

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

NEPAL

Emergency Food Assistance for Flood-Affected People in Mid-Western Nepal

Project Number	200768
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	132,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	33,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	33,000

Project Approval Date	14 Oct 2014
Planned Start Date	25 Sep 2014
Actual Start Date	25 Sep 2014
Project End Date	30 Jun 2015
Financial Closure Date	01 Feb 2016

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	2,224,516
Direct Support Costs	533,376
Food and Related Costs	1,471,536
Indirect Support Costs	296,060
Total Approved Budget	4,525,488

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	2,168
Planned Commodities in 2015	0
Actual Commodities in 2015	19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

OPERATIONAL SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

RESULTS

- Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution
- 'Story Worth Telling'*
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Population
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

INPUTS

- Resource Inputs
- Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts
- Food Transport, Delivery and Handling
- Post-Delivery Losses

MANAGEMENT

- Partnerships
- Lessons Learned

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (where applicable)

- Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors
- Annex: Commodity Transactions

Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Nepal is a least developed country, ranked 145 out of 187 nations on the 2015 Human Development Index. Twenty-five percent of the population (28.2 million) live on less than USD 1.25 a day and nearly 8 percent are undernourished. An unstable political context, low agricultural productivity and slow economic growth has hindered the country's development, while the country's geographical location on a tectonic fault line increases the risk of being struck by major earthquakes.

More than 70 percent of Nepal's population works in the agriculture sector, which accounts for a third of the gross domestic product. About 29 percent of Nepal's total land area is arable. Isolated geography and poor infrastructure complicate efforts to improve livelihoods, transport goods and services, and establish functioning markets that are essential for ensuring food security. In this context, remittances from out-migration are a significant source of household income, and account for more than 25 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Undernutrition is a serious concern: 37 percent of children under the age of five years are stunted, 30 percent are underweight, and 11 percent are wasted. The prevalence of stunting in mountainous districts is extreme, reaching up to 58 percent. Poor dietary diversity and poor hygiene and sanitation contribute to this situation.

Enrolment rates for primary school education stand at 96 percent, with 99 girls for every 100 boys enrolled. Many schools lack adequate numbers of trained teachers and do not meet minimum enabling conditions set by the government, affecting the quality of education. Around 5 percent of children drop out before completing eighth grade.

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, causing severe damage to infrastructures and livelihoods. This was followed by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake two weeks later. As a result of these earthquakes, 8,700 hundred people lost their lives, while 900,000 houses were fully or partially destroyed. It was estimated that 2.8 million people were affected and needed immediate humanitarian assistance. Fourteen districts, of the central and western development regions were the worst affected, accounting for 90 percent of the destruction.

Following eight years of deliberations, Nepal promulgated its new constitution in September 2015, leading to increased incidence of civil unrest, mainly in the Terai region along the Indo-Nepal border, as a result of opposition to the newly established federal border demarcations. Consequently, there has been a drastic reduction in cross-border trade with greatly reduced supplies of fuel, cooking gas and consumer goods coming into the country, contributing to rising market prices of essential commodities.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

The earthquake in April caused almost 9,000 deaths and widespread damage to infrastructure. At the request of the Government of Nepal, WFP began three humanitarian operations; the emergency operation (EMOP) serving earthquake-affected populations with food and cash assistance; and two special operations to support the humanitarian response through the logistics cluster and common air services. Given the scale of the response, it was classified at severity Level Two requiring regional augmentation of capacity and resources. The humanitarian response was concentrated in 14 remote mountainous districts with access posing a major operational constraint due to the topography, poor road networks and frequency of landslides. Additionally, in 2015, WFP concluded an emergency operation started in 2014 to provide food assistance to flood-affected populations in Mid and Far Western Regions.

Working in Nepal since 1963, WFP also has an ongoing Country Programme (CP) and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) serving Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. These operations aim to prevent undernutrition and enable year-round access to food for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, and young children and directly contribute to four of the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge. The CP (2013-2017) is implemented in the Far and Mid-Western development regions of Nepal, aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Country Programme Action Plan signed with the Ministry of Finance. There is also focus on social safety nets in nutrition, education and livelihoods.

Through the PRRO, WFP supports Bhutanese refugees in Nepal with food assistance. The project contributes to the support of the Government of Nepal and partners, such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). In 2015 WFP, together with the Government of Nepal and UNHCR, put in place the foundation of a targeted, needs-based food distribution system which will increase efficiency and sustainability of relief to Bhutanese Refugees. It is planned to be initiated in January 2016.

WFP also works in partnership with UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a joint programme for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE). WFP has 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. Through the Adaptation Fund, starting in 2016, WFP will assist vulnerable households in the mountains to adapt to climate change through improved management of community assets for livelihoods.

WFP collaborates 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. Additionally, WFP supports the Ministry of Home Affairs and other humanitarian partners in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster to augment their capacity to respond to a major earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley. This proved to be a vital example of preparedness when the earthquake struck in April 2015.

Activities of the CP, PRRO and EMOP directly contribute to the Millennium Development Goals 1, 2 and 5.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	150,281	156,792	307,073
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	484,893	498,402	983,295
Number of adults	579,661	616,415	1,196,076
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	1,214,835	1,271,609	2,486,444
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	257,455	267,498	524,953
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	282,595	294,853	577,448

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	2,865	174	634	203	92	3,968
Single Country EMOP	15,147	393	1,565	366	6	17,476
Country Programme	1,052	258		2,801	221	4,332
Total food distributed in 2015	19,064	826	2,199	3,369	320	25,777
Total food distributed in 2014	8,842	686	791	4,071	619	15,009
Total food distributed in 2013	15,363	505	2,070	3,822	587	22,347

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

In August 2014, unusually heavy rainfall triggered severe floods and landslides in 42 of the 75 districts across the country. This resulted in hundreds of deaths and thousands of people being displaced. The worst-affected districts were Bardiya, Banke, Dang and Surkhet in the Mid-Western development region. At the request of the Government of Nepal, WFP thus initiated an emergency operation (EMOP) to assist the flood-affected people with general food distributions (GFD).

Following the first phase of the EMOP, which entailed the distribution of a ten-day ration to 80,000 flood-affected people in the four districts during August-September 2014, the government requested WFP to continue providing food assistance to a greater number of flood and landslide-affected people in these four districts. WFP subsequently conducted a food and nutrition assessment together with UNICEF, the government and NGO partners. The assessment findings, field observations and information received through the food cluster system indicated that most of the families impacted by the floods and landslides would need assistance to sustain their livelihoods until the winter harvest in March 2015.

In this backdrop, WFP implemented the second phase from January 2015 to till June 2015, with the objective of saving lives and protecting the livelihoods of 33,000 flood and landslide-affected people in Bardiya, Banke, Surkhet and Dang districts, in accordance with WFP Strategic Objective 1. The specific objective was to continue to assist the most affected communities while providing employment opportunities through participation in community asset rehabilitation projects and vocational training. These measures would allow displaced people to return home, to protect and rebuild their livelihoods and increase their resilience to future shocks. WFP used a cash-transfer mechanism to assist households that participated in asset rehabilitation and vocational training projects. The cash transfers helped flood-affected groups, particularly women and children, to improve their short-term food security and reduce vulnerability to hunger, by ensuring access to cash for their food purchases.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The geographical areas of the flood and landslide-affected Village Development Committees (VDC) in the four districts were prioritised for assistance based on the joint rapid assessment of food security and nutrition carried out by WFP, UNICEF, Save the Children and Oxfam. The targeting of households was carried out from the master lists of highly affected households prepared by the District Administration Office in consultation with the District Disaster Response Committee and the District Development Committee.

With a focus on early recovery the second phase of the EMOP assisted 33,000 beneficiaries residing in 23 VDCs highly affected by floods and landslides in the four prioritised districts. Although a total of 50 workdays had been initially envisaged for the second phase, with the aim of transferring USD 1.2 million to 6,600 households through conditional cash transfers, delays in funding led to a reduction in the number of workdays by 30 percent (from 50 to 35 days). The amount of planned cash transfers was consequently reduced to USD 845,461 in accordance with the reduction of workdays, during formal project planning. The start of the asset rehabilitation activities was also postponed by three months.

The EMOP was able to support the full number of 33,000 beneficiaries as initially planned, although the number of workdays had to be reduced from 50 days to 35. At the end of the EMOP, WFP had distributed a total amount of USD 808,664 as cash transfers benefitting a total of 6,600 households (33,000 beneficiaries). Each household received Nepali Rupees (NPR) 12,425 (approximately USD 123) after participating in 35 workdays of asset rehabilitation or vocational training activities. Variations in the exchange rate between the time of project design and project implementation resulted in different values between the plan and disbursement. WFP worked closely with implementing partners to inform the beneficiaries through the user committees on the progress of the selection process, start dates of the project activities and expected cash distribution schedules which resulted in the smooth transfer of entitlements.

Nepal Investment Bank Limited (NIBL), in close coordination with WFP's implementing partner Backward Society Education (BASE), carried out cash transfers in two instalments in the selected VDCs. Bank accounts for all households enrolled in food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities were opened at NIBL branches, and the account holders received automated teller machine (ATM) cards. Women constituted 62 percent of these account holders. Asset rehabilitation activities provided employment opportunities to the people displaced by floods and landslides, and allowed beneficiaries to cover about 58 percent of their food needs during the 5 month period.

While there were no planned food distributions for 2015, delays in the first phase resulted in the distribution of some 19 mt of food commodities during January 2015, prior to the start of the early recovery phase.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	8,384	8,656	17,040	8,384	8,656	17,040	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	6,078	5,883	11,961	6,078	5,883	11,961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	2,026	1,973	3,999	2,026	1,973	3,999	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	16,488	16,512	33,000	16,488	16,512	33,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	65,400	66,600	132,000	85,941	82,570	168,511	131.4%	124.0%	127.7%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	16,488	16,512	33,000	16,488	16,512	33,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	0	15	-
Split Peas	0	2	-
Vegetable Oil	0	1	-
Wheat-soya Blend (wsb)	0	0	-
Total for 2015	0	19	#DIV/0
Total reported in 2014 SPR	2,169	1,662	76.6%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	845,461	808,664	95.6%
Total for 2015	845,461	808,664.26	95.6%

'Story Worth Telling'

Meeting daily requirements of water for drinking, bathing, washing and other essential purposes was a constant struggle for Mohan Devi Basnet and her neighbours from the villages of Mathaura and Belaspur in Panchakule VDC, Dang District. A small natural pond was their only water source in the village and the women had to walk on a slippery footpath to get to it. Whenever it rained, the pond would become contaminated with muddy flood water. Time and again, the community had requested the authorities at Panchakule VDC for assistance to construct a masonry water tank that would protect the water from contamination during floods in the rainy season. However, their requests were not responded to. The monsoon season was a time of worry for Mohan Devi who knew how vulnerable her two young children aged 8 and 10 years were to multiple water-borne diseases. She knew that most other families who had children and the elderly shared the same concern.

In August 2014, heavy rainfall caused wide-spread floods in Dang district. After the waters receded the community found what they had feared: their only source of water was covered with sand, mud and dirt. They knew that using the contaminated water would cause disease and further exacerbate people's poor health conditions. This time they hoped that their requests would be heeded. The district and village authorities, having assessed the degree of damage caused by the floods, requested WFP's support to assist selected VDCs with FFA activities.

During the needs assessment carried out by WFP's implementing partner BASE, the women from Mathaura and Belaspur villages emphasised their long overdue need for masonry water tanks that would protect their water sources. This spurred WFP to begin FFA activities with the communities of Mathaura and Belaspur. Technical assistance was provided by BASE to construct the water tanks. Following the construction of the masonry structures, the water was protected from contamination and became easily accessible. The villagers were happy that their families were now protected from illnesses. "What a great relief to see our children drinking clean water! WFP helped us to overcome our water problem; I am very thankful," smiled Mohan Devi.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP selected projects such as improving community drinking water sources in the EMOP, to ensure that women and children could directly benefit from their positive outcomes. Collection of gender-disaggregated data and analysis, wherever feasible, was also a key step in this regard, through which WFP was able to discern the need and provide targeted interventions for women and girls such as providing separate and safe access to collect cash entitlements.

WFP provided EMOP guidelines to the cooperating partner BASE with instructions to include women in their staff both at clerical and managerial levels. BASE responded by hiring over 50 percent of women at different staff levels. Furthermore, BASE ensured that there was adequate representation of women and women's groups in all the FFA implementation committees and cash distribution mechanisms. The impact of the interventions on women and girls were closely monitored by WFP staff to ensure that women, individually or in groups, were able to actively participate in all aspects of the project activities, in line with WFP's Corporate Gender Policy. Through the implementing partners, WFP advocated for women to be placed in positions of leadership in user committees formed for managing the asset creation projects, and trained a majority of women committee members in the process of cash distribution and bank account operations (the indicators could not be measured previously due to capacity constraints). Women account holders constituted 63 percent of the total 6,600 individual accounts opened by the bank.

Opening bank accounts in the four districts was started immediately in close coordination with BASE staff and banking partner Nepal Investment Bank Limited (NIBL). Women from affected households were given priority to open the bank accounts and receive ATM cards in their name in order to improve women's access to cash, which also empowered them as they learnt basic financial literacy combined with the training received in cash distributions and bank account operations. This improved women's knowledge, skills and self-confidence which would have contributed to enable them to take up leadership positions in the user committees and participate in community decision-making at an increased level. The high proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption pattern also indicates that cash in the hands of women would have contributed positively to household food security.

Vocational training schemes with diverse topics were carried out in the four districts. The majority of participants in these training schemes were women. Through this training, women learned wide ranging skills such as candle making, mushroom farming and electrical wiring among others, which they could later develop into regular income-generating activities.

In Nepal's cultural context, women usually hold a less assertive position in terms of household decision-making compared with men. In such a context, it was vital to ensure that women had access to their cash entitlements. WFP's monitoring findings indicated that from the total surveyed households, only 23 percent indicated that women made the household decisions (29 percent in 2014), while the figure was 42 percent for males (40 percent in 2014). Due to existing cultural norms, the vast majority of women especially in rural areas, live with extended families where there are usually male members (grown-up sons, uncles, sons-in-law) who will often make the family decisions for them in the absence of their husbands. In this context, even in households where women are reported to be the head, this aspect of male participation in decision-making could be present, resulting in a lower value than in 2015. However, where household food security is concerned, a high score of acceptable food consumption indicates that the better part of the cash assistance received would have been used to purchase food for the family.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Oct-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report., Programme monitoring.	50	42	31	34
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report., Programme monitoring.	50			41
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report., WFP survey.	60			72

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Potential protection concerns were highlighted in the process of both the planning phase with regard to beneficiary selection, bank enrolment and registration, and in the implementation phase of cash distribution and monitoring. Cultural barriers existing in rural areas often limit women, and single women more so, in participating in community decision-making on resource allocations. The elderly and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to exclusion from support mechanisms, as are lower-caste and indigenous groups who are often marginalised due to prevailing social beliefs. These groups were therefore specially considered for inclusion in the project during the planning phase.

WFP held sensitisation sessions and oriented partners on how to assign different work based on participants' physical abilities and gender. Sensitisation was held through mass media to beneficiaries on their entitlement and collection process. Recognising the importance of facilitating a secure environment in the context of cash distributions, WFP in partnership with NIBL ensured that adequate security personnel were stationed at distribution points. Separate queues at all cash distribution points ensured that the elderly, people with disabilities and pregnant women received their entitlements in minimum time. WFP's monitoring findings also indicated that almost all beneficiaries had received their cash entitlements in a safe manner. Beneficiaries including women also reported that they did not face any issues of personal safety while travelling to and from the cash distribution points. Households with women participants or people with disabilities were prioritised when tools and equipments were provided for asset rehabilitation work. During monitoring, WFP examined the possibility if direct cash transfers led to any intra-household conflict in gaining control over resources by family members; however no such occurrences were reported.

Help desks at the distribution points manned by partner staff served to assist people with information. Prominently displayed cash entitlement boards helped beneficiaries to understand what they would receive. Staff of WFP and partners who were on duty at distribution points assisted beneficiaries in resolving complaints. Beneficiaries could also approach government staff with their complaints. These measures ensured that the majority of beneficiaries were well-informed about the programme.

During the emergency period (phase one of the EMOP), with the flood-affected people living in camps and close-knit communities, the social networks and kinship also played a key role in disseminating the message about entitlements and complaint mechanisms in addition to the efforts of WFP and partners. By the time the second phase began, the flood-affected population had already moved back to their villages and WFP and partners faced challenges in reaching remote locations to disseminate information. Moreover, social networks were not as strong as they were in phase one, as the people were more widely spread out. As such, a decrease in the proportion of beneficiaries informed about the programme is seen in the second phase; nevertheless, the project target was achieved.

As male members move out of their villages looking for work due to the weakened agricultural economy, households with single women, elderly members, pregnant and lactating women and people with disabilities face a higher risk of social exclusion. WFP prioritised such households for participation in vocational training programmes in order to enhance their skills that would contribute to the improvement of their livelihoods and household food security. Through vocational training, WFP intended to improve their opportunities to earn an income and empower them to make more informed decisions about household expenses. Being knowledgeable about their rights also made it less likely that individuals would resort to risky behaviour.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report., Programme monitoring.	70		100	91
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report., Programme monitoring.	80		100	99

Outputs

Asset rehabilitation schemes provided 35 days of employment out of an initially planned 50 workdays to 6,600 households, and resulted in the rehabilitation of 317 units of different types of community assets that were damaged by the landslides and floods in Banke, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet districts. WFP assisted the full number of planned beneficiaries (33,000) with USD 808,664 for 35 days of asset rehabilitation work. Initially, WFP had envisaged to provide USD 1.2 million for 50 workdays however, as funding was delayed in the second phase, the number of workdays was reduced. The cash transfer value was also revised downward to USD 845,461. The achievement in the cash distribution appears lower in the table because of the variation of the exchange rate between the time of project design and the actual implementation. This has affected the planned value (in USD) at the time of the project design and the disbursement value (in NPR) at the time of implementation.

WFP was able to achieve the expected targets in rehabilitating flood damaged community assets such as rural roads, irrigation channels, ponds, community water tanks and bridges, clearing debris and improving access to farmland and markets. Due to the funding constraints, WFP planned the quantity of outputs only after receiving notice of committed donor funding to support 6,600 households to work for 35 days. Therefore, the outputs plan was reset to be achievable in 35 workdays with the work to be done by 6,600 participants. The participating households embraced full ownership of the rehabilitation and showed commitment to ensuring a successful rehabilitation of their community assets. Mountain trail rehabilitation required harder work for which male participants were more involved and they contributed their labour to the best extent possible to reach the target within the given workdays. Communities were able to restart their livelihoods once again, while the cash transfers served to provide for their food requirements until the next harvest. On average, one project participant received NPR 355 per day, or a total of NPR 12,425, enabling a household to cover 58 percent of its food needs for a five-month period.

NIBL opened bank accounts using biometrics and carried out cash distributions, reaching down to the individual participant at the VDC level. WFP implemented the project activities with the support of implementing partner BASE and the involvement of the local government including the District Development Committee and the VDC. The selected VDC actively participated in the planning, selection and endorsement of asset rehabilitation projects and vocational training activities.

Eleven vocational training schemes covering seven thematic areas (e.g., farming techniques, making sweets and snacks, crafting bamboo stools, etc.) were conducted, with the participation of 304 individuals in the four districts. Out of the total participants, 255 were women. Electrical wiring and plumbing were also among training schemes attended by women. During monitoring, participants indicated to WFP that while the knowledge gained was invaluable for them to start their own income-generating activities, some of them were unable to do so due to either difficulties in sourcing raw materials, lack of initial capital or inability to access markets. WFP will explore the possibility of incorporating these aspects into future programme design through appropriate partnerships.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: FFA				
Area (m2) of community/household vegetable gardens established/maintained	m2	2	2	100.0%
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	33,000	33,000	100.0%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	845,461	808,664	95.6%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	62	62	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	km	4	4	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	km	37	32	86.5%
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	2	2	100.0%
Number of feeding days	day	50	35	70.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	5,368	5,368	100.0%
SO 1: FFT				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	Individual	304	304	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	training session	11	11	100.0%

Outcomes

A month after the end of the EMOP in July 2015, WFP surveyed a sample of 317 households in the four districts to assess the outcome of the projects. The survey findings showed that the second phase of the EMOP which focused on early recovery, had helped to rebuild resilience through projects that engaged affected people in the reconstruction of flood-damaged infrastructures.

These projects helped more than 6,000 households to gain temporary employment and enhanced community resilience for future disasters. Cash transfers enabled communities, especially vulnerable women and children, to purchase their food needs. Food security status improved in the vast majority of households. They had included different food items in their meals every day of the month, as evidenced by a high proportion of households with good dietary diversity and acceptable food consumption scores.

Out of the surveyed population, nearly 97 percent of male-headed households had an acceptable food consumption score while the figure for female-headed households was 98 percent. There were no households that registered poor food consumption scores at the end of the project.

Reconstruction of 317 community infrastructures such as roads, river bank protection, culverts, irrigation channels and school boundary walls damaged from floods in the four districts, helped to restore access to markets and services and allowed the majority of the affected communities to return to their villages. The assets were rehabilitated in ways that benefitted the entire community, through measures such as building cement stairs leading to drinking water ponds and protective hand rails in bridges. Following the first phase of the EMOP in 2014, the Community Asset Score (CAS) was not measured due to capacity limitations; however in 2015 almost all the assets that were damaged had been rehabilitated. Asset rehabilitation has also contributed to disaster risk reduction and improved the communities' preparedness to withstand future disasters as they improved their knowledge of proper usage and maintenance of the assets. The vocational trainings that were conducted for vulnerable households served to enhance their technical skills while creating opportunities for diverse self-employment, which could discourage young people to leave the villages in search of livelihoods.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored				
Base value: Oct-2014, Baseline report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report, Programme monitoring.	50	20		94
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Oct-2014, Baseline report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report, Programme monitoring.	6.5	5.13	5.5	5.69
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Oct-2014, Baseline report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report, Programme monitoring.	80	82	97	97.2

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The EMOP received contributions from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. This was used to purchase food commodities that were used to repay an earlier loan to the school feeding component of the Nepal Country Programme 200319. For the EMOP, all food commodities were distributed during the first phase when the GFD was implemented.

Cash transfer activities were carried out under the second phase of the project from February to June 2015 with other directed multilateral contributions. WFP encountered almost a month's delay while awaiting confirmation of contributions from the donors; this was also a contributory factor to the delay in implementing the second phase of the EMOP.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies			97
Total:			97

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

As food assistance was provided in the first phase of the EMOP, all food commodities were purchased locally in the year 2014, to meet project needs. Ninety-seven mt of wheat-soya blend was purchased to settle a loan taken from the Country Programme 200319 project. There were no further food purchases in 2015, as cash transfers were the only modality of assistance given in the second phase of the EMOP.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Wheat Soya Blend	97	0	0	
Sum:	97	0	0	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The second phase of the EMOP provided assistance entirely through cash transfers. As such, all food transportation, delivery or handling in the project, occurred only during the first phase in 2014. Due to delays in the completion of the GFD, the food stock of 19 mt was distributed in the early weeks of January 2015.

Post-Delivery Losses

The second phase of the EMOP provided assistance entirely through cash transfers. No losses were incurred.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The asset rehabilitation activities were implemented in partnership with BASE and NIBL. BASE implemented the project activities in 23 VDC areas of the four flood and landslide-affected districts. Following the identification and registration of beneficiaries, BASE assisted the selected households to identify community assets for rehabilitation. BASE, jointly with NIBL, carried out the management of cash distribution to the beneficiaries. BASE was able to establish good coordination with local authorities, especially District Development Committees and VDCs during the selection of projects and resource mobilisation. District Development Committees also contributed resources for joint activities with WFP. For implementing asset rehabilitation schemes, WFP provided additional resources of USD 121,300 to cover the cost of construction materials and provision of vocational training.

WFP coordinated and facilitated the implementation of the EMOP's second phase together with the District Disaster Response Committee and the District Agriculture Office. Coordination with UNICEF for assessments and with the field-based food security cluster, took place through the WFP Area Office in Nepalgunj. WFP staff regularly assisted BASE in organizing meetings, negotiating with stakeholders and facilitating orientations and trainings at the community level. Staff from the WFP Area Office proactively supported both implementing partners (BASE and NIBL) in organizing community meetings at regular intervals to discuss and resolve the challenges faced during implementation.

In the first phase of the EMOP in 2014, WFP worked with the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) to implement the GFD. However this partnership did not generate complementary funds to the project. NRCS inputs were in the form of services to implement the GFD in the affected areas. In 2015, during the second phase, although WFP worked with two partners, BASE and NIBL, these partnerships reflected a collaboration in terms of provision of services. BASE provided their services to implement the community assets rehabilitation programme and NIBL provided banking services to implement the cash transfers. No complementary funds were anticipated from these organizations.

During the first phase, WFP had worked in complementary partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children and Oxfam in the joint rapid assessment of food security and nutrition and also with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Health Organization (WHO). However, programme implementation was done by NRCS in the first phase. In the second phase, no partnerships other than with BASE and NIBL, were formed either for implementation or assessments. This is reflected in the lower than planned numbers of partner organizations reached in the first and second phases.

WFP staff led the planning and distributions of cash. WFP also carried out regular monitoring of project activities and subsequent cash distributions and provided feedback to partners to assist in taking timely remedial action for identified issues. Through these partnerships, WFP was able to successfully implement the asset rehabilitation projects and vocational training schemes in the second phase of the EMOP.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	1			1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target <i>Target Val</i>	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report, Programme monitoring.	5		1	2
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Post distribution monitoring report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, Endline evaluation report, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100

Lessons Learned

Lack of consensus among government authorities and partners on the selection of beneficiary groups, coupled with delayed confirmation of the resource contribution, posed major challenges to completing the asset rehabilitation projects on time. The rehabilitation activities were planned to start in December 2014 for a three-month period in order to support the beneficiaries until their winter harvest in March 2015. However, the implementation of these projects only commenced in February 2015 and the projects took five months to complete.

Based on earlier agreements with the government, WFP had planned to carry out the assistance selecting fully-affected people in four districts. Local authorities however, wished to also include partially-affected communities which would result in a reduced number of working days as well as an overall transfer value for each beneficiary household. Deliberations were difficult and protracted. As a result, the registration process was delayed, which in turn led to delays in the cash distribution. During this period, WFP coordinated closely with government authorities and the implementing partners and also instructed partners to inform the affected communities on the progress of selection and potential dates for starting the activities and subsequent cash distributions.

Further to the initial food security and nutrition assessments that were conducted, WFP planned to continue regular assessments of food security and market conditions. WFP's contribution to developing the capacity of district food security networks throughout the past years, has always ensured that timely assessments were conducted and informed decisions were made. However the issue of selection criteria contributed to delays in project implementation and further timely regular assessments could not be conducted in support of decision-making. Based on these and other lessons learned, WFP will aim to further develop the capacity of government institutions at different levels to ensure an improved humanitarian response in the event of future emergencies.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors			Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01117-01	Wheat Soya Blend			97
Total:					97