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For approval



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— NEPAL 200875

Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake-Affected Areas

Number of beneficiaries	381,000
Duration of project	3 years (1 January 2016–December 2018)
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	11,493 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	17,920,161
Cash-based transfers and related costs	28,951,669
Capacity development and augmentation	524,921
Total cost to WFP	62,794,036

*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The earthquake in April 2015 caused damage estimated at USD 7 billion – a third of Nepal's gross domestic product. Rural women and marginal groups in remote areas suffered a disproportionate amount of damage and loss.

Nepal's global hunger index of 16.4 is "serious"; a quarter of the population lives in poverty, and the prevalence of malnutrition is high. Stunting affects 37.4 percent of children under 5 and wasting affects 11.3 percent, contributing to significant morbidity and mortality.

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200875 will address immediate food and nutrition needs and support communities and the Government in repairing infrastructures and promoting resilient livelihoods. WFP will assist 381,000 people over three years, re-establishing access in mountain areas and supporting 41,000 malnourished children aged 6–59 months. The infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood recovery components will focus on the seven most affected districts; nutrition interventions will focus on children in 14 districts prioritized by the nutrition cluster.

The objectives are to:

- restore food and nutrition security and rebuild community infrastructure in support of Nepal's recovery from the earthquake (Strategic Objective 2);
- support the restoration of livelihoods and enhance community resilience to future shocks (Strategic Objective 3); and
- enhance the Government's capacity to prepare for, monitor and respond to food insecurity and natural disasters (Strategic Objective 3).

The operation is aligned with findings from the post-disaster needs assessment and Nepal food security monitoring system and the Government's Strategic Framework for Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake-Affected Areas of Nepal, the Thirteenth Three-Year Plan, the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan and the Agricultural Development Strategy. It contributes to United Nations Development Assistance Framework Outcomes 1, 2, and 7, and to Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4 and 5.

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Nepal 200875 “Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake-Affected Areas” (WFP/EB.2/2015/8-B/2).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. On 25 April, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck in Gorkha district northwest of Kathmandu, causing destruction throughout the Central Development Region. This was followed on 12 May by a second shock of magnitude 7.3 along the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchok districts, compounding the initial devastation. Combined, the damage and losses are estimated at USD 7 billion – a third of Nepal’s gross domestic product (GDP).¹ The death toll was over 9,000.
2. The effects of these shocks is estimated to have pushed an additional 700,000 people into poverty, of whom between 50 percent and 70 percent live in remote areas near the epicentres. Nepal’s production and service sectors are severely disrupted, with losses of USD 280 million in agriculture, USD 100 million in livestock, USD 60 million in tourism and additional losses in trade and industry. Tourism, a major economic driver, is expected to decrease by 20 percent in the next two years.¹ The destruction of homes, schools, hospitals, roads, bridges and heritage sites will affect Nepal for many years.
3. Access is a major challenge in Nepal’s mountains, particularly during the monsoon from June to September; the destruction of roads and ongoing landslides exacerbate the situation by limiting access to markets and services and hence hindering human capital development and the rebuilding of livelihoods.
4. Emergency operation (EMOP) 200668 supported 2 million food-insecure people in earthquake-affected areas. In May 2015, WFP’s response shifted from emergency unconditional food transfers to a combination of food and nutrition interventions and conditional cash transfers. The final phase will focus on the restoration of community infrastructure and increased cash-based programming.
5. Nepal, one of the world’s poorest countries, ranks 145th of 187 countries in the 2014 human development index. Following the end of civil conflict in 2006, the main political parties signed an agreement in June 2015 enabling the Constituent Assembly to develop a new Constitution, which came into effect on 20 September 2015. This development, and the inflows of official development assistance following the earthquake, has created a tense environment in which aid is becoming politicized.²
6. Significant disparities exist between urban and rural areas, where undernutrition and poverty rates are higher, infrastructure is weaker and access to services is limited. The regions affected by the earthquakes include some of the world’s most remote and poorest communities, and the Nepalese caste system discriminates against marginal groups.³
7. The 2013 gender inequality index ranked Nepal 98th of 152 countries. Women and girls have lower levels of education, less say in decision-making and less economic independence than men. Migration is a common livelihood strategy, particularly among men, leaving many women behind to farm or work in the informal sector. Recovery will take longer for women than for men because of their narrow asset base, the burdens of domestic work, limited access to economic resources and lack of alternative livelihoods.

¹ National Planning Commission of Nepal. 2015. *Nepal Earthquake 2015 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment*. Kathmandu.

² *Nepali Times*, 8 June 2015.

³ Ethnic minorities such as the Tamangs and disadvantaged castes such as Dalits are particularly vulnerable.

8. Women and marginal groups in the poorest districts have suffered the most damage and loss, yet their capacities drive community resilience¹ and women's dominance in the agricultural and informal sectors gives them an important role in recovery. WFP will focus on equitable economic growth for women and marginal groups because post-disaster recovery will only be sustainable if gender equality and social inclusion are achieved.
9. Nepali households depend largely on remittances from abroad, which constitute nearly 25 percent of GDP.⁴ Some of the 2 million migrant labourers returned after the disaster, but most are expected to resume work overseas,⁵ and the economic effects of the earthquakes may cause additional emigration. Large inflows of international assistance will, however, provide employment opportunities in sectors such as construction.

Food Security and Nutrition Situation

10. Access to productive land and other cultural, economic and environmental factors affect food security in Nepal. Food insecurity is greatest in the mountains as a result of low agricultural productivity and limited access to markets. Dietary diversity is low, and sanitation is generally inadequate. Droughts, floods and landslides exacerbate the vulnerability of poor communities to economic and other shocks.
11. Following the earthquakes 1.4 million people required food assistance, and food security and household food consumption and dietary diversity declined in all the districts affected (see map).⁶ The loss of crops, housing, food stocks, animals and productive assets led to further concerns about food security, and could lead to higher incidence of poverty, especially for women reliant on agriculture.⁷
12. Households in remote areas will become increasingly reliant on humanitarian assistance and purchased food during lean seasons. The Asian Development Bank noted that low agricultural outputs in the nine months preceding the earthquakes, depleted household food stocks and disrupted supply routes to China had already led to increases in the prices of food and non-food items, and that inflation is expected to increase.⁸ Rainfall has been reported as insufficient in many paddy and maize-growing districts, which will affect the 2015 summer crop production.⁹
13. Before the earthquake, the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 was 41 percent and prevalence of wasting was 11 percent. In the 14 districts prioritized by the nutrition cluster, global acute malnutrition ranged from 6 percent to 14 percent, and stunting ranged from 28 percent to 51 percent.¹⁰ According to the 2011 Nepal demographic and health survey, anaemia affected two thirds of children aged 6–23 months, 35 percent of women and 48 percent of pregnant women.¹¹

⁴ World Bank. 2014. *Migration and Development Brief 2014*. Washington DC.

⁵ <http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2015/05/02/nepal-quake-may-trigger-a-new-wave-of-migrant-workers/>

⁶ WFP. 2015. The food security impact of the earthquakes in Nepal. Kathmandu.

⁷ National Planning Commission, 2015.

⁸ <http://blogs.adb.org/blog/updated-economic-outlook-following-nepal-s-earthquake-prices-trade-budget>

⁹ Ministry of Agricultural Development and WFP, 2015. *Nepal Food Security Bulletin*, Issue 45. Kathmandu.

¹⁰ Haslett, S., Jones, G., Isidro, M., Sefton, A. 2014. *Small Area Estimation of Food Insecurity and Undernutrition in Nepal*. Kathmandu, Central Bureau of Statistics.

¹¹ http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal_nepal_statistics.html

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

The Government

14. The Government's May 2015 post-disaster needs assessment with WFP and other partners showed that reconstruction costs would exceed USD 6.7 billion. The assessment focused on resilience and the integration of disaster risk reduction into recovery activities. The Government's livelihood-recovery strategy in earthquake-affected areas highlights the importance of linking immediate assistance with long-term livelihood recovery.
15. Nepal spends 1.32 percent of GDP on social protection – one of the highest percentages in South Asia.¹² Many schemes are in place – cash and in-kind transfers, social insurance, public works and livelihood support – but because they are not coordinated it is difficult to scale up a single initiative for disaster relief. The Government has pledged USD 2,000 per earthquake-damaged household for reconstruction.
16. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, WFP's main government counterpart, has asked WFP to support food security and recovery through cash assistance whenever feasible.

Other Major Actors

17. The United Nations agencies involved in relief and reconstruction are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Population Fund. The international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in affected areas include Plan International, Oxfam, Save the Children and CARE International. The Nepal civil society sector provides significant support.

Coordination

18. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development lead disaster response and recovery activities, which WFP helps to coordinate by co-facilitating the food security cluster with FAO and leading the logistics cluster. WFP also participates in the nutrition cluster and, as required, manages other common services, including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. WFP will collaborate with the National Reconstruction Authority on post-earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction.

¹² World Bank. 2015. *The State of Social Safety Nets 2015*. Washington DC.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

19. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200875 aims to support the priorities identified in the post-disaster needs assessment and the Government's livelihood recovery strategy in the sectors of community infrastructure, agriculture, nutrition, tourism and disaster risk reduction. PRRO 200875 is aligned with Strategic Objectives 2 and 3, and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 3, 4 and 5.¹³
20. The operation will:
- restore food and nutrition security and rebuild community infrastructure (Strategic Objective 2);
 - support the restoration of livelihoods while enhancing the resilience of communities to future shocks (Strategic Objective 3); and
 - enhance government capacity to prepare for, monitor and respond to food insecurity and natural disasters (Strategic Objective 3).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

21. The Government has supported WFP's Rural Community Infrastructure Works initiative to reduce poverty since 1995. An independent evaluation covering 1996 to 2007 indicated major benefits for rural and marginal households. Lessons learned and best practices have been integrated into infrastructure projects.
22. Independent evaluations of WFP interventions from 2002 to 2010 found that WFP was one of the few organizations that continued to assist remote populations throughout the civil conflict. Food assistance was delivered efficiently and effectively, building resilience in hazard-prone communities. The evaluators recommended that WFP consolidate programming in fewer districts, build assets to maintainable standards, and help to align national and local planning processes and budgets. Under PRRO 200875, WFP will focus on strengthening the capacity of the Government and local institutions to ensure long-term ownership of food security and nutrition issues.
23. The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) started by WFP in 2002 is now operated jointly with the Ministry of Agricultural Development, with guidance from the National Planning Commission and funding from the European Union. It is being rolled out at the national, regional and district levels, and has been instrumental in assessing earthquake damage and informing the humanitarian response. The system will continue to monitor food security and earthquake recovery and reconstruction during PRRO 200875.

¹³ MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4 – Reduce child mortality; MDG 5 – Improve maternal health.

24. WFP will draw on lessons learned from EMOP 200668, which supports 2 million food-insecure people in earthquake-affected areas. In June 2015, WFP shifted to conditional cash transfers for rehabilitation activities. A May 2015 assessment using NeKSAP information demonstrated that WFP food assistance was essential to stabilize food security. Two WFP special operations have provided coordination, logistics, emergency information technology and aviation support. In 2015, WFP's support for emergency logistics preparedness through a trust fund was essential for rapid response and supported other humanitarian actors.
25. The design of PRRO 200875 builds on WFP's comparative advantages in Nepal: experience in remote areas, deep field presence, good relationships with local governments and communities, the ability to scale up cash-based transfers, information systems and food security analysis.

Strategy

26. PRRO 200875 will support the Government in its transition from emergency response to reconstruction and livelihood recovery, focusing on: i) asset creation and resilience; ii) nutrition assistance; and iii) information systems and food security analysis. WFP will seek to restore long-term food and nutrition security while building resilient livelihoods, with special attention to reaching the most remote and poorest communities in earthquake-affected areas.

⇒ *Asset creation and resilience*

27. WFP, the Government and other stakeholders will enable beneficiaries in the poorest and most vulnerable districts to plan, build and maintain community infrastructures for resilient livelihoods. WFP's community-led planning approach will focus on the participation of women, elderly people and marginal groups in decision-making. Food assistance for assets (FFA) will support the poorest and most food-insecure households. Market analyses will provide information on accessibility, availability and prices to inform the selection of appropriate transfer modalities.
28. The community infrastructure and livelihood component will build or repair roads that provide access and services in remote areas and will support the recovery of markets and tourism. Measures such as landslide protection will ensure that assets are resilient. WFP will create community centres to improve livelihoods, communications on disaster risk reduction and job opportunities for women.
29. Village development committees will be consulted to ensure that the most vulnerable and remote communities are targeted in the seven affected districts. Project management committees established under the district development committee will screen the asset needs prioritized by the community. Recommendations from past evaluations will guide an integrated asset construction approach linked to partners' activities; stabilizing slopes to protect trails and water-catchment ponds is an example.
30. To enhance emergency preparedness and response and logistics capacities, community centres will be constructed to enable households to store food and seed stocks. WFP will mainstream disaster risk reduction into village-level planning through awareness-raising and sensitization.

31. In this component unskilled labourers will be trained according to their needs and the requirements of asset construction. The Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads will lead quality assurance processes. The Nepal Engineering Association, the Department of Geology and Tribhuvan University will contribute to assessments, monitoring and supervision of construction activities.
32. At the request of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, WFP will enhance the Government's annual community-level planning process with a view to identifying needs, selecting assets, guaranteeing community ownership and maintenance, and mainstreaming community priorities into the plans of village development committees. WFP will support district-level food security response analysis with NeKSAP to ensure that food-security information is utilized in community-level planning.
33. Food assistance will be provided through food or cash transfers. The Government has asked WFP to support cash-for-assets activities when appropriate, but populations in Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok are expected to require in-kind food assistance for at least the first six months. Sector capacity assessments of markets and financial services during the second half of 2015 will determine the appropriate areas for cash programming.

⇒ *Nutrition assistance*

34. PRRO 200875 will reduce moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in districts affected by the earthquake and enhance the Government's capacity to implement targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) under its Management of Acute Malnutrition Strategy. WFP will also support the Government in updating its nutrition policies.
35. In MAM treatment in the 14 districts prioritized by the nutrition cluster, targeting will be informed by child screening reports and a nutrition assessment in late 2015. On the basis of pre-earthquake data, WFP will support treatment of an estimated 41,000 moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months for three years in alignment with the priorities of the nutrition cluster and the Government.
36. WFP, the Ministry of Health and Population, UNICEF and other partners will implement TSF and develop capacities in Nepal's health system to identify and treat MAM in children aged 6–59 months. The TSF will be linked to outpatient therapy in clinics and will promote good nutrition through counselling for caregivers on infant and young child feeding and hygiene. WFP will collaborate with nutrition actors to coordinate implementation, link beneficiaries to nutrition activities and expand the promotion of good nutrition to remote areas.
37. WFP will conduct landscape analyses and feasibility trials with the Government as part of a rice-fortification project. If conditions are suitable, the fortification of rice stocks for sale at subsidized prices in remote food-insecure areas will be prioritized.

⇒ *Information systems and food security analyses*

38. In line with Nepal's agriculture development strategy, WFP will continue to provide technical support for NeKSAP and will post monitors to assess food security, reconstruction and rehabilitation in earthquake-affected areas; women monitors will be present whenever possible to encourage feedback from women beneficiaries. They will use WFP's integrated electronic monitoring tool to upload information on progress to NeKSAP and sector information systems. The data will enhance the Government's recovery and reconstruction systems, which include district food-security networks and disaster-relief committees.

39. The country office will use the SCOPE platform, which allows for biometric beneficiary registration, rapid monitoring and reliable feedback, to ensure effective and transparent cash-based and food transfers. WFP is introducing SCOPE in the third phase of EMOP 200668 and will roll it out fully in PRRO 200875. Where feasible, and where it has already been introduced in targeted districts, WFP will harmonize SCOPE with the Government's Management Information System, which is used for electronic transfers made to communities enrolled in government social protection programmes.

⇒ *Complementary operations*

40. WFP will enhance the logistics and disaster-preparedness capacities of the Government and other partners through a special operation by providing the hardware – construction tools, non-food items and other materials – required to support PRRO 200875 and rebuild community infrastructure and facilitate access to remote areas.¹⁴ The special operation will also maintain up to seven logistics hubs in line with operational requirements.

Hand-Over

41. Before the earthquakes, people in the affected districts were generally food-secure.¹⁵ PRRO 200875 supports their return to food and nutrition security while building livelihoods and community resilience.
42. Activities will be phased out when the need for cash and food transfers declines. WFP will exit from communities once planning processes are restored, village budgets move away from reconstruction and back to community support, and community infrastructures and skills are enhanced.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

43. A report prepared by WFP and the food security cluster in May 2015 with data from NeKSAP indicated that 1.4 million people were in immediate need of assistance because of damaged food stocks, markets, trails and other infrastructure. This number is expected to fall to 400,000 by the end of 2015 as Nepal recovers from the earthquake.

¹⁴ The special operation is likely to continue until mid-2017.

¹⁵ WFP and NeKSAP. 2015. *The Food Security Impact of the Earthquakes in Nepal*. Kathmandu.

44. Geographic targeting will be based on the latest food-security data from NeKSAP and findings from the food security, livelihoods and early recovery joint assessment of September/October 2015.¹⁶ Pre-earthquake vulnerabilities and risk factors such as remoteness, disasters, chronic food insecurity and undernutrition will also inform targeting. Based on the improved food security and livelihood recovery shown in recent NeKSAP data, and the expected self-targeting of beneficiaries, the numbers of households expected to need assistance are 381,000 in 2016, 252,000 in 2017 and 176,000 in 2018. WFP will target the same communities for three years to maximize impacts on food security and livelihoods. In the event of “crisis” (IPC phase 3) or “emergency” (IPC phase 4) levels of food insecurity in earthquake-affected areas, WFP will adapt its programming as necessary.¹⁷
45. WFP will work with district-level and village-level authorities to target the most vulnerable communities, with a focus on vulnerable groups – women and girls, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and elderly people. The FFA activity will be adapted to local requirements and capacities; those unable to participate will be provided with light tasks such as fetching water or looking after children, or will receive training.
46. WFP will undertake a mapping exercise with United Nations and international NGO partners to coordinate interventions and avoid assistance overlaps. WFP will seek to develop synergies and enhance programme complementarities with partners working in the same geographical areas.
47. In the first year of PRRO 200875, TSF will reach 41,000 children aged 6–59 months, and 25,000 in the second and third years. WFP will provide TSF in 14 districts prioritized by the nutrition cluster. Data from the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition nutrition survey planned for late 2015 will enable further refinement of targeted districts.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
TSF 6–59 months	20 500	20 500	41 000
FFA (food)	83 320	86 680	170 000
FFA (cash)	83 320	86 680	170 000
TOTAL	187 000	194 000	381 000

48. Beneficiary identification and verification will follow the Cash for Work Early Recovery Guidelines of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. WFP will register beneficiaries in SCOPE on the basis of identity cards; if these are missing WFP will provide a special identification. The EMOP 200668 beneficiary list will be used to identify new FFA participants.

¹⁶ The assessment will provide a more comprehensive picture of food security trends and priority asset needs identified by earthquake-affected communities.

¹⁷ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phases explained at http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC-Factsheet.pdf

49. Final distribution points will have separate waiting areas for women and men, and will give priority to elderly and disabled people and pregnant women. Help and complaints mechanisms will be available to beneficiaries both at distribution sites and via WFP Nepal's toll-free line, *Namaste WFP* ("Hello WFP"), which was set up under EMOP 200668 to provide earthquake-affected populations with a safe and simple means of seeking information about WFP activities in their villages. Trained women will be available to respond to gender-sensitive calls, including those that may be protection-related.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND VALUE OF FOOD/ CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

50. Nepali diets are rice-based and hence rich in carbohydrates; lentils and beans are the primary source of protein in poorer households, whereas wealthier households eat more meat and consume more dairy products.
51. WFP will provide cash in areas with functioning markets; the current daily rate is USD 4, in line with the minimum wage, covering the needs of an average family of five. The FFA in-kind transfers will be equivalent to this rate. WFP will provide additional rations for households to balance the two modalities and support cash and in-kind beneficiaries during lean seasons.
52. Beneficiaries will be engaged in asset creation for no more than ten days per month during the lean seasons from February to April and September to October, with a maximum of 50 days per year, to enable them to concentrate on crop planting and other livelihood activities.
53. A ration of 92 g of Plumpy'Sup per child per day will be provided for children with MAM for about three months.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)			
	FFA (food)	FFA (cash)	TSF
Rice	720	-	-
Pulses	108	-	-
Oil	45	-	-
Plumpy'Sup	-	-	92
Cash-based transfer (USD/person/day)	-	0.83	-
TOTAL	873	0.83	92
Total kcal/day	3 360	-	-
% kcal from protein	9%	-	-
% kcal from fat	13.5%	-	-
No. of feeding days per year or per month	50 days per year	50 days per year	90 days per year

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY			
	FFA	TSFP	Total
Food (<i>mt</i>)	10 725	768	11 493
Cash (<i>USD</i>)	19 683 335		19 683 335

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

54. WFP will implement PRRO 200875 in collaboration with the Government. An existing memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Agricultural Development will facilitate an immediate start.

Participation

55. FFA activities will adopt a participatory approach supported by partners, overseen by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, and will reflect lessons learned in previous programmes; identification, planning and implementation of activities will be led by elected community and village committees; training for participants will be provided as required. Formal agreements with communities and a public auditing system will ensure accountability to beneficiaries.
56. Women will be involved in all aspects of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and will participate in food-distribution and work-planning committees; family rations will be distributed to women whenever possible. Childcare facilities at work sites will facilitate the participation of mothers.

Partners and Capacities

57. Partnerships are essential for livelihood recovery and resilience-building. Engineering and design matters will be handled by the Nepal Engineering Association and overseen by the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads to ensure quality; both will be supported by WFP. The Ministry of Agricultural Development, lead of the food security cluster, will collaborate with WFP on agricultural recovery and NeKSAP; the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation will work with WFP on disaster risk reduction. At the district level, WFP's interventions will be coordinated by development committees.
58. WFP is exploring a partnership with FAO on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction and a comprehensive livelihoods strategy with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development; it will seek complementarities with Save the Children on community infrastructure and livelihood recovery.
59. During EMOP 200668, WFP established partnerships with a number of national and international NGOs. WFP will develop these partnerships and involve more local NGOs in PRRO 200875, and will partner with engineering and livelihood development experts to ensure quality. For TSF, WFP will work with partners identified by the nutrition cluster in collaboration with the Child Health Division of the Ministry of Health and Population. WFP is active in the nutrition cluster and contributes to the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition and other working groups. During PRRO 200875, WFP will build on these partnerships and strengthen joint planning with UNICEF.

60. To minimize risks, WFP evaluates the performance of all partners against a set of key performance indicators and regularly conducts refresher training for existing and potential partners on reporting, nutrition programming, food handling and management.

Non-Food Inputs

61. Non-food items will be provided for people living in isolated areas. Guided by the principle of “building back better”, WFP will use high-quality materials and designs to construct sustainable assets. Additional costs associated with food and cash transfers may be incurred in remote areas.

Procurement

62. In collaboration with the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, WFP will utilize standard procurement procedures to ensure the quality of food, and will increase local procurement to mitigate risks such as long lead-times and storage periods, disruption of markets and high logistics costs. Local procurement facilitates direct monitoring of food quality because inspections can be carried out before contracts are awarded. Depending on funding availability, procurement will exploit seasonal lows in prices and prioritize purchases outside the monsoon season.

Logistics

63. Internationally procured food will be unloaded at the port of Kolkata. After shipment to WFP’s Bharatpur hub, food will be delivered to distribution points by truck; mules and porters will be used to reach remote areas through contracted transporters. Landside transport, storage and handling costs are high because road conditions are poor. WFP will monitor costs and markets and will enhance supply-chain controls when the Logistics Execution Support System is in place.
64. WFP will build on the remote access project implemented under special operation 200848 to deliver food and supplies to otherwise inaccessible locations; food deliveries will be prioritized during lean seasons, when the roads to these areas are open.

Transfer Modalities

65. Market and sector assessments will inform the choice of transfer modalities. It is estimated that cash will account for 50 percent of transfers in 2016, and 80 percent in 2017 and 2018. Market and cost-efficiency analyses will inform the choice of banks or mobile telephone service providers for cash transfers to beneficiaries. WFP will also draw upon the knowledge base of partners and donors to inform the use of alternative delivery mechanisms.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

66. A mixed method will be adopted to measure performance in PRRO 200875. Baseline and outcome monitoring will be outsourced to a local research institute chosen by competition, and WFP will deploy local programme monitors to report on the quality and timeliness of its assistance.
67. The Nepal monitoring and evaluation team will oversee transfers and asset-creation activities with an electronic reporting system and will carry out post-distribution monitoring and beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Monitoring will be conducted at four levels: i) by WFP sub-office staff in the field; ii) by user committees established by communities to manage asset-creation projects; iii) by district development committees that oversee overall

- implementation; and iv) by independent third-party engineering firms that monitor engineering quality.
68. Cooperating partners will manage community supervision of cash transfers. WFP's programme monitors will supervise partners' performance and ensure quality through field verification. The use of SCOPE will maximize transparency and accountability with regard to food and cash-based transfers. A final external evaluation will contribute to a review of WFP's disaster risk reduction and food and nutrition security approaches in Nepal.
69. Gender and humanitarian protection issues will be integrated into monitoring and evaluation and reporting according to WFP's gender policy. The country office will use *Namaste WFP* to complement data gathered from the field.

RISK MANAGEMENT

70. Major risks include: i) lack of resources; ii) political instability; and iii) a significant increase in needs resulting from natural disasters. Risks related to cash transfers such as inflation, reduced food availability and changes in market access will be mitigated through vulnerability analysis and mapping, with programme adjustments if necessary.
71. The risk of funding gaps will be mitigated through communication with donors and the Government. WFP will continue to highlight its requirements for supporting immediate needs and building long-term resilience.
72. WFP will monitor the emerging political situation and its effects on security. WFP staff will be moved to secure areas if there is a threat to their safety.
73. Ongoing support for the Government and NeKSAP will ensure that any deterioration in food security is rapidly identified. WFP will continue its logistics-related disaster preparedness activities with the Government in a special operation.

Security Risk Management

74. The country office has a security officer responsible for liaising with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and complies with minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards. Emergency preparedness and response capacities are in place.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	8 843	4 329 789	
Pulses	1 328	1 321 384	
Oil and fats	554	684 767	
Mixed and blended food	768	3 200 710	
Total food	11 493	9 536 650	
External transport		1 015 067	
Landside transport, storage and handling		3 533 232	
Other direct operational costs – food		3 835 212	
Food and related costs¹		17 920 161	17 920 161
Cash-based transfers		19 683 335	
Related costs		9 268 334	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		28 951 669	28 951 669
Capacity development and augmentation		524 921	524 921
Direct operational costs			47 396 751
Direct support costs (Annex I-B) ²			11 289 264
Total direct project costs			58 686 015
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			4 108 021
TOTAL WFP COSTS			62 794 036

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	4 131 178
General service staff	2 071 086
Subtotal	6 202 264
Recurring and other	2 204 000
Capital equipment	314 000
Security	612 000
Travel and transportation	1 492 000
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	465 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	11 289 264

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	There are households where women have leading roles. Women are able to hold leadership positions within communities.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	No major security incidents occur within or outside camps. Orientation sessions will be held for all beneficiaries before the start of the PRRO.
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	Partner organizations are willing to provide significant inputs. Cooperating partners allocate funding for complementary activities.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>No major pipeline breaks occur. Access to markets is not hindered.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p>	<p>Communities are willing to participate in asset rehabilitation.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.3 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p>	<p>Food is consumed and not shared or exchanged for other commodities. Non-dietary determinants of malnutrition are addressed by counselling and education, with partners' support. No significant redistribution of supplementary rations takes place.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 2.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
<p>Output 2.3 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p>	
<p>Output 2.4 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p> <p>Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>Communities are willing to participate in asset rehabilitation.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</p> <p>NCI: National Capacity Index</p>	<p>Communities are willing to participate in resilience-building.</p>

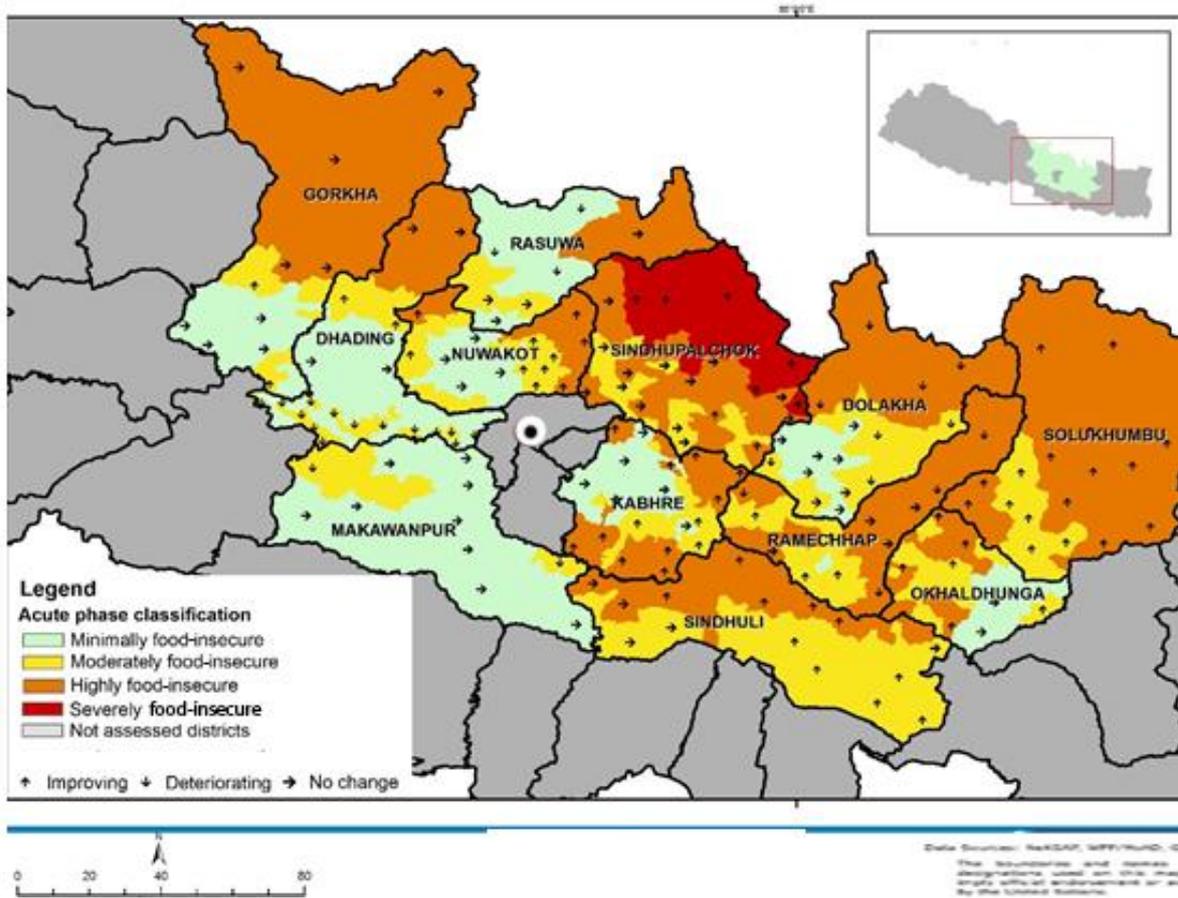




ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 3.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 3.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
<p>Output 3.3 Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed</p>	<p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	
<p>Output 3.4 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/ surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p>	

ANNEX III

Food security in earthquake-affected areas of Nepal, July 2015



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
GDP	gross domestic product
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NeKSAP	Nepal Food Security Monitoring System
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SCOPE	WFP's beneficiary and transfer-management platform
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund