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SPR Reading Guidance



Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Nepal, State of (NP)



World Food Programme

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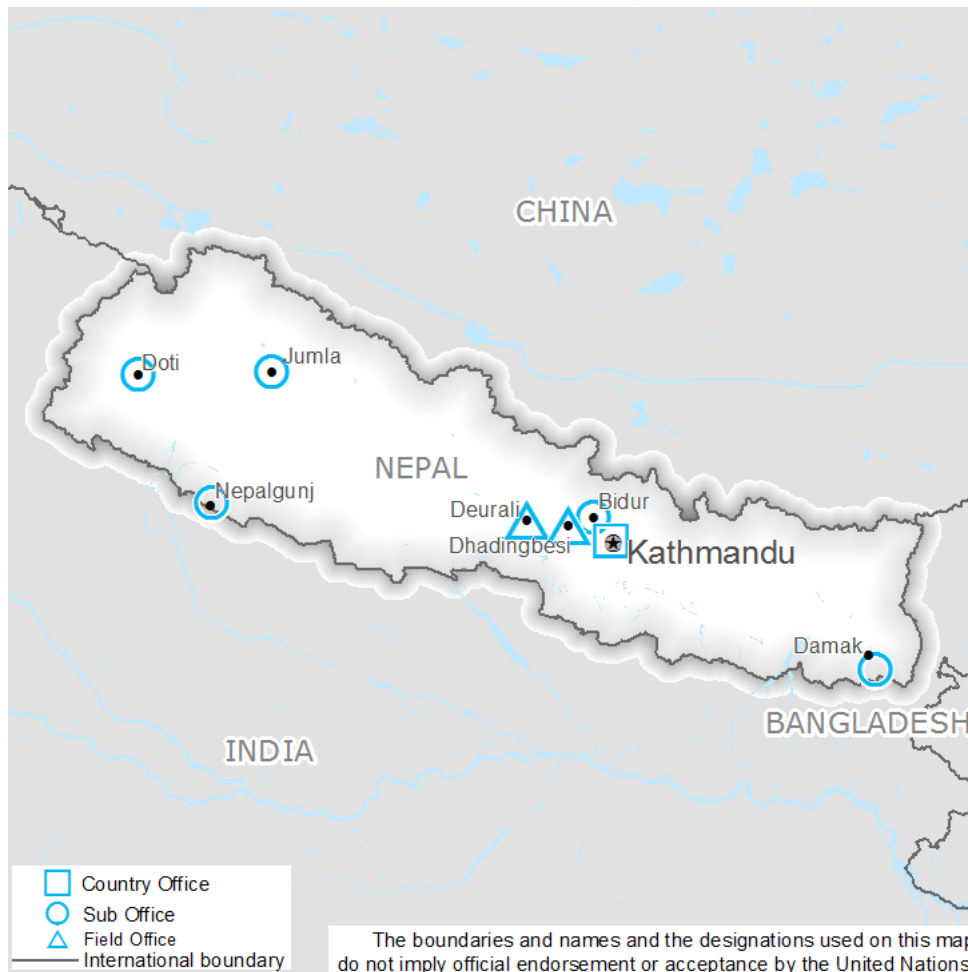
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is a landlocked country located between China and India. With a population of 26.5 million [1], and classified as a least-developed country [World Bank, 2016], Nepal is characterised by slow economic growth, an unstable political climate, and low levels of human development. Nepal ranks 145 out of 187 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index [2]. Over the past two decades, there have been significant gains in the reduction of poverty—absolute poverty has declined from 42 percent in 1995 to 23.8 percent in 2015 [3]. Geography plays a critical role in determining the degree of food insecurity in Nepal. High elevations of hills and mountains, remoteness, difficult terrain, poor road infrastructure and market access, and the availability of quality agricultural land contribute to defining the livelihood options for the population. Poor dietary diversity and inadequate knowledge of hygiene and sanitation has contributed to the prevalence of malnourished communities in many parts of the country.

Nepal was ranked as 'serious' on the 2015 Global Hunger Index [4]. A fifth of the population has inadequate food consumption, and 38 percent of the population does not consume sufficient calories. Inevitably, this has led to over 30 percent of children aged 0-59 months being underweight, while stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) for children aged 0-59 months are both very high at 37.4 percent and 11.3 percent respectively [5]. Anaemia remains a major health problem for almost half [6] of Nepal's children, with considerable differences in their nutritional status based on gender, caste and ethnicity according to Nepal's Demographic Health Survey (DHS) of 2011. The 2011 DHS also showed that 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years were anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia varied across ecological zones mainly caused by the differences in dietary intake between the different communities living there.

Development in Nepal is highly vulnerable to disasters, climate change, economic failures, political instability, financial crises, and global shocks. With its geophysical location on top of the Indo-European tectonic plate, Nepal is highly prone to strong seismic activity, as was tragically witnessed in April and May 2015 when large earthquakes and aftershocks killed nearly 9,000 people, injured 22,000 and affected almost a third of the country's population. An additional three percent of the population was estimated to have been pushed into poverty as a direct result of the earthquakes. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment led by the Government of Nepal estimated the overall damage at USD 5.15 billion across housing and infrastructure, social and production sectors. Losses in personal income alone were estimated at USD 1.9 billion [7]. With such extensive needs in vital sectors, the country requires continued support to strengthen and maintain its social safety nets, particularly in nutrition and education.

Remittances from migrant workers (mainly from the Middle East and India) constitute around 30 percent of Nepal's gross domestic product (GDP), and they have been the mainstay of the country's economy for the past few decades. The role of remittances as a vital coping strategy became evident as remittance inflows rose dramatically after the earthquakes of 2015 and the subsequent five-month long trade blockade that severely affected the country [8]. Cross-border trade with India was disrupted from September 2015 to February 2016 during a five-month period of civil unrest that prevailed in opposition to the new Constitution. As Nepal relies predominantly on imports from India, the border crisis significantly reduced the availability of fuel, consumer and industrial items in the country and drastically increased market prices of essential goods during the period.

Since 1992, Nepal has been hosting over 100,000 refugees (of Nepali origin) that arrived from Bhutan. They have been accommodated in camps situated in eastern Nepal and are considered foreigners. Hence, they cannot own land or gain legal employment outside the camps. The Government has since been supporting this population with food, health care and other humanitarian assistance with the support of WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other agencies. While the refugee population initially numbered 107,810, a successful third country resettlement programme, which started in 2008, has reduced the number of refugees still living in the two camps to 11,213 as of 2016. It is projected that by the end of 2017, 8,500 refugee will remain in Nepal who are either unwilling to resettle in a third country or as persons who are ineligible for resettlement.

The agriculture sector contributes 34 percent to Nepal's GDP [9]. About 68 percent of the population is engaged in this sector for livelihoods and subsistence; however, only 28 percent of Nepal's total land area is arable and the country suffers from frequent natural disasters and low agricultural productivity. Nepal slid back into a food deficit at the national level in 2016 after recording surpluses for the last five years, when the edible grain output in 2015 became 71,387 mt short of meeting the requirement of 5.34 million mt [10]. One of the multiple reasons for this was identified as the significant damage caused to crops and arable land during the magnitude 7.8 earthquake in 2015. The border crisis also limited the importation of fertilizers for agriculture, which—coupled with below average rainfall during the monsoon season and colder than average winters—has contributed to the country's food deficit of 2016. Other reasons include the further reduction of the already low production from predominantly small-holding farmlands, mainly due to the increasing shortage of labour for cultivation as more rural people leave Nepal for jobs abroad. The difficulties associated with cultivating on rugged topography, complex geographical structures and variability in terms of climate conditions also affect the annual food production. Cultivation is also mostly dependent on the annual monsoon rains as only 37 percent of the farmlands in the mountains, 41 percent in the hills and 69 percent in the lowlands have access to year-round irrigation facilities according to the Ministry of Agricultural Development. WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit and the national food security monitoring system (NeKSAP—*Nepal Khadhyia Surakshya Anugaman Pranali*) recorded that the severe winter drought in the mid- and far-western region in 2015-2016, which occurred as a result of a failed monsoon season, led to a significant decrease in winter crop production.

Nepal has made good progress in the education sector during the past two decades, with the national education policy framework being further strengthened by the School Sector Development Plan 2016-2023 approved in October 2016, which focuses on integrating quality education with access and equity. Primary education (grades 1 to 10) has been universal and free of charge since 2000. The national literacy rate has increased to 65.9 percent (75.1 percent for males and 57.4 percent for females) [11] and net enrollment rates in primary education has reached 96.2 percent [12]. However, the existing high malnutrition rates would seem to indicate that the increase in education and literacy levels has not successfully contributed to generating wider knowledge about food choices and consumption patterns and has not affected significant behaviour changes that would contribute to reducing malnutrition.

References:

- [1] 2011 National Census, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012, Government of Nepal.
- [2] 2015 Human Development Report (HDR) Work for Human Development.
- [3] Measured as the percentage of the population that lives on less than USD 1.25 per day.

- [4] 2015 Global Hunger Index (International Food Policy Research Institute, Concern et al).
- [5] Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS), Central Bureau of Statistics 2014.
- [6] The Nepal Ministry of Health (2011). Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011. Kathmandu: Ministry of Health and Population, New Era and Macro International Inc.
- [7] 2015 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) (Government National Planning Commission).
- [8] Growth of 27.6 percent in three months to June 2015 compared to the same period the year before—"Nepal Development Update", World Bank, May 2016.
- [9] World Bank data on agriculture (percent of GDP), 2014.
- [10] The Nepal Ministry of Agricultural Development, 2016.
- [11] Goals established through several programmes, including the Education for All - National Plan of Action (2004-2007) and most recently the School Sector Reform Plan (2009-2016).
- [12] Nepal Education in Figures 2015. Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Nepal's national social protection framework identifies the country's social protection needs and encompasses the broad areas of (i) food security, livelihood recovery and emergency assistance, (ii) child protection, (iii) essential health services, (iv) free education up to grade 10, and (iv) employment promotion schemes. The Government of Nepal continues to work towards expanding existing social protection schemes by increasing expenditure to scholarships, expanding short-term employment programmes, and reintegrating conflict-affected populations into socio-economic life to promote peace and security. However, weak institutional capacity at the central and local levels, lack of access to more inclusive public goods and services, and low budgets have hindered the reach and expansion of these services.

Nepal has a longstanding National School Meals Programme (NSMP) spanning over 40 years, which uses two delivery modalities: food items or cash resources for schools to cook or outsource food items. WFP has been an integral part of this school meals programme for 40 years, providing mid-day meals made from corn-soya blend, vegetable oil and sugar to 200,000 school-aged children across the country. Collectively, the food and cash-based NSMP reaches more than half a million school children enrolled in basic education (grades 1 to 8) in 29 out of 75 districts, representing 16 percent of the net enrolment in primary schools [13]. The NSMP represents one of the largest social safety nets for school-aged children in Nepal.

Given the high levels of poverty and household food insecurity, another social safety net of similar importance is the Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW). Since its inception in 1995, RCIW has played a critical role in reducing hunger and poverty by providing employment geared towards creating protective and productive community assets, for which food insecure, participating households receive food assistance during the agricultural lean seasons. The programme operates mainly in the districts of the mid- and far-western region which has particularly high food insecurity levels and underdevelopment. WFP has been a contributor to the RCIW programme by supporting improvements in the food security of rural communities through food-assistance-for-assets projects that use both food rations and cash transfers as assistance modalities.

WFP works in partnership with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a joint programme for rural women's economic empowerment (RWEE). WFP has also worked together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to implement school-based water and sanitation activities and to develop a guideline for the integrated management of acute malnutrition. In 2016, through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Adaptation Fund, WFP assisted vulnerable households in the mountains to adapt to climate change through improved management of community assets for livelihoods.

WFP also implements the Community Development Programme (CDP) which works to improve the existing governance system by ensuring effective participation along with enhancing coherence between stakeholders at all levels for effective delivery of quality assets and services that benefit the poor while gradually bringing them into the local development process.

WFP continues to collaborate with the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the National Planning Commission to strengthen and institutionalise the nationwide Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP), enabling evidence-based decision-making for food security policies and programmes. WFP continues to support the Ministry

of Home Affairs in capacity augmentation to respond to seismic events through developing the humanitarian staging area launched in early 2015. It proved to be a vital example of preparedness when the earthquake struck in April 2015. To further support with resilience and disaster mitigation, WFP has designed the second phase of emergency preparedness and capacity development initiative that builds upon the 2013-2015 emergency preparedness project, to sustainably enhance national-level emergency logistics capacities to respond to future emergencies.

In 2016, the Government prioritised the need to explore the possibilities of rice fortification as one of the best nutrition interventions for Nepal in the long term, and requested WFP's support to carry out a landscape analysis for a potential rice fortification initiative. This landscape analysis assessed the current capacity of the Government and the private sector to implement the necessary activities in the recommended roadmap towards rice fortification in the country. In the longer term, fortified rice is expected to be used as a part of food assistance packages in various social safety net programmes across the nation. The Government's high-level advisory committee is expected to provide their feedback to the recommendations.

The Government established the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to lead and coordinate the reconstruction and recovery plans of the humanitarian response to the magnitude 7.8 earthquake that struck the country in April 2015. However, lengthy bureaucratic procedures and government changes in mid-2016 affected the pace of progress. Starkly visible was the slow progress in the disbursements of grants to the affected people for rebuilding earthquake-damaged homes, which took nearly a year to begin. Despite the slow progress, the major earthquake disaster has paved the way for the Government to explore the possibility of linking existing social safety nets as responsive instruments for disasters, as evidenced by the linkage of various line Ministries to the NRA and the Ministry of Home Affairs for the recovery.

Several plans and strategies of the Government of Nepal have laid the framework for assistance and implementation of the development agenda for the United Nations and other development partners, in particular, the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan, Nepal Education Act and the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022) as well as the Agricultural Development Strategy. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) for Nepal, developed in close consultation with national agencies, supports the Government in the development process. Coordination with the Government is primarily through the National Planning Commission and other government agencies, while steering committees meet regularly to coordinate the development agenda among all stakeholders.

References:

[13] Department of Education—Government Flash Report-1, 2014.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has two ongoing projects that serve Bhutanese refugees in Nepal: the country programme (CP) 200319 and the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200787. These projects aim to prevent undernutrition and enable year-round access to food for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and young children. They directly contribute to four of the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge. The CP, lasting from 2013-2017, is implemented in the mid- and far-western region (MFWR) districts and is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Country Programme Action Plan signed with the Ministry of Finance.

Through PRRO 200787, WFP supports Bhutanese refugees in Nepal with food assistance. The project is implemented in partnership with the Government and mainly the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Together with the Government and UNHCR, WFP started a targeted, needs-based food distribution system in January 2016 in light of gradually declining numbers of people in refugee camps.

Having launched humanitarian operations to support the populations affected by the major earthquakes that hit Nepal in 2015, WFP continued its emergency operation (EMOP) 200668 until January 2016 and the logistics cluster and telecommunication services special operation (SO) 200848 until April 2016 to address remaining needs in promoting household food security and delivery of food and supplies to high mountainous locations. The earthquake in April 2015 caused almost 9,000 deaths and widespread damage to infrastructure, and the scale of the response required regional augmentation of capacity and resources. As a follow-up to the EMOP, WFP launched PRRO 200875 to support the rehabilitation of the three earthquake-affected districts—Gorkha, Dhading and Nuwakot. As the planned rural community infrastructure works of the project were postponed due to delays in government approvals, the planned nutrition services were the first activities that were started within the framework of the PRRO in these the earthquake-affected districts.

From 2014 to 2015, the failure of the monsoon season gradually led to consecutive poor summer harvests in October and November of 2015 in the MFWR districts, and rains continued to fail during winter cropping in the first

quarter of 2016. In addition, the economic blockade from September 2015 to February 2016 at the Nepal-India border resulted in high transport costs and greatly inflated commodity prices. It also adversely affected household food security and income in the region. In response, WFP supported over 19,000 drought-affected people with food and nutrition support through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200983 in Mugu and Jumla districts of the MFWR in mid-2016.

The CP, PRROs and the emergency operations directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: No poverty, SDG 2: End hunger and SDG 4: Quality education, while the special operations contribute to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Throughout 2016, the country programme (CP) 200319 continued to suffer from a lack of resources, and WFP was unable to fully implement planned activities. Out of the total funding received, 67 percent was to be used in implementing the education support programme, which left the assets and livelihoods (Component 1) and nutrition support (Component 3) components seriously under-funded. As a result, the Livelihoods and Asset Creation component reached fewer beneficiaries with a substantially reduced number of work days and the Nutrition component could only work in three out of the planned six districts. During 2016 however, a significant contribution was received from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the central emergency response fund (CERF). The CERF funding was received to support drought-affected families in the Karnali region alongside the in-kind contribution of the Government of Nepal, while the KOICA funds were for the Saemaul Zero Hunger Community project implemented in Doti district.

The education support component was fully funded from the multi-year grant of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme, which covers activities from 2015 to 2017. The grant included in-kind donations of food for school meals (corn-soya blend and vegetable oil) and a cash contribution to carry out school infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene activities and early grade literacy. Additionally, the Ministry of Education contributed USD 150 per metric ton (mt) of food commodities, towards bearing the cost of inland transport, storage and handling (ITSH) to deliver food to the schools. In order to align WFP activities to the amended Education Act that stipulated basic education to include grades 1 to 8 plus one year of pre-school, WFP increased the coverage of school children in 2016, bringing the total beneficiaries to 270,000 children.

The Government continued to provide support for implementation of the nutrition programme in six districts (five Karnali zone districts in the mid- and far-western region (MFWR) and Solukhumbu in the eastern development region) by making available 549 mt of Super Cereal. To support the Government's efforts, WFP mobilised resources for the associated costs of this in-kind contribution, from CERF and internal funding mechanisms.

As the third-country resettlement process of the Bhutanese refugee population living in camps in eastern Nepal continued at a faster pace in 2016, the reduction in the refugee population encouraged WFP and partners to adopt measures to maximize the remaining resources of the PRRO 200787. Therefore, after more than twenty years of support to the refugee population providing a full food basket (rice, pulses, sugar, vegetable oil as well as Super Cereal as supplementary food), WFP introduced a needs-based food assistance scheme in January 2016 where only the most vulnerable refugee families received a full food ration and the remaining refugee population received 70 percent of the full ration. In July 2017, WFP also replaced the Super Cereal with rice for the vulnerable refugees, and phased out the supplementary feeding programme (SFP) which earlier served pregnant and lactating women (PLW), people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) patients. This allowed WFP to cover the full resource requirements in 2016, with the contributions from the United States of America and funds received from the strategic resources allocation committee (SRAC).

The PRRO 200875 addresses post-earthquake food and nutrition needs while supporting the Government and local communities to "build back better" infrastructure and resilient livelihoods. However, the food-assistance-for-assets component in the PRRO went through a long start-up process and could not be implemented in 2016. The reasons for this included lengthy delays in obtaining government approval for the community asset creation projects due to unclear bureaucratic procedures and changes in government in 2016. The significant resources given for immediate relief assistance and increasing needs in other humanitarian crises elsewhere in the world, are likely reasons that funding levels of major donors for recovery activities were lower than expected. Given the resource limitations in 2016, WFP in coordination with the Government, limited the planned activities to implement in three out of the planned seven districts. The planned number of beneficiaries was also decreased from 381,000 to 65,700 people. Despite not being able to reach the original planned beneficiaries, WFP continues to monitor their food security levels through the NeKSAP (the Nepal food security monitoring system) district network in the earthquake-affected districts so that any concerns can be highlighted to the Government for appropriate interventions.

Engaging with projects at the community level has helped WFP to increase coordination and collaboration wherever possible, and to ensure that there is no overlap of programme resources.

In the CP 200319, WFP worked to leverage resources and other development partners in the three operational activities of assets and livelihoods (resilience), education and nutrition support. Notably, under the McGovern-Dole funded school meals and education support programme, WFP coordinated with Save the Children, who also implemented early grade reading (EGR) activities in schools in the MFWR districts where WFP provides early grade

literacy support along with school meals. This helped to map out overlaps among the schools selected by Save the Children and WFP, and put funds into schools without an ongoing EGR programme. Similarly, WFP ensured that schools where other partners implemented their activities also received WFP mid-day meals, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) awareness and school infrastructure development activities. Close coordination with fora such as the “WASH in Schools” thematic group, the National Early Grade Reading Programme and UNICEF’s education and WASH teams, has helped WFP to avoid duplication and engage in joint planning where applicable. Through working together with other stakeholders in the same schools, WFP was able to extend the impact of funds used for school meals to include a comprehensive package of services for the children.

In a new venture, WFP initiated preliminary support to the Ministry of Education to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the Nepal school meals programme in 2017, building on WFP’s global partnership with MasterCard. This exercise will serve two important purposes: i) build the evidence base for decision-making in Nepal’s national school meals programme; and ii) contribute to advocacy for greater investment in school meals, leading to developing a fully homegrown and sustainable national school meals programme.

WFP continued to partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a joint programme for rural women’s economic empowerment. Each agency provided its expertise to support women beneficiaries with opportunities in agricultural livelihoods. This joint activity helped WFP to leverage funds to extend WFP’s impact in the project.

As more beneficiaries gradually left the Bhutanese refugee camps in eastern Nepal on third-country resettlement, WFP and UNHCR with government partners started the needs-based assistance scheme in 2016, in an effort to work toward a more sustainable food response, ensuring that the use of limited project resources were maximized. To this end, a strategy based on a ration reduction for all non-vulnerable households was developed. This was complemented with a communication campaign to ensure refugees were able to adequately prepare for the changes. A strong surveillance system helped to identify emerging problems related to reduced rations. Non-vulnerable households who wanted their status reviewed, used an appeal mechanism to reach the Government, WFP and UNHCR with their concerns.

Achievements at Country Level

Through an ongoing partnership with the Government for more than 50 years, WFP helped vulnerable communities to increase their food security through diverse interventions. Through WFP’s country programme (CP), short-term employment provided over the years in food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects, has helped vulnerable households to meet their immediate food needs and gain additional income through food rations and cash transfers. As a result, the percentage of separate households headed by men and women having an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) has surpassed the target of 80 percent in 2016. The extra cash received for participating in asset creation projects has likely increased household purchasing power, ensuring better access to food. However, as a result of numerous natural disasters such as droughts and floods regularly affecting the country, most communities continue to need support to build their resilience.

Through a long standing partnership with the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme and the Ministry of Education, WFP has been providing mid-day meals in over 2,500 public schools across the country. Mid-day meals serve as a strong incentive for children to attend school as shown by the high attendance rates (nearly 75 percent) for boys and girls in 2016, although the attendance rates have yet to reach WFP’s target of 90 percent. WFP added complementary activities, such as early-grade literacy support, distribution of laptops and digital materials, constructing school infrastructure such as kitchens and school water and sanitation facilities to the school meal programme from 2013, creating an overall package of education support activities enhanced by community and government capacity development through trainings in logistics, food handling, and hygienic food preparation, promotion of good practices in hygiene and sanitation in schools.

Despite these contributions, a negative rate of change in the school enrolment numbers for both boys and girls in public schools has persisted for the past two years. A government study (FLASH I Report, 2071/2072) explaining the reasons for this trend, stated that it was likely caused by more children being enrolled in private schools which are perceived by parents as offering better quality education and services than public schools.

Through the nutrition programme, WFP has been providing Super Cereal, a specialised nutritious food, in support of the Government’s efforts in the prevention of stunting in the districts of Jumla, Mugu of mid-western region and Solukhumbu in the east. Following the severe drought in the Karnali region of mid-western region in 2016, WFP was able to successfully scale up this intervention in three more districts in the mid-west with one additional district in the far west upon receiving additional resources for the drought response. These efforts contributed to a gradual increase in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet, at over 65 percent

in 2016, drawing closer to WFP's minimum corporate target of 70 percent. Another key achievement was that from 2015, the Ministry of Health sustained continuous procurements of Super Cereal for the nutrition programme through the allocation of national resources. Following WFP's training of government health staff both at the central, district and or village level in the areas of logistics, storage and handling of specialised nutritious food, distribution management and record keeping, the logistics of delivering the food to the district warehouses have also been managed by the Ministry for the past year.

WFP provides support to the Government of Nepal through the REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition) partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). It also co-facilitates the United Nations network for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, and works towards improved stakeholder and multi-sectoral coordination at national level for a harmonised nutrition information system, developing the capacity of relevant government institutions on nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions at national and local levels, and supporting the government food and nutrition secretariat.

WFP continued to assist the most vulnerable refugee families in Bhutanese refugee camps with full food rations in 2016, even though a needs-based food distribution scheme was launched to increase project efficiency and maximise dwindling resources. This has contributed to both improved food security, as evidenced by the zero and near zero (0.90) percentages of households headed by women and men respectively that reported a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) in 2016. Refugee families were helped to grow vegetables in vacant land through the reclamation gardening programme, adding to their dietary diversity.

In terms of creating sustainable programmes, a significant achievement in 2016 was handing over the Nepal food security monitoring system (NeKSAP) to the Ministry of Agricultural Development in June. Established by WFP as a field surveillance mechanism in 2002, the NeKSAP evolved as a nationwide food security monitoring system based on strong collaboration between the Government, WFP and other national institutions. The Government has now started implementing NeKSAP regular activities through its own resources with technical support from WFP.

The humanitarian staging area (HSA) constructed by WFP in 2015, proved to be invaluable for the post-earthquake emergency response in 2015. Functioning as the main logistics hub, the HSA enabled over 60 humanitarian partners to store and transport relief items to affected districts through the Logistics Cluster, led by the Ministry of Home Affairs and WFP. Training of government and humanitarian partners in emergency logistics, food management logistics and emergency telecommunications ensured that partners had the required knowledge to expedite an unbroken supply chain of relief materials. WFP's remote access operations (RAO) team combined with the engineering unit started repairing rural transport infrastructure in order to enable access. The RAO provided jobs to local people from earthquake-affected families when they hired them as porters to carry humanitarian goods to remote high-altitude villages, helping them to earn an income and avoid hunger and food insecurity after the disaster.

To enhance the protection of beneficiaries, WFP introduced a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) in 2015 consisting of a toll-free telephone line "*Namaste WFP*" with the objective of giving beneficiaries access to a simple and safe means of seeking information, providing feedback or voicing complaints, allowing WFP to resolve them. Following the success and lessons learned after the EMOP, the CFM will be extended initially to the school meal programme in 2017 and later to other WFP projects in Nepal.

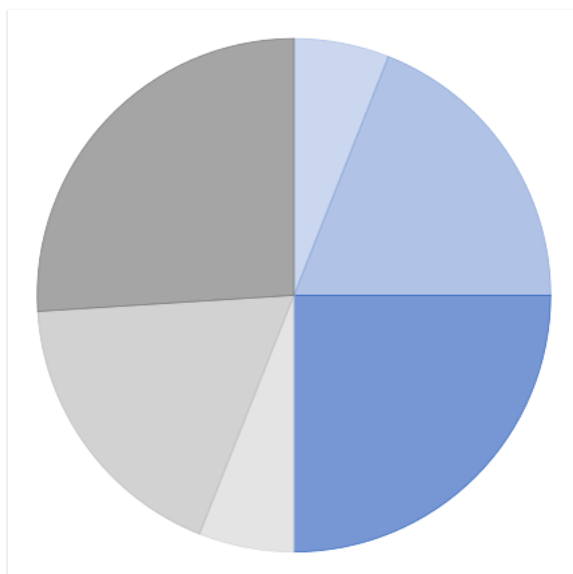


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	47,433	47,433	94,866
Children (5-18 years)	150,205	142,299	292,504
Adults (18 years plus)	197,638	205,543	403,181
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	395,276	395,275	790,551

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,727	422	-	4,058	391	6,598
Single Country EMOP	2,922	-	582	-	-	3,504
Single Country IR-EMOP	-	-	-	128	-	128
Single Country PRRO	1,794	113	344	47	8	2,305

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Total Food Distributed in 2016	6,442	535	926	4,232	399	12,534

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	475,637	-	-
Single Country EMOP	4,000,113	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	4,475,750	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP has over 40 years of experience importing, locally procuring and distributing food assistance in Nepal. The country's terrain, landlocked and along the world's highest mountain range, requires multiple methods of in-land transportation (trucks, tractors, pack animals and porters) to reach programme beneficiaries. WFP has developed the necessary storage facilities and transportation infrastructure that is sufficient to reach beneficiaries in all programme locations. Furthermore, WFP has a logistics plan that will prevent spoilage and waste, while maximising the project's benefits. Specifically for this purpose, WFP's partners—international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies—maintain a schedule of regular warehouse inspection and cleaning. WFP also provides regular training to own and partner staff on food quality control and warehouse management, while privately contracted truck and transport companies are trained on safe and secure transport of commodities. Tied to WFP's in-country rice fortification strategy are future plans to transition to local production and procurement of food commodities, to be developed from 2017.

Food procurement

WFP imports all commodities for all projects into Nepal completely free of customs duties. No taxes or duties are applicable for food items provided through WFP, as per the umbrella agreement signed between WFP and the Government. WFP requests exemption certificates from the Government for each imported consignment and also for local purchases where taxes are applicable.

For all food procurements, local purchases are prioritised to motivate and strengthen local markets and gain value for money in cheaper prices and shorter delivery times. However, this also depends on the availability of food items within the country, their cost-effectiveness and also on the preference of donors.

In 2016, 90 percent of food was sourced from the local markets supported under the country programme (CP), and the remaining requirement was received as international contributions. Given the large volume of in-kind rice contributions from the Government for Component 1 and Super Cereal for Component 3 and the immediate response emergency operation, the amounts procured by WFP from local manufacturers was limited. The PRRO 200787 and the PRRO 200875 both purchased the majority of food (over 95 percent) from the local market. Only vegetable oil for the PRRO 200787 was primarily procured internationally, mainly because of higher cost-effectiveness. International purchases consisted only of the ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), Plumpy'Sup, which was not available in Nepal. The EMOP which was launched to support earthquake-affected populations, concluded in early 2016, hence the required quantity of rice was purchased from the local market.

Logistics management

WFP uses two modalities to deliver food: 1) direct delivery of food up to the final distribution point (FDP) where the partners distribute food to the beneficiaries, and 2) delivery of food up to the extended delivery point (EDP), where the field-based government structure takes over the further transport of food to the FDPs; thereafter the community becomes responsible to deliver the food to the distribution sites, such as schools. In order to more effectively manage the delivery of food, WFP rolled out the logistics management tool—Logistics Execution Support System (LESS)—in 2016.

Bearing in mind that the last leg of transport through high mountainous terrain is done by the community, including most often women, WFP ensures that rice, lentils and Super Cereal are packaged in mostly 25 kg bags and vegetable oil in 4 litre canisters. For the nutrition programme in particular, Super Cereal is packaged in 3 kg bags so that it is easier to be carried by the beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women).

Post-delivery losses

The monitoring of the “best before use” date or the “expiry” date of food items through LESS helped to improve commodity management. The control exercised by WFP's third party surveyors minimised losses and damages during handling at the warehouses. Scheduled warehouse cleanings, stack rotations, inspection and control fumigations also helped in this aspect. Furthermore, training provided on food quality management to WFP and partner staff helped to improve quality control. As such, no significant losses were reported in the CP 200319, and the PRRO 200787. Similarly, losses of Plumpy'Sup were at a minimum in the PRRO 200875, but there was a small loss of other commodities which were earlier returned by the partners under the EMOP 200668, and carried forward to the PRRO 200875. This food was disposed of, because of the damage caused by prolonged storage at the partners' warehouses. WFP recovered the cost of the loss from the relevant partners.

As the EMOP 200668 ended in January 2016, only a small quantity of food was handled during the month and losses were kept to a minimum. Similarly, minimal losses were reported for the IR-EMOP 200983. This was achieved through the prompt delivery and distribution of the food and RUSF, the regular monitoring of expiry dates of the food and the partners' improved capacity in food handling.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Chickpeas	67	-	67
Iodised Salt	17	-	17
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	22	22
Rice	4,219	-	4,219
Split Peas	288	-	288
Sugar	200	132	332
Vegetable Oil	32	68	100
Wheat Soya Blend	137	-	137
Total	4,960	222	5,181
Percentage	95.7%	4.3%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Monitoring activities in Nepal

WFP's country office in Nepal has operated a comprehensive internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting system that plays a critical role in ensuring accountability and achieving operational effectiveness. This is done by measuring results against desired programme outputs and outcomes. WFP's internal monitoring strategy outlines M&E activities and best approaches for all newly designed programmes focusing on the beneficiaries' own

experiences and observations—individual, household and community level feedback—using a third-party monitoring approach to obtain independent, unbiased information using semi-structured questionnaires and electronic devices for real-time data collection.

At the end of 2016, WFP completed outcome monitoring of the country programme (CP) and the PRRO 200787 through an independent third party to track the outcome results of project activities. In addition, regular monitoring of project activities during their implementation was done throughout the year. WFP used different innovative monitoring tools such as photo monitoring (a pictorial depiction of the project's status before the start, during implementation and after completion) along with remote monitoring (beneficiary interviews through telephone to gather feedback of WFP's project activities) as well as through regular face-to-face interviews using paper based questionnaires to gather data.

WFP also rolled out the global online tool COMET (Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively) in 2016. It is a corporate tool and a single platform for combining operational data, providing quality evidence on programme performance in a standardised format. Corporate and other donor reporting was done using automated and consolidated data collected and validated in the COMET system.

In 2016, WFP in Nepal also used the country office's eSPR database (electronic system for project reporting) for collecting data on output indicators at the origin (at separate district level) which is uploaded into the system by each individual implementing partner for their respective district. The eSPR is also used by the Ministry of Education to report district level education indicators. WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education is exploring the option of integrating the eSPR database with the Ministry's central database—the education management information system (EMIS).

As the COMET system is currently geared to capture data from the area office level (a larger geographical area comprised of several districts), to bridge the gap in the flow of data from the district to the area offices (where consolidated district data is entered into COMET), the eSPR system was used. However, once the COMET system is expanded to capture data at the district level, and the eSPR is fully integrated with the EMIS, WFP in Nepal will then discontinue the eSPR after which, the COMET system will be the only platform for combining and managing operational data.

Evaluation activities in Nepal

WFP Nepal was among the few country offices to take part in the piloting of WFP's decentralised evaluation policy launched in 2016. Accordingly, the Nepal country office conducted a mid-term evaluation of the country programme's education support component in 2016 as a part of the decentralized evaluation for the Asia region. School meals and other education support components such as early grade literacy, school infrastructure and school water, sanitation and hygiene support projects and their activities were evaluated during a two-month period with visits to project sites and discussions with stakeholders. The final report is expected in February 2017. In addition, the country programme went through its mid-term evaluation in the middle of 2016. The components of assets and livelihoods and nutrition support were evaluated through visits to project sites and discussions with all stakeholders, including government and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

Moreover, WFP conducted the baseline survey of its Saemaul Zero Hunger Community Project funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The survey was carried out in the district of Doti in mid-western Nepal where the project activities are implemented. The final survey report is expected in February 2017. Similarly, the preliminary activities of the baseline survey for the PRRO 200875, such as contracting a research team, developing the tools and training the enumerators, was done in 2016. Although the PRRO 200875 was launched in 2016, the implementation of a majority of activities was delayed till 2017; hence the baseline survey was not carried out at the time.

In 2016, WFP also continued to implement the recommendations that were provided after the evaluation of the impact of food for assets on livelihood resilience undertaken by WFP's office of evaluation in 2013.

In 1996, WFP's Nepal country office, in working with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and other stakeholders, initiated FFA in the Government's social safety net, the rural community infrastructure works (RCIW) programme, aiming to help poor households living in remote areas to cope with food insecurity, unemployment and environmental degradation. Initially, FFA was a modality within the RCIW and intended to improve the short-term food security for poor households. This approach has since formed a major element of the country programmes implemented in subsequent years, with a focus on rural road rehabilitation alongside other projects which include a focus on natural resource management and asset construction including water resources management, plantations and agriculture.

In the two years of 2012 and 2013, WFP designed a series of impact evaluations to be managed by the office of evaluation which examined the impact of FFA in five countries (Guatemala, Nepal, Bangladesh, Senegal and Uganda). This impact evaluation series enabled a methodological approach to be used for each country to support

comparative analysis but also enabled them to adapt to the 'in-country' FFA context. Some of the key recommendations of the Nepal evaluation and the continuing responsive actions of the Nepal country office are described below.

1. Adopt a more flexible programming approach for cash- and food-assistance-for-assets (CFA/FFA) that is better adapted to Nepal's diversity and geography in site-specific operational contexts by employing the twin tracks of: i) wide coverage and short-term interventions focused on meeting the immediate food needs of the greatest number of the poorest and most vulnerable groups; and ii) more focused, longer-term programming aiming at building the livelihood resilience of vulnerable groups.

In response, WFP Nepal country office has taken into consideration the seasonal variation of food security, while conducting community-based participatory consultations and longer-term capacity strengthening of local government development planning at the village development committee (VDC) level when designing the CFA and FFA projects in mid-west, far-west, Karnali and western regions.

2. Undertake a partnership review and develop and implement a strategy for partnerships that deliver the short- and long-term objectives of FFA and CFA.

A five-year joint programme with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the economic empowerment of rural women in Nepal (RWEE), was one of the new partnerships that WFP Nepal started in 2015 to support gender-responsive implementation of the Government's Agricultural Development Strategy.

3. Reach an agreement with the Government on the development of a functioning and sustainable government system for responding to food insecurity, to enable the eventual managed hand-over of FFA and CFA implementation.

WFP started the community development programme (CDP, 2016-2018), which covers 18 districts in the mid-west and far-west regions, aiming to empower the local government's capacity in sectoral and integrated development planning at the village and district level. This three-year programme will ensure local governments are more capable, through intensified support for 18 districts that have particular problems delivering services in an inclusive, accountable and transparent manner. WFP will seek the opportunity to organize joint monitoring visits with the Government and plan an exposure visit to similar projects for government and partners stakeholders.

Trust Funds and Visibility

Trust Funds

WFP's project activities throughout 2016 were supported by a number of Trust Funds established by development partners. The Nepal food security monitoring (NekSAP) project benefitted from four Trust Funds provided by the Government of Germany, the European Union (EU), the Department for International Development (DfID) and the International Water Management Institute respectively, supporting food security monitoring, crop yield forecasting and nutrition management. Similarly, WFP is supported through the Adaptation Fund for Resilience Building against Climate Change to implement food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities with rural households adversely affected in the Karnali region; the project activities will start from 2017. Capacity development of rural communities to improve the voice of citizens and ensure effective participation was supported by the community development programme trust fund in order to improve existing governance and enhance service delivery to rural communities. In addition, WFP received support from the emergency preparedness trust fund to maintain the humanitarian staging area (HSA) and to develop capacity of government and humanitarian partners to respond to any future large-scale emergencies.

Visibility

In 2016, WFP welcomed high-level visits from development partners including representatives from the Government of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Sweden, Germany and the Republic of Korea to observe progress in project activities, especially in the country programme, the emergency preparedness project and the PRRO 200787 for assisting the Bhutanese refugees.

The emergency preparedness project provided an opportunity for Nepal's donors and partners in the Logistic Cluster to learn how food, medical, health and shelter items were stored and transported to reach earthquake-affected populations effectively. WFP hosted international visitors from different organizations, such as the High Commissioner of Great Britain, the Ambassador of the United States of America and the operational team of the Austrian Development Cooperation at the HSA during 2016. Similarly, many students from around the world visited the HSA to study the operations of an emergency response. These included a group of 20 students from the International Honors Programme from many countries, in addition to students from the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. Details of these visits were published on social media, which helped to leverage further visibility for the project.

Having completed the earthquake emergency response successfully in 2016, WFP held an official ceremony to commemorate the humanitarian response on the first anniversary of the earthquakes. A publication and a photo exhibition entitled "Moving Mountains—A one-year Retrospective of WFP's Earthquake Response in Nepal" detailed WFP's support to the Government and the affected communities. Additionally, several videos on WFP's trail rehabilitation work under the remote access operation, was released publicly. All of these activities contributed to increased public awareness at both the national and international level.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

In the eastern region of Nepal, the refugee camps in Morang and Jhapa districts have been home to 100,000 refugees who arrived from Bhutan since 1992. The refugees are considered foreigners in Nepal and cannot own land or gain legal employment outside the camps. WFP has provided food assistance to these refugees since 1992 at the request of the Government of Nepal and in collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government. While the refugee population initially numbered 107,810, a successful third country resettlement programme, which started in 2008, reduced the number of refugees still living in the two camps to 11,213 as of 31 December 2016. It is projected that by the end of 2017, around 8,500 refugees will remain in Nepal either as non-declarants of interest to resettle or as persons that are ineligible for resettlement.

WFP's support to the refugee population has continued through a series of PRROs. The current PRRO 200787 started in January 2015 and is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1—save lives protect livelihoods in emergencies—and aimed to maintain the nutritional status of the refugee population by providing secure access to food.

The project's objectives were to:

1. Provide the refugees secure access to food and prevent acute malnutrition;
2. Enhance their livelihoods through supplementary activities; and
3. Continue supporting the development plans of host communities.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	1,747,487
Food and Related Costs	5,132,750
Indirect Support Costs	481,617
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	-
Total	7,361,853

Project Activities

- **Strategic Objective**
: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)
- **Outcomes**
: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women
- **Activity:**
1)

Prevention of acute malnutrition programme for pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB) patients; and 2) prevention of micronutrient deficiencies programme for children aged 6-59 months

Starting in January 2016, the most vulnerable beneficiaries received a complete food basket, which included 400 g rice, 90 g pulses, 25 g vegetable oil, 5 g salt and 35 g specialized nutritious food—Super Cereal. In order to introduce further resource-saving measures through rationing of the food basket, in July 2016 the Super Cereal was replaced with an additional 40 g of rice, keeping the daily nutritional intake over the target 2,100 kcal per day, while reducing the costs of the ration. The other refugees received a reduced ration of 335 g rice, 60 g pulses, and 20 g

vegetable oil covering 1,587 kcal per day.

Under the prevention of acute malnutrition programme, people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB) clients were provided a pre-mix of Super Cereal (95 g per person per day) and vegetable oil (10 g per person per day) as a take-home ration until mid-2016, when this activity was discontinued given the low level of participation, and as a further cost-containment measure brought on by rapidly decreasing project resources. The people living with HIV and TB clients not only included adults, but also children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months who were diagnosed as suffering from HIV or TB. The prevention of micronutrient deficiencies programme was implemented, and micronutrient powder was provided for children aged 6-59 months.

In addition, to promote healthy behavior changes, nutrition counselling on breastfeeding and complementary feeding was provided to pregnant and lactating women. This counselling was supplemented with orientations, follow-up visits by trained health personnel and the distribution of printed information, education and communication materials. This activity continued throughout 2016; however, it was planned to be discontinued starting January 2017 as another consequence of insufficient resources. While WFP did not have a direct agreement with UNHCR's partner, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), for implementing the programmes on prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in 2016, they continued to implement them until July and December 2016, respectively.

- **Strategic Objective**

- : Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

- **Outcomes**

- : Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

- **Activity:**

- General distribution

By the end of 2015, it was recognised that the level of vulnerability among refugees had changed due to alterations in the camp composition, increased remittances from abroad, and increased opportunities for the remaining refugee population. Based on this development, in January 2016 WFP consulted with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Nepal to redefine its strategy and shift assistance from general distribution to all beneficiaries to a needs-based approach.

The new strategy prioritised refugees who were identified as socioeconomically vulnerable—women at risk, persons with disabilities, elderly persons aged 60 and above, children aged 6-59 months, and people with specific needs—and provided them with full support. Other refugees were supported with a reduced ration. These decisions were taken by WFP together with UNHCR and the Government as a cost-containment measure in order to maximise usage of the very low resources and reach as many beneficiaries as possible. The introduction of different rations was discussed with the beneficiaries in October 2015.

WFP, in close coordination with the Government, UNHCR and cooperating partners, was particularly active in sector-level meetings and campaigns to share information related to WFP's funding level and expected ration changes and reductions affecting 60 percent of the refugee households. In addition, information bulletins were disseminated in the major areas of the refugee camps to increase the awareness of these issues among the refugee population.

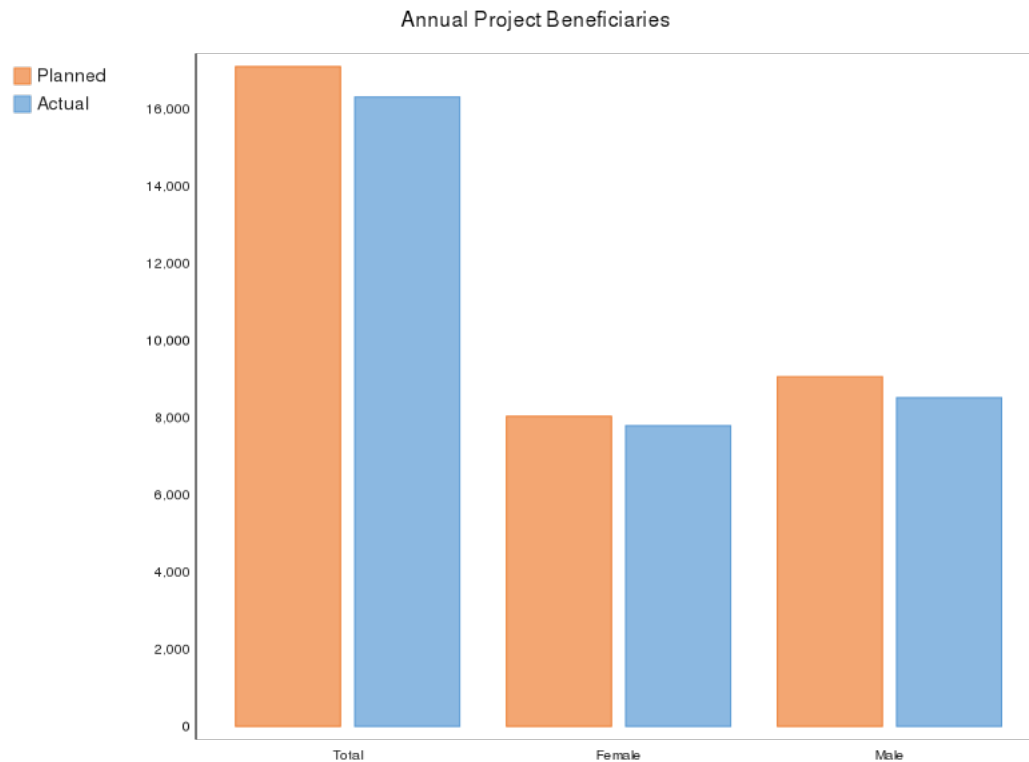
WFP planned to distribute split peas as part of the general distribution ration; however, as there were excess split lentils and chick-peas remaining after the conclusion of the EMOP 200668, WFP used 121 mt of chick-peas and 89 mt of split lentils for distribution to the refugee population. Because of this resource transfer, WFP did not need to purchase the full requirement of split peas, which helped save project resources. Hence, distribution of split peas appears 74 percent less than planned, but this under-achievement is covered by the split lentils and chick-pea distribution.

As the camp population continued to decline, WFP and UNHCR explored the feasibility of introducing cash based transfers (CBTs) to maximise the use of dwindling resources. A CBT assessment of the financial and market sectors was conducted in mid-2016, and the results indicated the possibilities of introducing CBTs starting in 2017 to camps as a more efficient assistance modality, considering the well-functioning markets and availability of essential and other goods nearby. However, it was decided not to implement CBTs in 2017, considering the small number of beneficiaries left and the very high start-up costs of introducing CBTs. WFP will continue with general distributions in 2017.

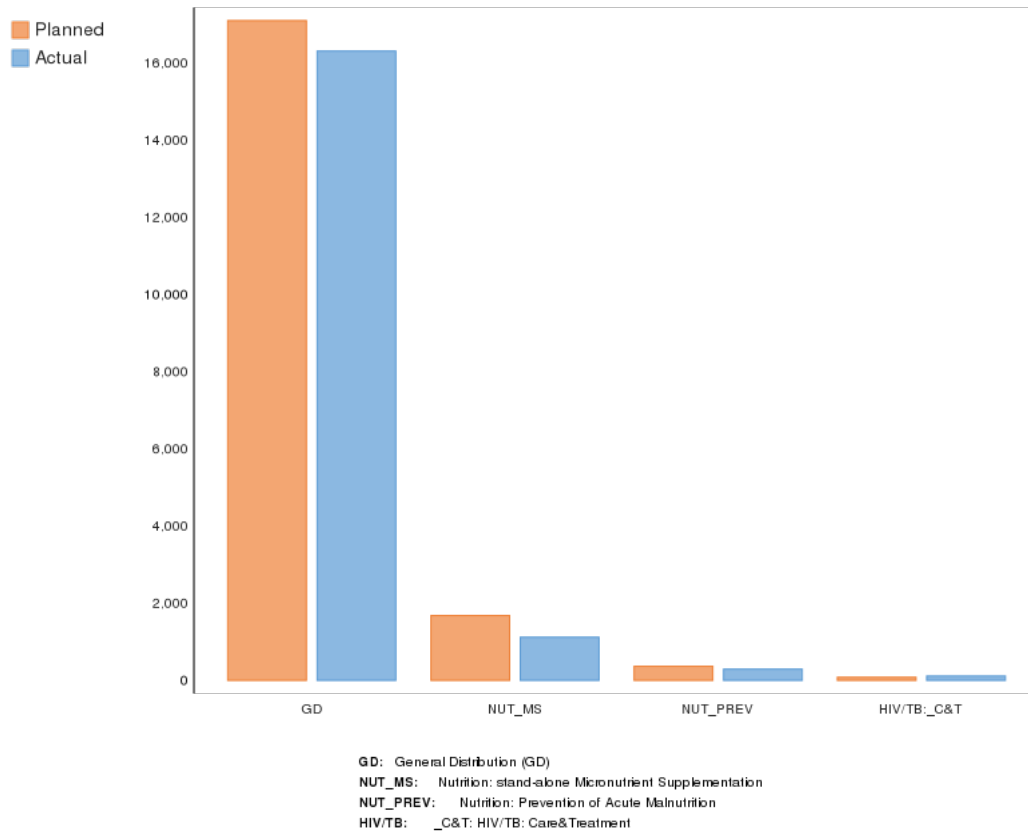
The general distribution was complemented with a reclamation gardening project for vegetable production to provide an opportunity for enhancing self-reliance while increasing dietary diversification in the camps by accessing fresh vegetables and fruits. A large number of vacant land plots became available as the number of families resettling in third countries increased. WFP used these vacant plots to expand its community and kitchen gardening projects, leading to additional cultivation of vegetables and fruits within the camps. All of the camp residents were free to join the farming activities either in their own plots or in the community gardens. Furthermore, WFP also

supported the construction of selling centres within the camp, which created opportunities for the refugees to sell their surplus produce.

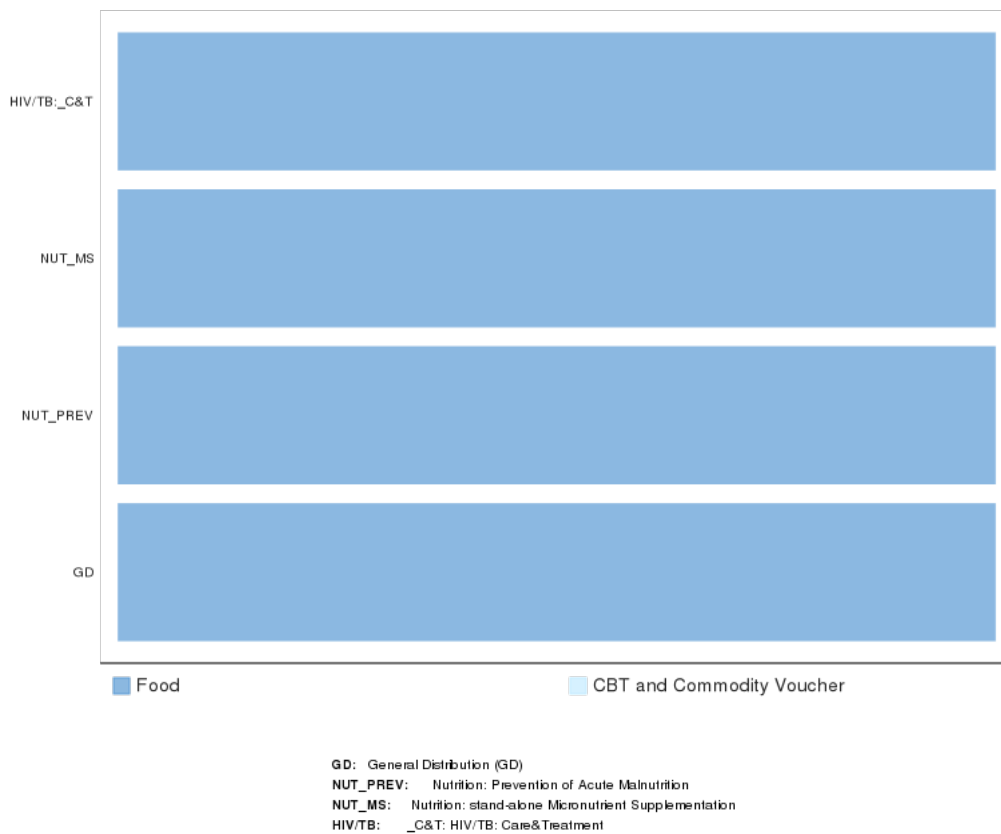
To improve ownership of activities, WFP developed the capacity of beneficiaries to carry out food distributions and undertake quality and quantity checks of commodities. With support from partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF), WFP organised two orientations for camp management committee members and volunteers on food storage and handling, and how to efficiently manage the food distributions. For efficient coordination and proper information and communication, WFP organised 264 joint unit-level meetings for the support from LWF, bringing together the beneficiaries and the teams implementing reclamation gardening and general distributions. WFP also contributed to camp-level coordination meetings among agencies with the camp management committee and UNHCR, which resulted in effective and efficient implementation of WFP's project activities and helped strengthen coordination among the cooperating partners and other stakeholders. The joint unit-level meetings were organised by the team from LWF.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Chickpeas	-	121	-
Iodised Salt	7	7	101.6%
Micronutrition Powder	0	0	203.5%
Rice	1,871	1,794	95.9%
Split Lentils	-	89	-
Split Peas	357	135	37.8%
Vegetable Oil	113	113	100.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	41	30	74.0%
Total	2,389	2,288	95.8%

Operational Partnerships

The Ministry of Home Affairs bears the overall responsibility for managing the refugee camps in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP. The National Unit for the Coordination of Refugee Affairs at the central level, and the Refugee Coordination Unit at the district and camp levels, functioned as the two main agencies of the Government of Nepal that coordinated and supervised the refugee support operations. The partnership with the Government was reinforced by other national non-governmental organizations that served as cooperating partners at the camp level, such as Lutheran World Federation and Association of Medical Doctors of Asia. Along with UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration continued to support the resettlement programme, mainly through overall coordination and assistance in the resettlement process. Interagency meetings were held at sub-office level and at central level to bring all stakeholders together, ensure proper follow-up on operational issues, and enhance coordination.

WFP supported pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months with specialized nutritious food—Super Cereal, vegetable oil and micronutrient powder, which were distributed by Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA). This activity was complemented by UNHCR-supported nutrition counselling that was carried out by the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness and Maternal Child Health Units, which included trained refugee volunteers and experts from AMDA. In addition, WFP's partner AMDA, while providing nutrition and health related services as UNHCR's partner, conducted food basket monitoring and data collection for market surveys. AMDA supported WFP's post distribution monitoring on a monthly basis by increasing the sample size of households to gather vital information on the impact of the needs-based approach for food assistance. Through these activities, WFP could regularly monitor the quality and quantity of food distributed, accountability in the food distribution process, and the effect of free commodity distributions on the local markets so that any adverse effects could be quickly recognised and corrected.

Lutheran World Federation was primarily responsible for managing food storage, handling and distribution of commodities, monitoring of food distribution in the camps, and mobilisation of volunteers for food distribution management. Lutheran World Federation was also responsible for implementing the reclamation gardening programme.

As a result of the changing situation in the camps where the refugees had increased access to remittances from their resettled relatives, opportunities for small businesses and work inside the camps increased, which improved household income. These positive changes in refugees' lives and shifting donor priorities on the global humanitarian refugee crisis created challenges for WFP and partners to leverage sufficient donor support for all of the activities aimed at Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. Hence, WFP initially did not plan to receive complementary funds from partners during 2016. However, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia generously provided USD 2,188 for food basket monitoring activities, whereas the Lutheran World Federation did not generate any additional funds for the projects. WFP initially planned to implement the project through three partners; however, as activities gradually

diminished in view of the lack of resources, only two partners were contracted (Lutheran World Federation and Association of Medical Doctors of Asia). WFP implemented all project activities in the camps through these two partners. Furthermore, the successful implementation of the needs-based food assistance scheme was possible due to the support from the Government, UNHCR and partners. The rigorous information campaigns and meetings were conducted through formal and informal channels to ensure that beneficiaries understood the changes. The information campaign was conducted three times in 2016 to share the changes in the food assistance modality for 2016, and to provide updates on the availability of funds and the WFP's implementation plan for 2017.

Performance Monitoring

With the implementation of food assistance on a needs-based approach, WFP implemented an enhanced monitoring process in the camps. WFP, with the support of Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), started post-distribution monitoring data collection on a monthly basis while increasing the sample of households for outcome monitoring. The increased frequency of monthly data collection from annual post-distribution monitoring helped WFP to analyse the immediate effect of the needs-based approach for food assistance. Since the frequency of data collection increased, the post-distribution monitoring questionnaire tool was revised and shortened to reflect data that would highlight the immediate effect of the ration reduction. Hence, the gender and protection corporate indicators were not measured through post-distribution monitoring in 2016, although WFP plans to include them in 2017 along with further revision of the post distribution monitoring questionnaire tool.

WFP used digital devices to collect data on a real-time basis, which helped expedite data analysis and reporting of trends at the end of each month. Likewise, AMDA collected market prices of various commodities from three major markets situated inside and in the surrounding areas of the camps to analyse the fluctuation of commodity prices. A bi-monthly technical meeting was also conducted at country office level together with the Government of Nepal, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and donor representatives in order to study the trends and understand the outcomes of each project.

Similarly, WFP along with representatives of cooperating partners, government representatives and camp management committees, conducted regular monitoring of the projects implemented. Through this monitoring, WFP collected data (using a set of predefined questionnaires) on food distribution counters, warehouses, food basket monitoring centres and nutritional activities.

On-site monitoring of the daily food distribution was independently conducted by WFP and Lutheran World Federation Nepal. This also included checking the food basket monitoring centres operated by AMDA Nepal, so as to strengthen accountability at the distribution site. Similarly, WFP, Lutheran World Federation and AMDA separately conducted random household visits to identify and mitigate any disputes and ensure the protection of vulnerable families. Regular monitoring was strengthened through innovative approaches such as photo monitoring to capture progress of the reclamation gardening programme activities. Individual case studies helped to highlight the outcomes of the project on the beneficiaries.

The increased number of joint project unit-level meetings—eight per month per camp led by Lutheran World Federation's reclamation gardening programme team—helped communicate beneficiary concerns and share organisational updates and issues directly with all stakeholders. Through Lutheran World Federation, WFP provided appreciation letters and tokens of support to refugee volunteers and selected beneficiaries who provided exceptional support in implementing project activities and supplying services to the community in order to recognise their contribution.

Results/Outcomes

- **Strategic Objective**
: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)
- **Outcomes**
: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women
- **Activity:**
1)

Prevention of acute malnutrition programme for pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB) patients; and 2) prevention of micronutrient deficiencies programme for children aged 6-59 months

WFP reached 83 percent of the pregnant and lactating women planned to be supported in 2016, despite the phase-out of the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition programme in July 2016. WFP also successfully reached all TB clients (including children under five), well over the planned number for 2016. This over-achievement happened because WFP was able to support an increased number of TB clients detected during routine medical check-ups and who were subsequently included in the programme. Similarly, WFP was able to support the people living with HIV (adults, as well as children under five) as planned for 2016.

Out of the 41 mt of Super Cereal planned, only 30 mt were available for distribution to beneficiaries, as no further procurements were made as a result of the discontinuation of the prevention of acute malnutrition programme from July 2016. Out of the total available Super Cereal, a transfer of 5 mt was made to the country programme's education support component as a repayment of commodities previously taken on loan. Because of these reasons, the actual distribution achievement of Super Cereal in 2016 appears lower than planned.

WFP's micronutrient powder (MNP) distribution to all children who attended the growth monitoring clinics earlier supported by UNHCR, covered the age groups of 6-59 months. As a result of the discontinuation of the growth monitoring programme from 2015, the number of beneficiaries receiving MNP decreased significantly, hence in 2016 only two thirds of the beneficiaries were reached against the plan for children aged 6-59 months. However, WFP delivered the full amount of MNP planned for 2016 by including 1,395 higher-aged children (5-11 years) as beneficiaries before the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies programme was phased out, as a result of the funding situation, very low attendance levels, and because the MNPs were quickly approaching their last "best if used by" date. The slight over-achievement in MNP distribution was not recorded in WFP's main database because of a technical issue. The maternal child health and integrated management of childhood illness volunteer staff supported the distribution of MNPs, while community health workers followed up and monitored the consumption at the household level.

Although WFP carried out monthly post distribution monitoring with the support of Association of Medical Doctors of Asia, the indicator on participation in an adequate number of distributions of both the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition programme as well as the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies programme, was not measured in 2016 because of limitations in capacity. However, the coverage of the acute malnutrition prevention programme was higher than planned as shown by the over-80 percent result of both pregnant women and lactating women who had collected their distributions up to the phase-out of the programme in mid-2016. The results were calculated through a desk review of available data provided by Association of Medical Doctors of Asia.

The results of the antiretro-viral therapy (ART) programme implemented by Association of Medical Doctors of Asia showed that there were no dropouts of people living with HIV who participated in that programme (zero ART default rate). This finding was evidenced further by the higher than planned achievement of WFP's support to people living with HIV during 2016. All the beneficiaries who participated in the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies programmes received information on the importance of good nutrition, hygiene and infant and young child feeding practices.

- **Strategic Objective**
: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)
- **Outcomes**
: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals
- **Activity:**
General distribution

WFP succeeded in supporting over 95 percent of the planned beneficiaries with food assistance rations that met the minimum daily 2,100 kcal requirements. WFP also distributed nearly all food items, leaving only a small percentage because of the unavailability of a few beneficiaries in the camps during some of the distributions.

The post distribution monitoring results of November 2016 show that WFP's interventions ensured that the majority of the households had an acceptable food consumption pattern, as no families were found to be in the poor food consumption category. This finding meant that the families regularly consumed food from the four major food groups, which contributed to balanced nutrition. The vegetable production from the reclamation gardening programme was likely a key contributor to the diversity in their diets, which is also reflected in their high diet diversity scores, despite these scores being lower than the baseline.

The reclamation gardening programme addressed the need for vegetable consumption among the camp community, as it enabled them to easily have vegetables produced in their own home gardens. In 2016, 3,000 families were engaged in kitchen gardening, and WFP supported them with seeds, seedlings, saplings, manure, agricultural tools, skills training, irrigation, and other technical support. Moreover, the training provided to the selected participants increased their technical skills, resulting in increased production of vegetables, the surplus of which they sold and gained additional income. The planned beneficiary targets for 2016 under the programme were not fully reached because of the rapid decline in the refugee population residing in the camps. However, as more

land plots become available, additional families have expressed their willingness to join the reclamation gardening programme in 2017, either by extending their own gardens for cultivating vegetables and fruits or joining the expanded community gardens. Additional inputs are planned for 2017 in the event that there will be increased demand for those willing to join the programme.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Throughout the implementation of the PRRO, WFP advocated for the participation of women in decision-making processes and in leadership positions in the camp management committees. WFP advised all stakeholders that at least 50 percent of the people participating in all complementary activities were required to be women. Women's participation was stressed in all orientations, training sessions, workshops and meetings held for partners and beneficiaries. Women's partnership in project management positions was emphasised so as to provide them with increased opportunities, allow them raise their needs and concerns, and empower them with skills and confidence in decision-making.

In the cultural context of Nepal, men overwhelmingly enjoy positions of leadership and power. In particular, men are the primary receivers of benefits of public services and are the primary decision-makers. Women, meanwhile, face many discriminatory social norms such as child marriages, seclusion during menstruation and child birth, and minimal social access to property ownership. In such a context, WFP's requirement for women's participation in leadership positions helps to increase social awareness of the right of women to be included in decision-making and to contribute to society on an equal level as men.

The results of WFP's post distribution monitoring undertaken at the end of 2016 indicated that this continued emphasis placed on women's improved roles produced encouraging results, as WFP achieved the set target (50 percent) for proportion of women beneficiaries occupying leadership positions in the camp management committees at the beginning of 2016. Women beneficiaries held positions mainly as sub-sector heads, assistants to sub-sector heads, and as members of the distribution sub-committee. All positions involving both men and women were elected by the refugee population through an annual election, in line with camp management committee guidelines. However, by the latter part of 2016, when WFP and partners held the second round of training for camp management committees members on food distribution modalities, some female members had already left the camps for resettlement with their families, and their positions were replaced by men who were elected by the refugee population. Meanwhile, some of the available women did not participate in the training because of their other obligations. Therefore, the post distribution monitoring results at the end of 2016 showed a decrease in the overall proportion of female camp management committee members who received training in food distribution modalities.

To encourage and promote women to become more involved in the decisions regarding the use of the household's entitlement, WFP took measures to issue ration cards in the names of the female members of the household as well as the male member, who is usually the head of the family and who makes the majority of decisions. Studies done by various stakeholders have shown that the increased role of women in making decisions over the use of the entitlement was more likely to result in it being used for the nutritional benefit of the family. Moreover, being able to have a say in family matters endows women with a sense of confidence and self-worth that paves the way for developing their knowledge and skills to be used for their own and their family's well-being. There was a reduction in the results of both the indicators on households where men and women make decisions together and households where only men make decisions. The number of households where only women make the decisions increased, and this appears to be related to the decrease in households where men and women make decisions together and in households where only men make the decisions. This is indicated by the proportionate increase in the result of that indicator.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The camp population continued to decrease in 2016 as people moved out on third-country resettlement. Although WFP introduced ration reductions to maximise rapidly declining resources, WFP's strong focus remained on assisting the most vulnerable refugee families with complete food rations. When the time comes to leave the camps on resettlement, it is mostly the young and able men and women, often the family bread-winners, who first opt to leave the camps. They often leave behind elderly parents, siblings with disabilities, mothers with young children or other single family members until they settle in their destination and make arrangements for the rest of the family to join them. In this context, single women without their family members face an increased risk of being targeted for

theft, gender-based violence and other criminal activity, as well as various forms of discrimination arising out of the existing male-dominated cultural context of the country. WFP therefore focused on supporting single women without their family members and other groups identified as being socioeconomically vulnerable with the complete food ration of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal). In 2016, WFP also changed the frequency of post distribution monitoring from annually to monthly in order to capture any negative effects that the needs-based approach may have had on the households that received the reduced rations.

Moreover, a number of controls were set in place to collect feedback and resolve complaints in order to further ensure the safety and well-being of the remaining refugee population and vulnerable groups. These included random monitoring of the food basket at the food basket monitoring centres to check the food commodities and identify irregularities during distribution. This was carried out by WFP's partner Association of Medical Doctors of Asia. Wherever discrepancies were identified, beneficiaries were issued with a coupon indicating that they were to receive additional food quantities or return any excess commodities. These incidences were reported to WFP's staff during their monitoring visits. The respective distributing officials of each of the sectors in the camp, as well as the camp secretary, were notified of the need for corrections and follow-up. Food basket monitors maintained daily records and shared updates with representatives of WFP, Lutheran World Federation and Camp Management Committees in bi-monthly camp-level coordination meetings.

The results of the year-end post distribution monitoring (November 2016) showed that all beneficiaries were safely able to collect their rations and travel between their homes and distribution sites. There were no indications given by the beneficiaries of any incidences of bribery or coercion related to the food distribution. A beneficiary feedback mechanism instituted by partners encouraged beneficiaries to share any concerns with elected members of the camp management committees, staff and cooperating partners or WFP staff members who visited the camps on a weekly basis. The complaint boxes in the camps established by Lutheran World Federation were particularly useful for beneficiaries to give feedback related to food distribution and other project activities. Priority was given to vulnerable beneficiaries—pregnant and lactating women, elderly and disabled persons—at the food distribution counters so that these groups did not have to spend a long time waiting to collect their rations. WFP staff monitored and reported any protection concerns every month and brought key issues in the camps to the attention of managers for action.

WFP also kept the camp population updated on major changes in the assistance or breaks in the supply chain of food items. WFP informed them through unit-level meetings conducted for all WFP programmes, regular coordination meetings at the camp level, and through posting on information bulletins. The unit-level meetings provided an opportunity for direct and two-way communication between the beneficiaries and WFP programme staff to clarify issues and understand the perceptions of the people. This was important in the context of the launch of the needs-based approach where WFP and partners held many extra information sessions and distributed informative leaflets throughout the camps to make all refugee families fully aware in advance of the impending ration reduction.

Despite these rigorous measures to create awareness, the year-end post distribution monitoring data analysis indicated a slightly reduced result on the "proportion of people informed about the programme" in comparison with the baseline. This was a result of some respondents who indicated negative answers to the sub-question on awareness—whether they knew what they would receive—which forms a part of this composite indicator. Such answers may have been generated because in some households, the post distribution monitoring interview had been conducted with other family members who had less knowledge of their family's entitlement. These family members may have provided answers in the absence of heads of households or those who regularly attended unit-level meetings and information sessions. There is also the possibility that although the respondents knew about their entitlement, they still had some confusion or doubt as to what they would receive and answered in the negative. Learning from this finding, WFP will explore possibilities of expanding the information outreach so that the full refugee population has access to information on the programme and any changes that take place so as to avoid clear confusion and misunderstandings.

Visibility

Visibility

During 2016, WFP and partners hosted several high level visits to the refugee camps, including visits by the Ambassadors of the United States of America (US), Germany, and the Deputy Ambassador of Canada. These visits were followed by the visit of the Deputy Regional Coordinator of the US Embassy. The visits helped provide donor countries with first-hand updates on the activities of WFP and partners in the refugee camps. Similarly, separate visits or briefings were also organised for representatives of the Government of Nepal as well as for representatives of the US Embassy and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and US Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration.

The camp visits were in addition to the regular visibility activities such as displaying of posters and programme banners at warehouses and distribution areas, on food bags, and at meetings and orientations. WFP's cooperating partners also developed visibility materials including banners and leaflets that mentioned the donor countries and agencies. Through these visibility promotion activities, WFP was able to spread the message of the valuable resources provided by donor countries and how they helped to improve the lives of the camp's beneficiaries.

In 2016, WFP and UNHCR initiated donor technical meetings in Kathmandu to keep all interested donors abreast of activities in the camp and planned changes in interventions. Five meetings were held in 2016 with the active participation WFP's donors. The meetings provided opportunities to exchange information on programmatic issues and share funding updates.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo: © WFP/Pushpa Sunuwar.

Women in the Bhutanese refugee camps in eastern Nepal collecting vegetables they have cultivated in their home gardens. WFP's reclamation gardening programme provided small land plots to refugee families so that they can grow their own vegetables and fruits. Not only does the harvest add to their daily meals, but it also helps the families to earn additional income by selling the extra produce.

Note: The activity supporters that are mentioned under Table "Nutrition Beneficiaries" refer to adults and children aged 24-59 months suffering from tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS. They were supported by WFP with the specialised nutritious food Super Cereal and vegetable oil.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	9,063	8,037	17,100	8,518	7,792	16,310	94.0%	97.0%	95.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,617	3,933	8,550	773	744	1,517	16.7%	18.9%	17.7%
Children (5-18 years)	2,223	2,052	4,275	2,416	2,285	4,701	108.7%	111.4%	110.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,223	2,052	4,275	5,329	4,763	10,092	239.7%	232.1%	236.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	9,063	8,037	17,100	8,500	7,810	16,310	93.8%	97.2%	95.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	17,100	-	17,100	16,310	-	16,310	95.4%	-	95.4%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	364	-	364	292	-	292	80.2%	-	80.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	1,680	-	1,680	1,120	-	1,120	66.7%	-	66.7%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	82	-	82	113	-	113	137.8%	-	137.8%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	17,100	-	17,100	16,310	-	16,310	95.4%	-	95.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	364	-	364	292	-	292	80.2%	-	80.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	1,680	-	1,680	1,120	-	1,120	66.7%	-	66.7%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	82	-	82	113	-	113	137.8%	-	137.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	9,063	8,037	17,100	8,522	7,788	16,310	94.0%	96.9%	95.4%
Total participants	9,063	8,037	17,100	8,522	7,788	16,310	94.0%	96.9%	95.4%
Total beneficiaries	9,063	8,037	17,100	8,522	7,788	16,310	94.0%	96.9%	95.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
TB Clients receiving food assistance	41	41	82	58	55	113	141.5%	134.1%	137.8%
Total participants	41	41	82	58	55	113	141.5%	134.1%	137.8%
Total beneficiaries	41	41	82	58	55	113	141.5%	134.1%	137.8%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	364	364	-	292	292	-	80.2%	80.2%
Total beneficiaries	-	364	364	-	292	292	-	80.2%	80.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	319	269	588	213	179	392	66.8%	66.5%	66.7%
Children (24-59 months)	538	554	1,092	358	370	728	66.5%	66.8%	66.7%
Total beneficiaries	857	823	1,680	571	549	1,120	66.6%	66.7%	66.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Nutrition Survey</i>	>66.00	114.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Nutrition Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition Survey	>70.00	90.00	97.00	95.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey	<1.00	0.00	1.50	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey	<1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey	=4.50	7.06	5.96	5.01
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HH Survey	=4.50	6.95	6.08	5.02
Project-specific				
ART Default Rate (%)				
200787 REFUGEE CAMPS/NEPAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Nutrition Survey, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Nutrition Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition Survey	<15.00	0.00	-	0.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,167	2,167	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	365	366	100.3%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	96	90	93.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	28.60	-	17.60
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	57.10	-	77.20
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	14.30	-	5.20
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	48.00	-	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	64.00	-	35.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	79.00	-	75.90
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	99.60	-	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	2,188.96
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	1.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
NEPAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	33.33

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	67
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	7
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	313
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	41
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	28
USA	USA-C-01112-02	Rice	-	1,208
USA	USA-C-01112-02	Split Peas	-	95
USA	USA-C-01112-02	Vegetable Oil	-	60
		Total	-	1,838