

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

NEPAL

Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal

Project Number	200787
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	23,613
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	23,500
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	22,082

Project Approval Date	31 Dec 2014
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Project End Date	31 Dec 2017
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	1,508,928
Direct Support Costs	1,518,440
Food and Related Costs	4,727,152
Indirect Support Costs	542,816
Total Approved Budget	8,297,337

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	7,983
Planned Commodities in 2015	4,407
Actual Commodities in 2015	3,968

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

Since 1992, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Nepal, WFP has provided food assistance to more than 100,000 refugees from Bhutan residing in refugee camps located in eastern Nepal. The refugees are considered foreigners in Nepal without political rights, and cannot own land or gain legal employment outside the camps. An ongoing programme of third country resettlement since 2008 has reduced the number of refugees to 16,440 as of 31 December 2015. Although a date for the completion of the programme is not foreseen, it is projected that by mid-2017 up to 12,000 refugees will remain in Nepal either as non-declarants of interest or as residual cases that are either pending or ineligible for resettlement.

In line with Strategic Objective 1, WFP's PRRO 200787 provided support to the refugees from Bhutan settled in Eastern Nepal during 2015. The project objectives are to provide the refugees secure access to food and enhance their livelihoods through supplementary activities, to be achieved through the provision of general food distributions (GFD), nutrition and livelihood support. Complementary activities that strengthen livelihoods and raise awareness among the refugees and host communities, included vocational training, the reclamation gardening programme, and theatre for development entailing educational street dramas and trainings to raise awareness of nutrition, sanitation, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV/AIDS.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

WFP provided food assistance to all registered refugees still remaining in two camps in Morang and Jhapa districts. In addition, vulnerable groups among the refugee population such as pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged 6 to 59 months, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients were given specialised nutritious foods. WFP also assisted both refugees and host communities through a variety of livelihood strengthening activities.

The general food rations were distributed on a fortnightly basis and generally consisted of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, sugar and a locally processed specialised nutritious food (Super Cereal). As resources declined, WFP reviewed the composition of the food basket to ensure that remaining funds were effectively utilised. Following the review, sugar was excluded from the package starting September 2015. The GFD was carried out by WFP's partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal.

Apart from WFP's GFD to the refugee population, UNHCR funded a programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the camps and delivered services through their implementing partner, the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), to support PLW and children aged 6 to 59 months. UNHCR also treated children aged 6 to 59 months who suffered from severe acute malnutrition under their programme.

In support of UNHCR's nutrition interventions, WFP provided a pre-mix of Super Cereal and vegetable oil as take-home rations to PL, with a view to promoting positive birth outcomes. WFP also supported PLHIV and TB clients with Super Cereal rations due to their higher energy and nutrient requirements. Furthermore, WFP supported 1,945 children aged 6 to 59 months with micronutrient powder (MNP) supplements. An amount of 0.3 mt was planned to be distributed, however due to a break in the MNP pipeline from March to September 2015, the actual distribution amounted to even less (0.148 mt).

The number of people planned to receive assistance and actually supported under the different categories varied depending on the number of births and deaths; however, greater variations occurred due to the changes that resulted as people continued to leave the camps under the third-country resettlement programme.

WFP plans to implement cash based transfers under this PRRO in 2017 and to this end, will carry out assessments and feasibility studies to define the best modality to be used. Relevant socio-economic and protection concerns will be addressed in these assessments.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	7,990	7,285	15,275	7,570	6,866	14,436	94.7%	94.2%	94.5%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	3,055	2,820	5,875	2,847	2,631	5,478	93.2%	93.3%	93.2%
Number of children below 5 years of age	1,175	1,175	2,350	1,081	1,087	2,168	92.0%	92.5%	92.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	12,220	11,280	23,500	11,498	10,584	22,082	94.1%	93.8%	94.0%
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
Children 6 to 23 months given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity)	424	417	841	361	312	673	85.1%	74.8%	80.0%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	72	61	133	54	46	100	75.0%	75.4%	75.2%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity)	642	617	1,259	624	648	1,272	97.2%	105.0%	101.0%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		455	455		471	471		103.5%	103.5%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	12,220	11,280	23,500	11,498	10,584	22,082	94.1%	93.8%	94.0%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Iodised Salt	38	37	96.5%
Micronutrition Powder	0	0	-
Peas	34	34	100.0%
Rice	3,108	2,865	92.2%
Split Peas	664	600	90.4%
Sugar	77	56	72.2%
Vegetable Oil	196	174	88.8%
Wheat-soya Blend (wsb)	290	203	69.9%
Total for 2015	4,407	3,968	90.0%

'Story Worth Telling'

Thirty-six year old San who lived in Beldangi camp with her family, had always wanted to be a farmer. When WFP introduced the reclamation gardening programme in the camps, San and her husband immediately joined with the other neighbours to start growing vegetables on the small plot of land behind their hut. WFP's partner LWF provided them with training and technical support for the cultivation of vegetables. With the knowledge and support they received, the couple started growing seasonal vegetables in their kitchen garden. Green leafy vegetables, beans, chillies, pumpkin, cowpea, okra, eggplant, bitter gourd and bottle gourd were among the vegetables that grew well with the organic fertilizer that San used. With this new production San and her family could add a variety of vegetables to their meals. They sold any extra vegetables inside the camps or shared it with their neighbours.

San was also an active group leader in the reclamation gardening project and always stepped forward to teach others in the community about the methods and benefits of kitchen gardening: "I teach them the basics and encourage them to grow organic vegetables on their land. Organic vegetables are much healthier so I am happy to spread the knowledge whenever I can," said San. When a WFP staff member met San and her family they were in the process of being resettled in a third country. "I really hope I can use what I learnt when I go to America. I want to grow vegetables and also teach others about organic farming," San explained. In November 2015, the family resettled in the United States of America.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Throughout the implementation of the PRRO, WFP ensured the participation of women in decision-making processes and in leadership positions in the camp management committees (CMCs). Women occupied almost half of the leadership positions in the food management-related portfolios of CMCs, mainly as sub-sector heads, assistants to sub-sector heads and as members of the distribution sub-committee. All positions involving both men and women were elected by the refugee population through an annual election, in line with CMC election guidelines. It was ensured that at least 50 percent of the people participating in all complementary activities were women. Women's participation was emphasised in all orientations, trainings, workshops and meetings.

WFP regularly monitored the project's implementation and outcomes within the year, and the results were encouraging. The RGP management ensured that at least half of the leadership positions were held by women. In the local cultural context, as men normally occupy the positions of household heads in families and the majority of decisions tend to be made by them, ration cards were issued in the name of both a male and a female member. This inclusion of women as household representatives has enabled most women to be more involved in household decision-making jointly with male members.

The targets for women and men making household decisions were set at 25 percent for each to assign an equal proportion between the genders. Considering the lower percentage of female headed households (29.4 percent) in the camps compared to male headed households (70.6 percent), achieving this target for women would mean that a greater number of women would be engaged in household decision-making in comparison to males. The target has been well exceeded as per the latest monitoring survey.

The vocational training programme exclusively selected women and provided training in painting, and basic and advanced tailoring. Trainees were provided with minimal daily allowances for their attendance and free training materials. Upon completion, the training was expected to enable them to support their livelihoods through wage employment and self-employment. As resource shortfalls surfaced, it was necessary to prioritise the most needed programmes and the vocational training programme was subsequently phased out in June 2015.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value (at start of project or benchmark)	Previous Follow-up (penultimate follow-up)	Latest Follow-up (latest value measured)
Target Val				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2014, Programme monitoring.	50	15		28.6
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	25	77		57.1
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	25	8		14.3
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	50	49		48
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	60	49		64

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

As camp populations gradually decreased with people moving out on account of third country resettlement, WFP continued to assist the remaining population that still needed support to maintain their household food security. To ensure the safety and the well-being of the remaining refugee population and vulnerable groups, a number of controls were set in place to collect feedback and resolve complaints from the people. These included random monitoring of the food basket at the Food Basket Monitoring Centres to check the food basket and identify irregularities during distribution. Wherever discrepancies were identified, beneficiaries were issued with a coupon indicating that they were to receive additional food quantities or return any excess commodities. These incidences were reported to WFP's monitoring staff during their monitoring visits. The respective distributing officials of each of the sectors in the camp as well as the camp secretary were notified of the need for corrections and follow-up. A daily record was maintained by Food Basket Monitors and shared with representatives of WFP, LWF Nepal and the CMCs in bi-monthly camp-level coordination meetings.

WFP also measured protection concerns, such as safety during collection and transport of food and incidences of bribery or coercion through post-distribution monitoring (PDM). Moreover, people could share any concerns with elected members of the CMCs, staff of cooperating partners or WFP staff members who visited the camps on a weekly basis. WFP established complaint boxes at various distribution points. Finally, priority was given to vulnerable beneficiaries (PLW, elderly and disabled persons) at the food distribution counters, thus ensuring that these groups were provided with their rations at the start of the distribution. WFP sub-office staff monitored and reported on any protection concerns every month, bringing key issues in the camps to the attention of managers for due action.

In addition to the PDM and on-site food basket monitoring, WFP kept the camp population updated on major changes in the assistance or breaks in the food pipeline, through unit-level meetings conducted for all WFP-assisted programmes, pipeline sharing and regular coordination meetings at the camp level, and through posting information bulletins. The unit-level meetings provided a good opportunity for direct and two-way communication between the beneficiaries and WFP programme staff to clarify issues and understand the perceptions of the people. WFP monitoring results indicated that these measures ensured that people were generally informed about the activities of WFP's programmes. While the majority of the camp population in the two camps indicated that they knew why they were included in the GFD and what their entitlements were, including whom to reach in case of concerns, some of the population in one camp gave an indication of not being fully aware of where to complain. This has resulted in an overall reduction in the proportion of assisted population informed about the programme in 2015. Learning from this, WFP will take appropriate measures to enhance the sensitisation process in place in the camps, including assessing the household members' understanding of the questions posed to them during PDM interviews, so as to take corrective action.

WFP prioritised the women from the most vulnerable host communities to participate in vocational training programmes while they were being implemented (up to June 2015). Through vocational training, WFP intended to improve their opportunities to earn an income and empower them to make more informed decisions about household matters. With reduced resourcing levels, the programme was eventually phased out.

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)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post distribution monitoring report, Programme monitoring.	90	91		79
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post distribution monitoring report, Programme monitoring.	90	99		99.6

Outputs

WFP succeeded in supporting over 90 percent of the people planned to be provided with assistance through GFD and nutrition activities, with rations that met the minimum daily kilocalorie requirements of 2,100. The communities also benefited both nutritionally and economically from the reclamation gardening programme, which complemented their daily needs of vegetables and helped to generate income. WFP assisted people to produce vegetables in the reclamation gardening by providing seeds for cultivation in the vacant land plots (small areas surrounding the shelters and community gardens within the refugee camps) and technical support. Partners provided additional assistance such as agriculture tools to vulnerable members of the refugee population. Moreover, the attendees of the basic trainings in vegetable cultivation held under this programme, received important nutrition education and encouragement for including a variety of vegetables in their daily diets. The planned targets were not fully reached due to the gradual decline in the refugee population residing in the camps, leaving on third country resettlement. The service was delivered from three Central Resource Nurseries situated in the camps.

Although the actual food distributions were carried out as planned throughout the year, the overall achievement was reduced to 91 percent due to the unavailability of some commodities within the food basket during some months of 2015 due to quality issues as well as a break in the supply chain. These commodities were notably vegetable oil (not provided in December) and Super Cereal (not available from August to September for all except for some 1,350 extremely vulnerable individuals identified by UNHCR and again in mid-November to December for all beneficiaries). Sugar was discontinued from September and micro-nutrient powder was unavailable from March to September 2015.

Distributions of adequate quantities of vegetable seeds and seedlings to the camp population and host communities depended on several factors such as an increase in the number of beneficiaries than was planned (including vulnerable families), preference of beneficiaries for collecting seedlings rather than seeds, and increased distribution during the last quarter of the year for winter crop plantation. The planned number of people to receive assistance and the quantity of inputs are usually based on the trend of the previous year. In 2015, there were more seedlings distributed in camps as more people, especially the vulnerable households, joined the programme to start growing vegetables to improve their food consumption. Better varieties of vegetable seeds distributed, contributed to a higher yield and a lesser demand for seeds. As the reclamation gardening programme was gradually phased out from the host community by June 2015, the distribution of seedlings planned for the entire year could not be achieved.

In the nutrition programme funded by UNHCR and implemented by their partner AMDA, the caretakers of children and PLW were provided with nutritional counselling and how to include nutrient rich food in their diet during one-to-one counselling and through posters and other information, education and communication (IEC) materials displayed at the distribution centres. AMDA also provided PLHIV with nutritional counselling including the benefits of proper consumption of the specialised nutritious food given to them by WFP. Awareness raising trainings were also organized on STDs and how to live with HIV.

The vocational training programme provided vulnerable women with training in painting, basic and advanced tailoring. Furthermore, awareness trainings were held for daily wage labourers on the theme of STDs and HIV/AIDS. In addition, awareness-raising activities on nutrition, STD, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse and other key social issues through street dramas, were conducted in the refugee camps and in host communities.

WFP, in collaboration with the CMC and LWF, continued motivational activities to encourage voluntary participation of the refugee representatives in food distributions. The best performing sub-sectors within the camp and individual beneficiaries who volunteered for food storage, handling and distribution management, were identified and their accomplishments acknowledged through appreciation letters and tokens. Motivational awards were also given in recognition of people's voluntary efforts in supporting the management of WFP activities twice a year under the GFD in three sub-sectors in each camp and annually under the reclamation gardening programme to five award winners in each camp. Volunteerism was further promoted by distributing visibility items and equipping volunteers with such materials to conduct proper food distributions, for example, by providing bicycles, t-shirts, fleece jackets and bags.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: FFT				
Number of livelihood support training sessions carried out	training session	106	82	77.4%
This is with reference to a number of beneficiaries trained in basic vegetable cultivation				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (HIV and AIDS)	Individual	20	20	100.0%
This is with reference to orientations given to people living with HIV/AIDS				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	Individual	56	56	100.0%
This is with reference to number of female beneficiaries trained in tailoring skills.				
SO 1: GFD				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,100	2,100	100.0%
Number of days rations were provided	day	364	334	91.8%
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	144	132	91.7%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	mt	30	60	200.0%
This is with reference to AMOUNT of vegetable seeds distributed to host community households				
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	mt	450	333	74.0%
This is with reference to the AMOUNT of vegetable seeds distributed to the refugee households				
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	mt	410,000	485,851	118.5%
This is with reference to the NUMBER of seedling provided to the refugee households				
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	mt	5,000	3,450	69.0%
This is with reference to the NUMBER of seedlings provided to the host community				
SO 1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	95	90	94.7%
This is with regard to providing nutrition education to male beneficiaries when collecting the food in the supplementary feeding programme				
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	95	90	94.7%
This is with regard to providing nutrition education to female beneficiaries when collecting the food in the supplementary feeding programme.				

Outcomes

WFP supported the UNHCR-funded nutrition intervention with the distribution of Super Cereal, vegetable oil and MNP as part of a complete nutrition package, which also included growth monitoring and counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. A strong aspect of the blanket supplementary feeding programme delivery was that the distribution of food and MNP was combined with children's monthly visits for growth monitoring. Due to proper implementation and follow-up of programme activities by partners, almost all of the eligible population received these services and collected their entitlements. The baseline for the proportion of the population who participated in an adequate number of distributions was not measured due to limited capacity available at the time; despite this, the 2015 results have largely exceeded the project end target.

The PDM results of November 2015 showed that WFP's interventions in providing food had assisted the majority of households to have an acceptable family food consumption pattern throughout the year. This meant that their consumption included food from at least four key food groups that contribute to adequate nutrition. While male-headed households improved in their borderline score and decreased in their poor food consumption score, the opposite has happened in female-headed households which showed a decrease in their borderline score and a slight increase in their poor food consumption scores. Generally, women have fewer opportunities for engaging in a wider variety of jobs, due to greater responsibilities in household work and childcare, and thus have limited incomes to purchase diverse food items in comparison to men. This may have contributed to the reduction of the borderline food consumption score and an increase of the poor food consumption score of female-headed households.

This could also be the underlying reason for the lower result of the diet diversity score for female-headed households compared to the baseline. However, while the target was not reached, it is important to note that the diet diversity results achieved through the year are above medium level. The lower than planned diet diversity scores for 2015 are also due to the unavailability of some commodities (such as sugar, super cereal and vegetable oil) during some distributions. The food pipeline gaps have occurred mainly in the later part of the year as a result of a national fuel crisis and delays in delivering commodities to the camps in time for distributions.

The reclamation gardening programme addressed the need for vegetable consumption among the camp community, as it enabled them to eat vegetables produced in their own home gardens. Moreover, tailoring, painting and entrepreneurship courses broadened the refugees' income-generating skills, with the goal of strengthening their livelihoods and incomes and subsequently their nutritional status.

During the year, WFP monitored project outcomes through PDM using portable digital devices to record data. The new measure supported data collection in a more efficient manner using WFP's electronic platform "WFP information network system" (eWIN). WFP also used photo-monitoring for measuring the progress of project activities, particularly in the reclamation gardening, using repeat photography during the start, midline and end of a project. This new tool served to link the PDM findings with the current status on the ground.

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				
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	6.5	7.06		5.96
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	6.5	6.95		6.08
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	93	97		98.8
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	93	93		98.5
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	6	3		1.2
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	6	0.5		1.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	1	0		1.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	1	0.5		0
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015 (Coverage of PLW receiving supplementary food rations.), Programme monitoring.	90	94.7		97
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015 (population refers to PLW receiving supplementary food rations), Programme monitoring.	66			95

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

To improve refugee ownership of activities and skills training, in 2015, WFP increased refugees' volunteerism and developed their capacity to carry out food distributions and quality and quantity checks. With support from LWF Nepal, WFP organized two capacity development orientations for CMC members and refugee volunteers on food storage, handling and distribution management. Volunteer group leaders were also provided with training in vegetable cultivation.

WFP actively contributed to camp-level coordination meetings among agencies with the CMC and UNHCR, which resulted in effective and efficient implementation of WFP's project activities. It also helped in strengthened the coordination among the cooperating partners and other stakeholders. Joint unit-level meetings, bringing together the beneficiaries and the various teams implementing reclamation gardening, GFD, etc., were organized by the reclamation gardening team and led by LWF Nepal.

In an effort to work toward a more sustainable food response, in addition to promoting kitchen gardens, WFP made preparations to put in place a needs-based distribution system in 2016. To this end, WFP and UNHCR developed a strategy based on a ration reduction for all non-vulnerable households, a communication campaign to ensure refugees were able to adequately prepare for the changes, a strong surveillance system to identify emerging problems related to reduced rations and an appeal mechanism for non-vulnerable households who wanted their status reviewed.

Given the reduced funding, WFP will start a needs-based food distribution in 2016; under this modality, vulnerable refugees (around 30 percent of the refugee population) will receive a food basket of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, Super Cereal and salt (equivalent to 2,100 kcal) while the remainder of the refugees will receive a reduced ration of rice, pulses and vegetable oil (equivalent to 1,465 kcal). Assistance to vulnerable groups such as PLW, PLHIV and TB clients will continue through the supplementary feeding programme including MNP distribution to children aged 6 to 59 months, while reclamation gardening activities will be augmented where possible. Other programmes such theatre for development will be discontinued.

In 2016 WFP will be working with the CMC on contingency planning on the management of a possible further deterioration in funding, to agree on other measures such as discontinuation of commodities like Super Cereal, and further targeting of most vulnerable groups.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The PRRO was able to partially meet the 2015 requirements for the refugees through directed multilateral contributions from the EU and USA. However, an allocation from WFP's internal funds was needed to avert breaks in the pipeline for different commodities from October 2015. The interest of donors to support the residual population in the camps has continued to decrease over time and is now at its minimum.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission		858	858
MULTILATERAL		761	674
USA		1,855	1,758
Total:		3,474	3,289

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

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

About 94 percent of food procured was sourced locally whenever possible in view of cost-effectiveness, reduced lead times and availability of food at competitive prices in the local markets. Super Cereal and part of the vegetable oil procured were processed in the country. Local suppliers imported rice, sugar and salt from India and pulses from Turkey.

Regionally procured Indian origin rice had a significant impact on the supply chain, enabling the project to maintain a buffer stock of a minimum three-month requirement. Six percent of food commodities were procured internationally based on the cost-effectiveness and lead time. The project went through food pipeline breaks which occurred mainly in the later part of the year as a result of significant resource constraints, quality issues in Super Cereal, a nationwide fuel crisis and delays by the local suppliers in timely delivery of commodities to the camps.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Iodised Salt	23	0	0	
Micronutrition Powder	0	0	0	
Peas	34	0	0	
Rice	2,523	0	0	
Split Peas	382	0	110	
Sugar	15	0	0	
Vegetable Oil	0	73	0	
Wheat Soya Blend	107	22	0	
Sum:	3,084	95	110	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Most of the international and locally purchased food commodities were delivered on time. However, some pipeline gaps occurred due to the country's political and fuel crisis. The enhanced capacity of the cooperating partner for the management of warehouses and handling of food and non-food items helped to conduct smooth distributions.

Post-Delivery Losses

No significant losses were noted as a result of special care given during receipt, storage and dispatch of food. Enhanced capacity of WFP and the cooperating partner's staff on warehouse food management and quality control also helped to minimise the losses. Further, segregated food delivery in lots contributed to containing losses.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The Ministry of Home Affairs has the overall responsibility for managing the refugee camps in coordination with UNHCR and WFP. The government coordinates and oversees the refugee support operations through the National Unit for the Coordination of Refugee Affairs (NUCRA) at the central level and the Refugee Coordination Unit at the district and camp levels. The partnership with the Government was reinforced by other national NGOs serving as complementing partners at the camp level, such as LWF Nepal, AMDA, the Social Awareness Development Group (SADG) and Caritas. Along with UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued to support the resettlement programme. Inter-agency coordination meetings were held at the sub-office level and at the central level to ensure proper follow-up on operational issues and enhanced coordination.

WFP complemented the UNHCR-funded nutrition intervention with the distribution of Super Cereal, vegetable oil and MNP. In this intervention, UNHCR carried out the growth monitoring programme and counselling on IYCF through their implementing partner AMDA. In addition, AMDA also conducted food basket monitoring in all the camps.

LWF Nepal was primarily responsible for managing food storage, handling and distribution of commodities, monitoring the GFD in the camps and mobilisation of volunteers for food distribution management. LWF Nepal was also responsible for implementing the reclamation gardening programme. Caritas implemented the vocational training programme for women from the host communities with responsibility for the selection of the training institute and trainees, monitoring of activities and facilitation of livelihood skills workshops. Awareness-raising activities within the camps and in surrounding host communities were carried out by SADG.

Due to the changing situation in camps where the refugee populations have increased access to remittances and work inside the camps, and the overall global refugee crisis, partners faced increasing challenges in obtaining sufficient amount of donor support. As a result, complementary funds were received only for food basket monitoring activities in 2015 and the reclamation gardening programme, GFD and vocational training programmes did not generate any funds from partners, contributing to the reduction in the amounts received.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	3	1		2

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>
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FLAs/ WFP Financial reports, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA/ WFP Financial reports, Programme monitoring.	6,065.71		7,817	2,068.1
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA/ WFP Financial reports, Programme monitoring.	3	3		4
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Baseline report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA/ Monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual reports, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Lessons Learned

Initially, LWF Nepal encountered difficulties in gathering volunteers for food distribution management related tasks. This was primarily due to the lack of a proper information dissemination mechanism and also due to a lower number of people available in the camps with the ongoing third-country resettlement process. A coordinated information flow was established through unit-level meetings, providing orientations to the CMCs, and these measures partially addressed the challenge of recruiting a sufficient number of qualified volunteers. The provision of awards and further support in the form of visibility items and other materials therefore proved to be important tools to attract and motivate more volunteers. The camp-level coordination meetings and unit-level meetings also played a vital role in the recruitment strategy.

Proper and timely communication and coordination with the government and the CMCs helped to resolve issues related to food procurement, distribution, delays in delivery and the quality of food. With the additional efforts of cooperating partners, the CMCs and the Centre for Quality Surveillance (WFP's quality control partner) the quality-related concerns were dealt with transparently and managed effectively at the local level.

An assessment on transfer modalities conducted by WFP and UNHCR in March 2015, determined the feasibility of switching from food distributions to cash or vouchers. Findings indicated that it could not be cost-effective and that there could be protection challenges and a low acceptance by the community for a market-based response. As the number of refugees is on the decline, the economies of scale related to the purchase of large quantities of food is also decreasing. Therefore WFP will re-consider the shift from food distributions to cash transfers in 2017.

Cash based transfers will be subject to the results of a new market assessment planned for 2016 and additional cost-effectiveness analysis. In coordination with UNHCR as well as with the CMCs who will have to adopt a stronger role, the protection and gender issues raised in the Joint Assessment Mission report and feasibility assessments will also be addressed. WFP will also build on the learning from UNHCR's experience of distributing cash for fuel, in order to plan the move to cash based transfers within the project period.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Iodised Salt		19	19
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Micronutrition Powder		0	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Rice		629	629
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Split Peas		97	97
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Sugar		15	15
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Vegetable Oil		36	36
European Commission	EEC-C-00512-01	Wheat Soya Blend		62	62
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt		5	4
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas		34	34
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		578	578
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas		82	58
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		38	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend		24	
USA	USA-C-01112-01	Rice		1,381	1,316
USA	USA-C-01112-01	Split Peas		338	338
USA	USA-C-01112-01	Vegetable Oil		36	36
USA	USA-C-01112-01	Wheat Soya Blend		99	67
Total:				3,474	3,289