



In Numbers

4.6 million Food insecure people**

1.4 million Pregnant and nursing women malnourished*

325,000 Children under 5 years malnourished*

13,680 earthquake affected people received food in April

WFP Nepal Country Brief

April 2018

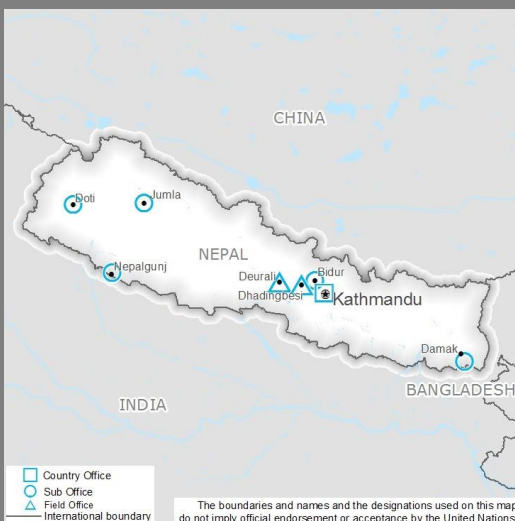
Operational Context

Nepal has undergone significant change in recent decades, successfully shifting away from a centralised power structure into a federal democratic republic. This has involved frequent transitions, with the country seeing 27 governments take power in the past 28 years alone. The past decade has been particularly transformative for the country, following the end of conflict in 2006 and a lengthy political transition as the country underwent a process of drafting a new constitution. The Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 2015, established the country as a federal democratic republic, divided into three spheres of government (1 federal, 7 provincial and 753 local level governments), shifting the locus of political and executive power from central level to local-government levels. Notably, the new constitution enshrined food as a fundamental right of every citizen, with inclusion of a Right to Food Act.

The GDP per capita is USD 707 and 25 percent of the population lives on USD 1.25 per day or less. Poverty in the Far West development region (Karnali Zone) is the highest, with 46 percent of people below the poverty line.

Frequent natural disasters negatively affect livelihoods and food security. Nepal's vulnerability to high food prices, especially in remote mountain areas, further exacerbates food insecurity. Challenging and isolated geography, natural disasters, civil unrest and lack of infrastructure complicate efforts to improve livelihoods, establish functioning markets and transport food.

WFP has been operating in Nepal since 1964.



Population: **26.6 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
145 out of 188

Income Level: **Least Developed**

Chronic malnutrition: **36% of children between 6-59 months**

Operational Updates

- The Emergency Preparedness and Response project (Phase II) has been approved by the Government of Nepal. A Letter of Understanding was signed at the Humanitarian Staging Area in April. The agreement formalised WFP's engagement in emergency preparedness activities, especially the extension of key humanitarian logistics infrastructures such as forward logistics bases and mobile logistics hubs.
- *Namaste WFP* - a toll free beneficiary protection mechanism - has been strengthening beneficiary communication in all project areas. Information Education and Communication materials which incorporates wider issues of accountability, transparency and protection have been developed and distributed to beneficiaries of WFP operations.
- WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, scaled up the Forecast-based Emergency Preparedness project in the flood prone central and eastern Terai (plain) of Nepal. The project will improve climate risk analysis and strengthen the early warning systems based on indicators and thresholds of flooding, and link them to the Standard Operating Procedures to reduce human suffering caused by climate-related hazards.
- WFP held a lessons learnt workshop of the flood emergency nutrition response project. It was organized in Biratnagar in collaboration with District Health Offices, UNICEF and the Child Health Division, Department of Health Services.
- Reconstruction of 235 community assets were completed in three earthquake affected districts, directly benefiting 11,419 households.
- Trail improvement work is ongoing in Dolakha and Dhading.
- Orientations were carried out in School Meal Programme districts to share overall programme direction, interventions and goals of the new project cycle.

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Main Credit: WFP/Francesca Caponera
Photo Caption: Children playing in Doti District.
* Demographic & Health Survey 2016; Health Management Information Section 2017/2018. ** Annual Household Survey 2015/2015.

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirement (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	May – October Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Temporary Interim Country Strategic Plan Jan – June 2018			
Overall	35.16 m	39.55 m	1.09 m
Strategic Outcome 1: School-aged children in food insecure and remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2022.			
Strategic Result 1 Root causes	11.17 m	9.14 m	0.01 m
Strategic Outcome 2: Refugees from Bhutan in Eastern Nepal maintain access to adequate food.			
Strategic Result 2 Crisis response	0.63 m	0.79 m	0.14 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Children 6-23 months' old, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable persons in Nepal have improved nutritional status by 2030.			
Strategic Result 3 Root causes	0.980 m	1.18 m	0.94 m
Strategic Outcome 4: improved availability of pro-small-holder public goods and services in vulnerable communities in central and western Nepal by 2030.			
Strategic Result 14 Resilience building	14.76 m	19.21 m	0
Strategic Outcome 5: Capacities of national and local authorities are enhanced to prepare for and respond to food insecurity and emergencies by 2030.			
Strategic Result 15 Resilience building	7.911 m	8.45 m	0

WFP Country Activities

- SO 1** 1. Provision of school meals, and strengthening capacity.
- SO 2** 2. General food distribution for refugees from Bhutan.
- SO 3** 3. Support the Government to design and implement programmes for the prevention of malnutrition.
- SO 4** 4. Enhance resilience and improve adaptation to shocks and to the effects of climate change.
- SO 5** 5. Local government capacity developed at the sub-district level.
6. Development of National Disaster Response platforms and strengthening emergency preparedness capacity.
7. Strength capacities for food security monitoring and analysis.
8. Ensure business continuity to enable WFP to respond to a catastrophic disaster by establishing safe facilities.

Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation unit conducted a training for Food for Education Programme staff on process monitoring and recording in Doti. Altogether 32 government staff from School Meal Programme districts participated in the training.

Challenges

Funding remains a challenge for WFP's nutrition programme. While the Government has allocated budget for special nutritious food for the project, WFP is facing resourcing constraints.



Prisma Sunwar and her husband are recipients of cash through WFP's Cash for Asset programme. WFP/ Yashaswi Shresha

'I don't know how we would have survived'

After the earthquakes, WFP launched several programmes to help communities so they would be able to withstand future shocks.

With support from the Governments of Canada, Australia and Norway, WFP has been supporting the reconstruction of assets and infrastructure in affected districts. Families have rebuilt roads, bridges, irrigation systems and facilities for drinking water. In return, they receive food and income.

Prisma mentions that her husband doesn't earn enough money as his work is always temporary. "If it wasn't for WFP, I don't know how we would have survived. Sometimes weeks between jobs for Tek go by, but working with WFP has meant that there is constantly food for my two children."

"Both my wife and I have worked on WFP's activities, and this allowed my child to have nutritious food and new clothes. The joy I see in their faces makes me happy," says Tek. The couple saved some of their earnings to buy household supplies, pay school fees and buy stones and wood to rebuild their home. "We still manage to save a little after this," says Prisma with a beaming smile on her face. Read the full story on wfp.insight.

Donors

United States of America; United Nations other Funds and Agencies, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, Australia, Canada, Norway, United Kingdom, private donors and Republic of Korea.