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Nepal

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- Delivered integrated assistance to over 438,000 people, combining emergency response, school feeding, nutrition services, rice fortification, livelihoods and climate-resilience support, anticipatory actions and policy engagement to address immediate needs and strengthen long-term resilience.
- Partnered with 230 local governments to strengthen national systems and food security governance, improve nutrition and resilient value chains and bolster emergency preparedness and response capacities in hazard-prone areas.
- Enhanced co-financing mechanisms, market linkages and public finance planning, aligned with national development priorities and the UN collective commitments in Nepal, accelerating progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2025, WFP advanced implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, fully aligned with the Government of Nepal's development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 4, 13 and 17. Operating in a year marked by political transition, shifting donor landscapes and intensifying climate pressures, WFP reached 438,000 people through a combination of emergency preparedness and response, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, livelihoods, climate resilience and technical assistance interventions. Programmes maintained a strong focus on vulnerable populations in remote mountain regions, including households facing food insecurity, rising nutrition vulnerabilities, and recurring climate shocks.

The operational environment was shaped by Nepal's continued pathway toward graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2026. Despite a modest economic recovery, with growth driven by hydropower, manufacturing, tourism and remittances, inequalities persisted. Rural poverty remained pronounced, compounded by limited livelihood opportunities and highly localized food price volatility [1]. These constraints were exacerbated by erratic monsoon patterns, severe localized floods and landslides and periodic drought conditions in Madhesh Province, alongside increasing exposure to cryosphere-related hazards such as glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) [2].

In response, WFP concentrated on its support in areas where evidence showed the greatest needs. These included districts facing worsening food security and limited market access, places where nutritious diets had become increasingly unaffordable, communities repeatedly affected by climate-related shocks, and population groups experiencing multiple forms of vulnerability linked to remoteness, disability, gender and marginalization. Guided by these priorities, WFP provided emergency and anticipatory assistance to help households meet immediate needs; supported improved nutrition through mother and child services, school feeding and rice fortification; and worked with local governments and communities to strengthen livelihoods, expand climate-resilient infrastructure and reinforce systems that underpin longer-term resilience.

A major area of work centered on strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacities. In 2025, WFP completed one of its most significant milestones by handing over ten of the 12 Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSAs) to provincial governments. This transition marked a shift toward nationally owned disaster logistics systems, reflecting years of investment in supply chain governance, warehousing, equipment readiness and emergency coordination.

WFP facilitated the pre-positioning of life-saving food and non-food items, provided free storage in strategic hubs and supported federal, provincial and district authorities during localized flood and landslide responses. Technical assistance to the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and other line agencies further advanced Nepal's anticipatory action systems, enabling pre-emptive cash support to households ahead of predicted floods and promoting school-based preparedness across schools.

WFP continued to advance school feeding and nutrition outcomes under strategic outcome 2, transitioning fully to technical assistance while sustaining critical interventions. Following a shift in donor priorities that led to the mid-year termination of major school meals funding, WFP leveraged strategic reserves and flexible donor contributions to ensure continuity of services without interruption. Technical assistance supported the scale-up of the national Mid-Day Meal Programme, strengthened home-grown school feeding approach in over 50 municipalities and facilitated the Government's expansion of fortified rice distribution from five to 12 districts. Additionally, WFP expanded access to

clean-energy solutions in schools, enabling safer, more efficient cooking and providing students with cleaner meal environments. Nutrition awareness and social behaviour change activities continued across both Karnali and Madhesh, reaching more than 53,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as caregivers.

Resilience programming under Strategic Outcome 3 scaled significantly, reaching 87,400 beneficiaries with integrated livelihoods, infrastructure and governance strengthening interventions. Community assets constructed or rehabilitated through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and training (FFT) initiatives improved irrigation access, restored electricity, expanded drinking water systems and improved rural connectivity of road rehabilitation. Cash transfers totaling over USD 3.4 million supported participation in resilience activities while building short-term safety nets.

Climate-smart agriculture was strengthened through Farmer Nutrition Schools, enabling over 4,000 farmers to adopt nutrition-sensitive and resource efficient production practices. WFP further advanced women's leadership and economic inclusion by expanding access to irrigation, climate resilient agriculture, digital advisory services and risk-management tools. Through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE), 3,200 farmers, 97 percent of whom were women, including those in drought-affected areas, benefited from improved water access, enhanced agronomic practices and greater opportunities to participate in more resilient and productive food systems. Complementary support to local governments strengthened gender-responsive and climate adaptive agricultural planning. WFP deepened its system level work with local governments, strengthening gender-responsive and climate-adaptive agricultural planning while advancing climate-resilient infrastructure, public financial management and green recovery employment. Through the Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP) and Reconstruction Earthquake Damaged Infrastructure (REDI) projects, WFP further supported municipalities to institutionalize climate resilient planning and embed inclusive infrastructure standards. Collectively, these efforts reinforced local governance systems and enhanced the capacity of marginalized farmers to withstand climate and market shocks.

Partnerships remained central to WFP's model. In 2025, WFP collaborated with 230 municipalities, strengthened engagement with federal and provincial governments, and sustained joint UN initiatives across resilience, climate, nutrition and earthquake recovery. A landmark achievement was the Cabinet's approval of Nepal's Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2022-2030), a product of two years of WFP's technical leadership alongside the National Planning Commission.

WFP's advocacy also contributed to increase in the national school meal budget and the inclusion of rice fortification in the Government's 16th Plan. South-South cooperation expanded through a new initiative with WFP India to enhance Nepal's supply chain governance and logistics systems. WFP continued to diversify partnerships, engaging with climate-tech innovators under the Adaptation Fund's Innovation Accelerator, private-sector actors supporting fortified rice supply chains, and development banks integrating nutrition and climate outcomes into large-scale horticulture investments.

UN pooled funds remained essential mechanisms, with WFP contributing to the Joint Recovery Action Plan (JRAP) for earthquake recovery, the Joint SDG Fund on climate localization and a new Joint SDG Programme on innovative financial solutions for food systems transformation. These achievements were secured despite significant funding volatility. WFP maintained delivery through adaptive planning, resource prioritization and the strategic use of advance financing. While several major donor-funded projects concluded, multi-year financing provided stability for resilience and systems strengthening. New contributions positioned WFP to accelerate climate innovation, enhance cross-border collaboration and deepen national systems work.

Throughout all activities, WFP upheld its commitments to gender equality, disability inclusion and protection and accountability to affected populations. Engagement with civil society and programme participants strengthened feedback loops and ensured dignity, safety and responsiveness. Women and marginalized groups benefited from targeted support, livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion and increased leadership roles in programme governance.

Overall, in 2025 WFP contributed significantly to strengthening Nepal's food security systems, emergency preparedness, climate resilience and nutrition outcomes. As Nepal advances toward LDC graduation and faces increasing climate uncertainties, WFP remains a trusted partner supporting national efforts to build equitable, resilient and sustainable communities.

437,877

Total beneficiaries in 2025



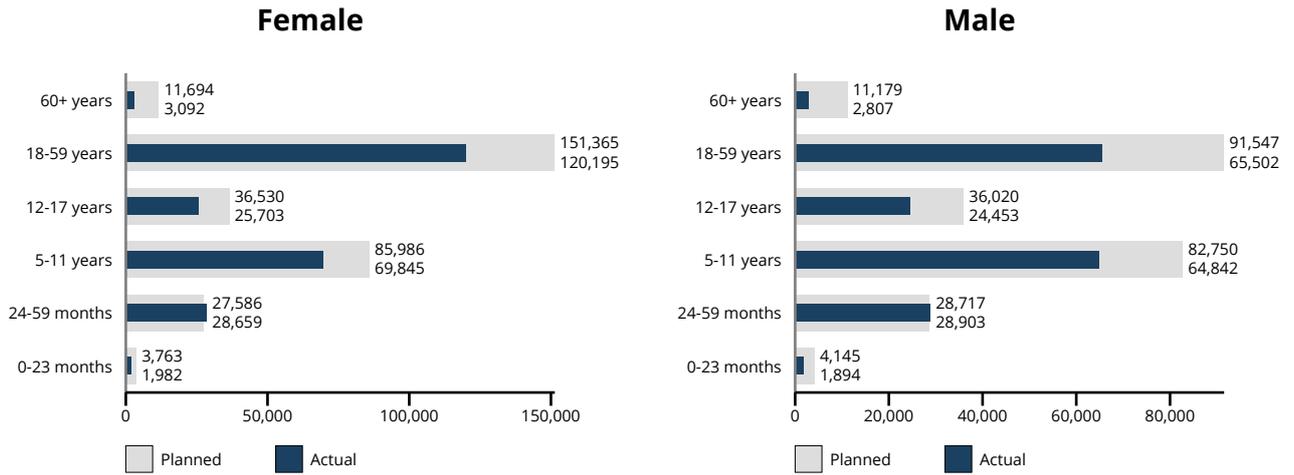
57% female



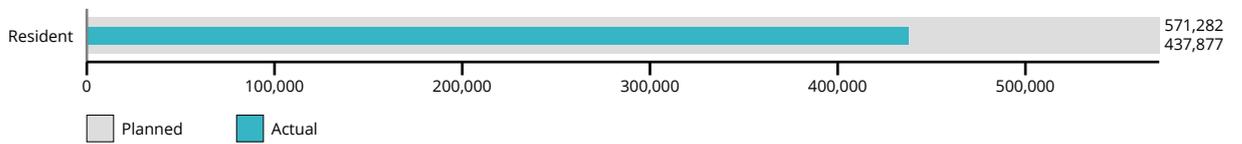
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 7,614 (49% Female, 51% Male)

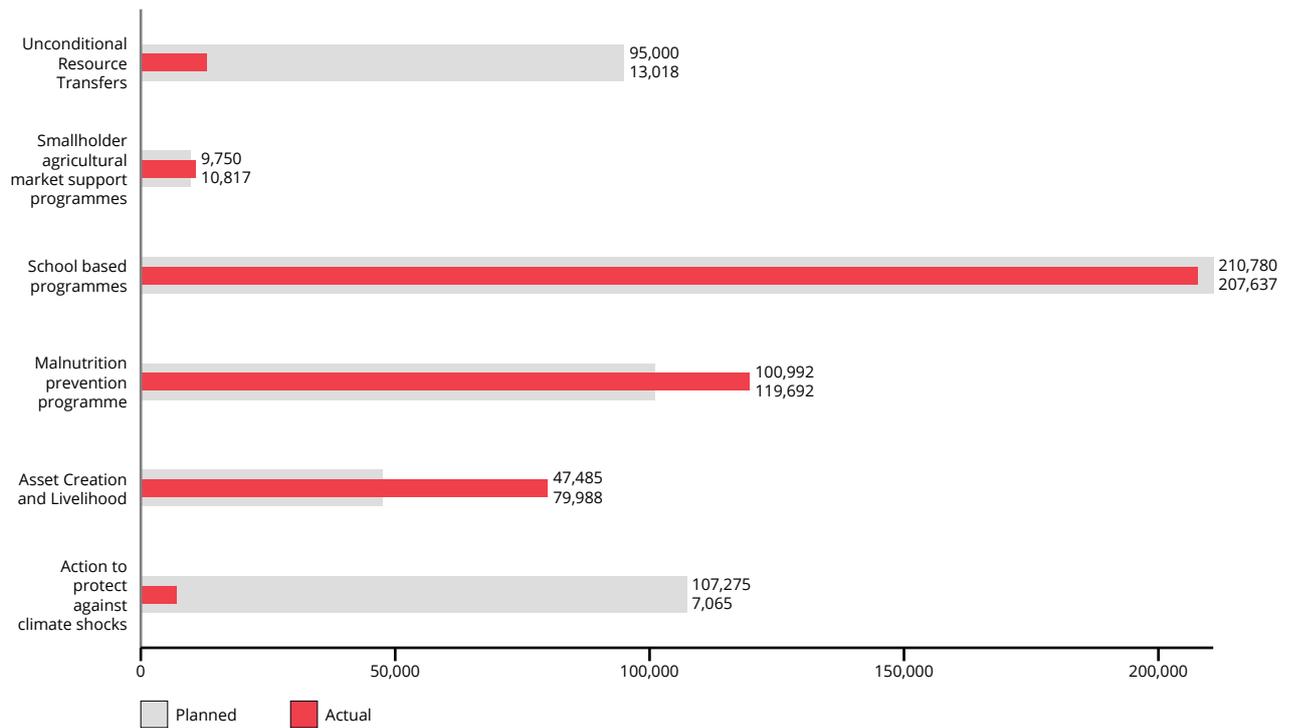
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



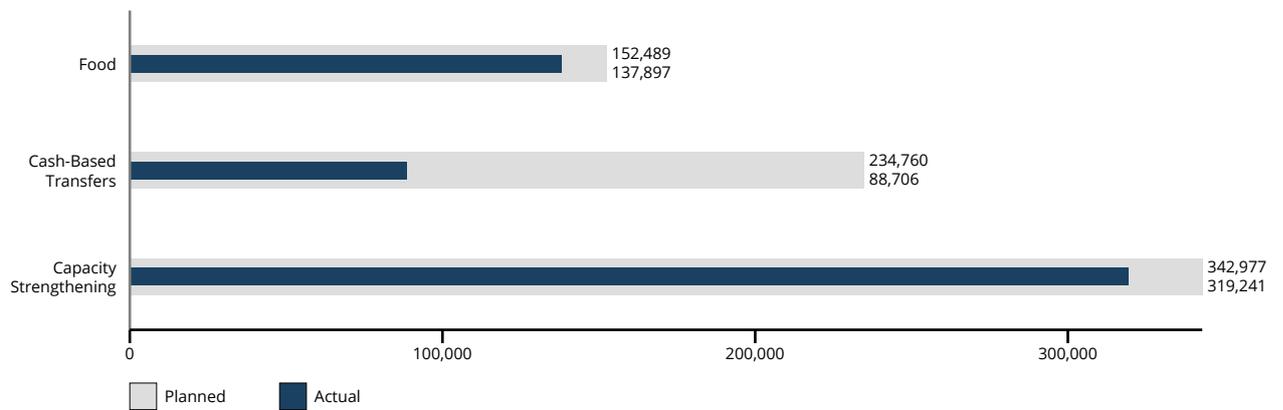
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



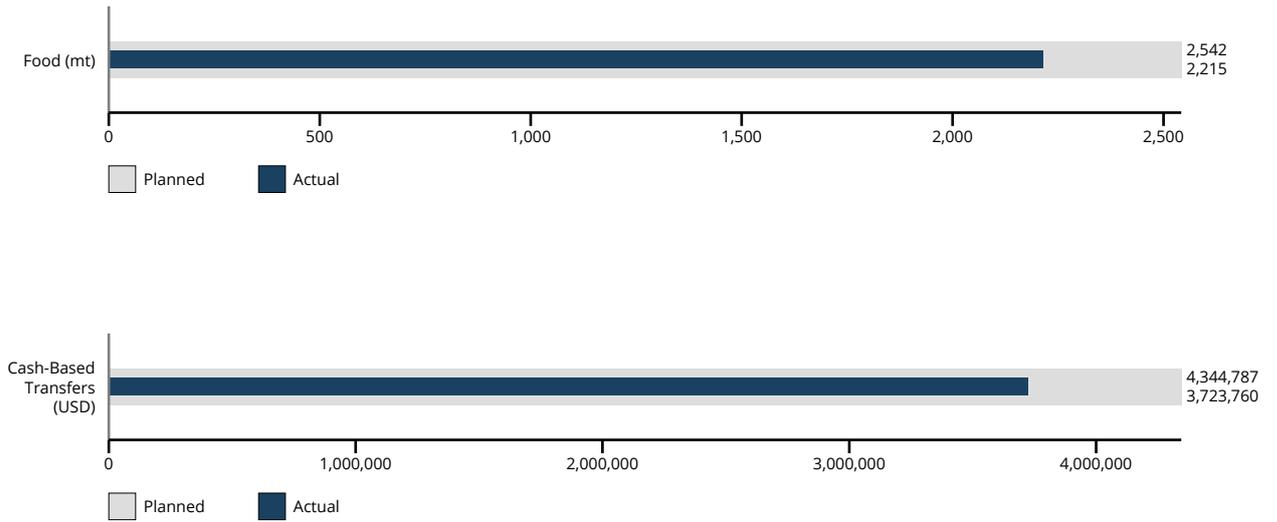
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



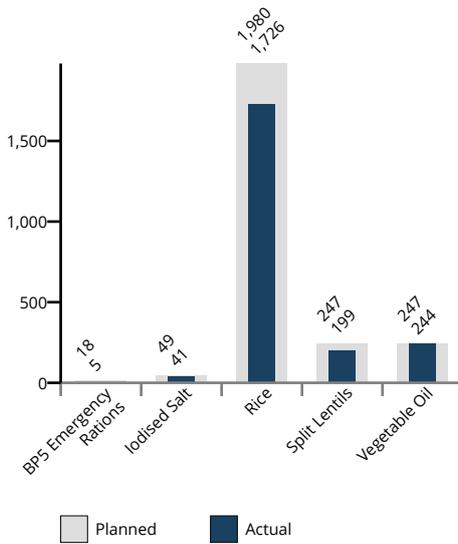
Beneficiaries by Modality



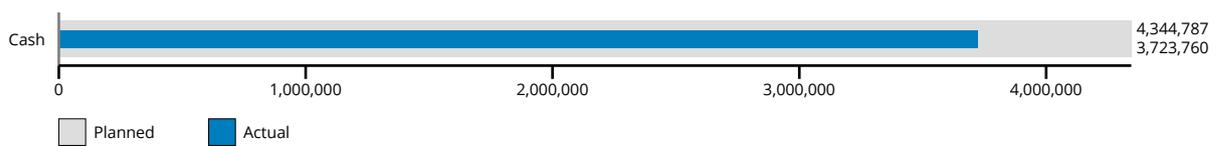
Total Transfers by Modality



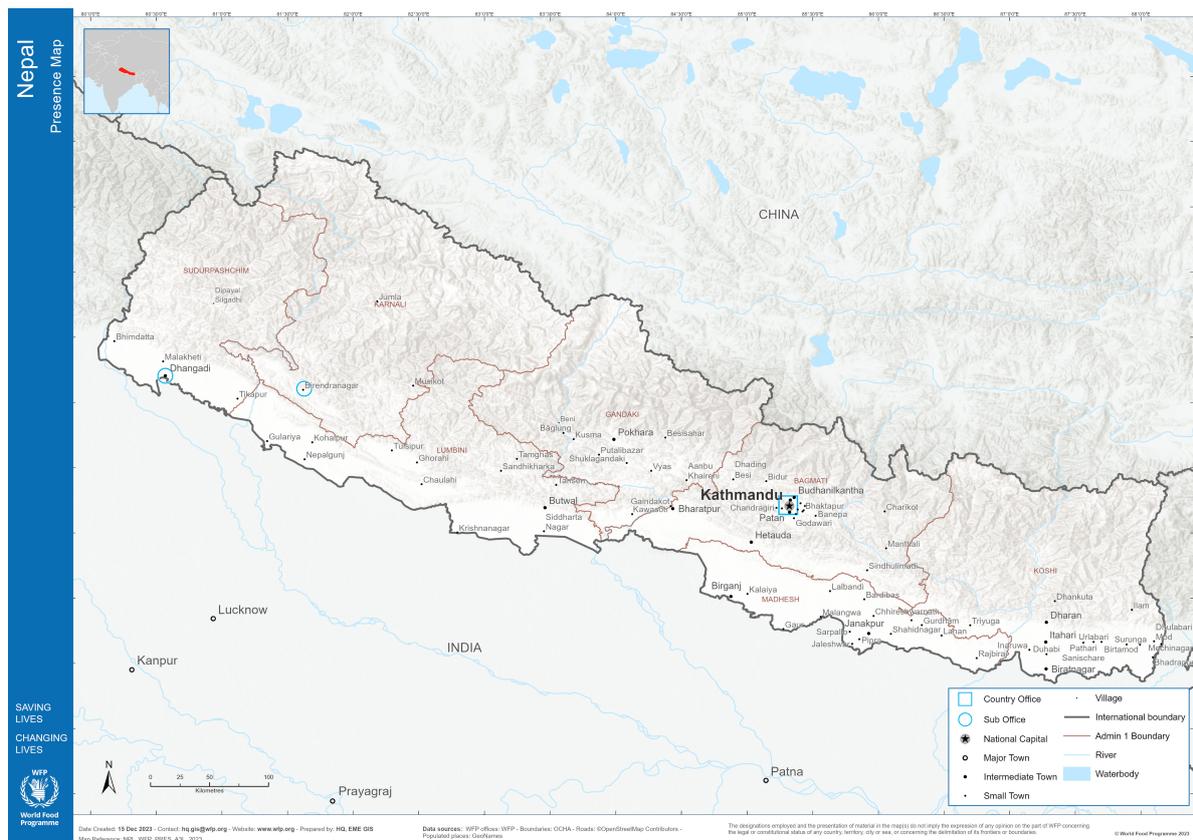
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Nepal remains on track to graduate from LDC status by 2026, advancing its Smooth Transition Strategy to safeguard economic and social gains. In 2025, the economy grew by 4.5 percent, up from 3.9 percent in 2024, supported by hydropower generation, manufacturing, tourism recovery, and strong remittance inflows. Inflation eased to around 4.1 percent in line with regional price stabilization while foreign reserves remained robust. Despite progress, poverty persists, with **20 percent of the population living below the national poverty line**, disproportionately affecting rural areas where rates exceed 24 percent. Marginalized groups such as landless laborers, smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, households headed by women and persons with disabilities remain highly vulnerable to food insecurity due to limited access to productive resources and safety nets [1].

Nepal continues to face persistent structural vulnerabilities despite improvements in overall food availability. According to the Global Hunger Index 2025, Nepal scores 14.8, classified as moderate, **with 5.3 percent of the population undernourished and child stunting remaining high at 26 percent**, signaling long-standing barriers to adequate diets and essential health and nutrition services. Subnational disparities are pronounced: provinces such as Karnali have seen food security conditions stagnate or worsen, reflecting limited market access, high food prices and recurrent climatic shocks that strain household purchasing power. Although national progress since 2000 has been significant, gains have largely plateaued since 2016, underscoring ongoing constraints to sustain improvements in diet quality and nutrition outcomes [2].

Nepal's 2025 monsoon season recorded 90 percent of average seasonal precipitation, according to the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology's national seasonal assessment. Heavy rains caused severe floods and landslides in Rasuwa district in July and in Koshi and Madhesh provinces were hardest hit in October. Despite localized flood damage affecting paddy production, overall paddy output for FY2024/25 reached a record high of 6 million tonnes, driven by favorable rainfall during transplantation and improved seed and fertilizer availability, though early-season rainfall deficits in Madhesh province in 2025 point to slightly below-average harvests for the next cycle.

Operations

WFP continued implementing its CSP 2024-2028, aligned with the Government of Nepal's development priorities and the SDGs 2, 4, 13 and 17. In its second year, WFP advanced interventions in emergency preparedness and response, social protection, livelihood support and technical assistance. These efforts supported the Government in strengthening systems to improve nutrition and food security, enhance livelihoods and build resilience against shocks

and climate risks.

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 focused on ensuring food, nutrition and other essential needs of affected and at-risk populations before, during and after shocks. Activities included support to recovery efforts following floods and landslides in two provinces and capacity strengthening for anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection. WFP advanced institutionalization of forecast-based actions and completed the handover of ten Humanitarian Staging Areas to the government, reinforcing Nepal's emergency logistics network. Evidence generation through food security and market monitoring continued to inform interventions by WFP, the Government, and partners.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP sustained provision of nutritious school meals and complementary interventions for children in remote, food-insecure mountainous areas. Technical assistance supported the Government's Mid-Day Meal programme and the rollout of the home-grown school feeding approach, alongside implementation of the school health and nutrition package and infrastructure improvements including clean energy solutions in school kitchens. A major milestone was achieved with the operationalization of the Home-Grown School Feeding Framework, strengthening linkages between smallholder farmers and schools. WFP also supported the mother and child health and nutrition programme in two provinces, targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through specialized nutritious food and social behavior change communication. WFP advanced rice fortification nationwide, supporting the Government in implementing the National Rice Fortification Strategy and expanding fortified rice distribution across 12 districts.

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. Technical assistance strengthened local government capacities to deliver climate-resilient infrastructure and institutionalized food assistance for assets and training within government systems, contributing to progress towards SDG 13.

Working towards SDG 17, under strategic outcome 4, WFP provided on-demand services in logistics, storage, common administration and engineering to improve capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP strengthened risk mitigation and management systems, embedding internal controls into decision-making processes. The risk register was updated to ensure identified risks remained relevant, and mitigation measures were actively implemented. WFP is also introducing a strengthened system to manage community feedback and monitoring, enhancing accountability and responsiveness across programmes.

Operational risks, including security at distribution sites, partner capacity gaps, beneficiary exclusion errors and supply chain disruptions were managed through adherence to national standards, rigorous partner selection, continuous monitoring, and targeted capacity-building initiatives. Fiduciary risks such as fraud, corruption, and health and safety concerns were mitigated through robust risk frameworks, staff training, and strengthened accountability measures. Financial risks, including price volatility and exchange rate fluctuations, were addressed through proactive financial management and regular market monitoring.

Political instability in 2025 added to overall risk levels. WFP mitigated these risks through close coordination with national and UN security services and continuous monitoring of the situation to ensure staff safety and prevent any risk to beneficiaries. Disaster-related risks such as earthquakes, landslides, and floods were managed through strict safety protocols and business continuity plans. Amid global funding uncertainties, WFP prioritized resource diversification, donor engagement, and accurate forecasting to safeguard programme delivery for vulnerable populations.

Lessons learned

Monitoring, evaluations and reviews in 2025 offered critical insights to strengthen WFP's programme design and delivery. Government-led monitoring of school meals, mother and child health and nutrition and rice fortification demonstrated strong gains in expanding coverage, building capacity and fostering ownership, underscoring the need for continued system-strengthening and partnerships.

Affordability and nutrition-sensitive social protection analyses highlighted fortified rice as a key enabler for improving nutrition outcomes across school meals and child nutrition programmes, underscoring the need to further embed fortification within social protection systems. Monitoring of mother and child health and nutrition also showed declines in child growth tracking following the transition to capacity strengthening, emphasizing the need for strategies to institutionalize growth monitoring in government systems.

The Endline Evaluation of the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (2020-2024) found improved education outcomes and attendance while promoting equity, aligned with national policies and global goals, despite pandemic-related challenges. Key lessons included the importance of community participation for sustainability and the potential of the home-grown school feeding model, provided appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure the effective role of local cooperatives. Sustainability prospects remain strong, supported by government plans, institutional mechanisms and financing commitments.

Feeding Futures in Nepal



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From fields to classrooms, local farmers, cooks and attentive students reflect the full journey of fresh, home-grown meals supporting learning.

In the terraced landscapes of Bheri Municipality in Jajarkot, Karnali Province, the first rays of sun spill across the fields where local farmer Sadhana Pun begins her day. For years, farming meant uncertainty, unpredictable markets, fluctuating prices, and the challenges of rural life. Today, that has changed. With a proud smile, she says, *"I now supply fresh vegetables directly to schools, ensuring children eat healthy while farmers like me earn a fair income."*

Sadhana is part of Nepal's expanding **home-grown school feeding approach** under the national Mid-day Meals Programme, which WFP supports through technical assistance to local governments, strengthening capacity, menu planning and advising on kitchen construction and systems management. Catalytic financial support from Lions Clubs International Foundation and World Food Program USA has enabled infrastructure and programme improvements that introduced and strengthened this approach in Jajarkot and Surkhet, with local Lions Clubs contributing through community mobilization and monitoring.

Sadhana's experience is shared by farmers in Surkhet too. Long-time vegetable farmer Gauri Dahal explains, *"Agriculture is both my passion and my livelihood. Through the Home-Grown School Feeding approach, I now supply fresh produce directly to schools. This gives us a stable market and a purpose. I encourage other women farmers to join, together we are feeding students and building a stronger community."* Women farmers like Gauri and Sadhana are strengthening local value chains and emerging as leaders in community nutrition.

The impact of their efforts is visible every afternoon when students gather for their mid-day meal. In classrooms across Jajarkot and Surkhet, children speak of improved diets and greater excitement about food. Susmita Chanara from Pashupati Basic School in Chhedagad shares, *"Our parents no longer worry about our daily meals. We get healthy food at lunch, and it helps us stay energized and learn better."* For Pooja Rawat, a grade-five student in Bheriganga Municipality, the change has been transformative: *"Before, we sometimes ate the same things every day, even junk food. Now we have a weekly menu. Every Friday we get meat and beaten rice, something we do not often eat at home."*

It is farmers like Sadhana who make this diversity possible, delivering seasonal produce each week and **connecting their fields to classrooms in a cycle of community nourishment.**

In school kitchens, the transformation is equally meaningful. Deep Bahadur Basnet, a school cook, explains, *"Ever since the new kitchen was built, cooking has become much easier. The cooperative supplies fresh local grains and vegetables. It is a pleasure to serve nutritious food every day."* Improved infrastructure and reliable supply chains have made meals safer and more consistent.

Teachers also notice positive change. Uttar Bahadur Batala, Head Teacher of Shiva Secondary School, says, *"We have learned to manage healthy meals at school using local produce. Seeing students smile while receiving their meals energizes them to participate actively in class."*

Local governments are essential partners. Sher Bahadur Shahi, Chairperson of Shivalaya Rural Municipality, notes, *"We are beginning to see real change in our Mid-Day Meals programme. Lasting impact will come through continued partnership and technical guidance."*

Behind these systems are children, like nine-year-old Reshma from Jajarkot. Each morning, she walks along rocky village paths with her younger sisters to reach school. Her dream is to become a health worker, inspired by seeing neighbours walk hours for treatment and classmates miss school due to illness. For her, the meal is a highlight: *"I wait for lunchtime. The meals taste so good, and my friends get excited too."* Knowing the food is grown in her own community makes it even more meaningful.

In 2025, WFP significantly expanded home-grown school feeding throughout Nepal, engaging 3,500 local farmers and ensuring 208,000 students across over 1,900 schools received nutritious meals every day. Supporting them were 800 dedicated cooks who took pride in fueling children's learning and keeping them in schools.

The programme's cost-sharing model is built on strong collaboration: the federal government covers per-child meal costs, municipal governments invest in infrastructure and WFP helps strengthen quality and community engagement. In Chedagad Municipality, for example, the federal government allocated NPR 19 million (USD 140,000) for meal costs, while the municipality invested NPR 1 million (USD 6,900) toward four kitchens and fully financed a fifth kitchen, including a handwashing station, with NPR 1.5 million (USD 10,300), demonstrating strong local ownership.

Teachers report improved attendance, sharper focus and more active participation in class. For families facing hardship, the programme provides reassurance, especially for girls, who are more likely to remain in school when meals are guaranteed.

At the heart of this progress are farmers like Sadhana, whose fields now feed her community's children. Her work reflects the government's vision- locally grown food nourishing young minds, strengthening livelihoods, and building resilience. What she grows today does more than fill plates; it cultivates dignity, stability and hope for an entire generation.

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



Provided **5 metric tonnes of high-energy food** to **2,300 households** affected by floods and landslides.



Trained **520 government officials** on Forecast-based Action and enabled **130 schools** to integrate disaster preparedness into their curriculum.

WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 ensures that vulnerable women, men, girls and boys can access sufficient, nutritious food during crises through emergency assistance and capacity strengthening. Emergency assistance includes timely unconditional multipurpose cash transfers and emergency nutrition assistance such as high energy food (BP-5). These are complemented by nutrition and protection messaging, behaviour-change communication and financial-literacy sessions to enhance the impact of assistance.

Under Capacity, WFP supports the Government in strengthening preparedness and response capacity and early warning and forecasting systems, strengthening logistics, food-security monitoring, humanitarian coordination and shock-responsive social protection. WFP also promotes forecast-based financing, anticipatory action, including transitioning HSAs to government management. These efforts are essential in Nepal's context of high vulnerability to climate and other shocks.

In 2025, WFP assistance was primarily channelled through the Joint Recovery Action Plan (JRAP) under the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), a pooled financing mechanism with contributions from multiple partners to support coordinated, multisectoral responses. This enabled WFP to deliver timely assistance to earthquake-affected populations in Jajarkot and West Rukum, as well as to households impacted by floods in Kavrepalanchowk district. Resources from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Trust Fund supported the implementation of Activity 1, while additional financing from the Climate and Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (CDRFI), supported by the Government of France to promote innovative risk financing tools and pre-arranged disaster financing, complemented activities under Activity 2.

Outputs

WFP continued to provide technical assistance in strengthening Nepal's emergency logistics capacity. In 2025, ten out of the 12 HSAs including logistics equipment were handed over to the government, marking a major shift towards nationally owned preparedness systems. This transition, coupled with free storage space provided in strategic hubs, Kathmandu and Bhairahawa Humanitarian Staging Areas, enabled timely pre-positioning of government relief items and improved provincial response capacity.

Through the National Logistics Cluster, WFP compiled comprehensive stockpile information, covering relief item types, locations, quantities, focal points and contact details, from partners for sharing with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), supporting monsoon and winter preparedness efforts for both government and UN partners. WFP supported the delivery of 26 mt of relief items to support Nepal's monsoon response and facilitated the dispatch of a similar volume of supplies to bolster Myanmar's earthquake response. Using pre-positioned stocks at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area, WFP distributed 5 mt of high energy biscuits to more than 11,000 flood-affected people across Jhapa, Ilam and Rautahat districts, with on-site monitoring completed at all distribution points. In addition, emergency logistics equipment, including Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), tents, stretchers, tables and chairs, was provided to NDRRMA, while tents and MSUs were supplied to the Civil Aviation Authority to ease congestion and strengthen emergency preparedness.

Under JRAP, building on the support initiated in 2024, 190 earthquake-affected, highly food-insecure and vulnerable households in Karnali Province received unconditional cash transfers of USD 260 (NPR 36,000) per household, equivalent to 2.5 months of social assistance. Nutrition top ups reached 144 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and 196 children aged 6-23 months, 48 percent of whom were girls. A post distribution monitoring indicated 86

percent of households utilized assistance on food, debt repayment and medical needs, underscoring the relevance of cash-based transfers.

As part of the Anticipatory Action assistance, WFP reached 7,065 people in Saptari and Sunsari with direct multi-purpose cash transfers ahead of predicted flooding. Beyond providing anticipatory cash transfers, WFP strengthened the national Anticipatory Action system by supporting the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology to improve accuracy of flood-warning accuracy, integrating disaster preparedness into the school curriculum in 127 schools, and piloting social protection standards with four local governments. WFP also worked with local authorities to develop sector-specific risk messages and pre-emptive actions for agriculture, public health, infrastructure, and education, while generating evidence on cash-for-work for flood-embankment rehabilitation to link anticipatory triggers with long-term resilience outcomes. Additionally, 517 government officials received forecast-based action training, further strengthening national and local preparedness capacities.

Outcome

In 2025, WFP's support under Activity 2 contributed to strengthened national and subnational disaster-management systems, with updated logistics and service information improving the Government's preparedness for monsoon response through the Logistics Cluster. As a result, flood-affected households in Jhapa, Ilam and Rautahat accessed timely high energy food assistance, enabled by pre-positioned stocks at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area. This contributed to stabilized nutrition, reduced short-term vulnerability and improved coping capacity, despite ongoing mobility and recovery constraints.

On-site monitoring evidence showed that assistance reached the right people transparently and efficiently, with high beneficiary satisfaction and no reported cases of discrimination or mistreatment. At the same time, identified gaps in crowd management, site facilities and accountability mechanisms, particularly in locations without cooperating partners, signal the need for enhanced staffing, stronger feedback channels and improved visibility systems to ensure equitable and well-managed future responses.

The CERF post-distribution monitoring confirmed that households primarily used the transfers to secure food, while retaining a portion for emergencies or festival needs, indicating improved financial flexibility and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. The monitoring further showed that cash assistance positively influenced food security and essential expenditures, with households allocating 34 percent of transfers to food and the remainder to other priority needs. Collectively, these results indicate that WFP's emergency assistance reduced immediate food insecurity, enhanced household resilience to short-term shocks and contributed to a more responsive, better-coordinated national disaster-management system.

Food security outcomes were strong, with 89 percent of households recording an acceptable Food Consumption Score and a reduced coping strategies score of 4, reflecting decreased reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Despite these gains, 94 percent of respondents reported monthly per-capita expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket, underscoring persistent financial vulnerability and the urgent need for targeted economic support and longer-term development investments across the affected regions.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP strengthened collaboration with UN agencies, including United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) for integrated earthquake recovery under JRAP. Partnerships with Save the Children, and its cooperating partner Aassaman Nepal and the Red Cross Society and its cooperating partner National Environment and Equity Development Society (NEEDS) Nepal enabled multi-sectoral assistance to over 11,000 beneficiaries.

At the national level WFP worked with National Logistics Cluster and different government agencies like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Population, Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal, Nepal Intermodal Transport Development Board, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and security forces embedding emergency logistics training into disaster curricula.

Local partnerships with Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS), Manahari Development Institute (MDI), Integrated Development Society (IDS) and municipal authorities played a central role in strengthening community-driven recovery efforts. These collaborations ensured that assistance was context-specific, rapidly deployed, and aligned with local priorities and capacities.

A notable best practice emerged through WFP's coordinated anticipatory action planning with the UN RCO, UNICEF, UNFPA and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). By jointly analyzing risks and aligning early action plans with government systems, partners were able to synchronize triggers, streamline decision-making, and deliver early support ahead of shocks. This collective approach enhanced operational coherence and demonstrated integrated risk-informed planning to accelerate humanitarian response.

Lesson Learned and Next Steps

The transition of HSAs to government ownership demonstrated strong progress in national preparedness but also revealed gaps in provincial coordination and information management during flood responses. Continued technical assistance in 2026 will be essential to consolidate gains, while funding constraints highlight the importance of strengthening cost recovery models and expanding service offerings to ensure sustainability.

Collaboration with local governments in beneficiary selection proved highly effective, contributing to strong community acceptance. Unconditional cash assistance promoted equity by reaching households unable to engage in labour-based schemes and targeted nutrition support for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and for children under two helped improve nutrition outcomes.

Local partnerships and municipal engagement were critical for delivering rapid, context-appropriate assistance. Joint anticipatory action planning with UN agencies emerged as a best practice, showing that harmonized triggers and alignment with government systems lead to faster and more effective early action. While cash assistance improved household food security, future responses require strengthened crowd management and accountability mechanisms. Monitoring also reinforced the need for long-term livelihood and social protection investments, as emergency assistance alone cannot close persistent vulnerability gaps.

Gender and Age marker

The GAM monitoring score is 4. Gender considerations were effectively integrated across this strategic outcome. Under JRAP, targeted nutritional top ups and unconditional cash assistance were provided to women and persons with disabilities, strengthening their resilience and ensuring inclusive support for groups most at risk of being left behind. WFP also implemented robust protection and accountability measures, with 88 percent of beneficiaries reporting awareness of the targeting and selection processes and nearly all expressing satisfaction with the assistance received. These efforts contributed to more equitable access to services and enhanced the overall integrity and responsiveness of programme delivery.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



208,000 students, over 50 percent girls, benefited from the **home-grown school feeding approach**, contributing to a stronger school meals programme.



Reached **414,000 people** through direct and indirect social behaviour change activities on **food fortification** and **nutrition counselling**.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to strengthen government capacity to improve the health and nutrition of school children, adolescents, children aged 6-23 months, and pregnant and breastfeeding women. In 2025, WFP fully transitioned to providing technical assistance across all activities under this outcome, reinforcing national ownership, sustainability and localization.

Through technical assistance, WFP supports the federal government's nutrition-sensitive social protection initiatives, including the rice fortification and the national Mid-day Meals programme, in line with the priorities of Nepal's Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II. At provincial and local levels in Karnali and Madesh, WFP provides technical assistance to provincial and local government counterparts through nutrition-sensitive activities for mother and child health and nutrition programming and broad health system strengthening.

Under activity 3, WFP strengthened government capacity to deliver efficient and quality school feeding through contextualized home-grown school feeding models in more than 50 local municipalities. Under activity 4, WFP supported the scale-up of rice fortification to combat micronutrient deficiencies and strengthened government capacity to prevent and treat acute malnutrition and stunting for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP also facilitated the Cost and Affordability Analysis of Diets, providing critical evidence to guide equitable, nutrition-sensitive programming. These efforts ensure that government-led interventions are effective, inclusive, and sustainable, contributing to improved nutritional outcomes for those most at risk.

In 2025, uneven funding across both activities affected implementation. The unilateral termination of WFP's main school meals funding in July, together with scheduled completion of two complementary funding streams for school meals and rice fortification, placed significant pressure on ongoing work. Until July, resources were sufficient, but from August onward WFP had to draw on strategic reserves to maintain momentum and protect gains made in the first half of the year. Under activity 3, the mid-year funding cut posed challenges; however, available in-kind commodities enabled school meals to continue throughout the calendar year, preventing service disruption.

Outputs and Outcomes

Under activity 3, WFP ensured a smooth transition of the last three districts in Sudurpaschim province into the Mid-day Meal programme and delivered technical assistance to scale home-grown school feeding in more than 150 local municipalities, as foreseen in the government's plans for 2026.

Over 5,700 stakeholders, including 1,300 women, were oriented on the national Mid-day Meal guidelines, its standards, and programmatic implementation arrangement. More than 3,400 farmers received agricultural productivity and supply chain management training to ensure they can properly participate in, contribute to, and benefit from a home-grown approach within the national Mid-day Meal Programme. WFP facilitated 800 forward contracts between smallholder farmers, cooperatives and schools and supported sustainable infrastructure improvements, including 286 school kitchens, handwashing stations and clean energy solutions, alongside training to more than 800 cooks in food safety, storage, handling and preparation.

A total of 81 percent of school-age children met the minimum dietary diversity score, a decline from the baseline primarily due to limited exposure of new grade one parents to social and behaviour change activities and orientations on the Mid-day Meal programme. School retention improved significantly to 86 percent from 71 percent, while attendance registered only a modest increase. WFP's advocacy and engagement with local leaders and decision-makers secured strong commitments, with municipalities contributing approximately 50 million NPR (USD 368,500) to complement federal funding for school meals.

WFP continued to provide technical assistance under activity 4, sustaining support to the rice fortification programme, enabling steady scale-up in line with commitments made at the Nutrition 4 Growth Summit. Additionally, Mother and Child Health and Nutrition programming in Madhesh and Karnali, protecting vulnerable groups from malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP maintained momentum in nutrition programming despite funding constraints. Nearly 211,200 individuals in Madhesh and Karnali provinces were reached through counselling, cooking demonstrations and social behaviour change interventions, complemented by radio messaging. An additional 254,000 people received education on fortified rice and the importance of nutrient-adequate diets. WFP supported 11 provincial and local level events to advance rice fortification and consulted 500 stakeholders on the Cost and Affordability Analysis of Diets. In December, WFP facilitated the Second National Dialogue on Food Fortification and launched a South-South Triangular Cooperation between Nepal and India on fortification. Across seven districts in Madhesh and Karnali, 71 local governments were reached with capacity strengthening support for health and nutrition programming.

Following the development of Nepal's national Home-Grown School Feeding framework in 2024, WFP supported the formulation of operational guidelines in 2025 and initiated a gradual expansion of the model in selected local governments, aiming for nationwide implementation by 2032. In parallel, after having supported the development of the national rice fortification strategy in 2024, WFP facilitated the expansion of fortified rice availability from five to 12 districts in 2025. Looking ahead, WFP will continue to support the government from 2026 onwards in scaling up rice fortification, with the goal of achieving nationwide coverage by 2030.

WFP showed an improvement in the overall nutrition sensitive score from 10.5 in 2024 to 12 in 2025. The improvement reflects high level adherence to nutrition-sensitive standards and comprehensive inclusion of nutrition-sensitive considerations into programme design and implementation.

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with key government counterparts at federal, provincial and local levels, as well as private sector and civil society partners, to advance shared priorities. As a result of continued advocacy and strong partnerships at the federal level, the government (1) increased the budget allocation for school meals by 33 percent, effective from the current Nepali fiscal year 2025/26 and (2) expanded rice fortification from five districts in early 2025 to 12 districts by year-end. At the provincial level, WFP's partnership and advocacy resulted in provincial and local governments committing NPR 30 million (USD 217,390) to provide fresh vegetables to 1,040 schools across Bajhang, Bajura, and Darchula, ensuring six-months of uninterrupted supply alongside the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in-kind commodities. Beyond that, WFP's advocacy supported an additional 140 million NPR (USD 985,000) being allocated by the Provincial Ministry of Social Development and the Provincial Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives. Local governments have demonstrated growing ownership by allocating approximately NPR 5 million (USD 35,200) for school feeding.

Across Sudurpaschim, Karnali and Madhesh provinces, municipal governments remained WFP's primary counterparts, complemented by private sector actors, civil society and NGOs who were integral partners for ensuring the achievement of objectives and to realize policies, plans and strategies set at federal level.

In 2025, WFP's support to nutrition-sensitive social protection programming led to notable improvements in policy implementation, budget utilization, and government ownership, which are key factors for sustainability. These successes were driven by deliberate engagement at the local and provincial levels, WFP saw improved policy implementation and budget use, greater ownership and sustainability due to deliberate interventions at those levels.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Evidence based advocacy emerged as a key lesson learned. Findings from the Cost and Affordability Analysis of Diets proved highly influential, helping secure public financing and integrate nutrition programmes, such as rice fortification, into existing government social protection programmes. Building on this success, WFP will prioritize the use of robust evidence in 2026, including the costing of the national Mid-day Meal programme, to guide government decision-making and ensure nutrition-sensitive programmes are equitable and reach those most in need.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated in the implementation of activities 3 and 4, reflecting a score of 4. WFP made deliberate efforts to emphasize gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive programmes to enhance the educational status and nutrition behaviours of 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



7,400 smallholder farmers empowered with **climate-resilient practices** and **improved market access**.



Supported **80,000 earthquake-affected people** through FFA and FFT, assisting communities as they restored **critical infrastructure**.

Strategic Outcome 3 supports the most food-insecure and vulnerable people to build sustainable livelihoods and strengthen their resilience by developing climate-resilient, nature-based assets. It focuses on boosting agricultural productivity, promoting entrepreneurship, expanding market access, and increasing smallholder farmers' incomes. The outcome also advances livelihood diversification and resilient local food systems, addressing the structural drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition through equitable access to diversified, sustainable and climate-resilient services.

Under this outcome, WFP implemented seven projects: Joint UN Programme on RWEE; JRAP (also under strategic outcome 1); REDI; Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP); Vegetables in Hilly Areas, part of the larger Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas (NAFHA) project; Joint SDG Fund for Accelerating Integrated Climate actions in Nepal and the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA). Activities combined service delivery with technical assistance to community members and government officials, enabling communities to restore essential infrastructure, adopt smart climate practices and strengthen governance at all levels. Through these efforts, smallholder farmers gained skills to reduce post-harvest losses, produce marketable surpluses, and link to markets such as school feeding. Collectively, these interventions improved nutrition, boosted incomes and enhanced community resilience.

In 2025, WFP reached over 22,600 households, in all seven Provinces, through integrated projects contributing to inclusive, gender-responsive, and sustainable resilience outcomes. Multi-year financing strengthened WFP's resilience-building and service delivery efforts under the Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) framework [1], enabling full implementation of planned activities and achievement of 2025 output targets. Contributions came from the MPTF, the Joint SDG Fund, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the AFCIA.

Timely and sustained donor contributions, combined with government co-financing, helped demonstrate implementation capacity and ensured the effective delivery of planned results, with programme performance remaining consistently strong throughout the year. FCDO funding supported technical assistance for local governments under the LISP and REDI, the MPTF contributions enabled earthquake recovery through JRAP, and the Joint SDG accelerated localization of integrated climate actions across Nepal. These funding flows minimized delays and facilitated integrated delivery of service and technical assistance modalities.

Outputs & Outcomes

WFP's asset creation activities under REDI and JRAP projects reached over 15,200 households, with women comprising 50 percent of participants, and delivered a wide range of community infrastructures. These efforts restored electricity for 4,765 people, ensured year-round irrigation across 350 hectares and improved 126 km of rural roads, significantly enhancing connectivity and market access. Drinking water systems were expanded with 66 km of pipelines supporting 1,320 tap stands under the Government's "one house, one tap" policy, while five community buildings were reconstructed. In total, USD 3.5 million in cash transfers to participants' bank accounts incentivized participation in resilience-building activities.

Climate governance outputs under the Joint SDG Fund initiative were equally notable. WFP supported the development of an Integrated Climate Action Localization Framework and Integrated and Inclusive Local Level Climate and Disaster Resilience Plans. Pilot actions in climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy and water management prompted local governments to allocate domestic resources for scale-up.

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, developed and rolled out the Farmer Nutrition School curriculum and trained 180 agriculture technicians as facilitators. Across five provinces, 4,225 nutritionally vulnerable and food-insecure smallholder farmers (75 percent women) were enrolled in 169 Farmer Nutrition Schools and began applying climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agricultural practices.

Through RWEE, a total of 3,140 farmers (97 percent women) were supported through a combination of irrigation assistance, climate-smart agricultural training, Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)-based advisory services and livelihood strengthening interventions. In drought affected Madhesh Province, small scale irrigation schemes enabled 755 women farmers to secure year-round water access, ensuring reliable irrigation across 122 hectares and strengthening resilient, productive farming systems. ICT based advisory services reached 865 farmers, and 600 women adopted climate-resilient production practices, yielding 424 metric tons of diversified crops and generating USD 145,400 in income, a 40 percent increase from the previous year. In addition, 200 marginalized farmers established new agribusiness enterprises, while 1,975 farmers enrolled in agricultural insurance schemes. Two local governments adopted climate-resilient and gender-responsive agriculture policies, advancing inclusive and adaptive local planning.

The JRAP Outcome Monitoring Report demonstrated substantial improvements in household food security following the earthquake response. Household Food Consumption Scores increased from 44 to 60, with 98 percent of households in Jajarkot and 95 percent in West Rukum achieving acceptable consumption levels. Expenditure monitoring indicated that cash assistance was primarily used for food purchases, while complementary nutrition top ups enhanced dietary diversity among women and young children.

FFA and FFT interventions reduced negative coping strategies, created short term employment and delivered essential community assets. Beneficiary satisfaction reached 97 percent, reflecting the programme's effectiveness in meeting urgent post-earthquake needs while simultaneously strengthening resilience. Participants particularly valued cash transfers, livelihood training, and reduced reliance on outmigration. Women reported increased decision-making power, and improved infrastructure strengthened preparedness and access to services.

Under the LISP, WFP supported 35 local governments to advance climate resilient infrastructure, strengthen the public financial management system and enhance green recovery job creation.

Findings from the final assessment of the REDI project highlighted consistently positive perceptions of benefits across diverse asset types. Approximately 78 percent of participants involved in drinking water and foot trail improvements reported significant reductions in daily hardships - such as shorter water collection times, improved water quality and reduced time and effort required to gather firewood. Among beneficiaries of rural road rehabilitation, 76 percent observed smoother and more reliable access routes, resulting in improved market connectivity, access to social services and reduced transportation costs. Micro hydropower restoration improved reliability for 60 percent of respondents and irrigation investments boosted crop diversity for 55 percent of respondents reported increased crop diversification and higher yields, while 33 percent of those engaged in slope stabilization activities noted decreased landslide risks.

Beyond infrastructure outcomes, FFA activities also developed skills, 57 percent of 361 participants gained practical competencies for future income while 55 percent of respondents reported that new or rehabilitated community assets directly reduced the physical burden of daily tasks such as farming, transporting produce, and collecting water.

Under the RWEE, women's empowerment advanced significantly, particularly among landless women from marginalized groups, single female headed households and persons with disabilities. According to the RWEE Activity Monitoring Report [2], female farmers reported increased confidence, enhanced agency, and improved decision making in household and agricultural activities. The Midterm Evaluation further noted an increase in household dietary diversity from 54 percent to 71 percent, with an additional 3,850 households meeting minimum nutrition standards through integrated nutrition interventions [3]. Moreover, 38 women's producer groups secured consistent markets through the home-grown school feeding model, ensuring predictable demand, guaranteed farmgate pricing and sustainable income opportunities for women farmers. Collectively, these outcomes contribute directly to addressing Nepal's dual challenges of climate vulnerability and persistent malnutrition, while positioning rural women not merely as subsistence producers but as emerging commercial agricultural actors.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP further deepened collaboration with government counterparts, UN agencies, and development partners to advance resilience, and food security. Strategic partnerships were sustained with the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, five provincial governments and over 150 local governments ensured coordinated and inclusive delivery.

WFP worked closely with SAPPROS Nepal, Manhari Development Institute (MDI) Nepal, Integrated Development Society (IDS) Nepal and local governments to implement integrated projects.

Under the RWEE project, WFP partnered with FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UN Women to promote women's economic agency. Post-earthquake recovery was supported through close collaboration with IOM, UNICEF and UNFPA, while partnerships with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-Habitat, the Asian Development Bank and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme advanced climate action and

resilient agriculture, driving greater impact, sustainability and gender-responsive results.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Embedding technical staff within local governments proved highly effective for real time coordination, grievance redress, and multistakeholder engagement, reinforcing institutional ownership and public trust. Participatory planning and co-financing arrangements enhanced transparency and sustainability, while labour intensive, green recovery approaches generated short term jobs, reduced migration pressures, and strengthened local systems. Gender equality measures such as equal pay and direct bank transfers boosted women’s financial autonomy and participation. Integrating green conservation practices with grey engineering demonstrated that climate-smart infrastructure can deliver resilience and protect ecosystems simultaneously.

Inclusive consultations ensured meaningful participation of marginalized communities, while technical tools and advisory support improved planning quality and institutionalized gender responsive governance. Developing the Farmer Nutrition School Manual through extensive stakeholder consultations underscored the value of participatory processes in creating practical, widely accepted guidance and reinforcing programme ownership.

Gender and Age Marker

The overall score of GAM is 4. WFP strengthened women’s economic empowerment by supporting marginalized rural women farmers, including those with disabilities. Women were organized into inclusive producer groups, trained in climate resilient agriculture and supported with inputs, market access, and ICT based advisory services. WFP also promoted diversified livelihoods, soft skills development and women led enterprises. Two local governments adopted gender responsive agriculture policies with WFP’s support. Complementary programmes advanced gender inclusive infrastructure, provided cash assistance to vulnerable groups and enabled municipalities to adopt transparent, participatory planning processes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



Provided **1,440 m² of storage capacity** to **3 UN agencies** to preposition **relief and programme supplies** at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area



Enhanced UN efficiency with shared **fleet** for **5 agencies** and provided **admin, engineering, facility and maintenance support** to **2 agencies**.

Strategic Outcome 4 continues to emphasize WFP's role in leveraging its technical expertise in supply chain management, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis, evidence generation and administrative support to strengthen the capacity of government and humanitarian partners for more efficient, effective and coordinated service delivery. This outcome operates under an on-demand, full-cost recovery model, enabling WFP to provide tailored services while ensuring sustainability.

In 2025, WFP maintained its position as co-lead of the national logistics cluster, offering storage, handling, and engineering services to partners. Despite a challenging operational environment marked by reduced service requests, WFP ensured that humanitarian actors could access cost-effective facilities.

Compared to 2024, when cost recovery performance improved significantly, 2025 saw a decline. Despite this, WFP continued to provide essential services, including storage, labour and handling at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area, maintaining a high conversion rate from inquiries to service delivery, ensuring operational continuity for partners.

A storage market assessment conducted in late 2024 reaffirmed WFP's competitive pricing, enabling humanitarian partners to access cost-effective options for prepositioning relief and programme items. This advantage remained relevant in 2025, particularly for agencies engaged in earthquake and flood recovery efforts, as storage rates continued to align with, or fall below, commercial benchmarks, underscoring WFP's reliability as a trusted service provider.

Strategic Outcome 4 reflects WFP's commitment to strengthening national and humanitarian systems by sharing its technical expertise in supply chain management, cash-based transfers, engineering, analytics and evidence generation. Through an on-demand, full-cost recovery service model, WFP supports partners and government institutions to enhance their operational capacity, improve efficiency, and deliver more coordinated and effective assistance.

In 2025, WFP developed a Country Portfolio Need of USD 238,000 for Strategic Outcome 4; however, actual service requests amounted to only 76 percent of this target, mainly due to lower-than-anticipated demand for cash-based transfer support and evidence-generation services. This reduced demand constrained overall resource utilization, reflected in the decline in cost recovery, from 85 percent in 2024 to 76 percent. Looking ahead to 2026 and beyond, with severe funding constraints anticipated, strengthening cost recovery mechanisms, diversifying service offerings and expanding the user base through innovative partnerships will be critical to sustaining efficient and impactful service delivery.

Outputs & Outcomes

In 2025, WFP provided 1,440 m² of storage capacity at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area for three United Nations agencies to preposition relief and programme supplies.

WFP continued providing storage, labour and handling services at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area, although overall service requests dropped compared to 2024. As partners scaled down, most notably UNICEF reduced its presence from three containers to one, cost-recovery declined from 85 percent in 2024 to 66 percent in 2025. Despite reduced demand, WFP ensured uninterrupted operations and maintained cost-efficient storage rates at or below market levels, enabling partners to continue accessing reliable humanitarian logistics services.

In addition to logistics, WFP provided a suite of shared services to enhance UN system integration and operational efficiency. These included engineering support for office construction and interior setup, as well as administrative, financial, and fleet management services. WFP also advanced UN Reform by delivering inter-agency services such as support to IFAD, which encompassed rental and facilities administration, finance services, fleet management and engineering assistance for structural maintenance during the Defect Liability Period.

The UN Mobility Team's carpooling initiative, hosted by WFP Headquarters, progressed to the signing of a Carpooling Agreement and was operationalized by WFP and UNICEF, with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNFPA joining in 2025. Additionally, WFP supported UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament (RCPD) by providing engineering services, including architectural drawings, structural designs, and cost estimates to inform budgeting for its premises. Around 89 percent of respondents reported being satisfied with the car-pooling arrangements and the administrative support provided, indicating strong appreciation for both the transport facilitation and the efficiency of accompanying admin services.

Partnerships

WFP continued collaborating with UNICEF, IFAD, UNFPA and WHO to promote inter-agency synergies through the provision of common services. WFP provided logistics support to the wider humanitarian community and expanded access to these services through the rollout of the common marketplace in Nepal, improving service requests and tracking for partners. WFP also maintained its role as co-lead of the national logistics cluster, strengthening coordinated emergency logistics preparedness and response.

Lesson Learned and Next Steps

With the reduction of global funding, it is expected that service requests from UN agencies will significantly reduce, a trend already reflected in reduced requests from some agencies as their operational priorities shift. However, with the progression of UN80, it is also foreseen that service requests, particularly those involving procurement, have potential to increase over the long term. Transitioning from mobile storage units to semi-permanent warehouses remains a priority to address long-term storage requirements and accommodate temperature-sensitive cargo. Severe funding constraints anticipated in 2025 and beyond underscore the importance of enhancing cost recovery mechanisms to reduce overhead costs and ensure sustainability.

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

In 2025, Nepal's progress toward gender equality remained uneven, constrained by persistent structural, social and economic barriers. The country's position in the Global Gender Gap Report 2025 fell to 125th out of 148 countries, down from 117th in 2024, highlighting the fragility of past gains and the slow pace of progress. Nepal's labour landscape for women is marked by persistently low participation and weak social protection with women's participation at 28 percent versus 54 percent for men [1], their unemployment is higher, 12 percent vs 9.8 percent, reflecting women's over representation in informal work and heavy unpaid care responsibilities [2]. Harmful social norms further limited women's opportunities and well-being, with 35 percent of women aged 20-24 married before 18, and 11 percent of women aged 15-49 experiencing gender-based violence within the past year [3].

Education indicators improved gradually, yet disparities continued. Female literacy stood at 60 percent compared to 68 percent for males, and women's labour force participation remained low at 27 percent, barely half that of men at 54 percent [4]. Most women remained concentrated in low paid, informal sectors with limited prospects for advancement. Despite constitutional commitments and the existence of gender responsive legal frameworks, progress toward women's economic empowerment and leadership remained slow.

Throughout 2025, WFP placed gender equality and women's empowerment at the center of its programming, ensuring equitable access to food security and nutrition services for women, men, girls and boys across diverse social contexts. Women and girls represented 57 percent of beneficiaries through WFP assistance, reflecting commitment to prioritizing their needs and reducing gender-based disparities. Gender considerations informed programme design and implementation, and progress was systematically monitored to identify and address inequalities.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional cash top-ups to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and to caregivers of young children, complementing FFA and FFT activities. These interventions improved household food security and expanded women's economic opportunities by building skills and assets with long-term value. Under Activity 2, WFP ensured meaningful gender integration across emergency preparedness and anticipatory actions, with 145 women among 520 participants engaged in volunteer training, community-based risk messaging, nature-based solutions and resilient construction initiatives, which significantly strengthened their technical capacities and fostered inclusive local leadership in disaster-risk management.

Collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and the Curriculum Development Center ensured that disaster risk education was incorporated into school curricula with a focus on engaging female teachers and students. WFP also supported the institutionalization of Shock Responsive Social Protection and Relief Distribution Standards, prioritizing single women within social protection registries, enhancing resilience for one of Nepal's most vulnerable groups.

The Outcome Monitoring of earthquake recovery interventions in Jajarkot and West Rukum showed meaningful progress in intra household decision making. 70 percent of households in Jajarkot and 65 percent in West Rukum reported joint decision-making on the use of WFP assistance. Women's participation and leadership in community committees increased, contributing to more gender-responsive local governance.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP advanced maternal and child nutrition through capacity strengthening of provincial governments, working through the Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee, the Health and Nutrition Coordination Team and the Nutrition Technical Committee. Of the 21,800 participants trained on maternal health and nutrition, 93 percent were women, including Female Community Health Volunteers and Mothers' Groups members. WFP also worked with local governments to mainstream menstrual hygiene management for schoolgirls and strengthen school health and nutrition services for children from diverse backgrounds. Home-grown school feeding initiatives expanded opportunities for women-led cooperatives and farmer groups, where women constitute 46 percent of the membership, to supply nutritious foods to schools, enabling these groups to formalize contracts and secure predictable income.

Partnership with Autism Care Society Nepal advanced disability screening and awareness in underserved communities. Health workers, Female Community Health Volunteers and teachers were trained to administer screening tools and collect standardized data, supporting inclusive health and education systems, while helping reduce stigma.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, inclusive targeting ensured that 60 percent of the 22,700 households reached were women led. Females also accounted for 50 percent of participants receiving cash transfers linked to FFA and training activities, challenging restrictive norms by increasing women's engagement in construction, climate adaptation and skills development. Access to ICT-based climate and market advisory services expanded for 900 farmers, 95 percent of whom were women, contributing to a 40 percent increase in incomes among participating women farmers.

In 2025, 600 women adopted production calendars, harvested 424 mt of diverse crops and collectively earned over USD 145,000. Risk-management knowledge improved for 1,900 farmers, 95 percent women, and 1,500 enrolled in insurance schemes, collectively receiving USD 3,600 in compensation. Nutrition outcomes were advanced through the Farmer Nutrition Schools, where women made up 75 percent of the 4,300 participants and emerged as key agents of change, gaining practical skills and knowledge in climate-resilient cultivation of diverse, nutrient-rich foods that strengthen both household nutrition and women's leadership in agriculture.

At policy level, WFP supported two local governments to adopt gender-responsive agricultural policies, institutionalizing support for women farmers. Through the Joint Programme on RWEE, WFP supported over 3,000 women farmers, focusing on climate-resilient agriculture, market access and ICT-based advisory services. Complementary initiatives under LISP, JRAP and REDI promoted universal design principles in local infrastructure, improving accessibility for women and marginalized groups. These efforts contributed to 35 local governments adopting inclusive and transparent planning processes, with women representing 45 percent of participants and marginalized communities more than 40 percent.

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 continued to face systemic exclusion and discrimination in 2025, heightening their exposure to gender-based violence, child protection concerns and unequal access to basic services. Limited availability of education, healthcare and psychosocial support compounded these risks, which were further intensified by recurrent disasters such as earthquakes and floods, deepening socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Political instability also contributed to a more challenging environment for protection. The Gen-Z protests in September 2025 resulted in 76 deaths and more than 2,000 injuries, while over 4,500 inmates remained at large following prison breaks, contributing to growing insecurity ahead of national elections. Gender-based violence persisted at concerning levels, accounting for 29 percent of all reported crimes in 2024/25, with 21,670 cases registered, a 5 percent increase from the previous year, of which domestic violence comprised 81 percent. Digital risks also escalated, with 18,930 cybercrime complaints recorded, an average of 52 per day, underscoring widening online vulnerabilities in an increasingly digital society [1].

Against this backdrop, WFP integrated Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations across all operations in 2025 to ensure that assistance was delivered safely, with dignity and in full respect of human rights. Guided by WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy (2020), WFP strengthened staff capacities, expanded protection-sensitive programming and enhanced collaboration with government and protection actors. Protection and Accountability to Affected principles were incorporated into onboarding and refresher training for WFP staff, enumerators, cooperating partners and service providers, with strong emphasis on zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, Protection for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) procedures and reporting pathways. Extending these orientations beyond internal teams helped reinforce a culture of prevention and accountability across all implementing arrangements.

WFP continued to invest in strengthening its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to ensure meaningful, safe and accessible channels for participants to raise concerns and receive timely responses. In 2025, 86 percent of respondents, under Strategic Outcome 3, identified the CFM hotline as their preferred means of communication. To improve accessibility and reach, WFP introduced a revised toll-free number and an automated voice system that provided key information to callers. A trained internal team managed case intake and response, ensuring consistent application of protocols. A total of 623 cases were received during the year, comprising information requests, complaints, feedback and sensitive protection-related reports. All cases were addressed promptly, with sensitive cases escalated through appropriate channels. Work also progressed on the transition to SugarCRM, a new digital platform integrating CFM and monitoring functions to strengthen confidentiality, data protection and analytical capabilities.

Protection principles were systematically applied across emergency response and resilience activities. Under FFA and FFT schemes, workers received personal protective equipment, access to safe drinking water and sanitation and first-aid kits, alongside group accident insurance to mitigate risks associated with community and contractor-managed work. Transparency measures were reinforced through information boards, project books, and public audits at implementation sites. Community feedback and response mechanisms were expanded to consolidate inputs from various channels and strengthen timely resolution of issues raised by participants.

Measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse remained central throughout the project cycle. Staff and partners received PSEA training and community sensitization sessions were conducted for women, men, girls and boys. WFP participated actively in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, maintaining a survivor-centered approach and contributing to SEA risk assessments, gender based violence risk mitigation efforts and the development of safety audit tools, referral frameworks and joint advocacy initiatives. In partnership with the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, WFP co-hosted a Protection for Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment workshop for government ministries to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination and national commitments under the UNSDCF.

WFP also advanced Accountability to Affected Populations during post-floods distributions, working closely with local governments to ensure help desks were operational at most sites and supported by local officials, volunteers or WFP staff. Community members helped translate key information on entitlements, safe consumption and feedback channels into local languages, improving accessibility and inclusion. Under Strategic Outcome 3, diverse user committees ensured representation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in decision-making. The REDI project final

assessment findings showed that 44 percent of beneficiaries were aware of the eligibility criteria, entitlements and mechanisms available to report staff misconduct and had received clear messages on cash assistance. About 91 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving prior information about distribution and 90 percent were aware of WFP's feedback mechanism. Nearly all beneficiaries reported that they did not face safety concerns related to construction sites or during assistance process.

Throughout 2025, WFP strengthened partnerships with local governments by integrating PSEA provisions and WFP's CFM into Anticipatory Action agreements with the local governments. This alignment with national shock-responsive social protection guidelines ensured communities could access early assistance without added risks, while local authorities were better equipped to manage grievances and report misconduct.

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)

In 2025, Nepal faced varied monsoon-related risks. While overall rainfall was near average, Madhesh province experienced severe drought, causing groundwater depletion and widespread paddy-planting failure, leading the government to declare an emergency in this key rice-producing region. At the same time, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) rose to unprecedented levels, underscoring increasing cryosphere hazards and growing downstream risks across transboundary river basins [1].

Moreover, floods and landslides in October further damaged rural infrastructure and disrupted access to markets and services, underscoring the need to invest in resilient, need-based and community-led assets. Urban environmental pressures also intensified with Kathmandu recording multiple hazardous PM2.5 episodes driven by wildfires, prolonged dryness and emissions, reinforcing the co-benefits of clean and efficient energy solutions for reducing exposure to air pollution [2].

WFP implemented its Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and risk-screening tools across recovery and resilience programmes to identify and mitigate risks before implementation. Risk categorization guided partner compliance, with medium and high-risk activities supported through targeted mitigation. Most activities were ultimately classified as low-risk after design adjustments aligned with WFP's Environmental Policy and Plan of Action. Field-level agreements were reviewed to prevent negative impacts on ecosystems and mitigation measures, such as participatory planning, safety signage and community consultations, were used to strengthen safeguards.

The simultaneous occurrence of drought in Madhesh, GLOF-related hazards in mountain areas, recurrent landslides and urban air-quality crises required integrated, "no-regrets" responses: climate-smart production and local irrigation where rains failed; nature-based, accessible infrastructure for flood resilience; clean energy to curb emissions and firewood use; and Energy Management System-driven measures. Through safeguards-first design, strengthened local government capacities and market linkages created through Home-Grown School Feeding, WFP reduced environmental risks and enhanced food system resilience in vulnerable and hard to reach provinces.

WFP strengthened local systems by providing technical assistance and training to over 150 municipalities on feasibility assessments, resilient design, construction oversight and risk communication, supporting long-term environmental stewardship aligned with Nepal's National Adaptation Plan. Together with local governments, WFP prioritized green-recovery assets that reduced erosion and disaster risks through bio-engineering, improved drainage and slope stabilization. Irrigation schemes were rehabilitated to boost dry-season production and drinking-water pipelines and tap stands were extended to reduce pressure on forests and fragile springs. Universal-access features were integrated to ensure equitable use and lower environmental impacts. WFP enhanced climate-smart production through Farmer Nutrition Schools and hands-on training in soil health, mulching, integrated pest management and market-oriented cultivation. In drought-affected Madhesh, women farmers were prioritized for small-scale irrigation solutions that stabilized water access during dry spells, complemented by technology assisted agro-advisory services.

WFP continued supporting Nepal's rollout of the national Home-Grown School Feeding framework by strengthening local procurement and ensuring predictable markets for smallholder farmers, while expanding clean-energy cooking in remote schools through improved stoves, induction devices and eco-brick kitchens to reduce firewood use, emissions and indoor smoke. In Karnali, these efforts cut 70 tons of CO₂e through energy-efficient cookstoves and a further 20 tons through eco-brick, interlocking-brick and rammed-earth kitchen construction in 12 schools.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Following WFP's relocation to the new International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001-aligned country office, a suite of operational sustainability measures was introduced, including light-emitting diode (LED) lighting, inverter air-conditioning, three UPS systems, and four electric-vehicle charging stations. These upgrades were complemented by expanded composting and recycling initiatives that diverted 1.05 mt of waste from landfill, saving 299 cubic foot of landfill space, the equivalent of eight trees, and avoiding 0.7 mt of CO₂e in line with WFP's global energy efficiency and decarbonization guidelines [3].

In its new office premises, WFP upheld its duty of care by ensuring that all office improvements supported staff well-being, enhanced accessibility and strengthened environmentally responsible practices. All upgrades were implemented in accordance with international standards for sustainable operations. Moreover, a stairlift was installed to ensure universal access to the terrace by persons with physical disability.

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

WFP plays a critical role in addressing malnutrition, especially for those most in need or at risk of malnutrition. Every form of malnutrition, as well as micronutrient deficiencies, has a direct effect on human capital development, and thereby indirectly, on economies and countries' ability to grow. In countries that face recurrent shocks (including climate change or natural disasters), this impact is exacerbated.

While Nepal has made significant progress in reducing malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, but this progress is uneven, and many people still cannot afford nutritious diets, leaving those most in need without proper access. The **2025 Cost and Affordability Analysis of Diets** highlighted a shift from its 2021 findings. Compared to 23 percent in 2021, only 18 percent of households across the country are unable to afford nutritious diets in 2025. But a closer look at some of the most-hard-to-reach mountainous districts of Karnali highlights that **78 percent of households are unable to afford a nutritious diet daily**. This figure, among others, is a stark reminder that underlying causes of malnutrition need to be addressed, and that nutrition-sensitive social protection interventions remain as relevant as ever.

In 2025, WFP had several entry points in its programming to enhance community capacity to protect, improve, and maintain healthy diets while addressing long-term stressors. WFP strengthened local government capacity to implement mother and child health and nutrition programming in five districts (Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu, Humla and Dolpa) of Karnali Province and in two districts (Siraha and Saptari) of Madhesh province. WFP promoted optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding practices, mobilized health workers and female community health volunteers to disseminate knowledge on healthy diets, diversified food consumption and nutrition through various community platforms and promoted utilization of locally available foods. WFP engaged in the local planning process to strengthen nutrition governance and ensure sustained outcomes. To address malnutrition, WFP focused on health systems strengthening through capacity enhancement of provincial and local governments to plan and implement integrated health and nutrition programmes and improve quality service delivery and enhance the knowledge and practices of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6-23 months and their immediate caretakers on maternal, infant and young child nutrition through social behaviour change. WFP also distributed high energy biscuits across flood-affected municipalities in October 2025.

In 2025, WFP's nutrition-sensitive programming to address underlying causes of malnutrition took shape across all its activities. For example, nutrition education messaging and social behaviour change formed an integral nutrition-sensitive component across emergency preparedness and response (as well as anticipatory action), school meals, nutrition, and climate and resilience activities. More specifically:

- as part of the rice fortification programme, WFP supported local level sensitization of communities on the benefits of fortified rice and the importance of a nutritious diet.
- under the national Mid-day Meal programme, WFP actively worked to strengthen local-level implementation of home-grown school feeding, coupled with nutrition education, and menu-planning to ensure a locally sourced, nutritious meal.
- across the two activities, WFP supported smallholder farmers, including 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 through social and behaviour change communication.
- under the RWEE project, WFP supported smallholder women farmers adopt climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive farming practices, diversified crops, and accessed institutional markets, such as schools through the home-grown school feeding approach.

WFP aims to improve national, provincial and local level government capacity to plan, budget, finance, implement and monitor integrated (school) health and nutrition programmes and ensure that targeting of programmes focuses on improving access, equity and quality of these programmes. In 2026, WFP will work to implement a country specific nutrition strategy through the end of its country strategic plan, with its main interventions focused on approaches to improve the diets of those most at risk and strengthening systems. Evidence to support government in making

risk-informed decisions on key nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes will be a driving factor, including the Cost and Affordability Analysis of Diets.

WFP made steady progress in integrating nutrition across country strategic plan activities, and in programming them in a more integrated manner. Partnerships at all three levels of government, with non-governmental and civil society organizations, as well as with the private sector have been catalytic to address malnutrition.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Nepal broadened and consolidated its partnerships across government institutions, multilateral funding mechanisms, the UN system, international financial institutions and the private sector, reinforcing its role as a trusted partner in Nepal's evolving development landscape. Engagements were anchored in the priorities of the 2024-2028 CSP, focusing on strengthening national systems, mobilizing predictable multi-year resources and expanding collaboration with new and emerging partners, while aligning with Nepal's 16th Plan and the UNSDCF. The partnership ecosystem in 2025 reflected a period of transition; a long-standing donor-supported programme came to an abrupt termination due to shifting priorities, while new financing sources and joint initiatives opened opportunities for innovation, climate resilience and localization.

The Government of Nepal remained WFP's principal partner, with collaboration deepening at federal, provincial and municipal levels. At the national level, WFP's technical assistance contributed directly to several milestone policy achievements. In May 2025, Nepal's Cabinet formally approved the national Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2022-2030), the result of more than two years of joint collaboration between the National Planning Commission and WFP serving as focal agency on behalf of the UN system, establishing a long-term framework for sustainable, resilient, inclusive and equitable food systems that will guide government planning and budgeting cycles in the years ahead.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in strengthening the national Mid-Day Meal Programme. As a result of sustained advocacy by WFP and education partners, the Ministry of Finance increased the national budget allocation per child for school meals to NPR 20 nationwide (a 33 percent increase) and NPR 25 (a 67 percent increase) in mountainous districts for the 2025/26 fiscal year, signaling an important shift towards improved quality and greater government ownership. WFP also advanced the scale up of fortified rice, supporting the capacity strengthening of government food inspectors, improving the regulatory oversight mechanisms and engaging the private sector, while continued advocacy contributed to the inclusion of food fortification in the government's 16th Plan and fortified rice in Karnali Province's second five-year plan (2024/25-2028/29). WFP continued to work with FAO and the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub in advancing Nepal's food systems transformation agenda, in line with the newly approved national plan.

Significant progress was made on emergency preparedness and response capacity, with WFP handing over ten of the 12 HSAs to provincial governments by June 2025, ensuring sustained national ownership of disaster preparedness and response infrastructure. South-South and triangular partnerships also gained prominence during the year. In August 2025, WFP Nepal and WFP India launched a UN India SDG Fund supported South-South initiative to strengthen Nepal's rice fortification supply chain systems through knowledge exchange, a study mission and a costed national scale-up plan.

The private sector played an active role in WFP's work, particularly in school feeding and fortification. In addition, WFP worked closely with the Food Management and Trading Company Ltd., alongside domestic millers, to increase the production and distribution of fortified rice through multiple blending facilities, sustaining progress towards a national scale-up. Private contributions, which had more than doubled in 2024, continued to support nutrition and education outcomes, including the completion of the Lions Clubs International Foundation and World Food Program USA supported home-grown school feeding project.

Under the AFCIA, WFP opened a new avenue to work with climate-tech innovators and private-sector actors, developing solutions for climate resilient agriculture, water efficiency and community-based adaptation. WFP helped identify and accelerate high-potential ventures, fostering entrepreneurship and embedding innovation in national adaptation priorities. This has fostered an ecosystem where public, private and community partners collectively drive scalable climate-adaptation solutions.

Engagements with international financial institutions remained critical to sector coordination and systems strengthening with WFP collaborating closely with the World Bank and ADB under the Local Education Development Partners Group. Meanwhile, WFP continued to deliver the technical assistance component of the NAFHA project, supporting the rollout of Farmer Nutrition Schools and nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices across 100 municipalities in five provinces, complementing larger-scale horticulture and market development investments in collaboration with the ADB.

Resource mobilization in 2025 reflected both completion of major donor-funded programmes and the expansion of multi-year financing critical to predictable operations. Several major projects reached their end, including the McGovern-Dole School Meals Programme, United States Agency for International Development's Food Monitoring support and final tranches of Foreign, FCDO's REDI, JRAP and LISP funding. At the same time, WFP maintained a strong multi-year resource base through continuing agreements with GAFSP, the MPTF Rural Women's Economic

Empowerment joint programme, Norway through its UN2UN contribution and SHARE GmbH. New financing, including support from the UN India SDG Fund, Adaptation Fund's Innovation Accelerator, Swiss Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Fund and Finland's contribution under a UN2UN arrangement, positioned WFP to scale climate innovation, strengthen upstream systems work and enhance cross-border and South-South collaboration.

Focus on localization

Localization remained a central pillar of WFP's partnerships approach. WFP continued to engage cooperating partners primarily from national NGOs and maintained its emergency nutrition and anticipatory action rosters to accelerate partner selection during crises. Direct implementation agreements with local governments also remained a defining feature of WFP's school feeding and infrastructure programming, building local ownership and aligning with the constitutional mandates of federalism. WFP further expanded its inclusion initiatives through its partnership with the National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal, strengthening institutional capacities to engage with Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities across programme cycles.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Partnerships across the UN system were equally instrumental in 2025, particularly in relation to joint programmes and pooled financing mechanisms. WFP concluded its implementation under the MPTF financed JRAP for the earthquake in Western Nepal, a multi-agency recovery initiative led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority and the UN RCO, where WFP delivered USD 8.98 millions of recovery support focused on food security, livelihoods and community infrastructure. In parallel, WFP, UNDP and UN-Habitat expanded their collaboration under the Joint SDG Fund on the localization of integrated climate action, helping municipalities design gender-responsive climate actions, strengthen local governance capacities and engage youth and civil society in climate planning processes. Similarly, WFP secured another Joint SDG Programme on Innovative Financial Solutions for Local Food Systems Transformation in Nepal, implemented together with UNDP, FAO and UNCDF under Government leadership, mobilizing USD 1.8 million in catalytic Joint SDG Fund financing and leveraging USD 33 million in public and private co-financing to advance localized food systems transformation through coordinated UN2UN collaboration.

The RERAS project showcased strong UN-to-UN collaboration between WFP and UNDP, together with a broad coalition of national partners, including the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPIC) of the Government of Nepal, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy, reflecting a multisectoral effort engaging government institutions, research bodies and local organizations

Overall, WFP's partnerships in 2025 reflected a diverse portfolio characterized by expanded national ownership, strong joint UN leadership, diversified financing streams, and deepened collaboration with both traditional and emerging partners. These relationships not only enabled WFP to deliver on its commitments under the CSP but also reinforced Nepal's long-term transition towards strengthened national systems, climate-resilient food security and localized service delivery.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP successfully completed the second year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024 - 2028 with encouraging results. By year-end, WFP secured 55 percent of the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN), formerly the Needs-Based Plan, signaling strong donor confidence and sustained support. The total available contribution for 2025 was 53.9 million, including new contributions amounting to USD 2.30 million, representing a 9 percent of the 2025 country portfolio need. This achievement provides a solid foundation for continued resource mobilization and diversification of the donor base.

Overall, operations were well-funded, with available resources exceeding the implementation plan, largely due to multi-year contributions that ensured stability and predictability. However, earmarked contributions at the activity level constrained flexibility, limiting investments in emergency preparedness. To mitigate this, WFP prioritized resource mobilization toward underfunded areas, maintaining balance across CSP activities, and safeguarding progress toward strategic goals, despite limited investments in emergency preparedness.

A key highlight was the successful expansion of the donor portfolio, with new partners contributing to anticipatory actions, food fortification, and Home-Grown School Feeding programmes, which are critical areas as the CSP accelerates its transitions toward a technical assistance modality. To cushion the sudden closure of a major project, WFP headquarters provided USD 0.5 million to sustain school meals programming and accelerate the handover to the government, ensuring sustainability of this vital investment in improving nutrition, education and local economies.

Financial performance remained strong. Expenditure against the country's portfolio need stood at 67 percent; a reasonable level given 13 percent of the plan was for emergencies. The implementation plan was set at USD 23 million, of which 72 percent was fully utilized. This demonstrates adaptability and commitment, even in the face of unexpected challenges. Progress across the Strategic Outcomes reflected both achievements and opportunities.

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on crisis response. This outcome achieved 39 percent of its country portfolio needs and utilized 93 percent of available resources, underscoring WFP Nepal's readiness to preparedness. The low utilization plan reflects the fact that this allocation is reserved for crisis response and is activated only when the Country Office is responding to emergencies.

Strategic Outcome 2 only reached 26 percent of its planned CPN due to the closure of a major, long-term project, but secured funding for multi-year investments in school feeding and food fortification.

Strategic Outcome 3, which is centered on resilience building, achieved 64 percent of its plan and utilized 61 percent of available resources. This included the completion of the joint programme supported by the British Embassy, Kathmandu and was further enabled by multi-year contributions for RWEE and GAFSP, which ensure continued implementation. Given Nepal's high exposure to climate risks, WFP remains encouraged by emerging funding opportunities, including pipelines from the Adaptation Fund and GAFSP.

Strategic Outcome 4, primarily focused on service provisions comprising of logistics, management services and engineering services to humanitarian and development partners, utilized 91 percent of available resources and 76 percent of its plan, reflecting strong delivery despite fewer service requests.

In 2025, WFP revised its country portfolio needs to USD 118 million to reflect the global funding environment and the termination of WFP's largest project. This adjustment allowed WFP to recalibrate priorities and concentrate resources on areas with the greatest needs and potential for sustainable impact. In line with the CSP's forward-looking vision, efforts increasingly focused on food fortification, climate change, and Home-grown School Feeding programmes addressing immediate needs, while strengthening national systems and capacities. This shift marks the beginning of WFP's gradual transition from direct implementation toward a technical assistance role, positioning WFP as a trusted partner to the government in advancing national strategies and building long term resilience.

The majority of the contributions received by WFP were direct contributions in nature, which limited the flexibility in reallocating funds across the strategic outcomes. To address this, WFP strategically prioritized resource mobilization for underfunded Strategic Outcomes, ensuring balanced progress across the CSP. As in previous years, the office successfully utilized the advance financing facility to support anticipatory action projects, enabling early preparedness and timely response. This proactive approach has strengthened WFP's ability to act swiftly in the face of emerging needs.

WFP made strong progress in leveraging joint financing mechanisms, actively participating in the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and the Joint SDG Fund alongside other UN agencies. These platforms strengthened partnerships and generated valuable synergies that aligned collective efforts toward the SDGs while complementing WFP's programme delivery. During the year, the Country Office also secured new resources from the Joint SDG Fund under a separate

window which focused on food systems transformation and localization. Meanwhile, private-sector contributions supporting school meals and food fortification concluded, signaling a shift toward diversifying partnerships and exploring innovative financing modalities for future programming.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	3,830,849	4,358,305	2,166,446	1,493,867
SO01: Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors	3,830,849	4,358,305	2,166,446	1,493,867
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	3,336,791	3,913,331	1,006,450	1,005,248
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	494,058	444,974	549,467	488,619
Non-activity specific	0	0	610,530	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	7,327,061	9,810,640	26,268,919	6,972,361
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	7,327,061	9,810,640	26,268,919	6,972,361

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	6,402,536	8,965,192	23,791,436	6,004,988
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	924,525	845,448	2,477,483	967,374
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	9,306,678	4,506,671	9,734,444	5,916,267
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	9,306,678	4,506,671	9,734,444	5,916,267
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	9,306,678	4,506,671	9,734,444	5,916,267
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	238,024	385,663	200,653	181,903
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	238,024	385,663	200,653	181,903
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	238,024	385,663	200,653	181,903

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 8,559,810	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,702,612	 19,061,279	 46,930,271	 14,564,399
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,140,911	 2,502,331	 6,800,499	 2,135,736
Total Direct Costs	 23,843,522	 21,563,610	 53,730,771	 16,700,135
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,532,010	 1,373,276	 179,361	 179,361
Grand Total	 25,375,533	 22,936,885	 53,910,131	 16,879,496

Data Notes

Overview

[1] <https://www.un.org/ldcportal/content/nepal-graduation-status>

[2] <https://blog.icimod.org/cryosphere-water-risks/drought-in-the-grain-basket-a-silent-agricultural-crisis-in-nepals-madhes-province/>

Operational context

[1] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/04/03/nepal-s-economy-expected-to-remain-resilient-in-face-of-economic-shocks-says-world-bank>

[2] <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/40ebbf38f5a6b68bfc11e5273e1405d4-0090012022/related/Food-Security-Update-120-December-19-2025.pdf>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] For the indicators listed below, the variation reflects the absence of a large-scale emergency in 2025

-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)

-A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets

[2] For the indicators listed below, the figures reflect remaining cash transfers from the 2024 anticipatory action in Saptari and Sunsari, not a new activation

-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

-A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks

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

[3] A.3.1 Cash transfers were not planned for 2025; the reported actuals reflect carry-over from the JRAP.

[4] A.8 (General distribution) Reported actuals reflect distributions carried out under JRAP, the 2024 flood response in Kavre, and high-energy food distributions in Ilam, Jhapa and Rautahat in 2025.

[5] For the indicators listed below, nutrition top-up was not planned for 2025; the reported actuals reflect carry-over from the JRAP

-A.1.2 (Children) 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)

-A.1.2 (PBWG) 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)

[6] For G.8.4 Early warning messages were disseminated at scale; however, the rainfall observed did not reach the threshold required to activate the trigger.

[7] For G.9.1 Anticipatory Action was not activated in 2025.

[8] C.16.g.1 The planned school-based SIMEX was replaced with focused group research and orientation sessions involving teachers from multiple schools.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] F.1 Higher actuals reflect additional support from Lions Clubs International Foundation and WFP USA for the home-grown school feeding approach.

[2] A.1.2 Planned figures reflect new beneficiaries only; actuals also include ongoing counselling provided to existing fortified rice beneficiaries.

[3] N.8.1 Plan later revised; some figures reflect trained farmers rather than suppliers.

[4] For the indicators below, the higher actuals are due to additional financing from local governments

-A.6.7.1 Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source

-A.6.9.1 Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed

[5] For the indicators below, the lower actuals reflect the closure of the McGovern-Dole funded school meals project

-N.10.1 Volume 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

Strategic outcome 03

Reference:

[1] GRID is a national development pathway adopted by Nepal to simultaneously advance economic recovery, strengthen climate and disaster resilience, protect natural capital and promote social inclusion, as outlined in the GRID partnership platform and the Kathmandu Declaration.

[2] Conducted by WFP Research, Assessment and Monitoring unit in December 2025.

[3] Conducted by UN Women through an external consultant between October and December 2025.

Data notes:

[1] The indicators below reflect carry-over from 2024 for the JRAP project. Actuals are lower because the majority of transfers were already completed in 2024.

-A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities

-A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities

[2] D.3.g.1 Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities

[3] The indicators below reflect carry-over from 2024 for the JRAP projects. Figures are higher as they represent the second tranche of payments for FFA beneficiaries.

-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)

-A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities

[4] G.8.4 Training was delivered only to participants with smartphones and basic digital literacy

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The following indicators actuals are system-generated at the end of 2025, no planning figures are entered

-H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners (FTEs)

-H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners (USD)

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/economies/nepal>

[2] <https://data.unwomen.org/country/nepal>

[3] Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub

[4] <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/economies/nepal>

[5] Gender remains fully integrated and reported through output level data and disaggregation of key results indicators across all CSP outcome areas. However, corporate gender cross-cutting indicators for anticipatory action and RWEE were not directly measured this year. The anticipatory action intervention was not triggered in 2025, and other programmes did not produce data aligned with these indicators. For RWEE, WFP conducted qualitative monitoring to avoid duplicating the independent Mid-Term Review led by UN Women, which used a joint UN framework rather than agency-specific metrics. Although not mapped to WFP's corporate indicators, the Mid-Term Review provides strong evidence of advances in women's participation, decision-making and economic empowerment such as increases in women's representation in community decision-making bodies from 29 to 47 percent, women's control over income from 62 to 83 percent and the establishment of over 1,800 women-led enterprises, alongside notable improvements in confidence, mobility, leadership and financial inclusion (such as 2,390 new bank accounts and women purchasing land in their own names).

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] www.kathmandupost.com/kathmandu

Environmental sustainability

[1] www.dhm.gov.np

[2] www.reliefweb.int

[3] www.dokorecyclers.com

Partnerships

The Renewable Energy for Resilient Agri-Food Systems (RERAS) project in partnership with a diverse set of implementing partners, aims to empower farmers with the ability to utilize reliable and affordable energy to achieve food and nutrition security in western 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	254,358	188,401	74%
	female	316,924	249,476	79%
	total	571,282	437,877	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,145	1,894	46%
	female	3,763	1,982	53%
	total	7,908	3,876	49%
24-59 months	male	28,717	28,903	101%
	female	27,586	28,659	104%
	total	56,303	57,562	102%
5-11 years	male	82,750	64,842	78%
	female	85,986	69,845	81%
	total	168,736	134,687	80%
12-17 years	male	36,020	24,453	68%
	female	36,530	25,703	70%
	total	72,550	50,156	69%
18-59 years	male	91,547	65,502	72%
	female	151,365	120,195	79%
	total	242,912	185,697	76%
60+ years	male	11,179	2,807	25%
	female	11,694	3,092	26%
	total	22,873	5,899	26%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	571,282	437,877	77%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	107,275	7,065	6%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	47,485	79,988	168%
Malnutrition prevention programme	100,992	119,692	118%
School based programmes	210,780	207,637	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	9,750	10,817	110%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	95,000	13,018	13%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	18	5	25%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	49	41	83%
Rice	1,980	1,726	87%
Split Lentils	247	199	80%
Vegetable Oil	247	244	99%

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	2,608,153	230,921	9%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,736,633	3,492,839	201%

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 and at-risk populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, 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	General Distribution	Female	48,870	6,644
			Male	46,130	6,374
			Total	95,000	13,018
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	54,847	3,611
			Male	52,428	3,454
			Total	107,275	7,065
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	18	4.55
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,608,153	206,076
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	766,957	154,596
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	536,375	211,950
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,445,000	83,685
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		95
			Male		101
			Total		196

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		144 144
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		24,845

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 and at-risk populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, 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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	605	586
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 and weather risk information services	Individual	32,498	22,698
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	81,245	0

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	23	127
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	25	24
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	19	22

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	450	517
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	50	50
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	36	33
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

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children & PLW - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: EPA - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.6	≥90	≥87	89.1		Joint survey
	Male	81	≥90	≥87	90.1		Joint survey
	Overall	82.7	≥90	≥87	89.5		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.7	≤10	≤13	10.3		Joint survey
	Male	19	≤10	≤13	7.4		Joint survey
	Overall	17	≤10	≤13	9.5		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.7	=0	=0	0.6		Joint survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	2.5		Joint survey
	Overall	0.3	=0	=0	1		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.12	≤3	≤5	4.41		WFP survey
	Male	10.85	≤3	≤5	4.27		WFP survey
	Overall	10.95	≤3	≤5	4.32		WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.5	≥6.5	≥6.5	6.3		WFP survey
	Male	6.3	≥6.5	≥6.5	6.2		WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	≥6.5	≥6.5	6.3		WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤17	≤18	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≤21	≤22	19.4	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	≤19	≤20	24.4	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18.7	≤16	≤18	7	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≤16	≤22	15	WFP survey
	Overall	21.1	≤16	≤20	11.9	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38.1	≤29	≤30	38.3	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	≤29	≤30	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤29	≤30	40.3	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25.2	≥36	≥30	22.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≥36	≥30	23.9	WFP survey
	Overall	24.9	≥36	≥30	23.4	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	Not collected	≥2	≥1	0	Joint survey
	Male	Not collected	≥2	≥1	1.1	Joint survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥2	≥1	0.7	Joint survey
Target Group: Unconditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.1: 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
1.1.1: 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
1.1.1: 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

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.11	≤3	≤3	Not collected	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.69	≤3	≤3	Not collected	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.48	≤3	≤3	Not collected	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	≥6.5	≥5.5	Not collected	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥6.5	≥5.5	Not collected	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥6.5	≥5.5	Not collected	6	WFP programme monitoring

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
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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)	Female	107,668	106,873
			Male	103,112	100,764
			Total	210,780	207,637
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	107,668	106,873
			Male	103,112	100,764
			Total	210,780	207,637
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,524	2,210.87
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	675	1,646
			Male	1,575	1,806
			Total	2,250	3,452

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	20,795	19,272
			Male	2,885	2,121
			Total	23,680	21,393
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 micronutrient deficiencies	Female	26,998	33,185
			Male	24,096	32,487
			Total	51,094	65,672
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	26,218 26,218	32,287 32,287

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.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	58,166.61	58,166.61
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	21	21
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,981	1,981
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	9	9
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	1,039	1,039
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	130	270
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	146	286
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	16	16
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,521	1,234
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	3,982	4,554
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,057	1,044

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	139	174
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	20	18
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	2,296	2,296
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	147	153
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	96	96
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	804	589
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	929.28	602.9
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	70,665	58,531
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	66,824	56,378
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	181,911	175,497
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	1,861	1,857
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	960	1,404
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\$	791,868.54	467,072.98

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.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	342,923.91	342,923.91
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	US\$	362,589.73	362,589.73
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	432	432
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	160	160
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	72
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	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	3,432	3,099
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	38	40
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	20	19
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	15	18

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 acute malnutrition	Individual	49,898	51,245
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 micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	51,094	65,672
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 acute malnutrition	Individual	174,084	159,902
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 micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	254,138	254,138

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.24: Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	32.5	≥35	≥32.5	21.5	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.9	≥35	≥34.9	22.3	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	≥35	≥33.6	21.8	6.4	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.53: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools	Overall	757	≥831	≥831	866	90	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.54: Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices	Overall	552	≥968	≥746	243	329	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.55: Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Overall	1,183	≥1,662	≥1,279	954	342	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.56: Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new child health and nutrition practices	Overall	1,379	≥1,533	≥1,533	1,298	2,266	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.20: 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	8	Secondary data
2.2.20: 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	8	Secondary data
2.2.20: 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	8	Secondary data
2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	59.8	≥69	≥61	66		WFP survey
	Male	58.7	≥69	≥61	64		WFP survey
	Overall	59.1	≥69	≥61	66		WFP survey
2.2.41: 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	2	Secondary data
2.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	87.5	≥95	≥95	81.2	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥95	≥95	80.8	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.2	≥95	≥95	81	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.82: 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	368,500	350,000	Secondary data
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	79.4	≥83	≥83	82.1	75.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.6	≥87	≥87	80.05	76.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.9	≥85	≥85	81.5	74.8	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	70.9	≥95	≥95	86.8	93.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.5	≥95	≥95	84.5	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.6	≥95	≥95	85.7	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	>1,078,808	>269,337	282,755		Secondary data
	Male	0	>1,036,502	>104,747	131,285		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>2,115,310	>374,084	414,040		Secondary data

Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	46.6	≥80	≥50	61.2		WFP survey
2.2.12: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥943	≥943	943		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

2.2.91: 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	6	2	Secondary data
2.2.94: 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	6	5	Secondary data

Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	33	≥80	≥45	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Children and PBWG - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	68	≥85	≥85	97	Secondary data
	Male	79	≥85	≥85	74	Secondary data
	Overall	71	≥85	≥85	96	Secondary data

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	918	43
			Male	867	25
			Total	1,785	68
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	23,535	39,704
			Male	22,165	40,216
			Total	45,700	79,920
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	93,119	3,946
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,643,515	3,488,893

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
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	6,400	6,211
			Male	1,100	1,154
			Total	7,500	7,365

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
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	0.15	0.13
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	288	351.81

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/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	100.5	126.7
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.6: Kilometers of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	20	25
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.5: Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.	Food assistance for asset	Number	66	66
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)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	4,725	4,765
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	357	15

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	35	35
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	120	120
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	3,570	2,188

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\$	171,387	165,294.37

A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	23,590	23,635
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	50,223	51,723
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.3: USD value of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	18,519	17,778
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	12,000	13,000
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	2	2
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	175	180
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	556	637
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	7,225	7,165
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	6
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	173	178
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100

F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	50	50
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	168.25	168.25
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	249	249
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	10
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	262.25	262.74
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	42	42
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	39	39
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	7,503	7,503
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥60	≥50	91	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	93	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	92	83	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA Assistance - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	2		Secondary data
Target Group: FFA Assistance - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.37: 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	≥101	107	3	Secondary data
4.3.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥11,575,000	≥10,075,000	4,703,564	2,279,104	Secondary data
4.3.79: 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	≥2	2	106	Secondary data
4.3.81: 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	≥20	20	15	Secondary data
Target Group: JPRWEE_Women - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: JP_RWEE - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥363,457	≥130,610	145,383		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥363,457	≥130,610	145,383		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,064	≥400	424	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1,064	≥400	424	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	5	5	
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	1.67	
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	7,622	

Outcome Results							
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							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	89		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: EPA - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	56.3	=100	=100	99.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.4	=100	=100	99.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.8	=100	=100	99.32		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	≥95	≥90	99.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥95	≥90	97.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥95	≥90	98.64		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Unconditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: 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	Not applicable	63.9	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	≥90	99.39	98.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	≥90	98.48	98.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	≥90	98.89	98.67	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	=100	=100		94.74	-
	Male	Not applicable	=100	=100		95.68	-
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	=100	Not applicable	95.49	-
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	≥90	≥90	98.16	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥90	≥90	98.99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥90	98.61	99.2	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
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)	Female	207,359	≥129,008	≥316,924	248,433	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	152,355	≥86,958	≥254,358	187,289	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	359,714	≥215,966	≥571,282	435,722	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Unconditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: 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	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	39.88	28.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	46.97	34.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	43.77	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Conditional Assistance EQ - Location: Nepal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	≥50	100	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥77	79.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥80	≥75	75.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥80	≥76	78.03	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10.5	=12	≥10	12	Not applicable	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Nepal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBWG and Children under 6-23 - Location: Nepal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - **Location:** Nepal - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

CC.5.2: 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	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Srawan Shrestha

Students share a nutritious meal at Rastriya Adharbhut School in Surkhet, highlighting the role of school feeding in supporting learning.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

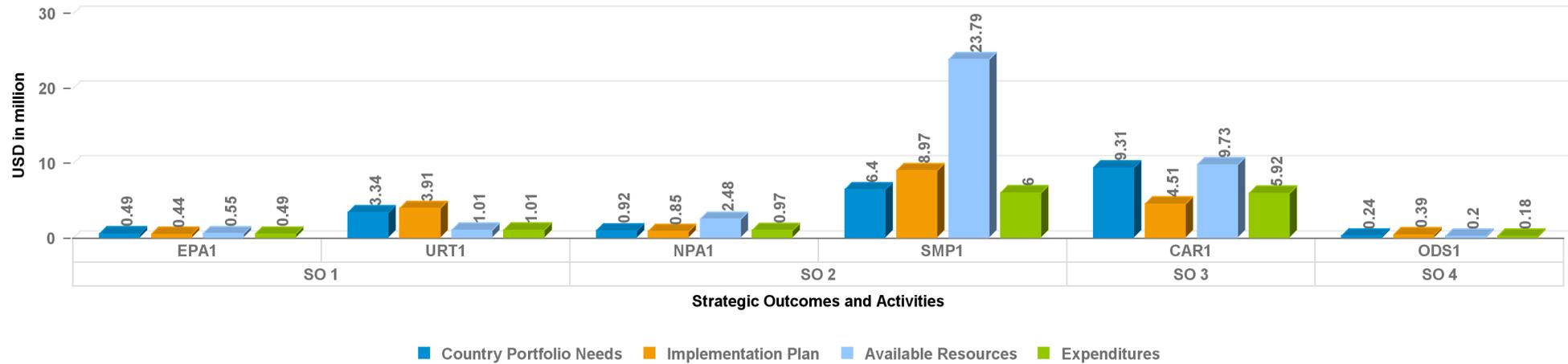
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual 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

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	610,530	0
		Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	494,058	444,974	549,467	488,619
		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	3,336,791	3,913,331	1,006,450	1,005,248
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,830,849	4,358,305	2,166,446	1,493,867

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	924,525	845,448	2,477,483	967,374
		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	6,402,536	8,965,192	23,791,436	6,004,988
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,327,061	9,810,640	26,268,919	6,972,361
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	9,306,678	4,506,671	9,734,444	5,916,267
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			9,306,678	4,506,671	9,734,444	5,916,267

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	238,024	385,663	200,653	181,903
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			238,024	385,663	200,653	181,903
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,559,810	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	8,559,810	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,702,612	19,061,279	46,930,271	14,564,399
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,140,911	2,502,331	6,800,499	2,135,736
Total Direct Costs			23,843,523	21,563,610	53,730,771	16,700,135
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,532,010	1,373,276	179,361	179,361
Grand Total			25,375,533	22,936,885	53,910,131	16,879,496



CHIEF OF BUREAU
Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

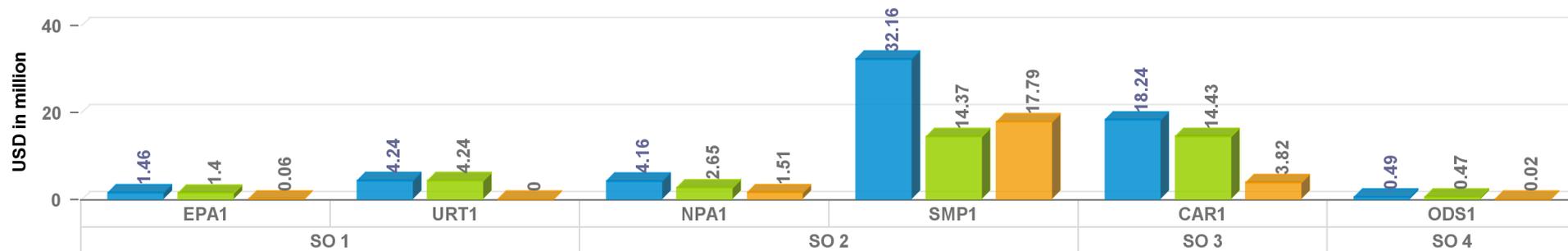
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	12,554,836	4,244,781	0	4,244,781	4,243,580	1,201
		Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response	1,894,694	1,464,869	0	1,464,869	1,404,020	60,848
		Non Activity Specific	0	610,530	0	610,530	0	610,530
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,449,530	6,320,179	0	6,320,179	5,647,600	672,579

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	4,662,417	4,156,824	0	4,156,824	2,646,715	1,510,110
		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	14,083,122	32,156,668	0	32,156,668	14,370,220	17,786,448
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,745,539	36,313,492	0	36,313,492	17,016,935	19,296,557

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	20,454,914	18,243,715	0	18,243,715	14,425,539	3,818,177
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			20,454,914	18,243,715	0	18,243,715	14,425,539	3,818,177
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	818,317	492,559	0	492,559	473,810	18,749
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			818,317	492,559	0	492,559	473,810	18,749
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,559,810	0	8,559,810	0	8,559,810
Subtotal SDG Target			0	8,559,810	0	8,559,810	0	8,559,810
Total Direct Operational Cost			54,468,301	69,929,756	0	69,929,756	37,563,884	32,365,872
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,932,308	9,788,125	0	9,788,125	5,123,362	4,664,763
Total Direct Costs			61,400,609	79,717,881	0	79,717,881	42,687,245	37,030,636
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,931,266	4,202,419		4,202,419	4,202,419	0

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Annual Country Report

Nepal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			65,331,875	83,920,300	0	83,920,300	46,889,665	37,030,636

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Henning, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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