

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

NEPAL

EMOP-THRB-Corporate Response EMOP Facility Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquake in Nepal

Project Number	200668
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	2,037,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	2,037,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	2,140,949

Project Approval Date	30 Apr 2015
Planned Start Date	27 Apr 2015
Actual Start Date	27 Apr 2015
Project End Date	31 Jan 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs	31,492,246
Direct Support Costs	12,898,454
Food and Related Costs	35,372,627
Indirect Support Costs	5,583,433
Total Approved Budget	85,346,760

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	24,110
Planned Commodities in 2015	21,430
Actual Commodities in 2015	17,458

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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

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Gorkha district northwest of Kathmandu, causing destruction throughout the Central Development Region. This was followed by numerous aftershocks, including one of magnitude 7.3 on 12 May, exacerbating damage to already weakened structures, triggering landslides and road blockages. Almost 9,000 people died as a result of the earthquakes; over 900,000 houses were fully or partially damaged. The highest rates of destruction to housing were reported in Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap and Dhading districts. Following the earthquake, the Government of Nepal requested that WFP and humanitarian partners provide assistance to affected populations. Accordingly, WFP launched a corporate response emergency operation (CR-EMOP) to assist the earthquake-affected people with emergency food assistance.

From the start of operations, WFP worked with the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP - a nationwide, district-level food security monitoring system initiated by WFP), to conduct a rapid emergency food needs assessment in the worst affected districts. Through this, an estimated 1.9 million people were initially identified to be in need of immediate food assistance. To take stock of the changes after the second seismic event, NeKSAP conducted a food security phase classification exercise as part of a more systematic, comprehensive and refined assessment to inform the initial stage of the CR-EMOP, based on which an estimated 1.4 million people were found to be in need of food assistance. Accordingly, the CR-EMOP planned to assist this number of people with emergency rations in the first phase. However, due to the evolving humanitarian situation in the affected districts, WFP ultimately reached approximately two million people in the first phase of the CR-EMOP, which was higher than the initial estimated plan.

According to the NeKSAP assessment done in May, the effect of the earthquakes had a significant impact on livelihoods and household incomes, particularly in the areas concentrated within the seismic belt and the remote mountains. In the second and third phases of the CR-EMOP, WFP did a budget revision to reflect the results of the most up-to-date assessments, actions of other partners and the government strategy to phase out unconditional assistance before the monsoon period.

Accordingly, through the budget revision, the planned number of people to be assisted was revised to slightly over two million people. The activities included conditional food distributions and cash transfers as well as nutrition interventions for children between 6 and 59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In Nepal, the prevalences of stunting and wasting among children under five years of age are 41 and 11 percent, respectively. The prevalence of wasting in earthquake-affected districts ranged from 6 to 14 percent. To prevent any further deterioration in the nutritional status of earthquake-affected populations, the nutrition component was included in the second and third phases of the CR-EMOP.

The operation was supported by WFP-led common services, Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). The CR-EMOP contributed to WFP's Strategic Objective 1 of saving lives and protecting the livelihoods of affected populations.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The CR-EMOP's objective was to ensure that vulnerable people affected by the earthquake had adequate access to food, and that deterioration of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW was prevented. The CR-EMOP included a general food distribution for the earthquake-affected people in the first phase, followed by conditional food and cash transfers including a programme for prevention of acute malnutrition in children 6 to 23 months of age and PLW under the nutrition component, complemented with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling in the second and third phases. A treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was planned for children aged 6-59 months across all the affected districts in the third phase.

Within the initial six weeks, through a general food distribution, WFP distributed relief rations - rice and high-energy biscuits (HEB) - to approximately two million people across seven districts, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable population groups, including PLW and children aged 6 to 59 months. The first phase of the CR-EMOP was fully funded, which enabled WFP to support more earthquake-affected people than initially planned, as a result of the evolving humanitarian situation.

Under the second phase, focusing on structured relief, WFP reached just over one million beneficiaries in 11 earthquake-affected districts through the general food distribution, providing rice, pulses and oil. WFP also introduced cash as part of its response toolkit, in areas where the conditions were appropriate. Cash transfers were provided to approximately 117,000 people in two earthquake-affected districts: Makwanpur and Sindhuli, where markets were showing appropriate recovery. The acceptance of this modality by both the Government and the earthquake-affected people and access to financial services in addition to the recovering markets were factors that contributed to the selection of these two districts.

The prevention of acute malnutrition programme reached 1,675 PLW, who received Super Cereal, and 35,595 children aged 6 to 23 months, who received Plumpy Doz, a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF). The initial plan was to assist PLW in all affected districts. However, following discussions with the Government regarding geographical coverage, only Sindhuli and Okhaldunga districts were prioritised, hence only 7 percent of the planned PLW were reached. Although nearly all the planned children were provided with Plumpy Doz, this was only done for a period of two months because the partnership with the implementing agency ended in July, after only two distributions had been effected. This is because WFP realised the need to initially develop the capacity of health facilities, health workers and partner staff in implementing an effective nutrition intervention programme. No other distributions took place thereafter, hence only 72 percent of the planned amount of Plumpy Doz was distributed.

The third and final phase, representing WFP's transition from relief to recovery, aimed to reach 938,000 beneficiaries through food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Dolakha, Dhading and Kavrepalanchok districts and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities in Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot districts. However, due to funding constraints in this final phase, WFP could only support 408,671 people against the originally planned number, with priority given to the most affected Village Development Committees (VDCs). Eventually, WFP reached 382,319 beneficiaries corresponding to 88 percent of the revised plan (408,671 beneficiaries). This is in reference to 265,560 beneficiaries (54,947 participants) under CFA and 116,759 beneficiaries (45,043 participants) under FFA activities respectively.

With regard to cash distributions in phases one and two, it is important to note that the original amount of cash planned was US\$ 23 million. However, in line with the revised beneficiary plan, the amount of cash planned was also reduced to US\$ 8.4 million. Therefore, the actual amount of cash distributed against this revised plan was US\$ 3.3 million; an achievement of 39 percent. Nevertheless, if compared with the original planned amount of US\$ 23 million, then the achievement of actual cash distributed amounts only to 14.7 percent.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme using a targeted supplementary feeding modality, aimed at providing treatment for 5,000 children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition in Gorkha, Dolakha and Sindhupalchok districts. This programme faced delays and was postponed till the end of January 2016, due to the necessity of further building the capacity of government and nutrition stakeholders for the implementation of the programme. For this purpose, WFP supported the Government in the revision of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines as well as in the preparation for its training manual. The training of trainers (ToT) for government health staff at the central level was completed by December 2015, with plans of extending the training to the district level in 2016. The targeted supplementary feeding activities which will include the provision of Plumpy Sup as well as nutrition promotion through counselling on IYCF, hygiene and care practices, will continue in the PRRO planned for 2016 that will follow the CR-EMOP.

Delays in overall distribution of assistance occurred in the final phase due to a nationwide fuel shortage brought on by political agitations at the border point between India and Nepal, which affected the delivery of food both by air and road transport and also the implementation of distributions (food and cash) within the affected districts.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	509,046	540,212	1,049,258	535,023	567,780	1,102,803	105.1%	105.1%	105.1%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	369,309	373,993	743,302	388,154	393,078	781,232	105.1%	105.1%	105.1%
Number of children below 5 years of age	119,776	124,664	244,440	125,888	131,026	256,914	105.1%	105.1%	105.1%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	998,131	1,038,869	2,037,000	1,049,065	1,091,884	2,140,949	105.1%	105.1%	105.1%

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
Participants in Food For Assets	23,644	24,610	48,254	22,071	22,972	45,043	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		24,000	24,000		1,675	1,675		7.0%	7.0%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	969,000	931,000	1,900,000	1,017,828	977,914	1,995,742	105.0%	105.0%	105.0%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	1,500	1,500	3,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	18,130	18,870	37,000	17,442	18,153	35,595	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	156,393	162,776	319,169	130,124	135,436	265,560	83.2%	83.2%	83.2%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Chickpeas	344	357	103.8%
High Energy Biscuits	297	239	80.3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	169	122	72.0%
Rice	18,394	15,131	82.3%
Split Peas	1,717	1,205	70.2%
Sugar		6	
Vegetable Oil	437	392	89.8%
Wheat-soya Blend (wsb)	72	5	7.1%
Total for 2015	21,430	17,458	81.5%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	23,037,760	3,397,403	14.7%
Total for 2015	23,037,760	3,397,403.03	14.7%

'Story Worth Telling'

As the morning sun dawns over the hills of Manakamana, a small village in Nuwakot district, Charimaya Tamang, a young mother of two children aged 8 and 10 years, walks quickly down the footpath from her temporary hut to the village. She is joining the other villagers in a cash-for-assets programme implemented by WFP in her community. The major earthquake that hit their district on 25 April had severely damaged her home, making it uninhabitable. In the months that followed, Charimaya along with other community members began working with WFP to rebuild the schools, trails and roads of the village. In return for their work and contribution in rebuilding and restoring local community infrastructure, participants received NPR 5,000 (approximately US\$ 50) as cash assistance.

Starting in July, WFP's CFA programme in Manakamana village initiated the rehabilitation of a foot trail between the villages of Thandapani and Salungkhola. Charimaya, along with 150 other residents who participated in the programme, clearing debris from landslides and repairing the surface of the trail. In the mountainous districts of Nepal, trails are of vital importance in connecting people to markets and other villages. "This trail is the only road we use when we graze our cattle, collect fodder and firewood, and go to the markets" says Charimaya. "Walking across damaged trails was often dangerous. If you are not careful, you might fall. Now it is safe to walk."

WFP implemented CFA programmes in many villages in Nuwakot district during the second phase of the earthquake emergency operations. Charimaya smiles, "The WFP project has been a very important source of income since the earthquake. I can now buy a variety of nutritious food for my family such as vegetables, pulses, fruits, and even some chicken to feed my two children."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

At each stage of the response, WFP actively promoted a gender balance (from assessments through planning and implementation to monitoring and evaluation). Mandatory inclusion of women was included in the implementation guidelines and orientation provided to all implementing partners responsible for food and cash distributions thereby ensuring that women and women's groups were represented in all aspects of project implementation and food distribution mechanisms. WFP also deployed a gender and protection advisor from a standby partner (Danish Refugee Council) to augment the EMOP response and ensure that all areas of operations adhered to WFP's Gender Policy, including the incorporation of vulnerable groups in the planning process.

Working through partners, WFP encouraged a balanced representation of both women and men in the project user committees (UCs). There was a relatively high proportion of women in leadership roles on local user committees responsible for overseeing project activities. Women were also encouraged to take the team leader roles in assets creation projects. However, socio-cultural norms often limit women's participation in leadership roles in the community. In order to ensure gender-based monitoring and evaluation, WFP collected gender-disaggregated data for key output and outcome indicators to further inform future programme design.

In the third phase, WFP ensured that a significant number of women were present during community sensitisation process, choosing times when women would not be busy in their household chores. The UC guideline requires a certain number of female representatives, which was achieved during implementation. There were significant numbers of women in these committees across the implemented area, which means that they were in decisive positions for choosing community activities. Women members of the UCs were trained in various aspects of implementation of asset creation activities, such as record-keeping and food and cash distributions, as appropriate. However all the planned trainings will be completed only in 2016.

To encourage greater participation of women in assets creation activities, participants worked for no more than 10 days in a month. Furthermore the activities identified were less-labour intensive and could easily be managed by women using hand tools. The food bags distributed were 30 kg in weight, so that it was reasonable enough for female recipients to carry it back to their homes.

Male outmigration was prevalent throughout the earthquake-affected districts, leaving the burden of family care entirely on the shoulders of many women. WFP ensured that assets creation activities could be shared among the entire household, so that women heads of household would not necessarily have to carry out all the work required in exchange for the food support. Instead they could rotate with other family members. This offered women the flexibility to organize their assets-creation work around their regular daily obligations. Due to the nature of the emergency, the gender crosscutting indicators do not have baseline information.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	25			23.91
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	50			50
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, 2015, Programme monitoring.	25			26.14
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	50			41.89
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	60			36.36

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection issues were considered in both the planning phase (selection and registration) as well as in the implementation phase (distribution and monitoring). A protection thematic assessment conducted by the protection cluster immediately after the earthquake (June, 2015), highlighted a number of issues facing vulnerable groups, such as some ethnic groups, castes, people with disabilities and women, which manifested through discrimination, subordination, exploitation or any other form of disempowerment. These were taken into consideration by WFP as possible risks. WFP had social mobilisers in each VDC whom the beneficiaries could easily contact, if they had any problems. They could also contact WFP in the district sub-offices. WFP also introduced a toll free telephone hotline "Namaste WFP" ("Hello, WFP"), as an integral part of a beneficiary feedback mechanism, which could be used to directly contact WFP with any kind of queries or complaints.

Separate queues were established for men and women collecting their food and cash entitlements, allowing the needs of both groups to be met in a timely and safe manner, taking into account cultural considerations. Furthermore, PLW, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people with young children were also given priority during the distribution of food and cash. Crowd control measures were deployed to ensure safety, particularly for women and girls.

WFP also considered protection concerns such as distance, physical barriers and safety of trails and roads, when selecting programme implementation sites. In the early stages of the emergency, WFP distributed HEB, to the affected villages through air transport as most of the roads and walking trails had been damaged by the earthquake. At all times, especially during the monsoon season, food and cash distribution points and activity sites were chosen to take into account the safety of beneficiaries.

People were informed about the programme through community consultations, awareness-raising sessions and information boards set up at project sites. In addition, WFP and cooperating partners set up help desks at distribution points to address individual questions and concerns about the programme. The above-mentioned toll-free hotline, was also established under the CR-EMOP and provided another means for individuals to seek information about the programme, provide feedback, and raise complaints or concerns. These issues were then routed to the relevant WFP unit and tracked until resolved. In the periods around registration and distribution, WFP received an average of twenty calls per day, mostly requesting additional clarification around dates, times and locations of distributions.

Given the frequent movement of people between and within districts after the earthquake, the festival period and harvesting season which occurred during the implementation period, communities were often occupied with their own activities. This was a contributing factor for some percentage of people missing the information sensitisation activities. The toll-free hotline assisted in providing missing information if this occurred. WFP deployed a gender and protection advisor, who was responsible for helping to mainstream protection in WFP's response, including through short refresher trainings conducted for frontline field staff.

Due to the nature of the emergency, the protection crosscutting indicators do not have baseline information.

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)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	70			77.17
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	80			84

Outputs

Through the CR-EMOP, WFP and partners aimed to support vulnerable and food-insecure people in the earthquake-affected western and central regions of the country through a three-phase emergency response, lasting from April to December 2015.

During phase one (April to May 2015), WFP and partners successfully reached approximately two million people in the seven target districts through general food distributions consisting of rice and HEB. This was slightly higher than the initial plan (1.9 million), due to the changing humanitarian situation in the affected districts. Through a budget revision, WFP incorporated additional beneficiary numbers to the initial plan.

Beneficiaries reached in phase two (May to July 2015) totalled 1.1 million people in 11 earthquake-affected districts. Interventions included in-kind food rations of rice, pulses and oil, as well as Plumpy Doz, an RUSF, for children aged 6 to 23 months and Super Cereal for PLW targeted through the prevention of acute malnutrition programme. It also included education on optimal IYCF practices for PLW and care-givers. Due to the nature of the emergency, as there was some surplus sugar from other programmes, some affected populations also benefited from it.

During the second phase, conditional cash transfers were introduced in two earthquake-affected districts where markets were already recovering and financial services in the areas were accessible. This was continued into the third phase. In phase three, the cash distribution was conducted in two instalments, For the first instalment, beneficiaries were paid NPR 5,000 (US\$ 50) having fulfilled 13 days of work, from a total of NPR 16,000 (US\$ 150). By December 2015, slightly over 80 percent of the beneficiaries had been paid the first instalment. However, this constituted only about one third of the full distribution. The second instalment of NPR 11,000 (US\$ 100) will be completed in January 2016. As of December 2015, the achievement of cash distributed during phases two and three was therefore 39 percent of the revised plan.

In phase three (August to December 2015), conditional FFA programmes promoted early recovery and rehabilitation in the six most affected districts. By the end of 2015, almost 90 percent of targeted beneficiaries had received their assistance (both food and cash), which met planned implementation milestones.

Successes were seen in the rehabilitation of critical community assets destroyed by the earthquake through food and cash activities, notably mountain trails, feeder roads, bridges, damaged water systems, social services such as school and health facilities, rehabilitation of community meeting halls and other community buildings and clearing of debris from cultural sites such as collapsed old temples. The rehabilitation of these assets was vital in normalising the livelihoods of earthquake-affected communities. This was measured through photo monitoring, the community asset score (CAS) as well as beneficiary out-reach monitoring and process monitoring. This was in order to ensure that restored community assets were properly documented and reported on. Through photo monitoring, photos to measure progress were taken at the beginning, mid-term and end of a project cycle to track and illustrate the progress being made.

SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary tracking and management platform, was introduced in WFP Nepal a month after the earthquake and the start of emergency operations. In addition, WFP's first Mobile Data Collection App was developed and used to register CFA beneficiaries in the third phase of the CR-EMOP. This resulted in a substantial decrease in average beneficiary registration times, and a reduction in registration data errors due to the input error warning feature and pre-populated fields in the mobile app. Furthermore, due to the multiple levels of checks and verifications required by SCOPE, there was a visible improvement in beneficiary data transparency, partner accountability, and the monitoring and control of funds. Lastly, SCOPE training was provided to 29 WFP and cooperating partner staff; additionally two national staff were recruited and intensively trained to run SCOPE operations in Nepal.

Nutrition interventions which were aimed at providing treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6 to 59 months in three district (Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Dolakha) did not start in 2015, but will be implemented from February 2016 onwards and continue in the follow-on PRRO. This delay is due to the necessity to further developing the capacity of government and nutrition stakeholders in implementing the relevant activities. WFP supported the Government in the revision of the IMAM guidelines as well as in the preparation of the training manual. The ToT for government health staff at the central level was completed in December 2015, with plans to extend the training to the district level in 2016.

A budget revision extended the CR-EMOP from 31 December 2015 to 31 January 2016, allowing WFP to complete the activities under phase three and provide the beneficiaries with the balance of FFA and CFA distributions, for activities completed by December 2015. This delay was due to a nationwide fuel shortage due to political agitations at the border point between India and Nepal since September 2015, adversely affecting the delivery of food both by air and road transport and also the implementation of both food and cash distributions within the affected districts.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training This includes WFP & Partner staff trained on SoPs for C/FFA implementation, use of SCOPE & M&E	individual	400	400	100.0%
SO 1: FFA				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers This is in reference to CFA beneficiaries	Individual	319,169	265,560	83.2%
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers This is in reference to CFA beneficiaries	Individual	32,308	26,924	83.3%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers This is in reference to CFA activities	Individual	33,627	28,023	83.3%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries This is in reference to CFA beneficiaries	US\$	23,037,760	3,397,403	14.7%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	97	107	110.3%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	453	439	96.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	17	17	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	736	729	99.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	km	28	28	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	km	1,762	1,714	97.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals This is in reference to cultural conservation (old temples restored)	Asset	63	60	95.2%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to electric poles that were destroyed by the earthquake restored	Asset	574	574	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to green houses constructed	Asset	7	7	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to health facilities restored	Asset	5	3	60.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to meeting hall, community center renovation	Asset	34	31	91.2%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to number of school facilities restored	Asset	65	61	93.8%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to one community water mill restored	Asset	1	1	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to water systems destroyed by the earthquake restored	Asset	122	112	91.8%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals this is in reference to women facilities centers rehabilitated	Asset	2	2	100.0%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance this is in reference to rehabilitation of small power plants (micro hydros) rehabilitated	community	14	13	92.9%
Number of bridges rehabilitated	bridge	28	26	92.9%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	4	4	100.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed 13 computers were distributed to partners	item	13	13	100.0%
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	vehicle	3	3	100.0%
SO 1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training government and partner staff trained on prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	126	126	100.0%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial) government staff (trainer of trainers) trained on implementation of TSFP	individual	52	52	100.0%

Outcomes

WFP conducted a post-distribution monitoring survey in December 2015 to measure the outcomes of the project. However no baseline survey was conducted prior to the implementation of the CR-EMOP due to the nature of the emergency, and hence some of the cross-cutting indicators including gender and protection do not have baseline information. Progress for these indicators has been measured against the initial targets. However for food security indicators, vulnerability assessments conducted immediately after the earthquake, provided the baseline values against which to measure the progress.

The VAM market assessments in December 2015, showed increasing food and fuel prices as a result of the Nepal-India border blockade, due to limited imports. This may have adversely affected the household's income and overall rate of recovery. However, there was noticeable improvement in beneficiary households' food consumption with the proportion of households with poor consumption significantly dropping from 19 percent in May to 4 percent in December

Furthermore, VAM food security assessments in May and November showed improvement in the diversity of household diets in the affected districts, with a reduction in the proportion of households with low dietary diversity. This can be attributed to overall humanitarian assistance provided in the immediate aftermath of the earthquakes, the opening up of essential roads which reconnected people to markets, as well as the influx of remittances from abroad.

The results of the survey on the functionality of community assets conducted at the end of the year showed that almost 40 percent of critical community assets damaged by the earthquake had been restored. WFP provided support to restore damaged assets (such as foot trails, roads, water sources, health posts, schools) through FFA and CFA activities in the earthquake-affected districts. The restoration contributed greatly to improving access to basic services and markets, while at the same time enhancing their productive capacity.

Although the activities of the treatment of acute malnutrition programme were planned for implementation towards the last quarter of 2015, this was delayed till January 2016 in order to take time to build the capacity of partners; thus no outcomes could be measured. Specialised nutritious foods were provided in the framework of the programme for prevention of acute malnutrition (Plumpy Doz for children aged 6-23 months and Super Cereal to PLW), but the programme was implemented for a period of two months only (June and July 2015) during the second phase of the response, as a result of a break in the partnership with the implementing agency. Hence, it was not possible to measure outcome indicators for the prevention of acute malnutrition for such a short period of time.

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				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, CAS Survey, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	50			40
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: May-2015, Food security Impact of the 2015 earthquake, Food security Cluster, May 2015, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	4.5	4.5		5.03
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: May-2015, Food security Impact of the 2015 earthquake, Food security Cluster, May 2015, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	4	4		5
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: May-2015, Food security Impact of the 2015 earthquake, Food security Cluster, May 2015, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	5	5		5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: May-2015, Food Security Impact of the 2015 earthquake, Food Security Cluster, May 2015, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM, Dec 2015, Programme monitoring.	3.8	19		4

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP set up training sessions for partner and local government staff as well as for WFP staff in the field, covering a wide variety of topics. These included best practices in cash and food programming, monitoring and evaluation, registration processes, gender and protection. The introduction of WFP's SCOPE registration technology was a new aspect of the training. Other topics included the quality and social and environmental aspects of assets creation and livelihoods support, logistics, commodity management and tracking, food storage and safety. The aim of the training sessions was to improve the overall response capacity of participating staff, not only for the CR-EMOP but also for future humanitarian responses.

Prior to the earthquake, WFP was already working in collaboration with the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the National Planning Commission to strengthen the comprehensive NeKSAP, enabling evidence-based formulation of food security policies. NeKSAP was already collecting, analysing and presenting information on household food security, emerging crises, markets and nutrition from across Nepal. This proved to be a vital example of preparedness when the earthquake struck in April 2015.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The project received 46 percent of funds against the total needs. This resulted in both the first and the second phases of operations being fully funded, while the final phase worked at an operational shortfall. The project received Immediate Response Account funds and Working Capital Fund (WCF) to purchase food commodities. To mobilise immediate life-saving assistance for the earthquake-affected people commodity loans were taken from other projects. The commodity loans and WCF have since been repaid.

In the third and final phase of operations, distributions continued beyond December 31 with the remaining balance to be completed by the end of January 2016. There were delays in food deliveries and distributions due to the nationwide fuel shortage due to disruptions at the border point between India and Nepal. Consequently, the operation was extended until 31 January 2016.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		615	615
Canada		1,000	1,000
MULTILATERAL		14,427	11,945
Netherlands		1,330	330
Norway		609	609
Private Donors		477	472
USA	1,530	2,170	1,747
Total:	1,530	20,628	16,718

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

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

WFP Procurement managed to respond to the emergency quickly. The first 1,000 mt of rice was purchased within a week of the earthquake. Many staple commodities were procured locally and in India in order to deliver food urgently to the affected areas. Of the total food requirement, 82 percent was purchased locally to meet urgent project needs, while 17 percent was purchased regionally from India. The 1 percent balance of food commodities was purchased internationally. Purchases included repayments of loans that had to be taken from other projects, namely PRRO 200787 and Country Programme 200319, to ensure the availability of commodities when required by the beneficiaries.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Chickpeas	730	0	0	
High Energy Biscuits	195	0	0	44
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	23	133
Rice	12,505	2,481	1,340	
Split Peas	1,087	0	410	
Vegetable Oil	423	0	0	
Wheat Soya Blend	5	0	0	
Sum:	14,945	2,481	1,773	177

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

All international and in-kind contributions of food were received at Kolkata Port, India. In the initial phase, HEB and Plumpy Doz were delivered by air and offloaded at the Tribhuvan International Airport.

UNHAS helicopters, porters, pack animals and a range of trucks and tractors of different capacities were mobilised for the prompt delivery of food items in the rugged mountainous area. Logistics hubs were established at strategic locations to make the supply chain more effective and efficient using mobile storage units, prefabricated offices and accommodation. Labour was organized for the rapid handling for packaging and re-bagging of food in different sizes, fit for all modes of transport. Some delays in the delivery of food occurred due to the nationwide fuel shortage resulting from disruptions at the border point between India and Nepal. This affected the timely delivery of food especially to remote locations.

Post-Delivery Losses

To minimise losses, the number of food inspectors was increased and coordination with government food quality and control authorities established. Training on food quality management was also provided to all stakeholders while due care was provided during the installation of mobile storage units to avoid any leakage and water logging. Pest control and fumigation were also carried out on a regular basis.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

As part of the overall earthquake response, WFP worked with 19 partners. Given the varying aspects of the emergency operation (both cash and food modalities, assets creation activities, blanket supplementary feeding and targeted supplementary feeding modalities), emphasis was placed upon the expertise of WFP's partners. The majority of NGOs were chosen due to their local knowledge of and prior activity in earthquake-affected areas.

In the first phase of operations, WFP partnered with the Nepal Red Cross Society, ACTED, IOM and MSF to distribute emergency rations of rice and HEB. In the second phase, which included cash programming, WFP teamed up with partners such as the local NGO, Manahari Development Institute, for their expertise in cash registration and distribution and local knowledge.

In the third and final phase of the operation, emphasis was placed on assets creation and re-establishing livelihoods. In this phase, WFP partnered primarily with national NGOs who had good knowledge of the areas of intervention. Partners included: Development Project Services Centre (DEPROSC); Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS); Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre (SEBAC) and Himalayan Health Care Centre (HHC).

WFP has been an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team, co-leading the Food Security Cluster with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and participating in the Nutrition cluster. During the implementation of the CR-EMOP, WFP worked with FAO in leading the nationwide integrated food security classification exercise (IPC), joint periodic crop assessments and also an emergency assessment of more than 4,000 households. WFP also worked closely with UNICEF and the Government on planning of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme in earthquake-affected areas. Furthermore, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to support the work of the NeKSAP and with OCHA to advocate for optimised joint needs analysis and response planning. WFP is also the lead agency for the logistics and emergency telecommunications (ETC) clusters.

In the final phase of operations, beneficiary participants in both CFA and FFA were engaged in rehabilitating community assets. As such, it was essential that partners had knowledge of engineering requirements and constructed assets under the guidance of qualified civil engineers.

Throughout the entire operation, partners were also required to have a clear knowledge of WFP policy on a number of cross-cutting issues. With this in mind, WFP staff spent much time building the capacity of both international and national partners on accountability, transparency, gender and protection through trainings, coaching and mentorship during implementation, with the aim of enhancing their own response capacity for future humanitarian response. Furthermore, the partner training included the topic on the new innovation of managing beneficiary registration through the SCOPE platform, which enhanced their capacities on managing the beneficiary information.

Overall, WFP anticipated that the partners would contribute about 20 percent of the total CR-EMOP funding. However by the end of 2015, the partners had contributed approximately only 5 percent, mostly through the implementation of complementary activities. This can be attributed to the nature of the emergency response, which put WFP at a better advantage of sourcing funds for the CR-EMOP from the donors when compared with partners.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	7	6	1	5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA documents, Programme monitoring.	1,962,975	0		785,190
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA documents, Secondary data.	20	0		19
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA documents, Secondary data.	100	0		100

Lessons Learned

A lessons learned evaluation conducted in the fourth quarter of 2015 identified several challenges faced in the initial stages of the earthquake response and made a number of recommendations upon which relevant action will be taken moving forward.

The evaluation highlighted the importance of partnerships and collaboration in improving the quality of outcomes and timeliness of WFP's emergency response. In particular, WFP worked with United Nations agencies, cooperating partners, and relevant clusters (including food security, nutrition, logistics and emergency telecommunications) to deliver a package of services to beneficiaries in affected areas. The humanitarian staging area and the logistics cluster greatly improved storage and transportation facilities for the entire humanitarian community and served to facilitate the timely onward delivery of vital relief items to the field.

The WFP toll-free complaints line developed during the latter phase of implementation provided an effective way of receiving feedback from beneficiaries. This complaints mechanism enhanced the communication with and accountability of WFP to beneficiaries, and gave WFP and its partners the opportunity to promptly respond and resolve problems directly, as well as to engage the right stakeholders to resolve them appropriately (particularly for technical problems).

SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary tracking and management platform, was introduced in WFP Nepal a month after the earthquake and the start of emergency operations. In addition, WFP's first Mobile Data Collection App was developed and used to register CFA beneficiaries in the third phase of the EMOP. This app facilitated the data collection process, particularly for personal and household-level information. Beneficiary data was submitted in real time, allowing the SCOPE administrator to see the data collected, the collector, as well as when and where the data was being collected.

The SCOPE mobile app also worked offline allowing data to be collected and stored with no mobile network coverage and electricity. In comparison with conventional paper registration, this type of data collection produced cleaner data, via mobile entry. WFP will continue to use SCOPE as a beneficiary data management tool for beneficiary registration, distribution planning, conditionality tracking, payment generation, and final reconciliation. Since the implementation of SCOPE spans various functional units in WFP and partners, training will be needed to embed it in country office processes. Furthermore, it is imperative for WFP to ensure that all the necessary preparations (sufficient staffing and training), including beneficiary selection, are in place before the SCOPE process can start to avoid delays in implementation.

WFP needs to continue the system established by sub-offices of informing, coordinating and partnering with the Government. Sub-offices met regularly and provided periodic reports to District Disaster Relief Committees, which was very useful in solving any outstanding issues at local government levels.

Special consideration should also be given to the training of social mobilisers as they are the link between the beneficiaries and the partners. Clear guidelines should be provided with regard to the roles and responsibilities of the partners, beyond MoUs and field-level agreements, including methods of coordination, communication, and reporting. With the introduction of new registration modalities, attention should also be given to training in new technologies and WFP's beneficiary data management.

The asset restoration activities implemented through CR-EMOP contributed significantly to supporting the return to working conditions, of critical assets damaged by the earthquake. In the envisaged PRRO, WFP will continue to build on these achievements to improve further functionality of the restored assets as well as support the communities with creation of new assets that can boost agricultural productivity and household income. This approach would be in line with the continued objective of enhancing and rebuilding of livelihoods.

Initial field verification conducted on the basis of the existing NeKSAP database, resulted in an overview of the most affected areas and number of people likely in need of food assistance. This allowed for the immediate launching of WFP's response. Notwithstanding the importance to have an immediate overview such as the one produced under NeKSAP in order to programme the GFD, the accuracy of initial assessments would benefit from better preparedness work on baseline data. In addition to informing other programmatic responses, this would help avoid over-estimation in the planning phase, in particular for FFA, CFA and nutrition activities.

There was consensus for the need to report on gender and protection issues. However, while there was some information available, there were noted difficulties in identifying how best to report such information and even what information to include. Gender and protection considerations were included as part of the daily operational updates agenda which helped to elevate them as important aspects of the emergency response. WFP will continue this good practice (along with other cross-cutting areas) in future humanitarian responses.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	AUL-C-00227-01	Chickpeas		115	115
Australia	AUL-C-00227-01	Rice		500	500
Canada	CAN-C-00508-01	Rice		1,000	1,000
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas		385	319
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits		239	195
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary		152	23
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		12,352	10,109
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas		870	870
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		423	423
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend		5	5
Netherlands	NET-C-00115-01	Rice		1,330	330
Norway	NOR-C-00270-01	Rice		565	565
Norway	NOR-C-00270-01	Split Peas		44	44
Private Donors	WPD-C-03104-01	Chickpeas		296	296
Private Donors	WPD-C-03104-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		5	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03104-01	Split Peas		176	176
USA	USA-C-01126-01	Rice	1,340		1,340
USA	USA-C-01126-01	Split Peas	190		190
USA	USA-C-01142-01	Rice		1,953	0
USA	USA-C-01142-01	Split Peas		217	217
Total:			1,530	20,628	16,718