with UNICEF.

Since the beginning of this country strategic plan, WFP shifted its operational engagement of school-based programming from direct implementation to capacity strengthening of the government's structure. To deliver on long-term objectives, local governments are the central element in realizing policies, plans, and strategies. On fortification, WFP's engagement of partners at national, provincial and local levels, was essential to ensure interest and increase ownership and commitment.

Lesson Learned and Next Steps

System-based capacity strengthening, focused on local and provincial government has resulted in more effective policy implementation and budget allocation, and, therefore, is a potential strategy for ensuring ownership and sustainability of WFP's interventions, which should continue to be an important goal for 2025. Federal engagement in school meals

and fortification programming has been substantial. On nutrition programming in Karnali province, WFP will focus on identifying and targeting bottlenecks in national programming and shift towards mitigating them and finding solutions that will improve the efficacy.

WFP had a significant impact in line ministries, supporting the Government to drive policy changes and help shape guidelines and norms. However, for broader influence, convergence of nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes, and achieving longer-term objectives, support to, advocacy for, and sensitization on the importance of integrated national social protection programming needs to draw increased horizontal (various ministries) and vertical (various levels of government) engagement of national actors.

Gender and Age Marker

Under strategic outcome 2, gender and age considerations were fully integrated in the implementation of both activities and thus reflected a score of 4. WFP made deliberate efforts to emphasize gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive programmes to enhance the health, nutritional and educational status of the targeted population groups.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable school, health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028



2,800 women farmers **empowered** with **climate-resilient practices** and **market access**



126 km of road reconstructed adopting the **build back better approach** and **111 ha** of land rehabilitated through irrigation infrastructures



4400 earthquake affected people were supported through **food assistance for training**



49,600 earthquake affected people were supported through **food assistance for assets**

Strategic outcome 3 focuses on increasing the resilience of climate vulnerable communities by improving their access to sustainable, climate-resilient, diverse and equitable local food systems and livelihoods. WFP aims to do so by developing climate-resilient, nature-based protective and productive assets, boosting agricultural productivity, entrepreneurship, market access, and incomes of smallholder farmers while promoting livelihood diversification.

Activities under this outcome are designed to provide technical assistance to the government to deliver efficient and effective climate-resilient and green recovery programmes, assets, and services at federal, provincial, and local levels, in addition to an integrated package of livelihood support activities, skills, services and assets, particularly for smallholder farmers and value chain actors, to increase their production capacity, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets, and create linkages with home-grown school feeding.

WFP implemented six projects under this outcome, namely the Joint UN Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) Programme; the Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP); the Recovery of Earthquake Damaged Public Infrastructure (REDI) and part of the UN Joint Recovery Action Plan (JRAP) (also under strategic outcome 1); the Vegetables in Hilly Areas, as part of the larger Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas (NAFHA) project; and the Joint SDG Fund for accelerating integrated climate actions in Nepal.

WFP continued efforts to advance the food systems transformation agenda, enhancing the government's capacity and ownership to institutionalize and localize the food systems national pathway actions to achieve equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems under the framework of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act and contribute to the 2030 goals.

Strong donor and government support, coupled with WFP's demonstrated implementation capacity, ensured this strategic outcome was fully funded against the 2024 needs-based plan, enabling WFP to implement the planned activities and achieve its targets for the year. WFP's total expenditure for 2024 reached 76 percent of the NBP. WFP extended its partnership with the United Kingdom as it funded the three largest projects directly or through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

Output

WFP made significant strides in supporting communities, particularly women and marginalized groups, through a variety of initiatives focused on climate resilience, food security, and sustainable livelihoods.

To enhance agricultural resilience and climate adaptation, WFP supported 2,800 smallholder farmers in adopting climate-resilient practices, digital tools, year-round irrigation, and insurance coverage through the RWEE and Women in Value Chains (WiVC) programmes, which strengthened farmers' ability to withstand climate shocks and secure their livelihoods. Under RWEE, 1,100 farmers (99 percent women) received support, while WiVC assisted 1,700 women. RWEE also empowered 100 marginalized, landless women and persons with disabilities through income-generating training, business skills development, and sustainable consumption practices. This led to greater financial independence and

social empowerment, alongside support for business establishment.

Additionally, 5,100 farmers gained knowledge of crop and livestock insurance and agricultural information systems. Meanwhile, 1,800 smallholder farmers secured stable market access through linkages with the home-grown school feeding initiative, promoting synergies across CSP activities. To strengthen food systems, WFP constructed 70 school kitchens, installed three irrigation systems and established an agricultural collection center, creating short-term employment for 680 marginalized women farmers, enabling year-round farming and localized value chains. In Saptari and Siraha districts, WFP trained five local governments in climate adaptation and food systems, resulting in the development of local adaptation plans.

Through LISP, WFP continued to collaborate with 15 local governments in Karnali province to prioritize and implement 144 climate-resilient and productive community assets for improved infrastructure development and local infrastructure governance. Furthermore, 83 technical staff received engineering training to enhance local infrastructure design and quality assurance, strengthening the government's capacity to manage infrastructure projects effectively.

In response to the November 2023 earthquake efforts to recover and reconstruct, through the food assistance for assets (FFA) scheme, WFP supported 9,300 households contributing to rebuilding efforts, such as the repair of 126 kilometers of roads, adopting a build back better approach. Through the food assistance for training scheme, 945 households received short-term skill training in areas such as plumbing, electrical wiring, and masonry. Thanks to WFP's in-house engineering capacity, the recovery of critical infrastructure damaged by the earthquake was supported, through the construction of four schools and one ward office in Karnali, scheduled for completion in early 2025.

Women played a leading role in the creation of community assets, holding 60 percent of leadership positions in user committees, including chairpersons, secretaries, and treasurers, thereby ensuring their active participation in decision-making processes and community rebuilding. Environmental conservation was integrated into infrastructure projects, with road rehabilitation efforts incorporating 40,480 tree saplings, promoting environmental sustainability and infrastructure development. Through these interventions, WFP enhanced resilience, promoted sustainable livelihoods, and supported inclusive, climate-adaptive development, contributing to Nepal's Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID) priorities.

WFP contributed to advancing food systems transformation through collaborative meetings, consultations, and dialogues involving key stakeholders from various sectors. Food Systems Action Track (AT) Group meetings were held to review progress from 32 agencies. These meetings played a critical role in synthesizing key points, which were later presented at the 7th Food Systems Steering Committee meeting for further discussion. The steering committee meeting served as a platform for identifying areas for continued food systems planning, with six AT Groups reporting updates.

The 5th National Food Systems Dialogues, organized by the National Planning Commission, provided a comprehensive review of the food systems transformation actions implemented by agencies at the federal, provincial, and local levels from 2022 to 2024. The event brought together 154 participants, that discussed progress and identified the necessary actions for further advancing food systems transformation.

Outcomes

WFP strengthened the systems of 15 local governments and enhanced their capacity to deliver sustainable, climate-resilient infrastructure services. The improved local infrastructure governance model introduced by WFP under LISP has been integrated in national systems, including local Government infrastructure management procedures and federal-level LISP implementation guidelines, facilitating scale up to 100 local governments during the full implementation phase of LISP. This approach has been institutionalized in the Local Infrastructure Sector Assessment and the revised national policy on local infrastructure development, and has fostered effective public financial management and supported green recovery through job creation in the infrastructure sector, contributing to community resilience, increased productivity, and improved food security, as highlighted in the 2024 LISP Technical Assistance Effectiveness Assessment report.

Smallholder farmers adopted climate-resilient farming practices, started growing diversified crops, and accessed institutional markets through the home-grown school feeding approach, in synergy with strategic outcome 2. Schools were oriented on the approach and connected with farmers, while women's farmer groups were established, provided with inputs, and linked to schools for surplus produce sales. Nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices—such as the cultivation of nutrient-dense and diverse crops— and education contributed to greater availability and diversity of nutrient-rich foods including leafy vegetables, legumes, mushrooms and animal products, in local markets. Improved access to resources, assets, and technologies enabled rural women to enhance their households' food security, climate resilience, and overall well-being, resulting in a 30 percent increase in income and transformative socio-economic benefits.

Partnerships

Partnerships were strengthened with the National Planning Commission, the Ministries of Forests and Environment, Agriculture and Livestock Development, and Federal Affairs and General Administration as well as with five provincial governments (Koshi, Karnali, Bagmati, Sudurpaschim, and Madhesh), and several local governments.

Partnerships with multilateral actors were also extended, comprising several United Nations agencies -FAO, UN Women, IFAD, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UN-Habitat-, in addition to the Asian Development Bank to maximise impact and reach of interventions.

Lesson Learned and Next Steps

Embedding WFP staff in local government offices improved coordination, technical support, and grievance resolution for cross-cluster coordination for earthquake recovery efforts like the Joint Recovery Action Plan.

A Government-led approach to prioritizing FFA projects, including beneficiary targeting and grievance redressal, has strengthened local ownership and accountability. The labour-based FFA model has strengthened resilience by creating and restoring community assets, reducing seasonal migration, promoting green recovery, and transferring skills while reinforcing government systems.

Transparency tools like community feedback mechanisms and post-distribution monitoring ensured beneficiaries' rights, while equal wages and direct payments empowered women and marginalized groups, promoting financial independence.

Gender and Age Marker

The GAM-M score is 4. This strategic outcome advanced gender equality and women’s empowerment boosting economic growth through income generation and leadership in value chains. Over 1,800 women accessed agricultural markets via home-grown school feeding, 4,670 women farmers benefited from insurance schemes and 15 local governments adopted inclusive planning with 45 percent female participation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national institutions and an integrated package of livelihood support activities, skills, services and assets to communities vulnerable to climate and other risk to build resilience to shocks and stressors	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028



Allocated **2,550 m²** of storage space at **3 humanitarian staging areas** to **3 UN agencies**



Common platform for transport and storage of relief materials provided through **12 humanitarian staging area** networks

Leveraging WFP expertise in supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis, and evidence generation and administration, strategic outcome 4 underscores WFP's commitment to extending expertise to government and humanitarian partners to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated service delivery. This outcome follows an on-demand service delivery model on full-cost recovery.

WFP continued to support several partners, primarily UN agencies, through the provision of storage and handling services as the co-lead of the national logistics cluster as well as engineering and administrative services for accessing rental facilities.

Services provided for the utilization of the HSA network were accessed by three UN agencies, namely UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO, at national, provincial and local levels. This on-demand service enabled WFP to bridge financial gaps while maintaining operational efficiency and service continuity of the HSA network. While the government was the main user of the HSAs, services were provided free of charge and therefore covered under strategic outcome 1, activity 2. Common rental and administrative services as well as engineering services were provided to IFAD in 2024.

Based on forecasts and trends, a needs-based plan worth USD 580,000 was initially estimated, however, the actual requests covered 53 percent of the plan with the services provided, particularly due to the lack of services for cash-based transfers or evidence generation to other humanitarian partners under the service provision component.

Outputs and outcomes

WFP allocated 2,550 m² of storage space at four of the 12 HSAs to three agencies to preposition relief and programme items. A higher realization of overhead costs contributed to a significant improvement in the overall cost recovery rates for services rendered, rising from 60 percent in 2023 to 77 percent in 2024. The Kathmandu HSA exemplified this improvement, achieving an 85 percent recovery rate in 2024 from 71 percent in 2023. WFP achieved a high conversion rate of 96 percent, from users asking for a quote to the actual rendering of the services. A full 20 services were provided to UN partners, including 14 storage and 6 labour-related services across the four HSA locations. A storage market assessment in late 2024 revealed that WFP's storage rates were comparable to or lower than commercial market rates, enabling WFP to provide a cost-effective and competitive option for humanitarian partners.

Beyond logistics, WFP support encompassed a range of shared services fostering greater UN reform through collaboration. These services included engineering support to IFAD through office construction and furnishing, administration, finance and fleet.

Partnerships

WFP continued its collaboration with various UN agencies, including UNICEF, IFAD, UNFPA, and WHO to promote inter-agency synergies through the provision of common services.

Lesson Learned and Next Steps

A key lesson from the on-demand and free logistics services is the need to transition from mobile storage units to semi-permanent warehouses to address long-term storage and temperature-sensitive cargo requirements of humanitarian partners in Kathmandu. With severe funding constraints anticipated in 2025, WFP must continue to enhance cost recovery mechanisms to reduce overhead costs and ensure sustainability. Expanding service offerings to attract a broader range of users and encouraging Government agencies to take financial responsibility for some services are crucial steps forward.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the government and humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Despite constitutional commitments, Nepal faces challenges in achieving equality and inclusion in its development efforts, ranking 117 out of 146 countries in the 2024 Gender Inequality Index, slightly below its 2023 ranking of 116. Key challenges remain in achieving gender equality, particularly in areas such as unpaid care and domestic work, the gender pay gap, and access to information and communications technology skills. While 89 percent of legal frameworks promoting, enforcing, and monitoring gender equality—particularly addressing violence against women—are in place, significant disparities persist. For instance, the rates of out-of-school children in primary and lower secondary education are 1.5 percent for boys and 5 percent for girls. Additionally, 40 percent of women aged 20-24 years were married or in a union before the age of 18 years. Unemployment rates among individuals aged 15 and above also show a gender gap, with 12 percent for women compared to 10 percent for men. As of February 2024, women held 33 percent of the seats in the national parliament and 41 percent of elected positions in local government deliberative bodies [1].

Nepal's UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027) emphasizes the need for sustained investment to develop a fully functional, gender-responsive, inclusive, coherent, accountable, and transparent federal governance system capable of delivering high-quality, efficient, and accessible public services, including education, health, and social security. WFP continued to promote gender equality and women's empowerment to ensure equitable food security for men, women, boys, and girls from diverse backgrounds, considering factors such as age, caste, ethnicity, and disabilities. To support these efforts, WFP continued to implement a strategy to ensure the needs of different groups are appropriately considered in its programme activities and actively monitored its progress.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional cash assistance, along with nutritional top-ups, particularly targeting vulnerable and marginalized populations, including women, lower castes - *Dalits*, older persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, single women, and persons with disabilities as part of the Jajarkot earthquake recovery. Direct access to cash empowered these groups to make decisions on immediate needs and family essentials, enhancing financial stability, food security and economic resilience. According to the post-distribution monitoring carried out under the joint earthquake recovery project, seasonal migration of men, particularly to India during the lean seasons, has significantly shaped household dynamics, placing women at the forefront of decision-making. This trend is evident in resource management, where 46 percent of households reported that women independently made decisions regarding non-WFP resources, while 35 percent of households indicated joint decision-making between men and women. A similar pattern emerged in the context of WFP's cash assistance, with 46 percent of households reporting that women decided how to utilize the cash. The socioeconomic impact of men's migration highlights the increasing responsibility of women to manage household resources, underscoring their critical role in maintaining household stability in the absence of male members.

As part of its anticipatory action interventions, WFP ensured the meaningful participation of diverse groups of women in task forces within Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), including the early warning communication task force, led by women. The involvement of women in the early warning task force was crucial, not only for assessing community-wide risks but also for registering female beneficiaries for assistance and identifying specific risks faced by them and marginalized groups. This role was particularly significant in contexts where women frequently encounter obstacles in expressing their concerns, participate in community activities, or enjoy similar freedoms compared to men.

As part of WFP's efforts on evidence generation for activity 2, WFP continued to incorporate the needs of different population groups in all assessments and monitoring activities by gathering and analyzing disaggregated data on gender, age, disability, social status, and caste/ethnicity. This also included integrating safety and protection risks, along with indicators related to the minimum dietary diversity of women and girls of reproductive age in household food security and nutrition surveys.

WFP partnered with Autism Care Society Nepal under strategic outcome 2 to support the initial screening and SBCC components, promoting rights and dignity of boys and girls with disabilities under the school meals programme, piloted in selected schools in Bajura district, in addition to menstrual hygiene awareness, engaging schools through sensitization of men and women, boys, and girls to debunk taboos on menstrual hygiene and build skills to prepare and use reusable sanitary napkins.

Similarly, under MCHN, WFP involved men (husbands) and mothers-in-law in supporting household nutritional practices, including the care of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through SBCC in food distribution sites. Topics included shared responsibilities in meeting family nutrition needs, family planning, and preventing household violence. As a result, there was greater involvement of all family members in addressing the family's nutrition needs, leading to improved health and nutrition outcomes. The outcome monitoring of the MCHN programme outlined that women in households headed by women had a higher rate of achieving minimum dietary diversity (48 percent) compared to those in households headed by men (42 percent). Decision-making for deliveries occurring in health facilities was largely a joint effort between women and their family members (71 percent) but a significant number of women, 61 percent, independently decided to use facility-based services, indicating considerable autonomy in these choices. The benefits of institutional delivery were well recognized among respondents for the health of both mother and baby (94 percent) and ensuring a safe delivery (88 percent).

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP capacitated women smallholder farmers and cooperatives through trainings, including on farming systems and practices, marketing, skill development, financial management, enterprise development, communication, leadership and negotiation skills. These efforts strengthened market linkages with schools and local government services while enhancing their leadership and decision-making abilities in market activities. Engaging women farmers in agriculture-based market activities supported income opportunities and increased their confidence in negotiating fair market prices for their agricultural produce to meet personal and family needs. The joint project on rural women's economic empowerment supported marginalized women smallholder farmers, including those with disabilities, by organizing inclusive farming groups and providing agricultural support for enhanced productivity, market access and food security. Infrastructure-related projects emphasized gender-sensitive, inclusive infrastructure using universal design principles while building the capacity of community-based user committees.

Findings of the outcome assessment for WFP's Women in Value Chain project, completed in 2023, revealed a significant increase in income attributed to women smallholder farmers' engagement in the project. Many groups reported income gains of at least 30 percent, a testament to the effectiveness of improved farming practices and enhanced market access facilitated by the project. Similarly, because of increased value chain engagements through improved agricultural productivity and diversification, the women were able to sell 2,800 tons of vegetables, contributing to an increased income of USD 650,000 (NPR 90 million).

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In Nepal, marginalized groups such as women, girls, persons with disabilities, indigenous ethnic groups, and low-caste communities face heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection issues, as well as limited access to essential services like education, healthcare, and psycho-social support. Disasters like the 2023 earthquake and 2024 floods exacerbated these vulnerabilities, deepening socio-economic inequalities and weakening the protection environment[1]. Limited access to services increases exposure to exploitation, abuse, and discrimination. WFP's operations aim to reduce these risks by strengthening community resilience, ensuring equitable access to assistance, and supporting government systems to safeguard vulnerable populations.

WFP expanded accessibility efforts to include persons with disabilities, including those living in rural and mountainous areas, by promoting universal design principles among project and local engineers, aligned with Article 6 of the CRPD and the National Building Code. Similarly, through the global critical corporate initiative, WFP partnered with the National Indigenous Disabled Women Association to strengthen engagement with Indigenous Peoples, which resulted in an action plan to enhance programme, research and monitoring efforts, to be integrated in the 2025 annual workplan.

For inclusive education, screening tools for neurological development delays were reviewed and adapted for rural contexts in consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities and experts. A field assessment identified local capacities and attitudes toward disability, informing the development of the tools. Training materials for female health volunteers were simplified through consultations. Once piloted, the screening tools and social behaviour change and communication materials will be shared with relevant ministries and organizations for broader use and advocacy.

Under the UNSDCF and the PSEA working group, WFP supported an inter-agency sexual exploitation and abuse risk assessment to be finalized in early 2025. Protection services, including comprehensive support for earthquake-affected people, children and gender-based violence survivors, were provided in Karnali and Madhesh provinces through joint UN projects.

As a UN Youth Group member, WFP engaged over 200 youth, including youth with disabilities, at the Nepal Youth Summit, advocating for a provincial-level youth policy in Karnali province. WFP also collaborated with organizations of persons with disabilities, civil society organizations and vendors to raise awareness on diversity and protection through key international events.

WFP ensured protection mainstreaming across its operations by maintaining a robust community feedback mechanism (CFM) and promoting it through multiple communication channels such as Namaste WFP toll free lines, SMS, internet-based messaging apps, email and community consultations. In cash intervention projects, over 18,000 people were reached through bulk SMS broadcasts, emphasizing that WFP's assistance is entirely free of charge. Recipients were advised to report any requests for payments or commissions by contacting WFP through its toll-free numbers. More than 1,300 cases (925 by men, 432 by women, 8 were not recorded due to missed calls and other issues, etc.) were received through the CFM channels. This included 11 from children and 106 from persons with disabilities. These cases involved information requests, complaints, feedback, and sensitive reports on cash and food assistance. All cases were appropriately addressed, with requests and complaints responded to and escalated in accordance with the CFM procedures.

WFP also supported the enhancement of the government's grievance redressal mechanism through improved feedback systems, the development of a standardized procedure for reporting and resolution and operationalization of a toll-free line for public engagement and disaster response. Under the rice fortification programme, the Food Management and Trading Company integrated feedback and disability disaggregated data into existing logbooks, improving service delivery and beneficiary engagement. In Bajhang district, WFP supported the operationalization of local toll-free numbers, incorporating them in official communication channels and promoting them through stickers, jingles and public displays.

Collaboration with local government and community members during targeting and selection processes ensured transparency and social cohesion. WFP strengthened information sharing, protection measures, and transparency by

engaging beneficiaries in the validation process and through beneficiary lists displayed at distribution centers or municipality offices.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Nepal faces severe environmental and social challenges that have direct implications for food security and nutrition, and threaten its food systems. Deforestation, soil degradation, and climate variability are among the critical issues affecting the country. A difficult and diverse terrain coupled with extreme weather events like erratic rainfall, droughts, and glacial melt disrupt agricultural activities and contribute to the depletion of natural resources, leading to food shortages and heightened vulnerability among the people. Food insecurity is highest in remote regions like Sudurpaschim and Karnali, where limited resources and climate shocks force vulnerable communities into negative coping strategies, weakening resilience [1].

In response to these challenges, WFP has been engaged in initiatives that address the intersection of environmental issues with food security and nutrition. WFP leveraged its expertise in asset creation and infrastructure development to provide technical support to 15 local governments in Karnali, ensuring that interventions such as micro-hydropower systems and water supply networks were screened for environmental and social risks using WFP's corporate risk screening tool to promote climate-resilient, green recovery infrastructure. These initiatives enhanced local resilience to climate shocks and promoted sustainable resource management.

WFP also supported smallholder farmers in adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, improving their resilience to climatic and other shocks. By linking smallholders to the home-grown school feeding model, WFP strengthened local food systems, supported livelihoods, and bolstered community resilience. The home-grown school feeding model created a positive ripple effect by boosting local markets, generating jobs, and contributing to a more sustainable food system while also promoting a green economy through localized food production and consumption, reducing the ecological footprint of food. WFP worked with schools to further reduce the environmental impact of school feeding by introducing clean cooking solutions, including energy-efficient stoves and renewable energy-powered appliances, reducing deforestation for a source of firewood and minimising air pollution.

WFP ensured that relevant field-level agreements were screened for potential environmental and social risks before project implementation, aligning with the corporate environmental policy. This proactive approach aimed to prevent unintended harm to the environment or affected people, with a particular focus on climate adaptation and risk management. The screenings were undertaken by cooperating partners and verified by WFP, with projects being predominantly low-risk. Mitigation actions were implemented for social and environmental risks such as adopting participatory planning approaches or installing awareness boards with safety messages.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The roll out of the environmental management system (EMS) was postponed to 2025 in view of WFP's move to a new location for the country office. In 2024, significant strides were made towards environmental sustainability through energy efficiency measures and office composting and recycling initiatives which included recycling 13,200 kg of waste, saving 15,300 KL of water, conserving 129 MWh of power, preserving 220 trees, and reducing carbon dioxide emissions equivalent of 12,970 kg. Additionally, earnings from recycled dry waste amounted to USD 580 (NPR 80,000). The new country office premises further enhanced sustainability by installing three 10KVA uninterruptible power supply (UPS) with batteries, providing 4-5 hours of power backup for 70 percent of the country office's electrical load. Energy efficiency was prioritized with LED-based lights and monitors, as well as inverter air conditioners. To promote green mobility, the office premises also feature four electric vehicle (EV) chargers, each with a 7.2KW output, providing staff with convenient access to charge their vehicles whilst promoting the shift from petrol and diesel engines to energy-efficient vehicles.

These in-house environmental sustainability initiatives were aligned with and guided by WFP's 2021 Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, ensuring that sustainability principles were embedded in all aspects of WFP's operations. The redesign from a closed workstation layout to an open-plan environment promoted a vibrant, accessible and nature-oriented workspace, reflecting WFP's commitment to sustainable and inclusive infrastructure. Additionally, the open-plan layout maximized natural light, including ventilation enhancements, reducing energy consumption from heating and cooling systems. WFP Nepal upheld its duty of care throughout these sustainability efforts, ensuring that the office relocation and infrastructure upgrades prioritized staff well-being, accessibility, and environmental responsibility while aligning with global best practices in sustainable operations.

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

All forms of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies directly and indirectly impact humans and economies, by inhibiting human capital development which translates to economic losses. Nepal has made remarkable progress in reducing malnutrition over the past two decades, still, one in four children under five years is stunted (too short for their age) and 8 percent are wasted (underweight), and anaemia among children under five years (43 percent) and women of reproductive age (34 percent), is well above global benchmarks [1].

A 2021 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis found that 22 percent of households are unable to afford the lowest cost nutritious diet. Addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition remains as relevant as ever. To support the Government in reducing the root causes of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, WFP has planned nutrition-sensitive social protection interventions until December 2028 [2].

WFP contributed in several ways to enhance community capacity to protect, improve, and maintain healthy diets while addressing long-term stressors. WFP supported the Government of Nepal to implement the mother and child health and nutrition programme in five districts (Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu, Humla and Dolpa) of Karnali Province, in two districts (Siraha and Saptari) of Madhesh province and three districts of Koshi province (Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari) with a view to a gradual handover into full national ownership. Under the national Mid-day Meal programme, WFP has actively worked to strengthen national-level programming from an operational and institutional perspective. In emergency programming, following the Jajarkot earthquake, WFP provided unconditional nutrition cash top-ups to households, with pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children (2-23 months). Under activity 5, WFP supported smallholder farmers from socio-economically marginalized communities in the production, consumption, and marketing of locally produced nutrient-dense food (vegetables, fruits, nuts, and staple crops) through farmer field schools and farmer nutrition schools and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC). With WFP's support through the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment project, smallholder women farmers have adopted climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive farming practices, diversified crops, and accessed institutional markets through the home-grown school feeding approach. Nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices and education contributed to greater availability and diversity of nutrient-rich foods in local markets.

WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government of Nepal in producing and distributing fortified rice through the national rice fortification programmes. This support included capacity strengthening for rice fortification, food safety and quality assurance, and supply chain management to ensure efficient delivery. The fortified rice is targeted to geographic areas with the highest levels of micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among vulnerable people. By addressing critical nutritional gaps, this initiative aims to reduce the prevalence of anaemia and improve overall health outcomes. The collaboration underscores WFP's commitment to enhancing food security and nutrition through innovative and sustainable approaches tailored to the needs of at-risk communities.

WFP aims to improve the capacity of national, provincial and local governments to plan and implement integrated health and nutrition programmes, and improve access, coverage and utilization of essential health and nutrition services and knowledge among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children 6 to 23 months of age, through social behaviour change. WFP's strategy increasingly focuses on addressing structural barriers and supporting national programme implementation at scale.

WFP's work - looking forward - increasingly focuses on capacity strengthening and technical assistance focusing on addressing the root causes of malnutrition. WFP is working with the Government's National Planning Commission and other stakeholders to update the cost-of-the-diet analysis to ensure that national nutrition programming is data and evidence-driven. The cost of the diet will also be the basis for targeted nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.

Significant progress has been made in integrating nutrition across the CSP activities. WFP has incorporated nutrition across evidence generation, food systems, disaster and emergency response, anticipatory action, and resilience programmes including through providing nutrition cash top-ups, and has worked with stakeholders to improve systems for monitoring nutrition outcomes. Additionally, partnerships with government agencies, the private sector, NGOs and civil society organizations have enhanced multi-sectoral coordination in addressing malnutrition.

However, challenges persist, including limited funding, capacity constraints among local governments and geographical inaccessibility compromising the quality of implementation. Despite these hurdles, notable successes have been achieved including improved dietary practices in target locations through effective social behaviour change interventions. Continued efforts are needed to scale up successful models and address remaining gaps.

Partnerships

WFP developed and strengthened partnerships that were pivotal in addressing the country's food insecurity and malnutrition challenges. The partnerships were diverse and strategic, covering a broad spectrum of collaborations from government ministries and international donors to local organizations, United Nations agencies, and private sector entities.

The Government of Nepal remained WFP's core partner, with an increased effort to expand and strengthen collaborative efforts with national ministries as well as provincial and local governments. WFP's country capacity strengthening work focused on providing technical assistance to strengthen national programmes and systems to ensure ownership and sustainability of WFP's interventions. During the first year of the new CSP and based on previous groundwork, WFP's partnership with the Government was further broadened and deepened; at the national level, technical partnerships were strengthened with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Ministry of Forest and Environment, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and the National Planning Commission. WFP also actively enhanced its partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control and the Food Management and Trading Company Ltd. on emerging strategic areas, including blending, production, promotion and distribution of fortified rice. Engagement with sub-national governments also grew, particularly strengthening partnerships with provincial governments to influence policies and investments and expanding cooperation directly with local governments.

International government donors remained the main source of funding. The United Kingdom was the largest contributor, representing 84 percent of funds confirmed (either directly or through the Multi Partner Trust Fund), mostly towards earthquake recovery, reconstruction and resilience building, demonstrating once again WFP's successful positioning as a valued, and reliable partner with a demonstrated capacity to deliver both humanitarian and development initiatives. The remaining funds were primarily from CERF, other United Nations funds and agencies, and the private sector towards school feeding and nutrition.

The organization also formed partnerships with intergovernmental knowledge and learning centres to strengthen food security in the mountains, exemplified by the formalization of its partnership with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development to cooperate in several areas including food security monitoring, climate variability and risk analysis, capacity strengthening, policy and advocacy, research and assessment and development of information tools.

Private Sector Partnerships

WFP demonstrated a strategic focus on diversifying its donor base, particularly by fostering increased collaboration with the private sector. The emphasis on diversification led to remarkable growth in private sector contributions by more than twofold, reaching USD 1.3 million, up from USD 429,000 in 2023, directed primarily to improve health, nutrition and education outcomes of school-aged children, adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups. This is attributed to continued and new partnerships with Lions Clubs International Foundation, WFP USA, corporate and individual donors through the Japan Association for WFP, and Share GmbH.

Engagement with the local private sector continued for the delivery of nutrition activities, particularly with local food providers for the supply of specialised nutritious foods in Karnali, where the Government purchased the food and WFP provided quality and quantity control, as well as conducted product testing throughout the production cycle. Additionally, WFP increased its collaboration with the Food Management and Trading Company Ltd. to enhance the production of fortified rice through four blending facilities while actively engaging the private sector to expand production and supply. These efforts are paving the way for long-term investment and sustainable transformation in Nepal's fortification initiatives.

International Financial Institutions

WFP strengthened its engagement with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) under the Local Education Group, particularly in the design of the additional budget support unlocked under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Multiplier, which will support a scale-up of home-grown school feeding in 250 municipalities.

WFP's new role as the chair of the Social Protection Task Team supported a strengthened engagement with the World Bank, as co-chair, with the two spearheading an exercise to develop common principles of engagement for social protection partners and effectively demonstrating to the National Planning Commission the group's value-add in supporting the Government achieve its objectives as outlined in the Integrated National Social Protection Framework.

WFP's engagement with the ADB was strengthened thanks to the provision of technical assistance by WFP on nutrition sensitive agricultural practices and education under the Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas (NAFHA) project, funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), where Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, ADB and WFP are collaborating to improve agricultural production across five of the seven provinces of Nepal.

International Monetary Fund and WFP in Nepal were part of a larger collaboration pilot to jointly explore, advocate and develop more intentional opportunities to support the government in embedding food security and social spending in its macro-economic policies.

Focus on localization

Effective partnerships with local organizations remained a critical element of WFP's operations. WFP collaborated with eight [1] cooperating partners, six of which were national. Their local experience helped garner support, ensure timely project completion, manage risks, and navigate local political landscapes. The UN Partnership Portal played a vital role in expanding the local partner network and identifying skilled technical and operational collaborators to support WFP's commitments. This included establishing two cooperating partner rosters to facilitate the timely selection of partners for delivering emergency nutrition and anticipatory action operations.

In line with the prioritization of the localization agenda, there was an increase in the partnership agreements directly with local governments as implementing partners, supporting stronger service delivery to their communities in line with Nepal's 2015 Constitution and federal structure. In 2024, 45 new agreements were signed with local governments for school feeding across Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces and 15 existing agreements with local governments under the Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP) were renewed in Karnali.

In line with the disability mainstreaming roadmap and critical corporate initiative, WFP engaged with the National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN) to strengthen WFP's capacity to better engage with persons with disabilities and Indigenous People.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to engage with other United Nations agencies through platforms like the UN Country Team, as well as through inter-agency partnerships, joint programme delivery and the provision of bilateral services. Partnerships with United Nations agencies served to leverage respective expertise and build on synergies and complementarities among the actors involved, enabling WFP to ensure efficient and coherent programme design and implementation. WFP sustained the lead for the environmental sustainability, climate and disaster resilience priority area under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 until the end of 2024 and handed over the responsibilities to UNDP for the next two years.

WFP enhanced its partnership with UNDP under the Renewable Energy for Resilient Agri-Food Systems project, expanding the scope for the sustainable introduction of green school meals initiatives to reduce their overall environmental footprint. Similarly, partnerships with IFAD, FAO and UN Women continued for the implementation of the multi-year Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment and 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.

WFP took part in two additional joint programmes: the Joint Recovery Action Plan from the 2023 earthquake with the RCO, UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM, and the joint SDG Fund Localization with UNDP and UN-Habitat for accelerating the localization of integrated climate actions. WFP continued its collaboration with FAO and the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub for continued technical support to advance food systems transformation initiatives, and bilateral on-demand services were provided to IFAD, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO in administration, engineering and logistics.

WFP remained an active member of the Interagency PSEA Working Group and partnered technically and financially with UN Women, WHO, IOM, FAO, and UNHCR to support the Interagency PSEA Risk Assessment in Nepal.

Financial Overview

WFP implemented the first year of the CSP 2024-2028 with a promising start, successfully mobilizing over 50 percent of the operational requirements. The financial outlook reflected strong donor confidence and commitment, with long-term contributions from the previous CSP rolling over to the new strategic period, including the United States Department of Agriculture's school feeding programme. The available resources for the year exceeded the plan (195 percent) due to long-term contributions signed in the last year of the previous CSP. In 2024, WFP spent 81 percent of its implementation plan and utilized 67 percent of its needs-based plan.

Strategic outcome 1 represented 27 percent of the needs-based plan. This outcome received significant funding for emergency response efforts from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), primarily allocated to flood response and earthquake recovery activities with expenditures accounting for 39 percent of the needs-based plan.

Strategic outcome 2 remained the largest, representing 29 percent of the total needs-based plan for 2024. This outcome benefited from stable multiyear contributions from traditional donors and private sector donors allowing WFP to sustain and expand school meals initiatives and scale-up rice fortification. However, the anticipated in-kind contribution from the Government of Nepal was not realized, as it was excluded from the Government of Nepal's fiscal budget. Despite this challenge, WFP achieved 88 percent of the needs-based plan and 89 percent of the implementation plan, ensuring continued support to vulnerable communities. Available resources significantly exceeded both plans, due to the long-term contribution from USDA towards school meals.

Strategic outcome 3, which focuses on resilience building, accounted for 28 percent of the total needs-based plan with significant funding mobilized through the United Kingdom and MPTF office for earthquake reconstruction. This additional support prompted a revision of the implementation plan, increasing it from USD 5.62 million to USD 11.14 million. Of the available resources, 48 percent were utilized, achieving 76 percent of the needs-based plan.

Strategic outcome 4 primarily focused on service provision, encompassing logistics, management services, and engineering-related support. This outcome represented 1.5 percent of the total needs-based plan. WFP utilized 95 percent of the available resources, achieving 86 percent of the implementation plan. Only 50 percent of the needs-based plan materialized since anticipated cash transfer services to other humanitarian partners under service provision did not materialize which constrained the achievement of the full plan.

Emergency interventions, including the Jajarkot earthquake and the floods, necessitated the first budget revision of the CSP. This revision increased the needs-based plan to USD 139 million, reflecting heightened operational requirements. The implementation plan was similarly revised to align with the increased budget, ensuring the effective delivery of emergency response and recovery activities. These revisions were instrumental in addressing the immediate needs of affected people while maintaining alignment with the CSP goals.

WFP leveraged various funding mechanisms to support operations. The advance financing facility played a pivotal role in enabling timely responses to emergencies. For example, the facility was utilized to fund the anticipatory action project, ensuring swift action following a disaster. Once CERF contributions were confirmed, the advanced funds were reimbursed to the internal loan mechanism, demonstrating effective financial management.

The majority of the contributions received in 2024 were earmarked for crisis response and resilience activities, reflecting donor priorities. However, the activity-level earmarking reduced flexibility, posing challenges in addressing shifting needs across focus areas. The contributions mobilized during the year were predominantly from traditional donors, earmarked for specific interventions. Additionally, a modest share of funding was secured from private donors, reflecting a growing interest in WFP's initiatives. Unlike the previous year, no in-kind contributions were received; however financial contributions were notably diversified across multiple sources, including the MPTF, CERF and private donors.





















The timely confirmation of contributions enabled the effective design, planning and implementation of programmes, ensuring alignment with the needs of the communities served. A portion of the CERF funding initially allocated for anticipatory action initiatives in East Nepal was strategically reallocated to provide critical logistics support in response to heightened needs resulting from the flooding. This flexibility and efficiency in resource allocation underscored WFP's adaptability and response to evolving humanitarian priorities.

WFP successfully brought several investments to a conclusion, including Japan's mother and child health and nutrition programme, the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) investments in emergency preparedness and response, and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) supported earthquake response.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	10,618,681	9,208,556	5,664,477	4,153,733
SO01: Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors	10,618,681	9,208,556	5,664,477	4,153,733
Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors	9,218,045	7,709,026	4,350,042	3,238,332
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	1,400,636	1,499,530	1,314,435	915,402
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	11,418,478	11,340,939	28,969,897	10,043,419
SO02: School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028	11,418,478	11,340,939	28,969,897	10,043,419
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework	7,680,587	7,615,085	25,271,642	8,365,232

Activity 04: Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations	3,737,892	3,725,855	3,698,255	1,678,186
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	11,148,236	5,623,647	17,771,715	8,509,271
SO03: Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028	11,148,236	5,623,647	17,771,715	8,509,271
Activity 05: Provide 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	11,148,236	5,623,647	17,771,715	8,509,271
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	580,293	339,399	308,499	291,906
SO04: Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028	580,293	339,399	308,499	291,906
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	580,293	339,399	308,499	291,906
Non-SDG Target	0	0	14,052,933	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 33,765,689	 26,512,542	 66,767,521	 22,998,330
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,791,397	 3,761,223	 8,046,077	 2,987,626
Total Direct Costs	 37,557,086	 30,273,765	 74,813,598	 25,985,956
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,399,256	 1,942,604	 1,569,888	 1,569,888
Grand Total	 39,956,342	 32,216,369	 76,383,486	 27,555,844

Data Notes

Overview

References:

[1] WFP Nepal, October 2024. Assessing the Impact of the Global Crisis and Multiple Shocks on Household Food Security and Livelihoods in Nepal (Tenth Round of Household Livelihoods, Food Security and Vulnerability Survey), under preparation.

Data Notes:

[2] The variance between planned and actual beneficiaries reached is primarily due to two key factors. First, the malnutrition programme faced budget constraints, leading to only five months of specialized food distribution, as outlined further in the SO2 section. Second, the emergencies that occurred in 2024 were localized and not large scale, leading to a variation in the unconditional assistance provided. The difference between planned and actual beneficiaries reached was largely driven by the relatively smaller magnitude of the emergency interventions, resulting in fewer people receiving food and cash assistance. Strategic outcomes 1 and 3 included emergency response, with planned figures accounting for a significant number of vulnerable households.

Operational context

References:

[1] The World Bank Group, 2024. Nepal Development Update October 2024.

[2] National Statistics Office, June 2024. Nepal Living Standards Survey IV 2022-23.

[3] WFP Nepal, October 2024, Household Livelihoods, Food Security and Vulnerability Survey.

[4] Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, 2024, 'JJAS 2024 Preliminary Precipitation and Temperature Summary'

https://www.dhm.gov.np/uploads/dhm/climateService/JJAS_2024-Preliminary_precipitation_and_temperature_summary.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

Data notes:

[1] For the indicators listed below, under the sub-activity food assistance for assets, actuals are missing as the total planned data corresponds to an emergency response that was not implemented in 2024

-A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets

-A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance

[2] For indicators listed below, the variation is due to the absence of a large scale emergency

-A.1.7 General Distribution, Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets

-A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people

-B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition

[3] Actuals are missing for indicator A.1.2 (sets) for prevention of moderate acute malnutrition as this activity was not implemented in 2024.

[4] Activities are missing for indicators below as these activities were not implemented in 2024

-A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes

-B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition

[5] For indicator A.3.1 Nutrition top-up was not planned for 2024; however, the emergency earthquake response intervention utilized this modality to support nutritionally vulnerable PBWG and children aged 6–23 months.

[6] G.8.4 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels, the initial target focused on clustered populations but was expanded for greater reach.

[7] G.9 Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks, under the anticipatory action intervention, only two districts with significant impacts received unconditional cash support, meaning only those populations were counted as actuals. In contrast, the plan covers the entire population across seven district clusters that are vulnerable to flood emergencies.

[8] For the indicators below, the reported follow-up value pertains to an earthquake response project lasting 12 months or less. As these are short-term response initiatives, a baseline study was not conducted:

-Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

-Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

-Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Strategic outcome 02

Data notes:

[1] For indicator A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes, the planned full rations are not fully consumed by students due to low attendance. Factors such as road blockages, holidays, and lower-than-enrolled student turnout contribute to this issue.

[2] For indicator F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure, this aligns with the corporate output indicator which was previously planned under A.1.1.

[3] For indicator, A.1.2 Prevention of acute malnutrition for ALL and PBWG, these activities were not initially planned.

[4] For Activity 3, the McGovern-Dole FY20 baseline serves as a reference. For follow-up values, refer to FY20 endline conducted in 2024.

[5] For Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods, WFP did not procure any cereal-based products locally in 2024, while the Karnali Provincial Government procured only 264 mt based on budget availability.

[6] The reported follow-up value for Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score has been derived from McGovern Dole FY20 programme.

[7] Under activity 4, Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods, as the rice fortification programme is set to conclude in March 2025, an end-CSP target value of 0 has been assigned. This will be updated if further programme interventions occur.

Strategic outcome 03

Data notes:

- [1] The food assistance for training output indicator (A.1.5) has no planned data, as it was not included in the needs-based plan. The planned figure for food assistance for assets (A.1.6) also accounts for the total number of planned for food assistance for training. The planning figure for food assistance for training will be applied if there is a budget revision.
- [2] The A.1.6 indicators for 'Food assistance for training' and 'Food assistance for asset' both report on the JRAP total number of beneficiaries.
- [3] For indicator A.1.6, the low actual figures are because Food Assistance for Training numbers are reported under A.1.5, and the REDI project numbers are not included here since the project will be completed in March 2025.
- [4] For indicator A.1.8, no actuals were reported because no food, cash-based, commodity vouchers, or individual capacity-strengthening transfers were made as part of actions to protect against climate shocks.
- [5] For A.3.3 'Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities' no food assistance for training was planned in the needs based plan.
- [6] According to the Country Results Framework, smallholder agricultural market support activities are aligned with indicator F.1, which tracks the number of smallholder farmers supported through training, inputs, equipment, and infrastructure.
- [7] Indicator A.6.9 and D.1.1 (Other Climate Adaptation and Risk Management Activities) report the number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed and the number of assets built or restored under the Women in Value Chain project.
- [8] The D.1.1 indicators associated with the sub-activity 'food assistance for assets' are part of the REDI project intervention apart from D.1.1.g.4 which comes under JRAP.
- [9] The participants in the food assistance for training under D.3 'Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities' successfully completed their training through the JRAP.
- [10] Indicators C.16 and C.6 report on the LISP coordination with local governments.
- [11] In 2024, there were no food distributions, cash-based transfers, commodity vouchers, or individual capacity-strengthening initiatives implemented to mitigate climate shocks, hence no actuals are reported.
- [12] The F.1 'Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure' intervention was planned under A.1.1
- [13] The indicator F.9 'Number of smallholder farmers supported with training in post-harvest management principles and practices' reports on the RWEE intervention.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] No user survey was conducted in 2024, so the related outcome has been removed but it will be conducted in 2025.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

References:

- [1] UN Women. (n.d.). Women Count Data Hub. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/nepal>.

Data notes:

- [2] For the new CSP and its activities, no pre-assistance baseline data is required for the indicators "Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation" and "Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment." Instead, the values from the first data collection will serve as the baseline.
- [3] The reported follow-up values reflect the short-duration REDI interventions. As a result, the follow-up values from the initial data collection were not used as the baseline.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, 2024. September Floods and Landslides: Situation Report #4 <https://www.bipad.gov.np/np/1354>
- [2] For Activity 1, the reported baseline values are from the JRAP unconditional support. These baseline values were taken from a 2023 follow-up data for the Jajarkot Earthquake Response project, as the coverage areas and modality remain largely the same.
- [3] For Activity 5, the reported follow-up values are from the short-duration JRAP conditional support. The values from the first data collection have been reported as the 2024 follow-up, rather than as baseline values.
- [4] For CC.2.5 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), values from the first data collection have made up the baseline.

Environmental sustainability

References:

- [1] WFP Nepal, 2023. Adapting to Climate Induced Threats to Food Production and Food Security in the Karnali Region 2018-2022: Evaluation

Nutrition integration

References:

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

<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR142/PR142.pdf>

[2] National Planning Commission and WFP, 2021. Fill the Nutrient Gap Nepal: Full report

Data notes:

[3] For all three indicators below, the first monitoring value (follow-up value) has been used as the baseline

- 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

- Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

- Nutrition-sensitive score

[4] For 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, there is no annual target reported for the first year of monitoring.

Partnerships

[1] In 2024, WFP's cooperating partners included John Snow Int./World Education, Mercy Corps, Integrated Development Society, SAPPROS, Manahari Development Society Nepal, Aasaman Nepal, 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	346,721	197,454	57%
	female	493,469	254,696	52%
	total	840,190	452,150	54%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	47,976	8,873	18%
	female	45,931	8,383	18%
	total	93,907	17,256	18%
24-59 months	male	35,283	32,271	91%
	female	34,721	31,492	91%
	total	70,004	63,763	91%
5-11 years	male	91,345	70,926	78%
	female	94,962	73,315	77%
	total	186,307	144,241	77%
12-17 years	male	58,640	21,263	36%
	female	63,643	23,318	37%
	total	122,283	44,581	36%
18-59 years	male	98,051	56,929	58%
	female	238,363	111,846	47%
	total	336,414	168,775	50%
60+ years	male	15,426	7,192	47%
	female	15,849	6,342	40%
	total	31,275	13,534	43%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	840,190	452,150	54%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	35,325	23,550	66%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	125,510	56,563	45%
Malnutrition prevention programme	255,755	114,757	44%
Malnutrition treatment programme	7,447	0	0%
School based programmes	222,623	210,068	94%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	54,055	4,553	8%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	177,475	47,492	26%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	18	7	41%
Wheat Soya Blend	921	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	42	32	75%
Lentils	175	160	91%
Rice	1,691	1,263	75%
Vegetable Oil	211	164	78%
Wheat Soya Blend	360	264	73%

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	6,218,911	2,732,968	44%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	3,677,217	1,526,664	42%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors					
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: (1.1) Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Food assistance for asset	Female	19,955	
			Male	18,795	
			Total	38,750	
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	91,399	24,300
			Male	86,076	23,192
			Total	177,475	47,492
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	16,761	12,041
			Male	15,784	11,509
			Total	32,545	23,550
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	18	7.43
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,218,911	2,422,885
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	749,022	526,495
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,550,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	976,350	706,500
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	4,717,425	1,518,911
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected 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 02: (1.2) Crisis-affected children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from life-saving programmes to address acute malnutrition (Tier 1)					
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 Male Total	89,743 9,972 99,715	
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 Male Total	30,021 31,247 61,268	1,293 1,293 2,586
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 Male Total	3,649 3,798 7,447	
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 Total	31,144 31,144	1,582 1,582
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	921	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		310,082
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	921	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors

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: (1.1) Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	8,295	8,295

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	31,263	103,645
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	156,315	23,550

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response

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 03: (2.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from effective and timely humanitarian response provided through strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities and social protection systems (Tier 3)

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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	9	9
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	32	32
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	19	19
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number Number	109 1,329	109 1,404
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	62	63
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number Number	4 63	4 56
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	US\$	3,265	3,265

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	%	100	100
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.28: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	H.28.1: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	Service Delivery	m3	500	1,603
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	150	458

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children & PLW - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	100		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	100		Secondary data
Target Group: PBWG & Children - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		≥80	≥41	54		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥80	≥75	85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥75	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥75	78		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥80	≥75	85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥75	68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥75	73		WFP programme monitoring

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)	Female		≥60	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥60	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
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	Female		≥70	≥60	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥70	≥60	60	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Unconditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.11	≤3	≤3	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.69	≤3	≤3	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.48	≤3	≤3	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	≥5	≥5	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥5	≥5	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63	≥80	≥80	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73	≥80	≥80	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	90	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≤20	≤20	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤20	≤20	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤20	≤20	10	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤30	≤30	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤30	≤30	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≤30	≤30	21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		≤30	≤30	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤30	≤30	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≤30	≤30	21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤18	≤18	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤18	≤18	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≤18	≤18	25	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥22	≥22	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥22	≥22	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥22	≥22	33	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	2		Secondary data

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	Secondary data
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	≥3	≥2	2	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 04: (3.1) School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tier 1, 2 and 3)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	School feeding (on-site); Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	115,767	107,430	
			Male	108,481	102,638	
			Total	224,248	210,068	
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	114,467	107,430	
			Male	108,156	102,638	
			Total	222,623	210,068	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,120	1,618.97	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		256	
			Male		89	
			Total		345	
Activity 04: Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations						
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 05: (4.1) Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes (Tier 1, 2 and 3)						
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		32,351	
			Male		21,833	
			Total		54,184	
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	31,975	12,181	
			Male	1,673	2,031	
			Total	33,648	14,212	
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	8,196	6,325	
			Male	8,534	6,719	
			Total	16,730	13,044	

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 Total		20,974 20,974
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 Total	13,250 13,250	8,175 8,175
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	360	264
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	360	264

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: (3.1) School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tier 1, 2 and 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	School feeding (on-site)	Number	14	14
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	10	10
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,585	1,585
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	174	174
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	16	16

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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	410	513
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	1,612	1,972
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	159	159
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	133	153
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	2,215	2,215
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	1,096	1,096
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	147	122
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	1,314.56	1,099.45
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	77,623	95,743
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	70,951	90,948
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	199,054	211,974

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	2,185	2,117
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,110	1,230
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	996,434	727,893.05

Activity 04: Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations

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 05: (4.1) Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes (Tier 1, 2 and 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 stunting	centre/site centre/site	297 135	204 135
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	759	726
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	71	71
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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	1,397	2,016
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	87	88
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	25	30
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	19	31
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	4
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual Individual	63,882 23,366	75,158 20,972

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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual Individual	336,000 45,569	356,045 45,569
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Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new child health and nutrition practices	Overall	0	≥2,555	≥2,555	2,266		WFP programme monitoring
Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices	Overall	0	≥268	≥268	329		WFP programme monitoring
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Overall	0	≥358	≥358	342		WFP programme monitoring
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools	Overall	0	≥81	≥81	90		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	Female	0.7	≥10	≥6	6.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.2	≥10	≥6	6.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥10	≥6	6.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	8	≥8	=8	8		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	8	≥8	=8	8		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	8	≥8	=8	8		WFP programme monitoring

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	≥3	≥3	2	Secondary data
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	93.4	≥95	≥95	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.4	≥95	≥95	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	≥95	≥95	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥300,000	≥300,000	350,000	Secondary data

Target Group: Students - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate	Female	60.7	≥85	≥85	75.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.4	≥85	≥85	76.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥85	≥85	74.8	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92.4	≥95	≥95	93.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.7	≥95	≥95	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.1	≥95	≥95	93.6	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥4	5	Secondary data
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥4	2	Secondary data

Target Group: All - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥0	≥6,148	5,953	Secondary data
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Target Group: Children and PBWG - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	33	≥80	≥36	35	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0		>279,469	295,231	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		>106,605	114,095	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		>386,074	409,326	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	56	≥80	≥61	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥55	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≥80	≥58	75	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	75	≥80	≥82	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥80	≥84	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥80	≥83	62	WFP programme monitoring
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)	Female	2	≥60	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥60	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥60	≥1	2	WFP programme monitoring
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	Female	42	≥70	≥46	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	≥70	≥43	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≥70	≥44	47	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children and PBWG - Location: Nepal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥0	≥-53	-60	Secondary data

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	84	≥70	≥70	68	Secondary data
	Male	80	≥70	≥70	79	Secondary data
	Overall	82	≥70	≥70	71	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	≥66	≥66	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥66	≥66	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥66	≥66	100	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 05: Provide 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

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

CSP Output 06: (5.1) People and communities benefit from productive and protective assets to enhance their resilience to shocks and stressors (Tier 1 and 2)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total		2,478 1,925 4,403
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 Male Total	41,077 38,683 79,760	23,383 26,250 49,633
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male Total	1,432 1,348 2,780	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD		247,304
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	3,532,192	1,243,832
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	145,025	

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: (5.2) Populations vulnerable to climate induced shocks and other disasters benefit from climate-resilient and green recovery assets, services and programmes delivered by national institutions with strengthened capacity and systems (Tier 1, 2 and 3)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	8,976 8,454 17,430	

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 08: (5.3) 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 (Tier 1, 2 and 3)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset; Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	18,024 16,976 35,000	1,195 1,332 2,527
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		35,528

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		35,528
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total		4,153 55 4,208

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide 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

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

CSP Output 06: (5.1) People and communities benefit from productive and protective assets to enhance their resilience to shocks and stressors (Tier 1 and 2)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	70	70
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	0.09	0.09
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha Ha	111 24	111 24
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	125.42	125.88
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2	1
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	980	945

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: (5.2) Populations vulnerable to climate induced shocks and other disasters benefit from climate-resilient and green recovery assets, services and programmes delivered by national institutions with strengthened capacity and systems (Tier 1, 2 and 3)

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	15	15
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	90	90

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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	2,983	3,432
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 08: (5.3) 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 (Tier 1, 2 and 3)					
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	193,618	170,887.22
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	25	25
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	346	355
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	US\$	68,182	38,667
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	2,220	2,179
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	78	76
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	37	37
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	37	37

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	1,110	1,091
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	8,966	8,966
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	37	37

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥60	≥50	93		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	83		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥50	≥50	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	64		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	64		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA Assistance - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥63	≥50	106		Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥35	≥15	15		Secondary data

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	≥113	≥1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥11,575,000	≥1,000,000	2,279,104	Secondary data
Target Group: JPRWEE_Women - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WiVC_Women - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	90	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	228,109	≥1,116,828	≥456,217	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	228,109	≥1,116,828	≥456,217	681,818	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,026	≥5,620	≥2,052	2,784	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	1,026	≥5,620	≥2,052	2,784	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 09: (6.1) Government and humanitarian and development partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated service delivery (Tier 2)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	0	3
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Administration Services	Number	0	1.34
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Administration Services	Number	0	48,381

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Provide 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							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	≥50	≥10	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥50	≥10	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥50	≥10	50		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				39		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				40		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				40		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				40		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not applicable	≥90	≥50	81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥90	≥50	93		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥50	90		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,357		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,701		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	6,058		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Unconditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63.9	=100	=100	64.13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.5	=100	=100	63.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66.9	=100	=100	63.9		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide 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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	≥90	98.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	≥90	98.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	≥90	98.67		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	=90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=90	≥90	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=90	≥90	99.2		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	=100	≥100	94.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	≥100	95.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	≥100	95.49		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Yes		WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	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	207,359	≥129,008	≥493,469	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	152,355	≥86,958	≥346,721	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	359,714	≥215,966	≥840,190	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Unconditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	10	≥80	≥80	7.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≥80	≥80	12.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥80	≥80	9.63		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide 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							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	28.95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	34.22		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	33.16		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
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	≥25	100		Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide 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							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
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	≥25	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10.5	=12	≥10	Not applicable		Secondary data
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	76	≥80	≥70			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥80	≥70			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥80	≥70	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBWG and Children under 6-23 - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Srawan Shrestha

Somol Chandracanshi, an anticipatory action unconditional cash assistance recipient from Sunsari district, with her daughter.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

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

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors
SO 2		School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028
SO 3		Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028
SO 4		Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors
SO 2	NPA1	Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework
SO 3	CAR1	Provide 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
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors	Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	1,400,636	1,499,530	1,314,435	915,402
		Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors	9,218,045	7,709,026	4,350,042	3,238,332
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,618,681	9,208,556	5,664,477	4,153,733
2.2	School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028	Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations	3,737,892	3,725,855	3,698,255	1,678,186
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework	7,680,587	7,615,085	25,271,642	8,365,232
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,418,478	11,340,939	28,969,897	10,043,419

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028	Provide 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	11,148,236	5,623,647	17,771,715	8,509,271
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			11,148,236	5,623,647	17,771,715	8,509,271
17.16	Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028	Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	580,293	339,399	308,499	291,906
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			580,293	339,399	308,499	291,906
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,052,933	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	14,052,933	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,765,689	26,512,542	66,767,521	22,998,330
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,791,397	3,761,223	8,046,077	2,987,626
Total Direct Costs			37,557,086	30,273,765	74,813,598	25,985,956
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,399,256	1,942,604	1,569,888	1,569,888
Grand Total			39,956,342	32,216,369	76,383,486	27,555,844


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling

Chief
 Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

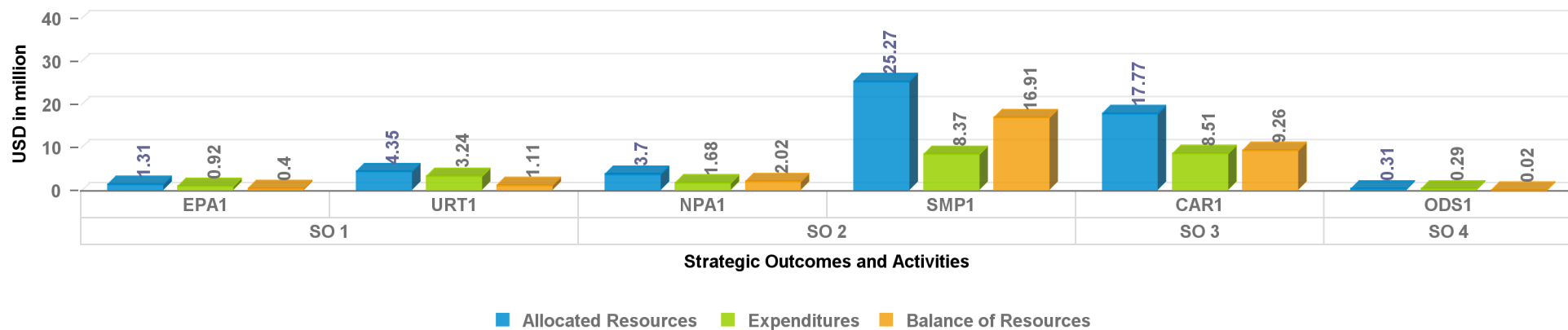
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors
SO 2	School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028
SO 4	Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors
SO 2	NPA1	Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework
SO 3	CAR1	Provide 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
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors	Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors	9,218,045	4,350,042	0	4,350,042	3,238,332	1,111,711
		Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	1,400,636	1,314,435	0	1,314,435	915,402	399,033
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,618,681	5,664,477	0	5,664,477	4,153,733	1,510,744

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028	Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations	3,737,892	3,699,410	0	3,699,410	1,679,341	2,020,069
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework	7,680,587	25,271,642	0	25,271,642	8,365,232	16,906,410
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,418,478	28,971,052	0	28,971,052	10,044,573	18,926,478

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028	Provide 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	11,148,236	17,771,715	0	17,771,715	8,509,271	9,262,444
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			11,148,236	17,771,715	0	17,771,715	8,509,271	9,262,444
17.16	Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028	Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners	580,293	308,499	0	308,499	291,906	16,593
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			580,293	308,499	0	308,499	291,906	16,593
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	14,052,933	0	14,052,933	0	14,052,933
Subtotal SDG Target			0	14,052,933	0	14,052,933	0	14,052,933
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,765,689	66,768,676	0	66,768,676	22,999,485	43,769,191
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,791,397	8,046,077	0	8,046,077	2,987,626	5,058,451
Total Direct Costs			37,557,086	74,814,753	0	74,814,753	25,987,110	48,827,642
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,399,256	4,023,058		4,023,058	4,023,058	0

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Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			39,956,342	78,837,811	0	78,837,811	30,010,169	48,827,642

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemming, Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures