

# Country Portfolio Evaluation

## Nepal: An Evaluation of WFP's Portfolio Vol II Annexes

July 2010

Commissioned by the  
**Office of Evaluation**

*Measuring Results, Sharing Lessons*

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Report number: OE/2010/010



**World Food Programme**

## **Acknowledgements**

The evaluation team would like to acknowledge all the valuable assistance received from the staff of WFP Nepal in carrying out this evaluation. We would also like to thank the Government of Nepal staff who offered valuable insight for this evaluation. In addition we would like to extend our appreciation to the implementing partners that work with WFP Nepal as well as the donors who provided valuable feedback. We would like to express our gratitude for the input provided by WFP Rome staff and the Asia Regional Bureau. Finally, we would like to thank WFP beneficiaries that willingly gave their time to respond to the evaluators during fieldwork.

## **Disclaimer**

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## **Annex 1: Terms of reference**

*Note: Annexes to the ToR have been removed.*

### **Country Portfolio Evaluation – NEPAL (2002-2009)**

#### **Terms of reference**

February 2010

#### **1. Background**

##### 1.A Introduction

1. Country Portfolio evaluations (CPE) encompass the entirety of WFP programme related activities during a specific period. They evaluate the performances and results of the portfolio as a whole and provide evaluative insights to make evidence-based strategic decisions about positioning WFP in a country, strategic partnerships, operations design and implementation. The draft ToR was prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OE) evaluation manager based on a document review and discussions with stakeholders. The purpose of these terms of reference (ToR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The ToR are structured as follows: Section 1 provides information on the context; Section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; Section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; Section 4 identifies the key issues; Section 5 spells out the evaluation approach; and Section 6 indicates how the evaluation will be organized.

##### 1.B Country context

2. Nepal has a population of 28.6 million<sup>1</sup>, increasing every year by two percent. The landscape of the country is divided into three regions: mountains, hills and plains, of which the latter, the Terai makes up 23 percent of the total area. The geography of the country renders access to market and services very challenging. The ratio of population to arable land is one of the highest in the world. The majority of people are subsistence farmers highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Thirty one percent of the population is living below the poverty line<sup>2</sup>. According to the latest UN assessment (2008), Nepal is likely to meet the MDGs with the exception of those related to universal primary education and to HIV and AIDS<sup>3</sup>.

3. **Poverty.** Nepal, a low-income food deficit country, ranks 144th on the 2009 United Nation Development Programme Human Development Index (HDI). According to UNICEF<sup>4</sup>, the gross national income per capita was US\$340 in 2007. According to the ADB<sup>5</sup>, “An emerging concern is the sharp rise in inequality - in terms of the Gini coefficient, inequality increased from 0.34 in 1995/96 to 0.41 in 2003/04”. Inequalities have many sources of explanations, according to the latest national human development report<sup>6</sup>, Nepal’s wide differences in the living conditions of its population are mainly due to unequal gender relations, caste differentials due to social stratification, caste and ethnicity differences, linguistic discrimination, religious differences, spatial exclusion, and geo-political discrimination.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/> on Nepal

<sup>2</sup> [http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/npl\\_aag.pdf](http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/npl_aag.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.undp.org.np/mdg/>

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal\\_nepal\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal_nepal_statistics.html)

<sup>5</sup> ADB, DFID, ILO, 2009, ‘Highlights. Nepal: critical development constraints’

<sup>6</sup> UNDP, 2009, ‘Nepal Human Development Report 2009. State Transformation and Human Development’.

4. **Difficult path from conflict to stability.** While the decade long conflict ended in 2006 with the signature of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists), the country still struggles to find its way to stability. As recently as last December 2009, the UN information network “IRIN” reported that a deadlock in Nepal’s peace process was threatening development and stability in the country<sup>7</sup>. The conflict killed more than 14,000 people<sup>8</sup>, displaced large numbers of people (about 200,000 at the height of the conflict according to OCHA<sup>9</sup>) and left unknown numbers of wounded, tortured or “disappeared”.

5. **Natural disasters.** Nepal is vulnerable to various types of natural disasters (drought, earthquakes, landslides, fire, epidemics, etc.) and, in particular, to floods as indicated in Table 1 below. In addition, the recent years have seen a combination of winter drought (2006 and 2009<sup>10</sup>) with extensive summer flooding.

**Table 1: Main natural disasters and estimation of people affected**

Year	Natural disasters	People affected
2009	Epidemics	52.000
2008	Flood	180.000
2007	Flood	641.000
2006	Flood	200.000
2005	Flood	30.000
2004	Flood	800.000
2003	Flood	60.000
2002	Flood	266.000

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED international disaster database

6. **Food security**<sup>11</sup>. Nepal, hit by a collision of crises, is confronted with a declining food security. The country is now facing repeatedly food deficits due to combination of population growth, stagnating food production and a declining proportion of public expenditure in agriculture. The ability of households to purchase food has become significantly more difficult due to the impact of the high food price crisis. The proportion of the undernourished population is about 22.5% equally shared between urban and rural areas. Populations in the Hills and Mountain districts of the Mid and Far West regions are the ones who suffer most from food insecurity. The rate of underweight in children under 5 is estimated at 39 percent with an average rate up to 48 percent in the Mountain areas.

7. Compared with neighbouring countries Nepal has been particularly hit by the global food crisis and experienced steep food price inflation during the end of 2007 and the majority of 2008 as a result. Food prices in the hill and mountain region are typically three times the price in the Terai. High food prices, combined to drought and winter crop losses limited access to food of almost 3.4 million people during the first quarter of 2009

8. In addition to the above, the rapid population expansion, inadequate economic domestic growth, an increasing number of landless households, lack of security and difficult living conditions in rural areas have led to a 13 percent increase in the Nepalese migrant population between 2006/07 and 2007/08. A further risk that might affect food security and the way in which people cope with their situation is the

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=87324>

<sup>8</sup> WB, 2009, ‘Interim Strategy note for Nepal for the Period FY 2010-2011’.

<sup>9</sup> Quoted by UNDP, 2009.

<sup>10</sup> WFP, 2009, ‘The cost of coping: a collision of crises and the impact of sustained food security deterioration in Nepal’.

<sup>11</sup> WFP, 2009, ‘The cost of coping’, Nepal Food Security Monitoring system. WFP, 2009, ‘A sub-regional hunger index for Nepal, Nepal Food Security Monitoring System.

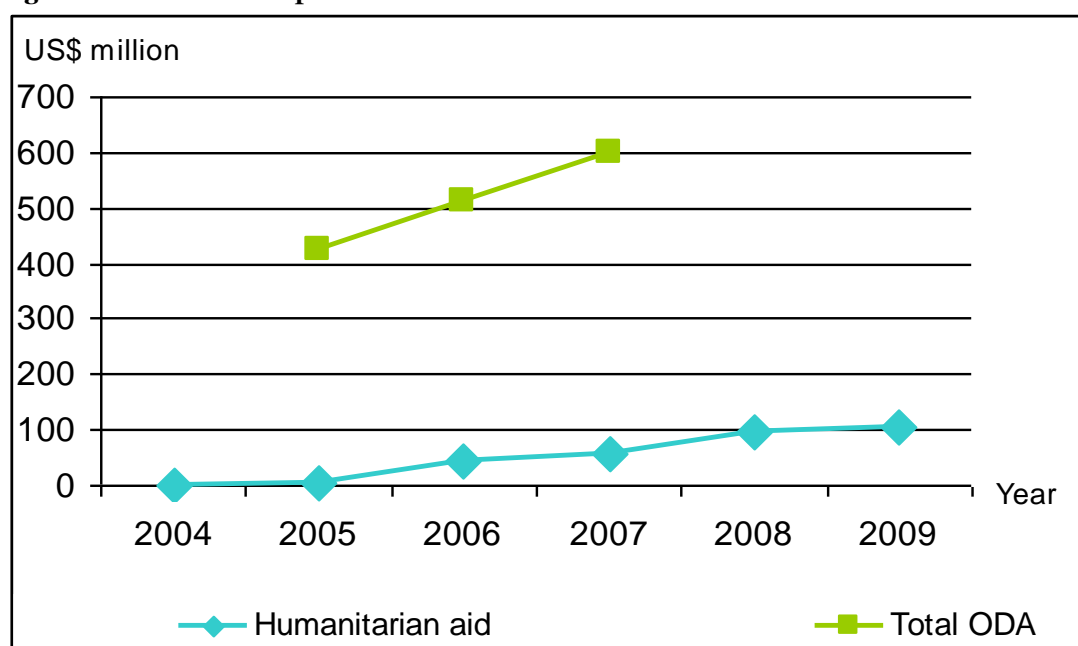
potential drop in remittances due to the global financial crisis.<sup>12</sup> In 2007/08, remittances represented 17 percent of the GDP.

**9. Bhutanese refugees.** Since the early nineties Nepal received refugees from Bhutan and established seven camps under the overall responsibility of the National Unit for the Coordination of Refugee Affairs. A census made in 2007 still counted 107,923 refugees living in these camps.<sup>13</sup>

**10. Government strategy<sup>14</sup>.** Nepal’s development agenda is totally linked to its peace building agenda. The government initiated a three-year interim plan which will provide the time necessary for an elected government to form after preparation of the constitution. The Plan’s strategy puts the emphasis on relief, reconstruction and reintegration; the creation and expansion of employment opportunities; infrastructure; Governance; basic social services with a focus on basic education and health services

**11. International assistance.** After the conflict in 2006 international assistance increased considerably (by more than 40 percent between 2005 and 2007) to support the country’s peace building and development efforts. The main donors are the ADB, United Kingdom (UK) and Japan. The 2008-2010 UNDAF, extended until 2012, prioritizes peace consolidation, quality of basic services, sustainable livelihoods, human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.

**Figure 1: Official Development and humanitarian aid contributions**



Sources: OECD-DAC and UN-OCHA<sup>15</sup>

**12.** While the humanitarian assistance represents less than 10 percent of total aid, it is regularly increasing reflecting needs in the food security sector due the combination of national and international issues confronting the country as discussed above. Donor funding seem to prioritize food security and nutrition over other humanitarian requirements<sup>16</sup>. The main external donors in the humanitarian sector are the United States (US), the European Commission (EC) and the UK.

<sup>12</sup> FAO/WFP, 2009, 'State of food insecurity in the world 2009'.

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR/WFP, 2008, 'Joint assessment mission report'.

<sup>14</sup> Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission, 2007, 'Three-Year Interim Plan'.

<sup>15</sup> [http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/pageloader.aspx?page=search-reporting\\_display&CQ=cq210110114723qcZRokBb5B](http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/pageloader.aspx?page=search-reporting_display&CQ=cq210110114723qcZRokBb5B)

<sup>16</sup> For further details see OCHA, 2009, 'Humanitarian transition appeal – mid-year review'.

## **2.Reason for the evaluation**

### **2.A. Rationale**

13. With its latest Strategic Plan (2008-2013) WFP has operated a major shift from a food aid to food assistance agency with a more nuanced and robust set of tools to respond to critical hunger needs. As they align country level planning with the strategic plan, CO are required to develop Country Strategy (CS) outlining WFP strategic orientations, priorities and expected results in a country.

14. The rationale for the CPE is to assist the Nepal CO in reviewing past performance and comparative advantage. This evaluation will support its effort to define the strategy for future WFP activities in the country.

15. The evaluation is undertaken at this point in time to inform in a timely manner the Nepal CS. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness the preparation of the CS should be synchronised with the analytical processes preceding the preparation to the UNDAF whose next cycle is scheduled for 2013.

16. Finally, considering that there has not been any evaluation of WFP activities by OE since 1998, the CPE is the opportunity for the CO to benefit from an independent assessment of its operations.

### **2.B. Objectives**

17. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, the evaluation will:

- Assess and report on the performance and results of the country portfolio in line with the WFP mandate and in response to humanitarian and development challenges in Nepal (accountability); and
- Determine the reasons for observed success/failure and draw lessons from experience to produce evidence-based findings to allow the CO to make informed strategic decisions about positioning itself in Nepal, form strategic partnerships, and improve operations design and implementation whenever possible (learning).

### **2.C. Stakeholders and users**

18. The list of stakeholder at project level is available in Annex 5, while their interest in the evaluation is summarised next page:

**Table 2: Stakeholders in the Evaluation**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Interest in the evaluation</b>
<b>Internal stakeholders</b>	
<b>CO</b>	Primary stakeholder of this evaluation. Responsible for the country level planning and operations implementation, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results to reposition WFP in the country context, if necessary, and readjust programming and implementation as appropriate.
<b>Regional Bureau and Headquarters Management</b>	Both have an interest in learning from the evaluation results.
<b>WFP Executive Board</b>	Presentation of the evaluation results at the November 2010 session to inform Board members about the performance and outcome of WFP activities in Nepal between 2002 and 2009.
<b>External stakeholders</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries</b> (mainly marginalised vulnerable groups, conflict affected people, Bhutanese refugees, school children, pregnant and lactating women, population affected by natural disasters)	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. They will be consulted during the field mission.
<b>Government</b> (mainly Ministry of Health, Education, Local Government, Peace and reconstruction, Home Affairs)	The Government of Nepal (who is also a contributor to WFP activities) has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with their priorities, those of others and meet the expected results. Various Ministries are direct partners of WFP activities at project level (see Annex 5 for details).
<b>NGOs</b> (mainly LWF, Himalayan Health and Environment Services, DEPROSC, SAPPROS, The Mountain Institute, Save the Children and GTZ)	NGOs are WFP partners for most of its operations in the country while at the same time having their own activities. The results of the evaluation might affect the WFP activities and therefore the partnerships.
<b>Donors</b> (the most important being the US, the EC and the UK - also the most important donors in the humanitarian sector)	WFP activities are supported by a large group of donors. They all have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.
<b>UN Country team</b> (mainly UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF and UNFPA)	WFP is partnering with various UN Agencies to implement its activities which therefore have a direct interest in the findings of the evaluation. In addition the results of the evaluation could be used as inputs in the preparation of the next UNDAF.

### 3. Subject of the evaluation

#### 3.A. WFP's Portfolio in Nepal

19. WFP is present in Nepal since 1963 with 51 operations (see details in Annex 6) for a total budget of about US\$400 million to date. More than US\$252 million (or 63 percent of the total) have been budgeted over the last eight years.

20. According to the WFP 2000 Country Strategy Outline the main activities included: school feeding, assistance to rural infrastructure which evolved over time from food for work to community asset creation, and support to Bhutanese refugees.

The Outline identifies three main priorities for the new CP:

- Increased focus on areas most vulnerable to food security (hills and mountains);
- Increased focus on nutrition intervention for mothers and infants;



- Increased attention to synergies and decentralisation of implementation.

21. **Portfolio to be evaluated.** The evaluation will focus on WFP activities undertaken between 2002 and 2009 distributed as follows (details of the operations are available in Annex 7):

**Table 3: WFP portfolio 2002 – 2009 by Programme Category**

	No. of operations	Total budget (US\$ million)	Weight of various types of operations (%)
Development	1	121,206,395	35
Emergency operations	5	23,990,415	7
Relief and Recovery	1	106,975,146	31
Relief and Recovery (refugees)	6	94,309,726	27
Special operations (inc a global SO)	2	1,368,825	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>347,750,507</b>	

Sources: WFP, Project Document and SPR

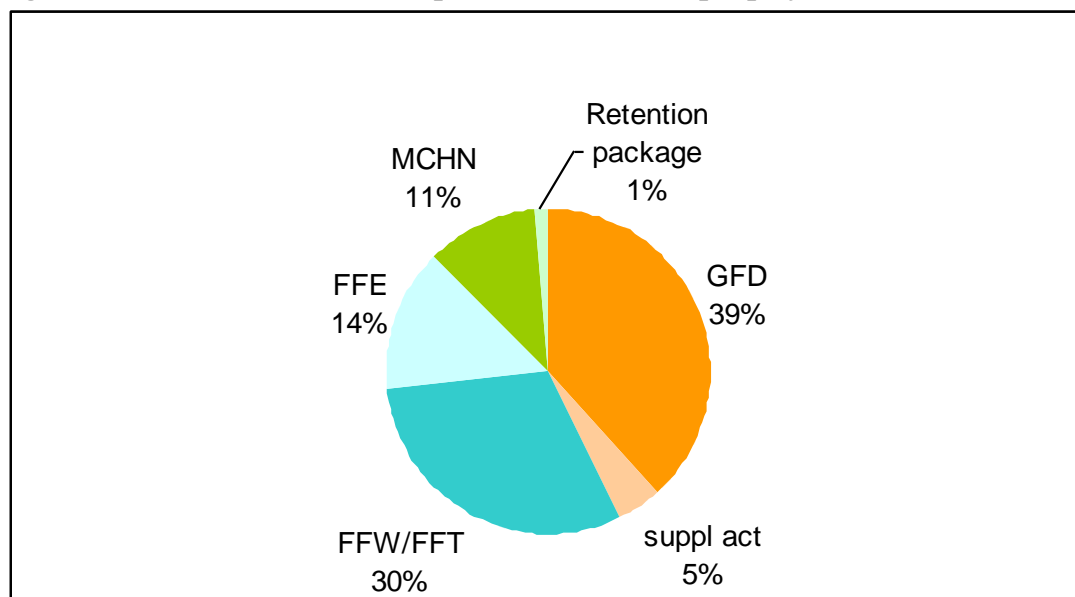
22. **Objectives and activities.** The objectives that the various operations and their programme activities aimed to achieve fall under the strategic objectives of the 2008-2013 strategic plan as follows:

- **SO 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies:** it mainly refers to the support to Bhutanese refugees (6 relief and recovery operations) as well as support to vulnerable communities affected by disasters (5 emergency operations) and to two directly related special operations;
- **SO 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures:** WFP intends, through its PRRO and grants, to strengthen capacities of government and partners to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger. This includes mainly effective early warning systems and preparedness measures;
- **SO 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post disasters or transition situations.** The objective of WFP is to support the re-establishment of livelihood, the restoration of self reliance of communities and IDPs affected by conflict, high food prices and natural disasters by providing a social safety net and helping vulnerable communities to create or preserve assets. It includes mainly food/cash for assets and food for training activities (protracted relief and rehabilitation and development);

**SO 4: Reduce chronic hunger and under nutrition:** Here WFP aims at increased access to education, and improved nutritional status of targeted women and children, mainly through food for education and maternal and child health care activities (development, protracted relief and support to refugees)

23. The main activities (see also Annex 7) are GFD mainly in EMOPS and PRROS for refugees and FFW/FFT mainly through the CP and PRRO for conflict affected population. Nutrition issues are recurrent across the portfolio.

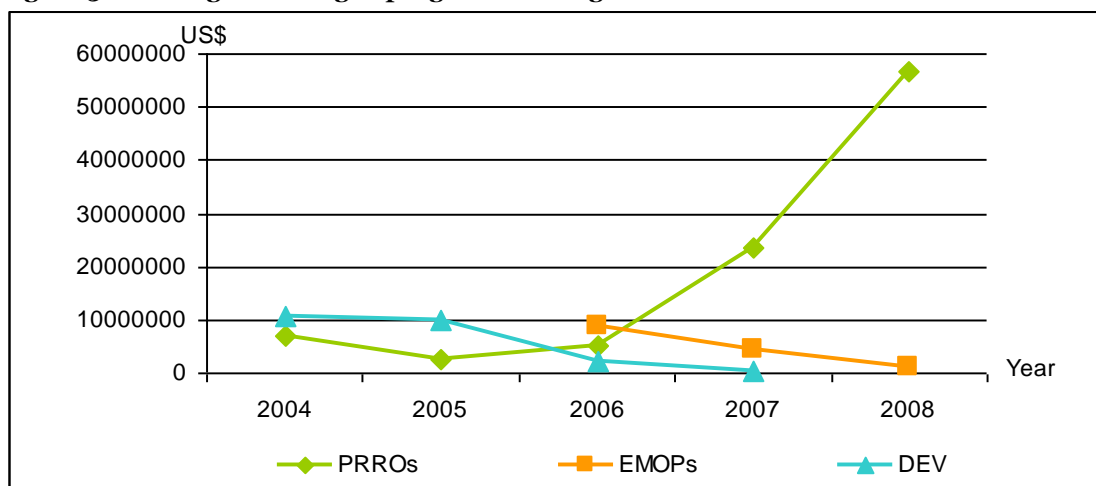
**Figure 2: Estimated distribution of portfolio activities as per project documents**



Source: WFP projects documents

24. Access to food is a major issue in Nepal. The most food insecure areas are also the least accessible. Population is scattered, which represents major logistic challenges for WFP operations and therefore extremely variable LTSH cost per MT cost varying from US\$24 per metric ton to US\$594 per metric ton according to the operations<sup>17</sup>. To support local markets WFP's first option is local purchase and therefore local markets are closely monitored. Local procurement is however a challenge especially when natural disasters, such as the recent drought, strike and prices increase. In this context, timely delivery or adequate rations constitute a major challenge for the efficiency and effectiveness of the portfolio activities.

**Figure 3: Funding according to programme categories**



Source: WFP, 'Directed multilateral contributions 2004-2009'.

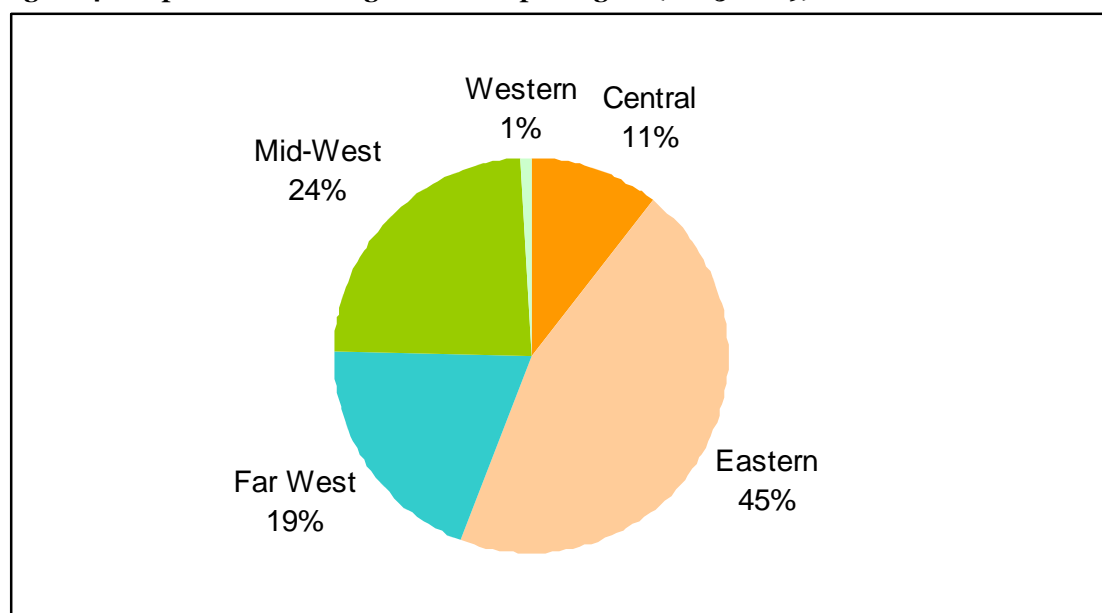
25. **Resource flows.** Figure 3 shows that funding for development activities, has consistently decreased since 2004, while funding for relief and rehabilitation has dramatically increased since 2006 following the peace agreement.

26. **Geographical focus.** The map (at the beginning of report) illustrates that WFP operates across the entire country. However, Figure 4 shows that most of the food has been delivered in the Eastern Region (mainly due to support to refugees in two

<sup>17</sup> According to budgets in project documents.

Districts (Jhapa and Morang). The other main regions where WFP is active are the Far and Mid Western hills and mountains. These areas are considered the most food insecure in Nepal (see paragraph 6).

**Figure 4: Proportion of tonnage delivered per region (2005-2009)**



Source: WFP CO

27. **CO other activities.** In addition to the regular programme activities, the CO is very active in the field of food security monitoring. Equipped with Personal Digital Assistant s and satellite telephones, 32 field-based staff collect and transmit real-time data on household food security, crop production, and food prices from some of the most remote areas of Nepal. Nepal’s Food Security Monitoring and Analysis (FSMAS) team in Kathmandu analyses and processes information to develop reports, maps, and early warning bulletins to ensure decision-makers have the information they need to protect lives and anticipate and respond to emergencies<sup>18</sup>.

28. Finally, the CO has benefited from grants to support VAM related activities (see Table 4) amounting to almost US\$ 3.5 million over the last 4 years.

**Table 4: Main additional activities supported by grants**

Donor	Activities
Swedish Trust Fund	Migration and remittances during crisis: implications for WFP response (2007)
German Quality Impact Grant	District level food security monitoring (2008) Stimulating local markets through cash for work: a study of key impediment & opportunities for improved WFP programming in the Mid to Far Western Hill & Mountain districts of Nepal (2009)
SENAC (2008)	IPC and food grain market study
UN Peace Fund (2008/009)	Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post-Conflict Reconciliation
DfID (2008)	Support for food security monitoring and analysis
Canadian Grant	Various studies on nutrition and food fortification
DfID (2006-2009)	Databases with Geographic Information System, support for emergency preparedness, Analysis of the causes and impact of high food prices,
DfID (2010)	Pilot on household level targeting
EU Food Facility	Strengthening and institutionalizing NeKSAP.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.wfp.org/countries/nepal> and <http://groups.google.com/group/NeKSAP?hl=en>

### 3.B. Scope

29. The time frame for portfolio evaluations is usually 5 years (2004-2009). But as the ongoing CP (40 percent of the portfolio budget as per PD) started in 2002 and went through various changes throughout its implementation, it has been decided to extend the timeframe and cover the period 2002 – 2009.

30. In light of the strategic nature of the evaluation, the focus shall not be on assessing individual operations but rather to evaluate the WFP portfolio as a whole, its evolution over time, its performances, and the strategic role played by WFP in Nepal. The evaluation will assess the portfolio of WFP projects listed in Annex 7. The main four types of activities to be analysed across operations are: nutrition, livelihood, school feeding and general food distribution.

31. In addition to the operations the evaluation will also review the analytical work conducted by WFP over the period as well as WFP's participation to strategic processes, not to assess the methodology or quality of products as such, but to determine the extent to which it contributes to WFP priorities and objectives in the country and enables a strategic positioning of the Programme (supporting, complementing the work and strategies of others).

32. The geographic scope includes all areas covered by the Portfolio. However, due to challenges to access some of the areas of interventions, the field work will have to focus on certain areas of intervention according to transparent criteria to be developed during the inception phase by the evaluation team.

### 4. Evaluation questions

33. The CPE will be addressing the following three key questions, which will be further detailed in a matrix of evaluation questions to be developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons from the WFP country presence and performance, which could inform future strategic and operational decisions. These are:

**Question one - Strategic alignment of the WFP portfolio** including the extent to which:

- its main objectives and related activities have been in line with the country's humanitarian and developmental needs, priorities and capacities and;
- its objectives have been coherent with the stated national agenda and policies, including sector policies;
- its objectives have been coherent and harmonised with those of partners (multilateral, bilateral and NGOs);
- there have been trade-offs between aligning with national strategies on one hand and with WFP's mission, strategic plans and corporate policies on the other hand.

**Question two - Making strategic choices** including the extent to which WFP:

- has analysed the national hunger, food security and nutrition issues, or used existing analyses to understand the key hunger challenges in the country;
- contributed to placing these issues on the national agenda, to developing related national or partner strategies and to developing national capacity on these issues;
- positioned itself as a strategic partner for the Government, multilateral, bilateral and NGO partners and in which specific areas;

- identify the factors that determined existing choices (perceived comparative advantage, corporate strategies, national political factors, resources, organisational structure, monitoring information etc.) to understand these drivers of strategy and how they need to be considered and managed when developing a country strategy

**Question three - Performance and Results of the WFP portfolio** including<sup>19</sup>:

- the relevance to the needs of the people;
- the level of efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the main WFP programme activities and explanations for these results (including factors beyond WFP's control);
- the level of synergy and multiplying effect between similar activities in different operations and between the various main activities regardless of the operations;
- the level of synergies and multiplying opportunities with partners (multilateral, bilateral and NGOs) at operational level.

## **5. Evaluation approach**

### **5.A. Evaluability assessment**

34. The Country Strategy Outline drafted in 2000 can only serve as a reference point to assess the country programme although it does not include any logframe. Each operation has its logframe and for those ongoing there are even two (the second set being a reformulation of objectives to fit with the latest Strategic Plan). Furthermore, the formulation of the operations at different point in time refers consequently to different strategic plans. This represents a challenge for the evaluation which will have to use the 2008-2013 Strategic Plan as the reference in line with Para 22. To facilitate analysis, Annex 8 groups operations objectives according to the strategic plan.

35. The CO has developed a database in 2008 for the PRRO providing output monitoring data, while outcome are generated through annual monitoring of the activity. The VAM unit is in charge of monitoring at outcome level while the Programme unit is in charge of monitoring at output level. Monitoring of the CP is based on monthly output reports from the partners. In addition VAM does periodic output monitoring mainly of the MCHC component. While there are data, their consistency and the possibility to compare them over time will have to be assessed during the preparatory mission.

36. At the inception stage, the evaluation team will have to develop a logic model on the basis of the project documents analysis at the inception stage and to assess the actual evaluability of GFD present in majority of the operations undertaken over the period.

### **5.B. Methodology**

37. The evaluation will employ relevant internationally agreed evaluation criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

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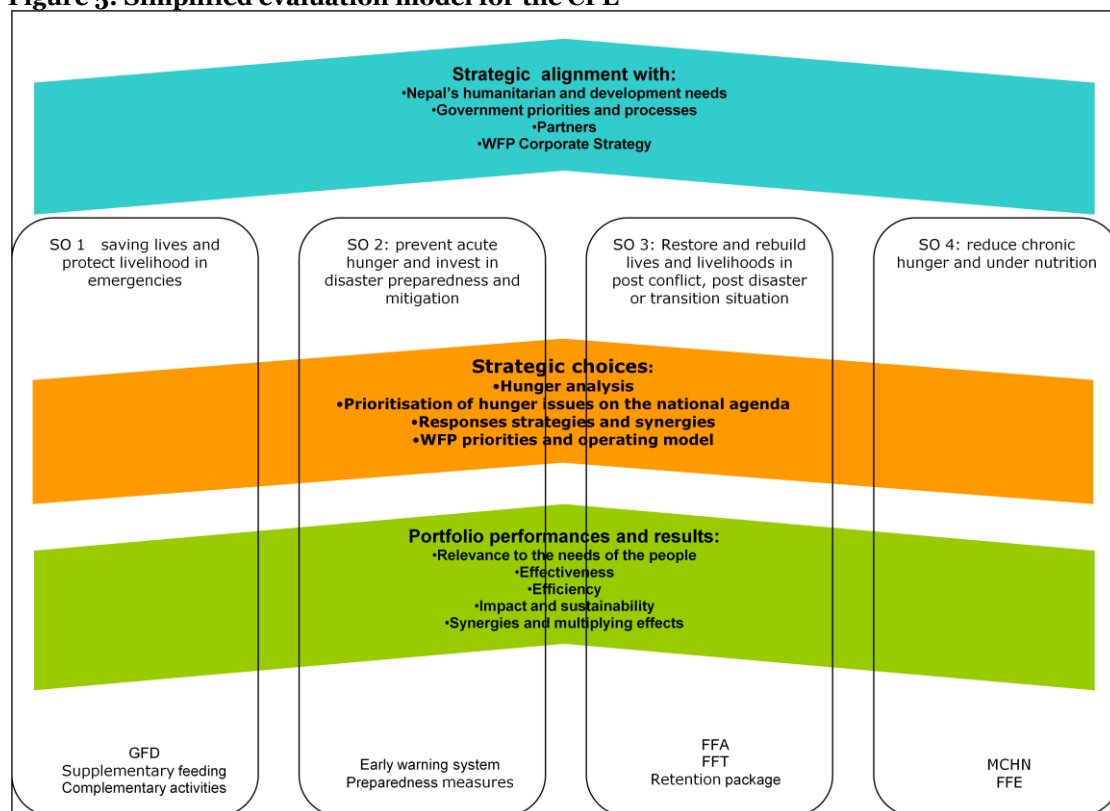
<sup>19</sup> In relation to question three, it should be emphasised that in light of the strategic nature of CPEs, the focus shall not be on assessing individual operations per se but rather to look across operational divides to provide an assessment of the performance and results of the portfolio.

38. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will design the evaluation methodology to be presented in the inception report. The methodology should:

- Build on the logic of the portfolio and on the common objectives arising across operations;
- Be geared towards addressing the evaluation questions presented in section 4. A model looking at groups of “main activities” across a number of operations rather than at individual operations should be adopted;
- Take into account the limitations to evaluability pointed out in section 5.A as well as budget and timing constraints.

39. Figure 5 provides a simplified evaluation model that looks at the main activities grouped according to the SOs across the three main evaluation questions presented in section 4.

**Figure 5: Simplified evaluation model for the CPE**



40. The methodology should demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (e.g. stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) and using a mixed methodological (e.g. quantitative, qualitative, participatory) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means. The sampling technique to impartially select field visit sites and stakeholders to be interviewed should be specified.

### 5.C. Quality Assurance

41. WFP’s evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community (Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance and Development Assistance Committee). It sets out processes within-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products. It also includes quality assurance of evaluation reports (inception, full and summary reports) based on standardised checklists.

EQAS will be systematically applied during the course of this evaluation and relevant documents provided to the evaluation team. The evaluation manager will conduct the first level quality assurance, while the OE Director will conduct the second level review. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

42. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases.

## 6. Organisation of the evaluation

### 6.A. Phases and deliverables

43. The evaluation will take place in 6 phases summarised in table 5.

**Table 5: Main Phases of the Evaluation**

Phase	Timing (2010)	Expected output
1 Design (including preparatory mission)	January - February	ToR Team recruited
2 Inception (including briefing in Rome)	February- March	Inception report
3 Mission in Nepal	April	<i>Aid memoir</i>
4 Reporting	May-June	Evaluation report
5 Follow-up	July	Management Response
6 Executive Board	November	Summary Evaluation report

44. See below details of the main activities:

- **Preparatory mission:** conducted jointly by the team leader and the evaluation manager, its main objective is to discuss the ToR and the evaluation approach with the CO, the main stakeholders in the Government, donors and NGO partners in Kathmandu. It will be also an opportunity to review data availability for the various operations of the portfolio to be evaluated and have preliminary discussions about site visits.
- **Briefing in Rome:** it will be the opportunity for OE to brief the evaluation team on the approach and for the evaluation team to meet the various technical units to be updated on the relevant policy and programmes orientations and on the Nepal context.
- **Inception report.** The main objective of the inception report is to ensure the evaluation team has a good understanding of the requirement in the terms of reference and translated these into a coherent methodology for the main evaluation phase; the main audience for the inception report is OE and the CO for information. It will follow the template provided in Annex 2.
- **Mission.** The mission will consist of field work in Kathmandu and in various areas identified in the inception report. The mission will start with a briefing with the CO and other stakeholders to inform them on the evaluation and will end with a formal debriefing to internal and external stakeholders to present the evaluation findings and preliminary conclusions.
- **Evaluation report.** The data will be analysed and presented according to the template provided in Annex 2. The executive summary of the evaluation report will be the core of the report to be presented at the Executive Board.

### 6.B. Evaluation team / Expertise required

45. In order to uphold the evaluation independence in line with the WFP Evaluation Policy, the evaluation will be conducted by a team of external consultants identified through a transparent selection process. Members of the team will not have been significantly involved in work for the Nepal CO or have other conflicts of interest.

46. The team members will report to the team leader and be responsible for timely submission of individual inputs. The team leader will be responsible for consolidating the team members' inputs, for the timely submission to the evaluation manager of the various reports and for the content of the evaluation report. Annex 4 provides specific job descriptions. Evaluators will act impartially and respect the code of conduct of the profession.

47. The evaluation team will include the following:

- **A team leader** with the following profile: Strong experience in strategic positioning and planning related to humanitarian assistance and food security, and in leading evaluation teams. Strong analytical, communication, English writing skills, ability to conceptualize the evaluation and to understand the strategic implications of findings of other team members.
- **Team members** with a with strong experience at either practical and/or strategic levels in the required technical fields, good interpersonal skills, ability to work effectively as part of a team and good drafting skills in English. One or more team member will be Nepalese. The technical fields are as follows: nutrition, livelihoods with a focus on Food for work; school feeding and logistics.

#### 6.C. Roles and responsibilities

48. This evaluation is managed by OE. Anne-Claire Luzot has been appointed as evaluation manager. The Evaluation manager has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation in the past. She is responsible for drafting the ToR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing in HQ (mainly nutrition, livelihood, programming, school feeding, logistics, procurement and fund raising); assisting in the preparation of the field missions; conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products and consolidating comments from stakeholders on the various evaluation products. She will also be the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.

49. The CO is expected to provide information necessary to the evaluation; be available to the evaluation team to discuss the programme, its performance and results; facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Nepal; set up meetings and field visits, organise for interpretation if required and provide logistic support during the fieldwork.

50. Relevant WFP stakeholders at HQ and RB (through telecom) levels are expected to be available for interviews/meetings with the evaluation team and to comment on the various reports throughout the evaluation process.

51. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, the CO and RB staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

#### 6.D. Communication

52. All evaluation products will be in English.

53. Initial findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation team will be shared with stakeholders during debriefing sessions at the end of the mission. There



will be two such meetings one with external stakeholders in Nepal and a second one with WFP stakeholders at CO, RB and HQ levels (through Telecon). his early feedback is important to verify the initial findings of the team with stakeholders, give stakeholders in the country the opportunity to clarify issues and ensure a transparent evaluation process.

54. The evaluation report will be posted on the internet and briefs disseminated. The CO might envisage undertaking a workshop after the evaluation has been completed to discuss the conclusions and recommendations and determine follow-up actions with its partners.

55. Once the evaluation is completed OE will ensure dissemination of lessons through various means such as the annual evaluation report, feedback in various relevant meetings. Lessons will be incorporated into OE's system for sharing lessons.

#### 6.E. Resources/budget

56. The evaluation will be financed from OE's Programme Support and Administrative budget. Based on the team composition presented in section 6.B, the associated remuneration (daily fees) are estimated to be around US\$ 110,000 and the cost of international and domestic travel is estimated at US\$ 74,000, bringing the total cost of the evaluation to US\$ 184,000.

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## Annex 3: List of Persons Met and Places Visited

### Country Programme Review Mission

#### WFP Nepal

29 March to 20 April 2010

Tim Frankenberger, Tamsin Walters, Liz Kiff and Ganga Datta Awasthi

Location	Name	Designation	Organization
<b>World Food Programme</b>			
	Richard Ragan	Country Director	WFP
	Dominique Hyde	Deputy Country Director	WFP
<b>Kathmandu</b>	Jorge Fanlo	Acting Deputy Country Director	WFP
	Pinky Rikhi Chettri	Administrative Assistant	WFP
	Seetashma Thapa	Special Assistant	WFP
	Nigel Sanders	Logistics Officer	WFP
	Willem Thuring	Programme officer	WFP
	Kimberly Deni	Programme Officer	WFP
	Leela Raj Upadhyay	Programme Coordinator PRRO	WFP
	Shree Jol Shreshtha	Sphere Monitoring	WFP
	Pramila Karki Ghimire	CO Coordinator	WFP
	Katherine Williams	Programme Officer	WFP
	Siemon Hollema	VAM Officer	WFP
	Mariko Kawabata	Programme Officer	WFP
	Anjali Gurung	Executive Assistant	WFP
	Bhai Thapa	Finance Administration Officer	WFP
	Kishor Aryol	National Programme Officer	WFP
	Christina Hobbs	Market Research Analyst	WFP
	Tyler McMohan	Report Analyst	WFP
	Dawa Futi Sherpa	Project Assistant	WFP
	Megbar Sing Chemjong	Security Assistant	WFP
	Lee Jayoung	Programme Officer	WFP
	Amrit Bahadur Gurung	Senior Programme Assistant	WFP
	Subhash Bahadur Singh	Field Coordinator	WFP
	Shakuntala Thilsted	Nutrition Advisor	WFP
	Meena Thapa	Programme Unit-Dadeldhura	WFP
	Yagya Bahadur	Field Monitor, Rukum district	WFP
	Bhanu Limbu	Field Monitor, Mugu	WFP
	Moti Prasad Thapa	Head of Sub-office	WFP
<b>Nepalgunj</b>	Chija K Bhandari	Senior Programme Assistant	WFP
	Raju Neupane	Senior Programme Assistant	WFP
<b>Surkhet</b>	Bimal Sharma	Logistics Assistant (acting head)	WFP
	Hari Uprety	Senior Logistics Assistant	WFP
<b>Damak</b>	Jagdish Pant	Senior Programme Assistant	WFP
	Digambar Dahal	Logistics (CTS) Assistant	WFP
	Bhawana Thapaliya	Field Monitor	WFP
	Phunzok Lama	Field Monitor	WFP
	Basanta Acharya	Field Monitor	WFP
<b>Government of Nepal</b>			
	Lal Mani Joshi	Joint Secretary, Foreign Aid Coordination Division	Government of Nepal Ministry of Finance
	Nirmal Kumar Shiwakoti	Under Secretary, Foreign Aid Division	Ministry of Finance
<b>Kathmandu</b>	Dinesh Thapaliya	Joint Secretary Under Secretary and focal point for WFP	MLD
	Dan Bdr. Shrestha	Engineer	MLD
	Hem Raj Regmi	Senior Statistical Officer (Under Secretary)	MoAC
	Dinesh Kumar Thepaliya	Joint Secretary, Head of Planning of Foreign Aid Division	MLD
		Under Secretary DPD, RCIW	MLD

Location	Name	Designation	Organization
		Programme, Monitoring and Evaluation	
	Tulsi Nath Gavtam	Section Officer, RCIW Programme, Monitoring and Evaluation	MLD
	Satish Chandra Tha	Engineer, RCIW Programme, Monitoring and Evaluation	MLD
	Yogita Joshi	Assistant Engineer, Overseer, RCIW Programme, M&E	MLD
	Purushottam Nepal	Under Secretary, Planning Section Chief	MLD
	Sadhuram Sapkota	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Peace
	Ram Padarath Sah	Programme Director, Food For Education Project	MoE
	Nak ul Baniya		MoE
	Tuka Raj Adhikari	Under Secretary	MoE
	Gopal Adhikari	Section Officer, Food For Education Project	MoE
	B. N. Adhikari	Section Officer, Food For Education Project	MoE
	Bishnu Prasad Bhandari	Deputy Director, Food For Education Project	MoE
	Ravi Upreti	Deputy Director, Food For Education Project	MoE
	Dr. R. P. Bichha	Senior Consultant Pediatrician, Director, Child Health Division	MoHP, Department of Health Services
	Lila Bikram Thapa	Public Health Officer, Nutrition Section, Child Health Division	MoHP, Department of Health Services
	Ishwor Thapa	Joint Secretary	Water and Energy Commission Secretariat
	Hari Prasad	Irrigation Specialist	Water and Energy Commission Secretariat
<b>Partners</b>			
	Dr. Rishikesh N Shrestha	Chairperson	AMDA
<b>Kathmandu</b>	Dr. Anil Kumar Das	Secretary	AMDA
	Govinda Gewali	Project Officer	ADB
	Regina Koplflow	CMAM (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition) Advisor	Concern Worldwide
	Peter Olesen		DANIDA
	Dhana Bahadur Tamang	Director General	Dept Local Infrastructure Dev and Agricultural Roads
	Claudia Maier	Programme Manager, Improvement of Livelihoods in Rural Areas	GTZ
<b>Kathmandu</b>	Ramesh Shrestha	Regional Manager, Poverty Alleviation in Selected Rural Areas of Nepal (PASRA)	GTZ
	Kabindra Man Pradhan	Senior Programme Officer (PASRA)	GTZ
	Aman Jonchhe	Programme Management Specialist/ Team leader	SDC
	Josef Zimmermann	Chief Technical Advisor, District Road Construction	SDC
	Bashu Aryal	Country Programme Officer Knowledge Facilitator	IFAD
	Guido Agostinucci	Field Operations Officer	FAO
	Brian Penistan	Director, Himalayan Programmes	The Mountain Institute
	Durga Sob	President of Feminist Dalit Organisation	Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO)

<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
	Gayatri Acharya	Senior Economist	World Bank
	Jasmine Rajbhandary	Sector Specialist Social Protection/Social Development	World Bank
	Dr. Nastu Pd. Sharma	Health Sector Specialist	World Bank
	Surendra G. Joshi	Senior Transport Specialist	World Bank
	Luc Verna	Technical Assistant, Head of Office for Nepal, ECHO	ECHO
	John Cunningham	Team Leader, Technical Assistance to EC Delegation for Food Facility For Nepal	European Union Food Facility (EUFF)
	Giap Dang	Attaché, Programme Manager	EUFF
	Marion Michaud	Programme Manager	EUFF
	Om Gurung	Leader Ethnic Movement	Ethnic Movement
	Helen Sherpa	Education Specialist	World Education
	Dinesh Subedi	Representative	DUDBC, Ilam
	David S Spiro	Country Director, Nepal	HKI
	Pooja Pandey	AAMA Programme Manager, Nutritionist	HKI
	Ngima Tendup Sherpa	Chairperson- Executive Committee	HHESS
	Mingmar Dolma Sherpa	Project Manager- MCHC Programme	HHESS
	Kanchhi Maya Sherpa	Treasurer- Executive Committee	HHESS
	Nita Neupane	Programme Officer	ILO
	Prakash mani Sharma	Executive Director, Pro Public	Pro Public
	Kedar Khadka	Treasurer and Programme Director	Pro Public
<b>Kathmandu</b>	Om Gurung	Leader of Ethnic Movement	Ethnic Movement
	Pitamber Pd. Acharya	Executive Director	Development project service Centre (DEPROSC)
	Kaliash Rijal		DEPROSC
	Narendra K.C.	Director	Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS)
	Devendri Bites		SAPPROS
	Dr. R.D. Singh	Member	National Planning Commission
	Sanjay Karki	Deputy Director	Mercy Corps
	Josh DeWald		Mercy Corps
	Macha Raja Majarjan	Director	Micronutrient Initiative
	Jed Meline	Deputy Mission Director	USAID
	Sheila Roquette	Director, Programme and Project Development Office	USAID
	Simon Lucau		DFID Nepal
	Natasha Mesko	Maternal Health and Nutrition Adviser	DFID Nepal
	Philip Smith	Senior Programme Manager	DFID Nepal
	Hans Jeijdra	Country Director	SNV
	Martin Hart-Hansen	Special Assistant to the Resident Coordinator	UN
	Robert Piper	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator	UN
	Dr. Borromeo	Country Coordinator	UNAIDS
	Zivai A. Murira	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF
	Gillian Mellsop	Representative	UNICEF
	Sumon Kamal Tuladhar, ED. D	Education Specialist	UNICEF
	Pragya Mathema	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF
	Lieke van de Wiel	Chief, Education Section	UNICEF
	Tarik Muftic	Senior Programme Officer	UNHCR
	Kailash Rijal		UN Habitat
	Gerard Ferrie		UN Habitat
	Michael Brown	UNDP Focal Point	UNDP

Location	Name	Designation	Organization
	Lazima Onta	UNDP Focal Point	UNDP
	George Murray		UNOCHA
	Dr. Shailesh K. Upadhyay	National Liaison Officer	WHO
	Narayan Kaji Shrestha	Advisor and Consultant	Women Acting Together for Change (WATCH)
	Jaab Dang	Head of Operations	
	Praveen Acharya	Deputy Managing Director	Greenwich Village Hotel
	Sukirty Poudel	Programme Assistant	Max Pro
	Shailendra B Shahi	Engineer	Save the Children
<b>Nepalgunj</b>	Tara Nath Acharya	Programme Coordinator, Health	Save the Children
	Dhruba Devkota		Save the Children
	Kedar Babu Dhungaiua		Save the Children
	Man Bir Nepali	Logistics officer	Save the Children
	Bijuy Karni	Finance Officer	SAPPROS
	ViJay Raj Pant	Regional Programme Manager	DEPROSC-Nepal
	Ganesh Prasad Bhattarai		CDO/DAO
	Lok Nath Paudyal		District Education Office/FFE Project Unit Office
<b>Bajhang</b>	Ganesh Bahadur Khadka		LDO
	Birendra Prasad Sinha		DADO
	Sita Singh		WDO
	Bed Bahadur Rokaya		FAO/EUFF
	Pitambar Basnet		FAO/EUFF
	Rishi Aryal		Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS)
	Archal Drakajh Rai		SAPPROS
	Chandra Singh		SAPPROS
	Krishna Singh		SAPPROS
	Deep Narayan Joshi		SAPPROS
	Binod Sapkota		World Education
	Amrit Cruomg		WFP
	Krishna Bdr. Malla		CT2 ILRA
	Mana aj Shahi	SR. AHW	PHCC
<b>Bajhang</b>	Pankaj Subedi	Storekeeper	FFE Project
<b>Deulekh</b>	Akendsa Bahadur Chand	AHW	PHCC
	Durga Bamma	Field Supervisor	HHESS
	Ganesh Giri		FFE/EDP
	Deepak Bds. Bhandari	Field Supervisor	Max Pro BJH
	Ghanshyam pd. Sah	Lab Assistant	PCH Deulekh
	Pakas Bdr. Singh	Field Coordinator	HHESS
	Niran Ram Joshi	Field Supervisor	Max Pro
	Binod Sapkota		World Education
	KabindraKhadka	Coordinator	Sesipal Youth Club
	Ber Singh		Daaulka VDC
	Omesh Bakdur SaueI	Field Supervisor	HHESS
	Ganga Pd. Joshi		Max Pro
	Dr. Madhurima Bhadra	Coordinator	AMDA
	Binod Khanal	Nutrition Officer	AMDA
<b>Damak</b>	Pooja Thapa	Nutrition Officer	AMDA
	Ambar Subba	Advisor	BRWF
	Kalpna Basnet	Loan Scheme in-charge	BRWF
	Rekha Uprety	VT Assistant	Caritas Nepal
	Sarju Rai	VT Coordinator	Caritas Nepal
	Father Amalraj	Field Director	Caritas Nepal
	Suwaluck Nilboran	Nurse	IOM



Location	Name	Designation	Organization
	Ramesh Dangol	Logistics Manager	LWF
	Gangadhar Chaudhary	Project Manager	LWF
	Ramesh Timsiha	Storekeeper	LWF
	Chura Bdr. Kharti	Horticulture Technician	LWF
	Krishna Pd. Dahal	Food Distribution Monitor	LWF
	Shyam Sapkota	Coordinator	SADG
	Kumar Shrestha	Finance Officer	SADG
	Antony Gnanasekaran	Nutrition Coordinator	UNHCR
	Mike Wells	Durable Solutions Officer	UNHCR
<b>Damak</b>	Dr. MM Taimur Hasan	Health and Nutrition Coordinator	UNHCR
	Shailendra Gupta	Programme Assistant	UNHCR
<b>Meeting with partners in Mid-West Region</b>	Kapil Joshi	Reporting Officer	SAPPROS-Nepal
	Shailendra B Shahi	Engineer	Save the Children
	Tara Nath Acharya	Programme Coordinator, Health	Save the Children
	Man Bir Nepali	Logistics Officer	Save the children
	Bijuy Karni	Finance Officer	SAPPROS
	ViJay Raj Pant	Regional Programme Manager	DEPROSC-Nepal
<b>Gamgadhi (Mugu)</b>	Keshar Bahadur KC	Chief District Officer	Government
	Tilak Bahadur Malla	President	NRCS
	Bimal Ghimirey	Investigation Officer	National Investigation District Office
	Gopal Banu	Chairperson	RCDC
	Chiranjibi Dahal	Programme Coordinator	The Mountain Institute
	Santosh Nepal	Engineer	Save the Children
	Rupesh Tiwari	Field Coordinator	NRCS
	Raj Bahadur Shahi	Reporter	Press- Kantipur
	Kishan Singh Jhapa	District Police Officer	District Police Office
<b>Partners in Gamgadhi (Mugu) Rukum</b>	Jaya Prakash Rawell	Assistant In charge	RCDC Mugu
	Janak Bahadur Budha	Field supervisor	Maxpro, Mugu
	Baga Bahadur Shahi	EDP in charge	RCDC, Mugu
	Neta Pd Chaulegeli	Sub-engineer	RCDC, Mugu
	Jahea Bahadur Shahi	Security	NRCS
	Balkrishna Ghimire	Logistics assistant	NRCS
	Narendra Rokay	Accountant	RCDC
	Chiranjibi Dahal	Programme Coordinator	The Mountain Institute
	Padam Bahadur Malla	EDP In-charge	The Mountain Institute
	Shanti Man Shahi		RCDC
	Bishna Singh B.K.		RCDC
	Jiran Kumar Basnet	District Coordinator	GTZ, ReRe, Rukum
	Tilak Casey	Treasurer Road Association	Chhing Village, Rukum
	Sher Bahadur Malla	Chair of Agricultural Committee	Chhing village, Rukum
	Sambhu Prasad Marasani	Chief District Officer	Rukum
<b>Rukum</b>	Hari Pandit	Planning Officer, Agricultural Office	DADO's office
	Shivar Kharki	Planning Officer	DDC
	Binod Joshi	Senior Project Assistant	Save
<b>Members of Peace committee in Rukum met, 13 of 33</b>			
<b>Surket</b>	Dambar Nepali	Regional Agricultural Extension Officer	RADO
	Arjun thapa	Engineer	RADO
<b>Nepalgunj</b>	Ajeet K Sharma	Vice-Chair, National HQ	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)
	Taps Saha	Treasurer, District Chapter, Banke	NRCS
	Shanty Shrestha	Administrator	NRCS

<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
	Arun Lal Shrestha	Vice-Treasurer, District Chapter, Banke	NRCS
	Dalakh Dangi		NRCS
<b>Damak</b>	Nusirat Abiola Akanni	Head of Sub-office	WFP
	Eva Haase	Programme Officer	WFP
	Jonathan L Baker	Field Security Officer, Staff Security Unit	IOM
	Andreas Kiaby	Associate Protection Officer	UNHCR
	Anup K Arayal	Associate Programme Officer	UNHCR
	David Derthick	Resettlement Programme Manager	Head of sub-office, IOM, Damak
	Yadhav Prasad Kiorala	CDO and Director of RCU, Chandragadhi	District Administration Office and Refugee Coordination Unit, Jhapa
	Lekh Nath Pokhrel	Assistant CDO and Deputy Director	
	Nirmal Khanal	Statistics Officer	RCU, Chandragadhi
	Jiwan Prakash Sitaula	LDO	DDO, Jhapa
	Yogendra Prasad Bhagat	Administrator	District public Health Office, Jhapa.
	Ram Prasad Gautam	Officer in-charge	DADO, Jhapa
	Dinesh Subedi	Representative	DUDBC, Ilam
<b>Kathmandu</b>	Yagya Bahadur	Field monitor, Rukum district	WFP
	Bhanu Limbu	Field monitor, Mugu	WFP

## Annex 4: Methodology

The composition of the evaluation team reflects requirements of the ToR. A thorough evaluation of the three key evaluation issues—strategic alignment of the WFP portfolio, making strategic choices, and the performance and results of the WFP portfolio—required management, strategic thinking, and technical expertise. Accordingly, the following team was assembled: Team Leader, Nutrition Specialist, Livelihoods Specialist and an Infrastructure/Governance Specialist. Team members were chosen for their ability to contribute beyond their own technical expertise areas and improve understanding of the “big picture”.

The evaluation team conducted an in-depth desk review of both WFP and non-WFP key documents including crop situation assessments, emergency assessments, reports produced by joint assessment missions, the CFSVA report, Market Watch Newsletters, SPRs, and the food security analyses assessments. The consultants also reviewed the reports external to WFP, produced by World Bank, UN organizations, NGOs, and multi- and bilateral organizations in Nepal.

An evaluation matrix that aligns the three key evaluation issues, the methods of analysis and the main sources of data for the evaluation was used to guide the team’s inquiries. This is presented in a separate annex (Annex 8).

The team approached the evaluation of the portfolio by looking at critical phases of WFP Nepal Operations between 2002 and 2009:

### Programming Phases:

- **Country Programme (10093.0):** Prior to the CPA, the WFP Nepal CP was primarily focused on maintaining a presence and providing assistance in conflict areas. Following the CPA, the CP has been narrowed to focus mainly on school feeding and MCHC activities. Infrastructure activities have since been largely absorbed into the PRRO for conflict-affected populations (10676.0) and targeting has been increasingly focused on the West and Far West regions of Nepal.
- **PRRO for conflict affected populations (10676.0):** Immediately following the CPA (2006-2007) the PRRO was primarily focused on supporting Peace Processes and achieving a ‘Peace Dividend’ by providing short-term support to returnees through limited food-for-work activities in secure locations. Since 2007, and partly in response to the food crises and natural disasters (flooding/drought) the PRRO has increasingly focused on medium-responses to vulnerability including support for productive infrastructure through FFA/CFW. Targeting of the PRRO has been influenced by the areas where infrastructure was significantly damaged during the conflict.
- **PRRO for Bhutanese refugees (10058.1-10058.6):** As resettlement of refugees has continued and more land has become available for use in food and livelihood support interventions, the nature of support provided to remaining refugees has evolved.

**Partnership Phases:** Prior to 2007, WFP Nepal placed a strong emphasis on developing strategic partnerships with key government institutions. Since 2007, increasing priority has been given toward creating strategic relations with NGO partners.

**Information System Phases:** Before 2006, WFP Nepal’s food security information system was not very effective (information was not differentiated by period or region). Some of the weakness of the previous information system was due to the fact that many areas were

inaccessible (due to conflict). Since the CPA, WFP food monitors involved in “peace monitoring” began to use improved food security indicators. In 2007-2008 the WFP Nepal Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (FSMAS) became a “full-fledged” monitoring system. In 2008, it began to incorporate market analysis, took on a wider project monitoring role and started collaborating with the World Bank on Living Standards Measurement Study. Renewed emphasis has also been placed on building the capacity of government partners to conduct food security monitoring and analysis.

### **Stakeholder Meetings in Kathmandu**

The evaluation field mission started with a meeting in Kathmandu with the Country Office to discuss the inception report and to brief other key stakeholders (e.g. government, UN and NGOs). The evaluation team conducted interviews with the various stakeholders and analyzed this information as it was being gathered on a regular basis. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team made every attempt to ensure systematic checks on accuracy, consistency, reliability and validity of collected data through follow up meetings.

### **Interviews Conducted in the Field**

Sites were selected that were relevant to the country portfolio and reflect most of the activities being implemented across all operations. A number of issues were carefully considered when selecting sites to be visited as part of the CP Evaluation. While the team made an effort to visit the widest possible sample of stakeholders in the field, the evaluation team prioritized those stakeholders that were most critical for effective coordination of WFP Nepal operations.

The team tried to maximize the number activities that could be seen on any one visit, covering four of the major areas where WFP is implementing programmes. The evaluation team conducted field visits to directly observe the impact of WFP activities in 8 of the 37 district where the programme is operating.

The team split up into two sub-teams to visit CP, PRRO, and EMOP activities in the Mid and Far West regions. One team visited Dadeldhura and Bajhang in the Far West where most CP activities (MCHC and School Feeding) and PRRO activities were being implemented. This is an area where WFP concentrates staffing and food resources. These areas were also selected to review MCHC activities being implemented jointly with UNICEF, HHES and the Ministry of Health. Multiple NGOs implementing PRRO activities were also visited. The VDCs visited were varied enough to get a feel for the range of programming activities going on in the districts.

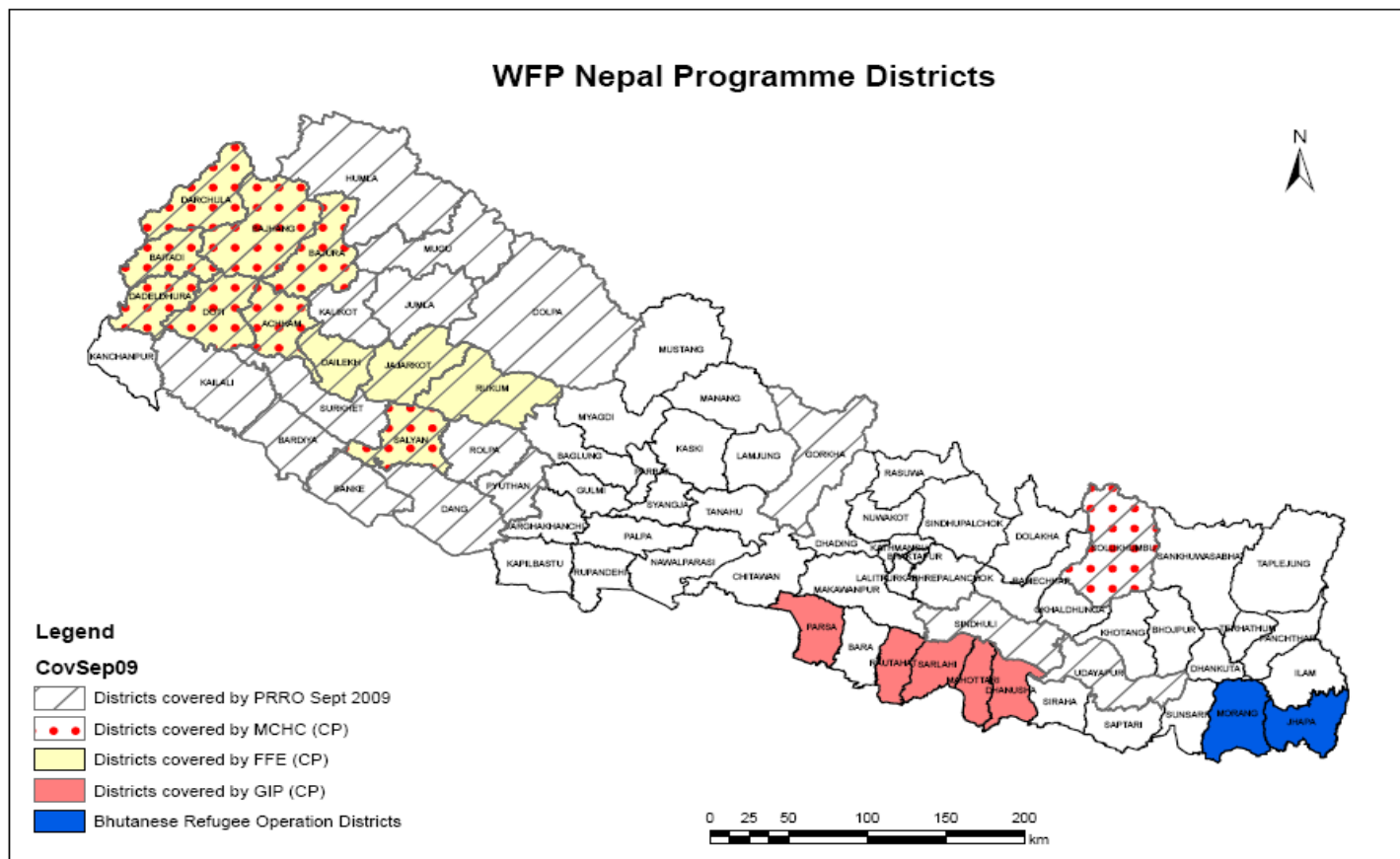
In the Mid West region, team members visited Mugu to observe PRRO activities being implemented by The Mountain Institute, and Rukum, to observe Food for Education (FFE) sites as well as PRRO activities being carried out by Development Project Service Center (DEPROSC) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). DEPROSC is primarily an implementing partner while GTZ is implementing complementary agriculture and income generating activities. VDCs visited represented the range of operational settings that WFP was programming in. Part of the team travelled to the Eastern region to visit refugee camps in Morang and Jhapa districts and focused on the PRRO nutrition and livelihood programme. The team explored working relationships with UNHCR and IOM, as well as NGO partnerships with LWF, AMDA, CARITAS, and the Bhutanese Women’s Awareness Group. At the same time another sub-team visited GIP activities in Dhanusha district.

Structured in-depth interviews, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, observations, and other interactive participatory tools and direct observations were used to gain maximum in-depth knowledge from the stakeholders. Secondary

data was also obtained from the stakeholders and thoroughly reviewed. Given the range of stakeholders in WFP operations, each one had differing perspectives on the process of change and their respective roles in it. The evaluation team took into account the complete range of viewpoints, values, beliefs, needs, and interests that were presented by the various stakeholders. Given the range of information sources, the team adopted a strategy of *triangulation*—examining the same issues through different evaluation lenses and from different perspectives.

At the end of the field work, the team conducted two presentations in which they shared the preliminary findings with WFP Nepal staff, WFP Headquarters and Regional staff, and Government and implementing partners to validate the results. The evaluation team presented the findings, insights and recommendations through power points in a way that was easily understandable by WFP staff and other stakeholders. These presentations enabled the stakeholders to validate the findings, clarify information, or challenge the conclusions that were presented by the team. This feedback was taken into consideration in writing of the report.

## Annex 5: WPF Nepal Programme Districts

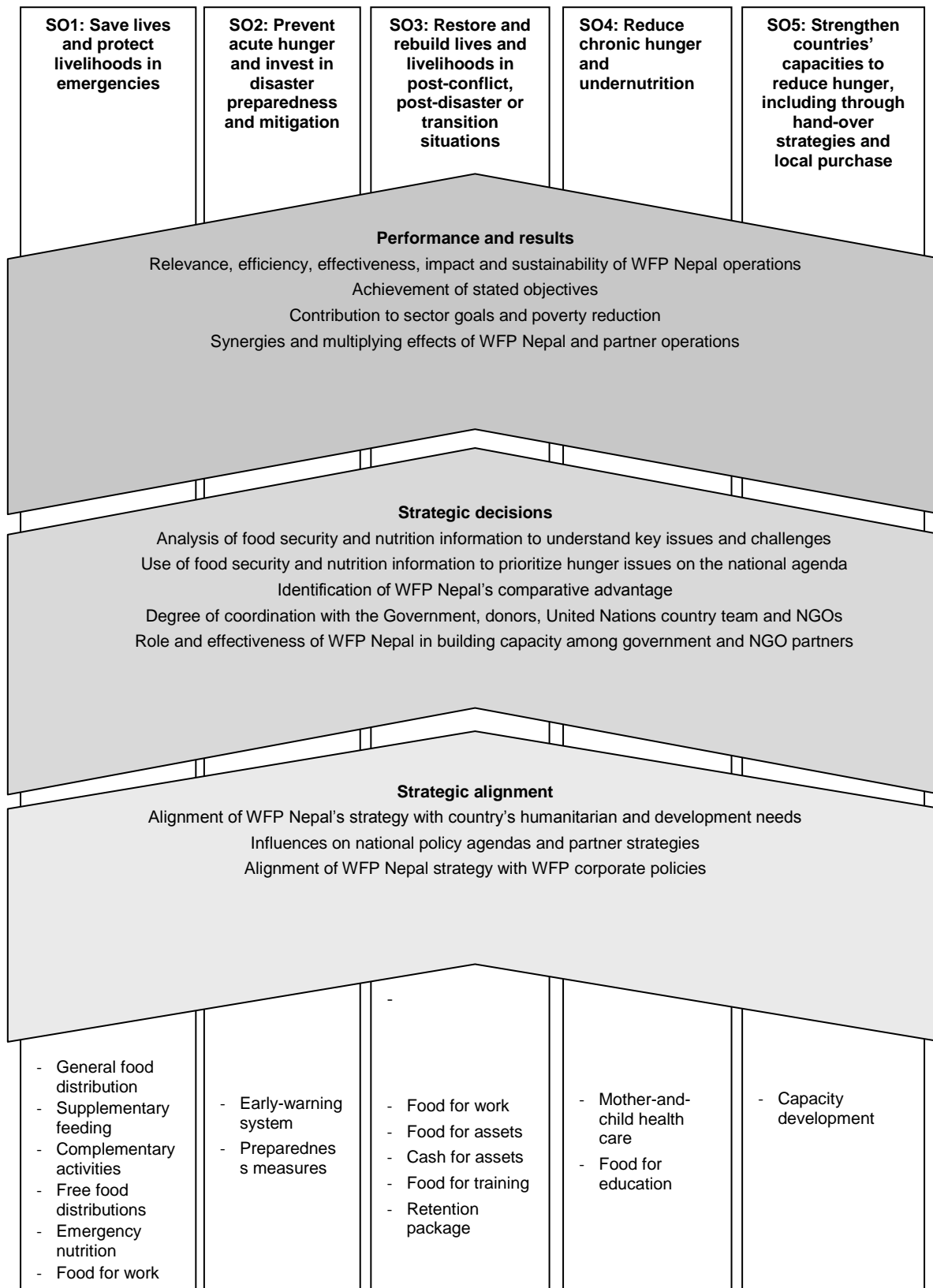


September, 2009


 World Food Programme  
 Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



## Annex 6: Evaluation Model for WFP Nepal CPE



## Annex 8: Evaluation Matrix

### Issue 1: Strategic Alignment of WFP/Nepal Portfolio

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
<b>i) To what degree have WFP Nepal's main objectives and related activities been in line with the country's humanitarian and developmental needs, priorities and capacities</b>	<b>General</b>		
	Characterize recent developments in Nepal's food security situation and impact (if any) of regional and global trends.		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has the WFP Nepal Country Portfolio (2002-2009) been relevant and appropriate to the economic, social and food security situation in Nepal?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How has WFP Nepal worked toward improvement of programme synergies?		WFP docs Staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews
	<b>Nutrition</b>		
	Why are nutrition activities almost exclusively found within the CP when there are clearly rates of wasting and stunting within the country that could justify emergency response /inclusion within an EMOP?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition staff)
	<b>Logistics</b>		
	Have the donors shown interest in the costing structure of WFP? If so, have they expressed their views, appreciation? What concerns?		WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner phone interviews (government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Have donors compared the WFP costing components with the cost components of other projects? Have they voiced concern at the costs of WFP conducted operations?		WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner phone interviews (government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is there a "Common Appeal" system in place? Is it functioning? Did the Common Appeal approach yield the anticipated effects for the donor		WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner phone interviews (government, bilateral, multi-



Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	countries, for the Government of Nepal, for the UN Agencies and for WFP in particular? Explain how?		lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)
	To what extent is the Government of Nepal in a position to make the programme of different UN Agencies converge, fall in line with the Government policies?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner phone interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>Food for Work (FFW)</b>		
	What dialogue is there between WFP and stakeholders to promote the selection of effective and sustainable programs to be support using FFW/ FFT and FFA?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>		
Are there opportunities to strengthen the institutional arrangements and coordination of collection, analysis and dissemination of data in WFP-led food security surveys and food security monitoring systems?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
<b>ii) Have WFP Nepal's objectives been coherent with the stated national agenda and policies, including sector policies?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	How are the activities of WFP Nepal perceived by the Government, ministries, parastatal bodies, NGOs and the general public?		Government docs Partner interviews (e.g., government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Describe the coherence of WFP Nepal's CP with respect to: - Nepal National Human Development Report (NHDR); - Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS); and - UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>Food security</b>		
Has WFP participated in roundtable discussions with partners and Ministries to harmonize food security and rural development interventions done by different organizations?	- Food security bulletins jointly released by MoAC/WFP on quarterly basis - District level food security information is	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme staff) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)	

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
		quoted in Government reports - Food security information used for Government policy/prog. design - Establishment of food security information forums - Preparation of district food security maps and analysis templates on a quarterly basis	
<b>Nutrition</b>			
	What are other actors doing in nutrition and how does WFP Nepal coordinate or collaborate with them? Is there a common approach/national strategy in place for improving health and nutrition? If so, how does WFP Nepal fit in?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is WFP involved with the nutrition cluster and the CMAM programmes of the MOH and NGOs?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff)
	Are there any meetings with partners and Ministries to harmonize health and nutrition interventions conducted by different organizations at the national and district levels? If so, how often do these occur and how effective are they?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff)
	How do you view the role and capacity of the MoH to respond to nutritional issues in Nepal and how do you view WFP Nepal's partnership with the MoH?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Logistics</b>			
	To what extent is the MOU between the Government of Nepal and WFP supportive of the operations WFP is conducting in		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	the country? Is the MOU up to date? Does it need to be re-actualized? Is the MOU a correct reflection of the undertakings accepted and pledged by both the Government and WFP?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Does the Government of Nepal consider itself well informed of the activities WFP has conducted during the Portfolio review period?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What is the Government policy on GM cereals? Is the Government policy widely known, adhered to and acted upon?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics and nutrition staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What is the attitude of the Government of Nepal toward local NGOs? Do they receive support from the Government? Is the Government involved in the selection of NGOs?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics and nutrition staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is the Government taking active interest in the functioning of the UNCT, IASC? As partner? As observer? As gang maker?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics and nutrition staff) Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>iii) Have objectives been coherent and harmonized with those of partners in Nepal (multilateral, bilateral and NGOs)?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	Are there opportunities to further strengthen implementation cooperation with Governmental and non-governmental partners?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	To what extent is the UNCT and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) really working together? Are there any examples? Do they meet?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How does WFP Nepal communicate with its stakeholders?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
			(Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is the number of partners cooperating in the implementation of WFP programmes adequate?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Nutrition</b>			
	What is WFP Nepal's relationship with UNICEF and are they managing to work together on health and nutrition issues?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	How would you describe your organization's relationship with WFP Nepal and level of cooperation within the nutrition sector?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Logistics</b>			
	How is the relationship of WFP logistics with clearing and freight (C&F) agents, local and international transporters, warehouse operators?		Logistics staff
	What is the nature of the relationship between WFP and OCHA?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner phone interviews (Government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Have the UN agencies attempted to develop and to organise some services together? With good results? Do the logistics officers of the various UN agencies a common platform? An interface to exchange information, data?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner phone interviews (Government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has your organization experienced any staff poaching? By other NGOs? By WFP?		Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How does your organization rate your relationship with WFP Nepal? Is it driven by trust? Common views on assisting beneficiaries?		Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	<b>School feeding/GIP</b>		
	Is there a common approach to improving education—increase enrolment, attendance, and graduation rates (especially girls)—in Nepal and, if yes, what is it?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>iv) What have been the trade-offs between aligning with national strategies on one hand and with WFP strategic plans and corporate policies on the other hand</b>	<b>General</b>		
	How has the Country Offices handled the PR issues during the Portfolio review period? Has any assistance been provided by the Regional Office? By the HQ in Rome? Is the required PR expertise available within the CO?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD)
	<b>Logistics</b>		
	Did your organization encounter problems when negotiating the field-level agreement (FLA) and the practical modalities of the services you were expected to provide? Was the FLA automatically extended once expired?		Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

## Evaluation Matrix: Issue #2: Making Strategic Choices

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
<b>i) Has the CO accurately analyzed the national hunger, food security, education, and nutrition issues?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	Are there opportunities to strengthen the institutional arrangements and coordination of collection, analysis and dissemination of data in WFP-led food security surveys and food security monitoring systems?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>Food security</b>		
	What are from your point of view the most pressing issues in the field on food security, agriculture, and rural development?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	What are the underlying factors of food insecurity and poverty—is there a good understanding and statistical proof of the main causes of food insecurity?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is there data on outcome indicators for food security?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is WFP involved in communication of these messages and if so, how?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	Is there additional data available on income, agricultural production, non-agricultural activities, remittances, and other transfers?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
What are the underlying factors of food insecurity and poverty among the different ethnic groups and geographic areas		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff)	

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	(mountain, mid-hill and Terai) and what evidence is there to support this analysis		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	Are there opportunities to strengthen the institutional liaisons and coordination of collection , analysis and dissemination of data in WFP led food security surveys and food security monitoring systems?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>School feeding/GIP</b>			
	What are the underlying factors of poor attendance rates and graduation rates completion, especially of girls?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How has WFP Nepal tried to work with the MoE in implementing school feeding/GIP activities?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What is the rationale behind the composition of food rations for school feeding activities?	- Number and category of beneficiaries in SFP	WFP Nepal Nutrition staff, school feeding programme manager
	How has targeting taken place in the various programme components—what has been successful and where are potential bottlenecks?	- School enrolment rate and graduation rate by gender - Number of WFP Nepal supported schools - Tonnage of food distributed	WFP Nepal Nutrition staff, school feeding programme manager
<b>Nutrition</b>			
	What are the underlying factors of acute and chronic malnutrition in Nepal and specifically in WFP Nepal's areas of operation? Is there a good evidence-based understanding of these?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Are there any data available on malnutrition rates, rates of disease, mortality and		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD,

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources	
	morbidity rates, attendance at clinics, access to clinics, the quality of the clinics (including complementary infrastructure), and the availability of education materials?		Health and Nutrition Staff Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
	How has targeting been conducted in MCHC/nutrition activities? What have been the more successful elements of targeting and where have there been bottlenecks?		MCHC/nutrition staff	
	Considering the high rates of wasting, does WFP Nepal believe that its current strategy is appropriate or could it have a greater impact by focusing on treatment of malnutrition of under-5s?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff)	
	What are the main health and nutrition problems you face in this community? What are the main causes of these problems?		Beneficiaries	
	<b>Logistics</b>			
	What mechanisms are in place between WFP and the Government of Nepal to monitor the food situation in the country and act upon the findings?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
<b>ii) Has WFP Nepal contributed to placing these issues on the national agenda, to developing related national or partner strategies and to building national capacity on these issues?</b>	<b>General</b>			
	What is WFP Nepal doing to improve capacity of organizations and staff with the Government at the national, regional and district levels? Is there any capacity building at the community level? What constraints are faced in capacity building activities?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
	How is the cooperating partners capacity to provide sufficient complementary inputs, required material and logistical support to implement the programmers?			
	What food security and rural development programmes is your organization involved with and how are you coordinating with WFP?			



Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Has the Government been consulted when WFP is designing its capacity building programme for Nepal? Are the priorities defined and agreed upon?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Explain how WFP has tested the capabilities and the technical know-how of your organization.		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has your organization benefited from short or long-term capacity building or training programmes provided by WFP or other UN agencies. Were the programmes useful? Have these programmes strengthened your organization?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	If your organization is involved in FFW–FFT or awareness campaigns are you being given sufficient tools and facilities to deliver the services agreed upon, in the FLA?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Food security</b>			
	How has WFP Nepal used its role as lead agency for the Food Security and Logistics Clusters? What have been major events and achievements during the period when it has led?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Nutrition</b>			
	How has WFP’s relationship with MOH evolved? What have been the successes and challenges of this collaboration?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is the government adopting a more holistic approach to the challenges of malnutrition, integrating the various ministries/sectors as proposed in the NAGA? What policies and strategies are in place to address nutrition issues?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	To what extent has the MOH been involved in the programme design of WFP Nepal health and nutrition activities?		
	What is the role and capacity of the Ministry of Health to implement or support the implementation of health and nutrition activities? Are there a sufficient number of clinics and health workers?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Health and Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Logistics</b>			
	Is the ODOC budget calculated in such a way so as to allow for the correct implementation of the planned Capacity Building activities in favour and directed to the beneficiaries? Is the Government involved in defining the capacity building policy?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has the ED Permanent Representative in Nepal established a good working relationship and direct access to the Prime Minister's Office?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	In negotiating contracts with third party service providers have the UN agencies adopted a common approach?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is your organization involved in post distribution monitoring exercises? Are you conducting these monitoring exercises on your own, in association with WFP? With other UN agencies?		Partner phone interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>School feeding/GIP</b>			
	Outreach activities in terms of connecting education to communities—who is in charge—are there monitoring reports in place?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	What dialogue is there between WFP and stakeholders to advocate for schools to be accessible to children, a sufficient number of teachers, and sufficient school materials and infrastructure?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>iii) Has WFP Nepal positioned itself as a strategic partner for the government, multilateral, bilateral and NGO partners and in which specific areas?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	How relevant has the CP been to the needs of the most severely food insecure with regard to: - Different target groups (refugees, severely malnourished children, vulnerable households, disaster affected) - Gender equity - District-level differences in food security - Geographic location of target group		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>Nutrition</b>		
	Has WFP Nepal engaged in strategic review and planning of its nutrition activities since 2002? If so, what has this involved and what were the outcomes?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition staff) (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Are other organizations working in your community and if so, what do they do?		Beneficiaries
	What support or services to you receive from MoH or other government offices to address the challenges to health and nutrition?		Beneficiaries
	<b>Logistics</b>		
	Is WFP Nepal in anyway involved in the allocation of the multi-lateral financial resources?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD) (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
Are the donor countries organised to guarantee a sustained funding of the WFP projects?		WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner phone interviews (Government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN	

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources	
			agencies, NGOs)	
	To what extent have donor countries made their donations conditional to food aid purchases in the donor country?		WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner phone interviews (Government, bilateral, multi-lateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs)	
	Have the Government and WFP jointly reviewed the road infrastructure? Has the possibility for joint ventures been explored between Govt., WFP and other UN agencies to rebuild, rehabilitate, upgrade certain road sections, or bridges....?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics staff) (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
	Has there been an approach on the part of WFP initiatives to organise a Grain or Cereals Marketing board organising, building and managing strategic food reserves in the country?		Secondary literature WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics staff) (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
	Does WFP receive privileged access to fuel oil when supply is scarce?		WFP staff phone interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics staff) Government	
	Did your organization receive guidance and assistance when working out your budget? Was an agreement easily reached on fixed and variable costs? Are you satisfied with the rates agreed upon? Are the rates realistic?		Partner phone interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	
	<b>Food for Work (FFW)</b>			
			Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)	

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
iv) Has WFP Nepal identified the factors that determined existing policy and operational choices to understand these drivers and how they should be considered and managed when developing future country strategies?	<b>General</b>		
	How has WFP Nepal dealt with underfunding of the CP? What strategic decisions have resulted from funding shortfalls? What has underfunding had on the overall portfolio?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How has WFP Nepal responded to the changing environment between 2002 and 2009, particularly with regard to conflict?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What steps has WFP Nepal taken to plan for the future of the CP? What (if any) exit strategies have been considered?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How effective has WFP Nepal been in mainstreaming gender issues and HIV/AIDS according to WFP's mandate and policies? Is the knowledge on implementation of those policies sufficient among cooperating partners?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proportion of women on food management and distribution committees</li> <li>- Membership in leadership positions held by women in MCHC committees</li> </ul>	WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What are the indications of the WFP Nepal projected outcomes? What factors impede or facilitate such achievement? What are the implications for coordination between UN Partners and donors?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What kind of changes would you propose for future WFP Nepal programmes in your field of activities?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is there an exit strategy for WFP Nepal? Is the subject open for discussion? Is it on the agenda of WFP? Of the Government? Of both?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>Nutrition</b>		

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	How has programming in MCHC adapted to underfunding? Has underfunding been a major constraint to implementation of MCHC activities?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Considering traditionally high rates of malnutrition in the country, and particularly in WFP Nepal's areas of operation, what do you see as the major constraints to addressing the underlying problems?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Since estimated malnutrition rates are consistently above emergency levels, why has WFP Nepal not included nutritional activities in EMOPs and PRRO activities?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff)
	Is nutrition support to MCHC a blanket programme for all under-3s or is there a degree of selection by health staff (as per the Operational Agreement)?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has WFP Nepal engaged in strategy review and planning of its nutrition activities since 2002? If so, what has this involved and what were the outcomes/changes made?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme Staff) (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How has the response to the nutrition situation evolved over the period of the portfolio in light of obstacles to implementation and low achievement of objectives?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<p>What special observations can be made concerning the present interventions in the field of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplementary feeding</li> <li>- MCH activities</li> <li>- Therapeutic feeding</li> <li>- General food distribution</li> <li>- Pregnant and lactating mothers</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS awareness activities</li> </ul>		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	What health and nutrition programmes does your office do and how are you coordinating with WFP?		Secondary literature (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What would you do differently in future nutrition activities? What are the lessons learned and what changes would you like to see? What would be important to sustain or build on?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	What is the most urgent interventions needed to improve the health and nutrition situation?		Beneficiaries
	What improvements would you like to see in WFP Nepal's current health and nutrition programmes?		
<b>Logistics</b>			
	Which platform is effectively in charge of the funding operations?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD)
	What is the role played by WFP Nepal by the CO in securing funds for WFP projects?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD)
	Funding: who is monitoring the pre-financing arrangements? Has the pipeline suffered from erratic funding?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD)
	Procurement: Who bears the final responsibility for organizing and conducting the food aid procurement? What are the specific roles of the CO, regional office ODB and the corporate office in Rome?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics staff)
	To what extent is the Logistics department in control of the choice of CPs and the service contracts with third party service providers?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics staff)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Is there sufficient knowledge and expertise available within the logistics department to prepare, revise and adjust the landside transport, storage, and handling (LTSH) matrix cost calculation?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics staff)
	How is the tender committee functioning? Are the minutes of the meetings available for consultation		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics staff)
	What effective support has WFP Nepal received from the regional and corporate office for the latest upgrading of the COMPAS and WINGS systems?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, logistics staff)
	Is the food distribution in the refugee camps the responsibility of WFP or UNHCR? What are the advantages, disadvantages in terms of overall control, monitoring, costs etc.?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. logistics staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How is the duration of the FLA experienced: too long? Too short? Lack of flexibility? Opportunities for revision of rates?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Do you know how people are selected to receive general food distribution?		Beneficiaries
<b>School feeding/GIP</b>			
	What have been the most important lessons learned through implementation of the Girls Incentive Programme (GIP)?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
<b>Food for Work (FFW)</b>			
	How are priorities for improving infrastructure through FFW activities identified and selected in Nepal? Are there constraints on what activities can be supported?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)



### Evaluation Matrix: Issue #3: Performance and Results of the WFP/Nepal Portfolio

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
<b>i) Have WFP Nepal operations adequately addressed the needs of the people?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	Are WFP Nepal projects adequately monitored by cooperating partners, government field staff, and WFP? What (if any) improvements are necessary for WFP Nepal's M&E system?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	Describe the adequacy of record keeping by cooperating partners. Do they receive sufficient support for quality record keeping?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Describe the degree of community participation in selection of activities, planning of implementation, targeting, food distribution and monitoring. What factors have influenced the level of community participation for different operations?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	Have the WFP programmes that have been done in your community been helpful? Please explain.		Beneficiaries
	Is the food that is provided adequate and appropriate?		Beneficiaries
	Have you been involved in selection of activities, planning of implementation, targeting, food distributions and monitoring: can this be further strengthened, taking gender specific and age-group differences into account?		Beneficiaries
	Are there any challenges for you in participating in programmes?		Beneficiaries

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
<b>Nutrition</b>			
	What are WFP Nepal's main messages in nutrition education and how is it implemented?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	What is the rationale behind different ration compositions for supplementary feeding of refugees and beneficiaries of the Nepal CP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutritional and health status of registered Bhutanese refugees</li> <li>- Number of individual rations collected in camps</li> <li>- On-site monitoring of camp food distribution</li> <li>- Quality and nutritional value of food delivered and distributed to beneficiaries</li> </ul>	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Are there any changes you would propose in ration and project design for MCHC, SF, general distribution?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Describe the take-up and impact of gardening activities in refugee camps. What is the future for such initiatives with a reduction in refugee numbers?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Do food baskets provided differ significantly from local production/consumption patterns and how does this impact beneficiaries food purchasing patterns?		WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources	
	Do you or any family members participate in health and nutrition programmes?		Beneficiaries	
	Are there any challenges for you in participating in WFP Nepal health and nutrition programmes?		Beneficiaries	
	Are the food rations supplied appropriate and sufficient?		Beneficiaries	
	How has the WFP Nepal activity contributed to improving health and nutrition issues within your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutritional status among under-five children</li> <li>- Under-5 mortality rate</li> <li>- Size and composition of household food basket</li> <li>- Prevalence of low birth weight</li> <li>- Number and type of coping strategies employed in response to shock</li> </ul>	Beneficiaries	
	<b>School feeding/GIP</b>			
	What is the composition of the food basket provided for school feeding activities?		WFP Nepal Nutrition staff, school feeding programme manager	
	<b>Food for Work (FFW)</b>			
	What is the composition of the food basket that is provided for FFW/ FFT/ FFA activities?		WFP Nepal Nutrition/FFW programme staff	
	<b>Logistics</b>			
How is the monitoring in the refugee camps organised?		WFP Nepal logistics, refugee and M&E staff		
Are the households visited by WFP monitoring officers? Post distribution monitoring?		Beneficiaries		

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>		
	Are the projects adequately monitored by the cooperating partners, government field experts and by WFP? Suggestions for necessary improvements in the M&E system?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>ii) Describe the level of efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the main WFP Nepal portfolio activities and provide explanations for these conclusions.</b>	<b>General</b>		
	How efficient and effective have WFP Nepal implementation arrangements been regarding coordination with partners (national and sub-national government, UN agencies, NGOs)?	-	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	What opportunities exist to strengthen implementation cooperation with governmental and non-governmental partners?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>		
	How appropriate have WFP Nepal interventions been in the areas of agriculture, FFW, and general food distribution? What has the impact of these interventions been?	- Quantity of food distribution as a percentage of planned distributions, by commodity - Food basket composition	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
How many meals do you eat per day, for how many months of the year?	- Composition of meals - Number of meals per day	Beneficiaries	

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
		- Food Consumption Score	
	Have you had to sell any of your assets in the last year and not been able to replace them?	- Change in level of assets owned (animals, jewellery, household goods)	Beneficiaries
	How were you using the food received from WFP (household consumption, sale, exchange, loan repayment).	- Migration rates, frequency and location - Access to markets (distance from home) FFW project planned vs. achieved results (e.g., road length constructed, schools constructed)	Beneficiaries
<b>Nutrition</b>			
	What does WFP Nepal view as its major achievements in the health and nutrition sector since 2002? Are these conclusions supported by adequate outcome data?	- GAM rates - SAM rates - Underweight rates - Chronic Malnutrition rates	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, health and nutrition programme staff)
	What have been the most important challenges to successful implementation of MCHC activities?	- Rates of anaemia in children and pregnant and lactating women	WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff)
	How did the phase out of VDCs in 2008 roll out? Has WFP Nepal been able to demonstrate sustainable impact of VDCs?	- Immunization coverage (measles)	WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, nutrition staff)
	What are the most important nutrition education messages to focus on, in your opinion, and what have been the most successful methods of enhancing nutritional knowledge and improving practices in Nepal?	- Under-5 mortality rates - Maternal mortality ratio - Morbidity rates - Clinic attendance - Level of staffing in health facilities - Quality of health facilities - Access to health	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Health and Nutrition Staff) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>posts/centres</li> <li>- Access to potable water</li> <li>- Changes in nutritional and infant feeding practices/knowledge</li> <li>- Health Staff training received</li> </ul>	
<b>Logistics</b>			
	<p>Is the HR department in a position to provide a recapitulative table giving the strength of the logistics staff–staff strength, national, international officer etc...? Has the strength been adjusted and kept commensurate with the food-aid flows?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resourcing ( anticipated and effectively secured)</li> <li>- Origin, quantity, type and quality of food-aid received inside Nepal for the various projects</li> </ul>	WFP Nepal Human Resources
	<p>The finance department to provide for each project the initial budget, the budget/reality progress figure and the overall cost for each of the WFP costing components: Food commodities, outside transport costs, LTSH, direct support costs (DSC), other direct operating costs (ODOC) and ISC?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food-aid commodity costs against market prices</li> </ul>	WFP Nepal Finance Dept.
	<p>Have the import customs procedures been jointly reviewed by the Government and Nepal? Have the customs exemption request procedures been correctly established? Is the system sufficiently streamlined? Are there bottlenecks and how rapidly are they cleared?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transport modes retained: road, air, mules, donkeys and related cost etc...</li> <li>- Quantity, type and quality of food-aid distributed to the beneficiaries;</li> </ul>	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<p>How are the operations planned between your organization and WFP?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compliance with the agreed time frame</li> <li>- Final cost (budget versus reality figures)</li> <li>- Regularity and</li> </ul>	Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Explain the procedure for submitting your invoices with supporting documents to WFP?	steadiness of food-aid flows, pipe-line breaks, bottlenecks	Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How long does it take for your invoices to be approved by programme, logistics and finance departments inside the WFP? To be paid in your bank account? In case of dispute are disputes solved in a fair and expeditious way? Any claims outstanding between your organization and WFP?	- Demurrages and punitive storage charges	Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Have your organization benefited from initial funding or were you given equipment on hire, on lease, on deposit: vehicles, IT equipment, communication facilities?	- Transit times achieved and timeliness of the food-aid deliveries	Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Have your organization benefited from initial funding or were you given equipment on hire, on lease, on deposit: vehicles, IT equipment, communication facilities?	- Monitoring performance and correct reporting of pipeline-flows, losses and claims	Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Have your organization suffered from pipeline breaks? How often? How long? For what commodities? Were you notified in advance?	- Final cost-price of the project (food costs – outside transport – LTSH – ODOC – DSC) (WINGS data)	Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has your organization benefited from short or long-term capacity building or training programmes provided by WFP or other UN agencies. Were the programmes useful? Have these programmes strengthened your organization?	- Quality of the information exchange and interface between WFP logistics and WFP programme departments	Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has your organization suffered from pipeline breaks? How often? How long? For what commodities? Were you notified in advance?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Regarding food-aid, received, stored, distributed to the beneficiaries, or lost or damaged, how do you experience the WFP laid down administrative procedures? Do you render account per KG or per packing unit?		Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Has your NGO received adequate facilities in terms of rubb-halls, shelters, weighing scales, re-bagging material, stationary?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Are you satisfied with the frequency of the food-aid distributions? Can it be improved? Any suggestions?		Beneficiaries
	Is there any food distribution committee? How is it organized? Gender composition?		Beneficiaries
	Are the scoops, measures and gauges controlled at regular intervals?		Beneficiaries
	How is the quality the food distributed? Has the quality of the food improved, deteriorated over the years?		Beneficiaries
	Do you consider the WFP procedure for the selection of beneficiaries fair and correct?		Beneficiaries
	Do you encounter problems with the issuance of ration cards?		Beneficiaries
	What is the average waiting time on distribution days?		Beneficiaries
	What arrangements are made for the distribution and recycling of packing material?		Beneficiaries
	Is WFP assisting the beneficiaries with the transport of the food-aid from the FDP to his house? For elderly people? The sick?		Beneficiaries
	Do you have the possibility to check your ration on departing from the FDP area? Weighing scales?		Beneficiaries



Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Have you been provided with milling facilities? What is the cost?		Beneficiaries
	How much FCFA does a normal casual labour paid locally? How do you compare that with WFP ration for cash/food for work?		Beneficiaries
<b>School feeding/GIP</b>			
	What does WFP Nepal view as its major achievements in school feeding/GIP since 2002? Are these conclusions supported by adequate outcome data?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enrolment (male, female, total)</li> <li>- Attendance rates</li> <li>- Drop out rates</li> <li>- Pass rates</li> <li>- Literacy rates</li> <li>- Days school open/closed</li> <li>- Number of feeding days /school vs number of school days</li> <li>- Number of beneficiary schools current vs previous year</li> <li>- Number of girls attending the school throughout the year and having received take home dry ration</li> <li>- Quality of the food basket and quantity of ration received</li> </ul>	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>			
	How well are records kept by cooperating partners? What are the challenges with accurate and timely reporting? Is adequate support received?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, M&E staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Complete recapitulative list to be provided of all the training sessions organised for WFP staff, for NGO staff, for Government officials in respect of warehouse keeping, transit and transport of goods, logistics planning, WFP Logistics Programming (COMPAS), WINGS etc.?		WFP Nepal Logistics
	What is the average time required for WFP to pay the invoices of service providers?		WFP Nepal Logistics, Finance staff
	Are there any major claims outstanding?		WFP Nepal Logistics, Finance staff
<b>Food for Work (FFW)</b>			
	What steps does WFP Nepal take to promote community-based management of food for work programmes? Are there monitoring reports in place?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)] Beneficiaries
	Is there any documentation on impact of FFW activities and their quality?	- Planned number of FFW beneficiaries - Km of rural roads created - Hectares of land irrigated - Hectares of land reclaimed through flood control measures - Maintenance of completed assets by users according to agreed standards one year after completion	Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)] Beneficiaries
<b>iii) What are some of the synergies and multiplier effects present between operations with similar activities?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	Are there sufficient complementary activities by cooperating partners or other agencies to complement present activities to enhance prospects for longer-term sustainability?	- Supplementary income generating activities: number of beneficiaries by	WFP Country Office (Kathmandu and ad sub-offices)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
		gender and repayment rates for micro-credit schemes - Vocational training: completion rate by gender - Refugee home gardening programme: number of beneficiaries, types of vegetable cultivated, production levels - Percent of FFW beneficiaries organized into savings and credit groups - Percent of FFW beneficiaries in functional literacy courses	
	Are there synergies between the different activities of WFP Nepal's portfolio and how do programmes work together?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
<b>Logistics</b>			
	Is the relationship between the programme department and logistics optimal? Is there a fully fledged pipeline officer appointed? Did the post remain vacant? For how long?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Programme and Logistics Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Is the WFP or UN Security monitoring service truly effective? Does it enhance the effectiveness of the various WFP projects or does it rather act as an impediment?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
			(Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	<b>School feeding/GIP</b>		
	Are the development and support of PTAs part of the WFP approach?		WFP school feeding staff Partners (government and NGOs)
	What are the main messages in education?		WFP school feeding staff Partners (government and NGOs)
	What is the main communication methods applied?		WFP school feeding staff Partners (government and NGOs)
	<b>Food for Work (FFW)</b>		
	Are there linkages between FFW and other WFP Nepal programmes such as supplementary feeding?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, programme staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs) Beneficiaries
<b>iv) What are some of the synergies and multiplier opportunities present between partners?</b>	<b>General</b>		
	Are there sufficient complementary activities by cooperating partners or other agencies to complement present activities to enhance prospects for longer-term sustainability?		WFP staff Partners (government, multilateral, bilateral, and NGOs)
	How much has your organization been involved in the programme design of WFP food security and rural development activities?		Partners (government, multilateral, bilateral, and NGOs)
	<b>Logistics</b>		
	Has the Government or Ministry of Finance offered facilities to WFP at the border crossing points?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

Key Questions in the Terms of Reference	Key Questions for the Evaluation	Potential Indicators	Main Sources
	Have the Government offered warehousing and transport facilities? Did WFP approach the Government on these issues?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics Staff) Partner interviews (government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Have the air cargo transport operators enjoyed special facilities to operate flights inside the country? Are the WFP operations VAT exempted?		Secondary literature WFP staff interviews (esp. CD,DCD, Logistics Staff) Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	How have you experienced the selection procedure to become a CP of WFP? Have you experienced the selection process as open and fair? Both for national and international NGOs? What were the main criteria for retaining the services of your NGO?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)
	Has WFP extended security services to your staff? For your office compound? For your warehouses and storage facilities?		Partner interviews (Government, UN agencies, NGOs)

## Annex 9: District and VDCs Most Affected by Food Insecurity and Trends in Cereal Yield

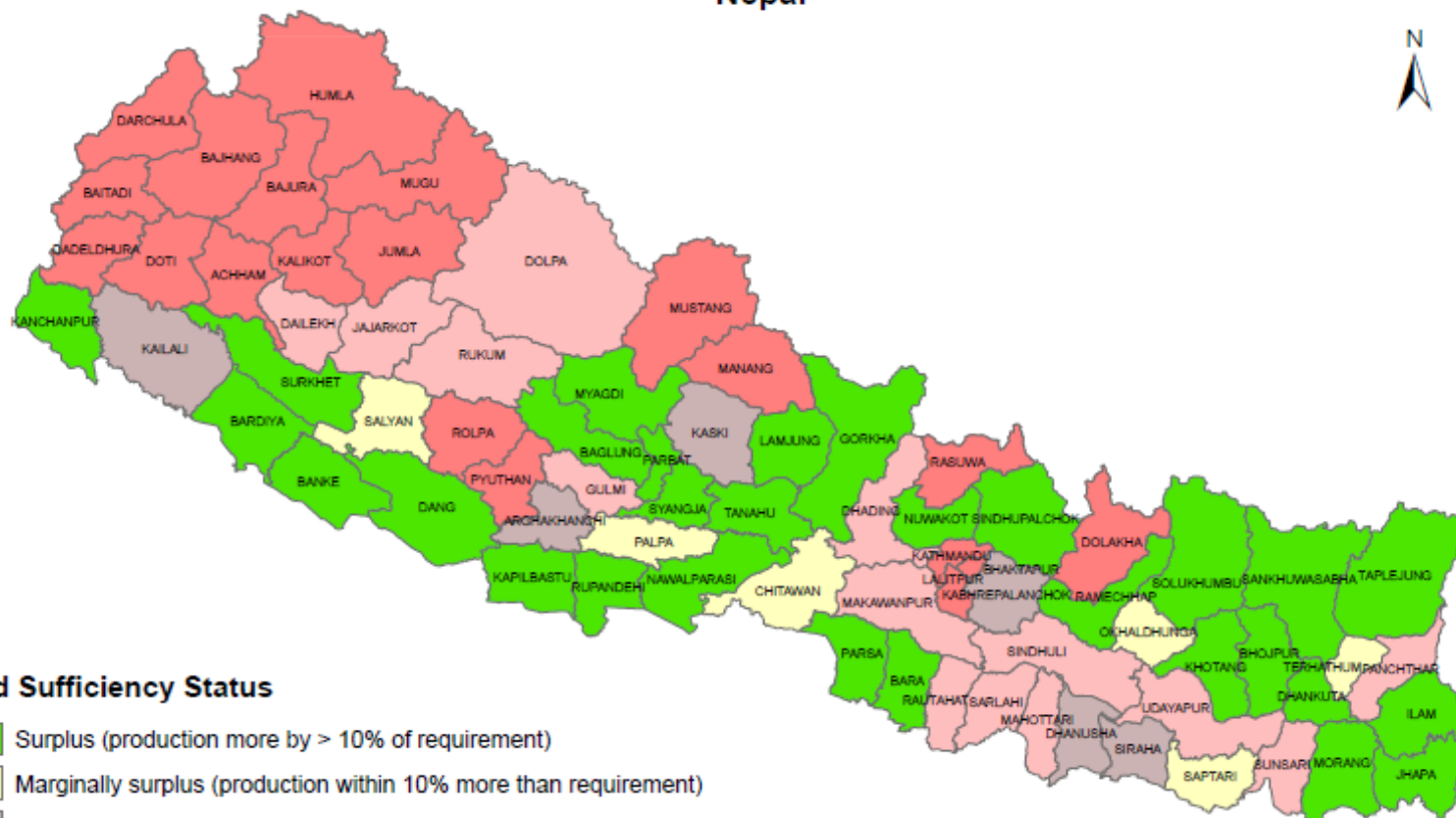
Table 1: District and VDCs most affected by food insecurity and trends in cereal yield

District/VDCs affected	Highly Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure	% of total district population
	Phase 3	Phase 4	
<b>Cluster 1. Karnali</b>			
<b>Jumla:</b> Badki (1, 6-8), Narakot (5-9), GhodeMahadev, Malikathanta, Tamti, BumraMadichaur, Malikabota, Shanigaun, Haku, Lamra, Talium, Tatopani	37,100	0	35.30%
<b>Humla:</b> Barain, Saya, Gothi, Rodikot, Melchham, ShreeMashta, Darma, Mimi, Jaira, Shreenagar, Madana, Kalika, and Maila	21,400	0	45.39%
<b>Mugu:</b> Dhainkot, Kotdanda, Bhie, Natharpu, Photu, Jima, Ruga, Hyanglu, Kimri, Pulu, Dolphu, Sukadhik, Khamale, Mangri, Rara, Kalai, and Rowa	31,800	0	56.94%
<b>Kalikot:</b> Dhoulagoha, Khina, Thirpu, Ramnakot, Nanikot, and Badalkot	28,400	0	23.24%
<b>Cluster 2. Far-Western Hills and Mountains</b>			
<b>Bajhang:</b> Bhatekhola (1), Rilju (1), Luyanta (2,8), Subeda (3,9), Deulek (4, 7), Syandi (3,6,9), Sunkuda (3, 5), Banjh (8), Parakatne (7), Dangaji (1, 6), and Majhigaun (3)	7,600	0	3.94%
<b>Bajura:</b> Bichhiya, Bandhu (1-5), Gotri, Sappata, Rugin, Jagannath, Kuldevmandu (1), Wai (4-9), Wai (1-3), Kuldevmandu (8), Budhiganga, Bandhu (6-9), Jukot, Manakot, Chhatara, Toli (4,5,8,9), Jayabageshwari, Kotila, Antichaur, Dahakot, Brahmatola (1,3,5,7), Gudukhati, Jugada (4-7), Kolbi, and Kailashmandu	72,200	30,600	83.30%
<b>Darchula:</b> Rapla, Ghunsha, Khandeshwori, Sunsera, Sitola, Guljar, Dhaulakot, PipalChauri, Eyarikot, Dhuligada, and RaniShikhar	17,500	0	12.43%
<b>Baitadi:</b> Amchaur (1-8), Shivanath (1-8), Udayadev (1-4, 7,8), Pancheshwor, Kulau (1-5, 7-9), Mahakali (1-6), and Sarmali (1, 4-6, 8,9)	15,500	0	5.86%
<b>Doti:</b> Chappali, Girichauka, Toleni, Warpata, Lanakedareshwor, Kanachaur, Dhanglagaun/Ghangel, Simchour, Gaguda, Pokhari, Gairagaun, Kedarakhada, Wagalek, Khatiwada, Daud, Kalikasthan, Tijali, Ganjari, Mannakapadi, Dhirkamandau, Kalena, and Ladagada	60,800	0	24.95%
<b>Achham:</b> Kalekanda, Barala, Chafamandu, Khaptad, Patalkot, Devisthan, Kuskot, Thanti, Rishidaha, Sutar, Dhungachalna, Payal, Seudi, Balata, Warala	46,000	0	17.60%
<b>Cluster 3. Rapti-Bheri Hills</b>			
<b>Dailekh:</b> Badalamji, Salleri, Baluwatar (6-9), ChhiudiPusakot, Rum (3, 6-9), Piladi, Badabhairab, and Singhasain	25,700	0	9.86%
<b>Cluster 8. Eastern Hills and Mountains</b>			
<b>Sankhuwasabha:</b> Tamku (9), and Bala (8)	0	900	0.52%
<b>TOTAL THIS QUARTER</b>	364,000	31,500	N/A
<b>TOTAL LAST QUARTER</b>	576,500	30,600	N/A
<b>DIFFERENCE</b>	-37%	+3%	N/A

Source: WFP Nepal Food Security Bulletin 26. October-December 2009 Annex 4: Food Sufficiency Status of Districts

## Food Sufficiency Status of Districts 2008/09

Nepal



### Food Sufficiency Status

- Surplus (production more by > 10% of requirement)
- Marginally surplus (production within 10% more than requirement)
- Marginally deficit (production less by up to 10% of requirement)
- Deficit (production less by 10 - 30% of requirement)
- Severely Deficit (production less by more than 30% of requirement)



May, 2009

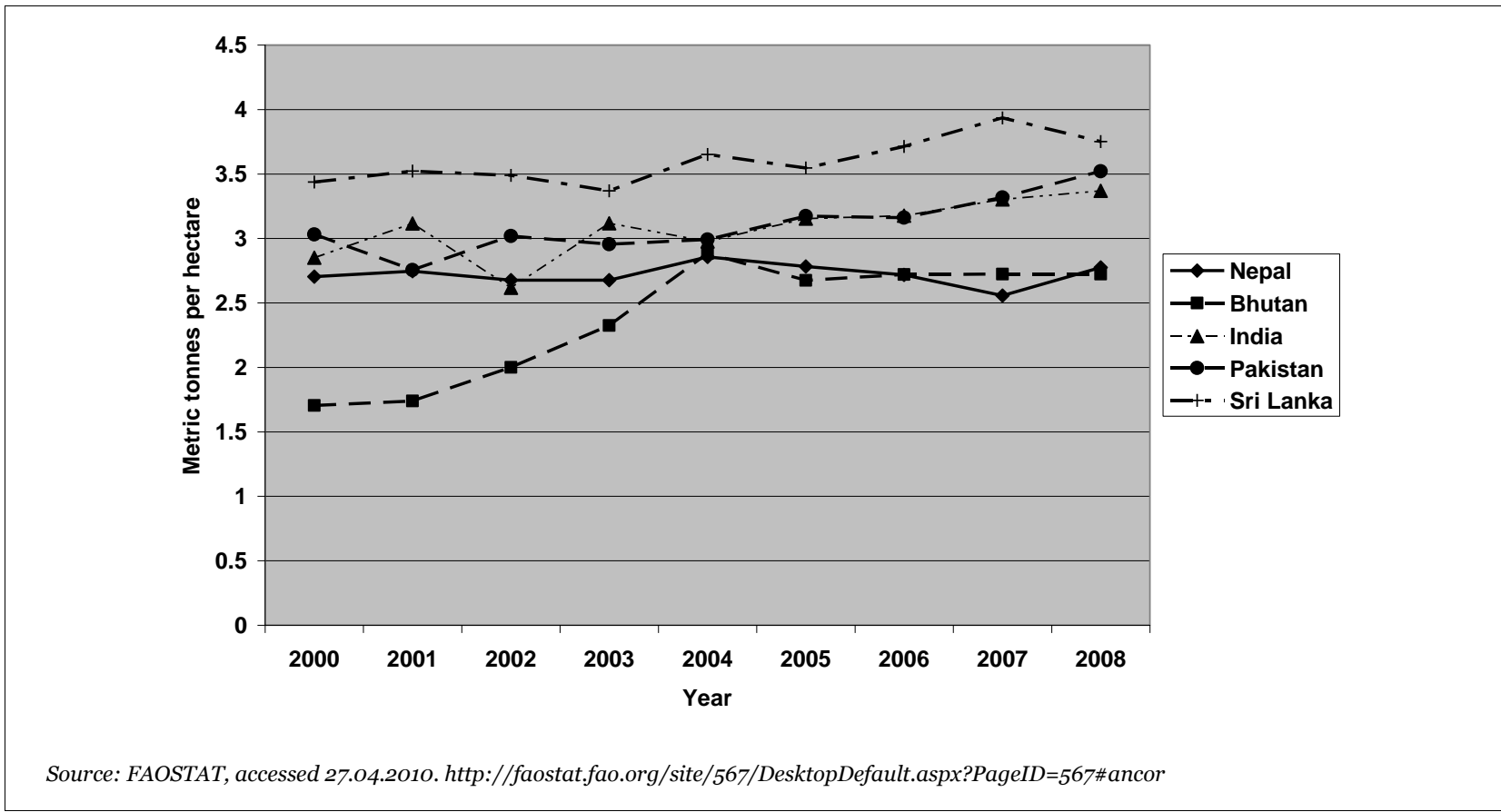
Note: Based on Estimates by MoAC, May, 2009



World Food Programme  
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System

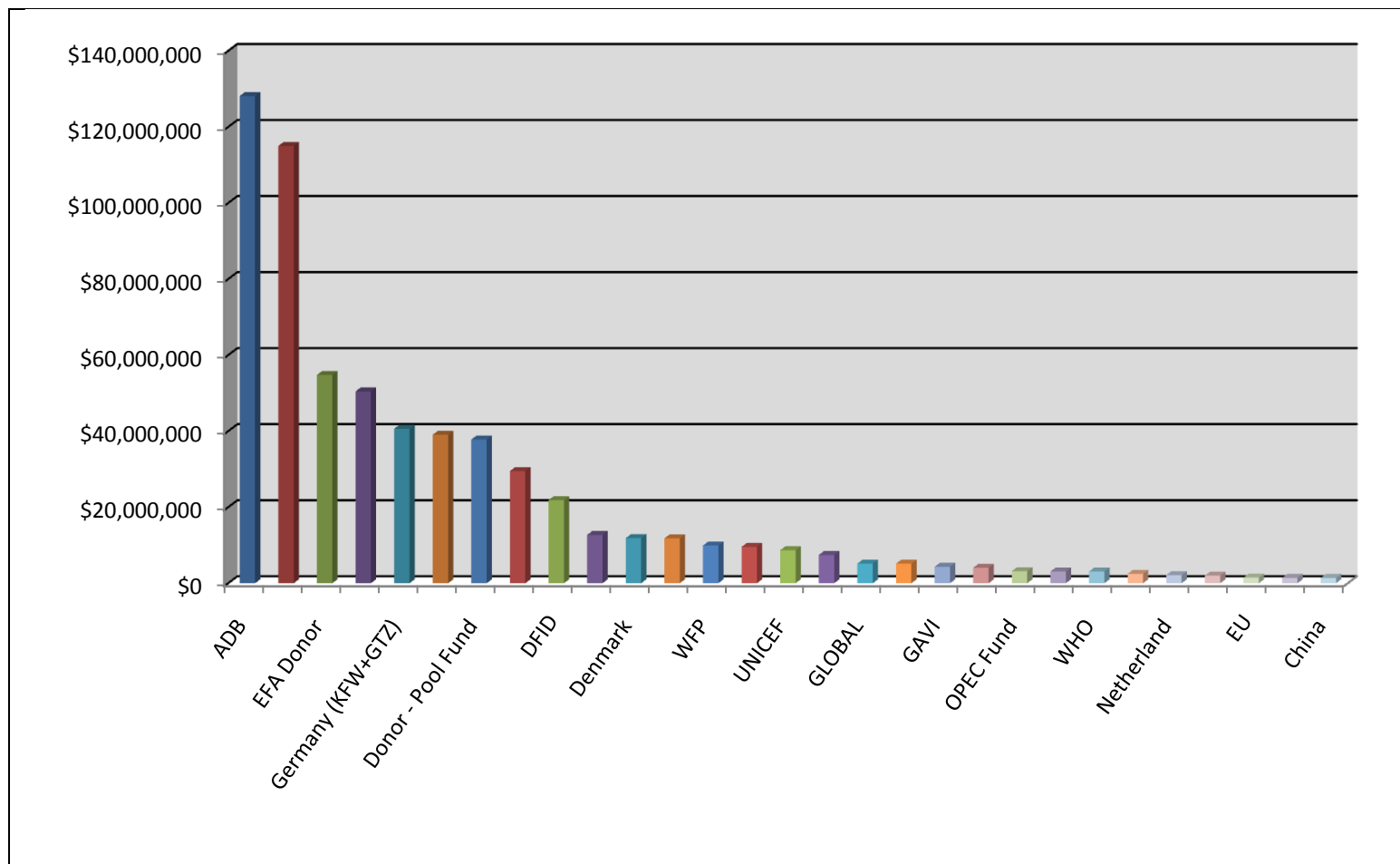


**Figure 2: Trends in yield of cereals by country (paddy rice)**





## Annex10: Summary of Donors to Nepal Government for FYo7-FYo8 <sup>20</sup>



<sup>20</sup> [http://www.mof.gov.np/publication/sourcebook/2007/index\\_english.php#](http://www.mof.gov.np/publication/sourcebook/2007/index_english.php#)

## Annex 11: Actual Contributions Level vs. Approved Budgets in Nepal for All Operations, 2002-2009

Operation	SO	2002		2003		2004		2005	
		Approved budget	Confirmed contributions	Approved budget	Confirmed contributions	Approved budget	Confirmed contributions	Approved budget	Confirmed contributions
CP 10093.0	SO4 SO3 before 2006	76,553,543	12,340,292	76,553,543	21,686,410	77,047,662	42,601,560	78,735,149	57,358,360
PRRO 10058.6	SO1								
PRRO 10676.0	SO3								
PRRO 10058.5	SO1								
PRRO 10058.4	SO1							9,305,859	1,252,979
PRRO 10058.3	SO1					7,599,428	6,841,294	11,939,179	11,334,686
PRRO 10058.2	SO1			8,577,425	6,471,938	8,577,425	6,285,696		
PRRO 10058.1	SO1	8,552,702	5,256,383	8,552,702	5,419,963				
SO 10424.0	SO1							1,368,825	872,280

Operation	SO	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		Approved budget	Confirmed contributions	Approved budget	Confirmed contributions	Approved budget	Confirmed contributions	Approved budget	Confirmed contributions
CP 10093.0	SO4 & SO3 before 2006	87,097,166	65,205,734	112,007,324	75,358,508	121,106,395	79,723,932	120,207,646	81,902,490
PRRO 10058.6	SO1					26,743,216	628,032	26,806,951	16,982,778
PRRO 10676.0	SO1			48,777,940	12,848,451	106,975,147	67,291,847	169,668,421*	106,991,164*
PRRO 10058.5	SO1	23,598,322	2,289,884	23,598,322	16,441,372	29,151,002	28,060,866		
PRRO 10058.4	SO1	9,346,202	8,658,234	9,346,202	8,332,108				
PRRO 10058.3	SO1	11,939,179	11,048,421						
PRRO 10058.2	SO1								
PRRO 10058.1	SO1								
IR EMOP 10771.0	SO1					499,947	467,240		
IR EMOP 10687.0	SO1			500,000	450,918	500,000	359,920		
IR EMOP 10545.0	SO1	500,000	430,885	500,000	423,823				
EMOP 10790.0	SO1					1,777,633	1,003,957		
EMOP 10523.0	SO1	13,660,921	10,416,141	20,120,072	15,891,327	20,712,835	15,619,631		
SO 10424.0	SO1	1,368,825	872,280	1,368,825	868,980				

Source: SPR 2002-2009. \* Figures are from WINGS I & II systems

## Annex 12: Description of WFP Nepal Analytical Activities

Monitoring Component	Description
<b>Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs)</b>	JAMs are jointly organized by UNHCR and WFP to assess the food and non-food needs of refugees or IDPs and other communities of concern to both organizations. JAMs are aimed at determining if there is an influx of refugees/IDPs following a crisis, assessing food security, health and nutrition among refugees/IDPs, and laying the ground work for voluntary reintegration. In Nepal the most recent JAMs have been conducted in 2001, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008.
<b>Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)</b>	CFSVAs provide an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability of households at the sub-national level. WFP conducted a CFSVA from August to December 2005 which involved conducting a national food security survey of 1,676 households, and nutritional assessment of 1,122 children (6 to 59 months).
<b>Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)</b>	FSMS collects information on household food availability, households' income, coping strategies and food consumption. The Food Security Bulletins are published semi-annually which contains FSMS results including Food Security Phase Classification Map.
<b>Market Watch</b>	In December 2007, WFP with the Department of Agriculture, Agribusiness Promotion and Marketing Development Directorate (ABPMDD), Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Consumer Interest Protection Forum set up a market monitoring system to monitor food prices in local markets. WFP's Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (FSMS) collects and analyses price and market information on a regular basis in 38 districts across the country. The results are presented in a monthly newsletter entitled "Market Watch".
<b>Crop Situation and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM)</b>	Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions are typically undertaken by the FAO and WFP for emergencies related to agricultural production or overall food availability problems. A CFSAM assesses the seriousness of a crisis situation, by looking at the food produced nationally and the extent to which poor people can meet their basic food needs. Since 2007 WFP Nepal has been conducting the CFSAM in Nepal on annual basis. In addition to the annual assessments, in 2009 WFP, FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives undertook a rapid crop and food security assessment in response to the emerging critical food security situation arising from winter crop losses.
<b>Standard Project Reports (SPRs)</b>	These internal reports are completed annually for each operation to describe the operation's objectives, results (beneficiaries reached, outputs, outcomes, and progress toward sustainability and capacity development), inputs (resources from donors, government, and partners, food purchases, transport, and post-delivery losses), management (partnerships/lessons learned), statistics (resources from donors & commodity transactions), and financial details. These reports can help to evaluate progress of operations over time.

**Annex 13: Edible Cereal Production, Requirement and Balance, 1999-2009 (MT)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total edible production of cereals (MT)</b>	<b>Total requirement (MT)</b>	<b>Balance (MT)</b>	<b>Balance (%)</b>
<b>1999/2000</b>	4,451,939	4,383,443	68,496	1.56
<b>2000/2001</b>	4,513,179	4,424,192	88,987	2.01
<b>2001/2002</b>	4,543,049	4,463,027	80,022	1.79
<b>2002/2003</b>	4,653,385	4,619,962	33,423	0.72
<b>2003/2004</b>	4,884,371	4,671,344	213,027	4.56
<b>2004/2005</b>	4,942,553	4,779,710	162,843	3.41
<b>2005/2006</b>	4,869,440	4,890,993	-21,553	-0.44
<b>2006/2007</b>	4,815,284	4,995,194	-179,910	-3.60
<b>2007/2008</b>	5,195,211	5,172,844	22,367	0.43
<b>2008/2009</b>	5,160,400	5,293,316	-132,916	-2.51

### Annex 14: Estimated Food Security Situation with the Addition of Potato, 1999-2009 (MT)

Region	Projected population	Rice (MT)	Maize (MT)	Millet (MT)	Wheat (MT)	Barley (MT)	Potato (MT)	Net edible production (MT)	Requirement (MT)	Balance (MT)	Per Person Edible (Kg)
<b>Mountain</b>	1,914,652	69,546	141,210	46,302	36,726	2,730	300,866	597,380	365,701	231,679	312
<b>Hill</b>	12,071,464	580,694	1,041,146	185,178	270,379	3,360	642,591	2,723,348	2,426,366	296,982	226
<b>Terai</b>	13,819,051	1,810,964	201,291	8,550	762,062	269	783,495	3,566,631	2,501,249	1,065,382	258
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>27,805,166</b>	<b>2,461,204</b>	<b>1,383,647</b>	<b>240,030</b>	<b>1,069,167</b>	<b>6,359</b>	<b>1,726,952</b>	<b>6,887,359</b>	<b>5,293,316</b>	<b>1,594,043</b>	<b>248</b>

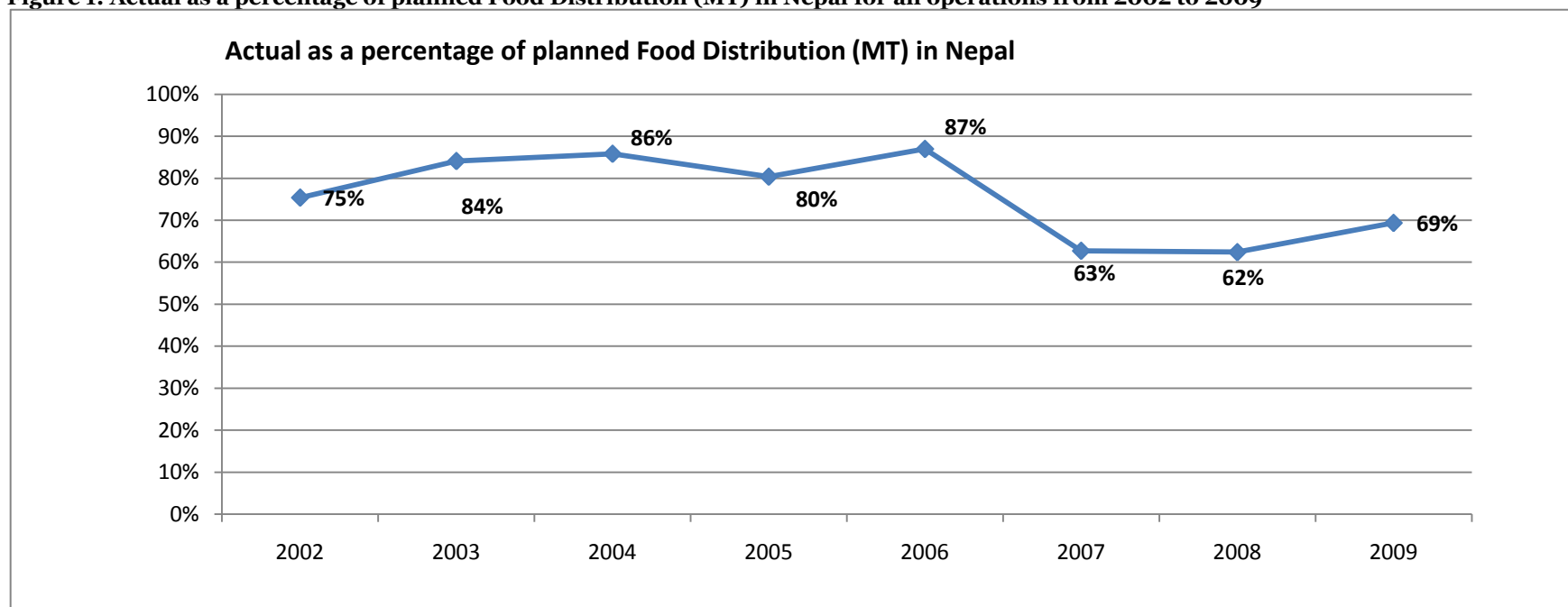
## Annex 15: WFP's Key NGO Partners by Geographic Region and Type of Programme

Key NGO Implementing Partners	Far West	Mid West	Central	East	Free Food Distribution (SO 1)	MCHC (SO 4)	School Feeding (SO 4)	FFW (SO3)	SO2
ADRA – Nepal	X							X	
Asian Medical Doctors Association – Nepal				X	X				
Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum				X	X				
Caritas Nepal				X	X				
Development Project Services Centre	X				X	X	X	X	
District Road Support Programme	X	X				X	X	X	
Ecards	X							X	
Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research, and Development Society	X					X	X		
Forum for Protection of Public Interest	X	X						X	
Gerkhuta Youth Club	X					X	X		
Helen Keller International (data collection partner)	X	X	X	X					X
Helvetas	X	X						X	
Himalayan Health and Environmental Services	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Human Rights Protection Legal Centre	X					X	X		
Lutheran World Federation				X	X				
Madan Memorial Academy Nepal	X				X				
Manohari Development Institute			X	X		X	X	X	
Mercy Corps International	X							X	
Micronutrient Initiative	X					X	X		
The Mountain Institute	X	X						X	

Key NGO Implementing Partners	Far West	Mid West	Central	East	Free Food Distribution (SO 1)	MCHC (SO 4)	School Feeding (SO 4)	FFW (SO3)	SO2
National Trust for Nature Conservation		X						X	
Nepal Red Cross Society	X	X			X				
Nun's Welfare Foundation				X				X	
Open Learning Exchange	X					X	X		
Oxfam Great Britain	X				X				
Pro Public	X							X	
Rural Access Programme	X					X	X		
Sahakarmi Samaj	X					X	X		
Save the Children USA	X	X			X				
Save the Children International	X							X	
SEBAC	X	X						X	
Sidef	X	X						X	
Sinnyo-en Relief Volunteers	X					X	X		
SNV - Netherlands Development Organization	X					X	X		
Social Awareness Development Group	X				X				
Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal	X				X	X	X	X	
Thagil Social Development Association	X					X	X		
United Mission to Nepal	X					X	X		
Winrock International		X						X	
World Education	X							X	
World Vision International	X					X	X		

## Annex 16: WFP Nepal Operations Trends in Commodities and Beneficiarie

Figure 1: Actual as a percentage of planned Food Distribution (MT) in Nepal for all operations from 2002 to 2009



Source: SPR 2002-2009



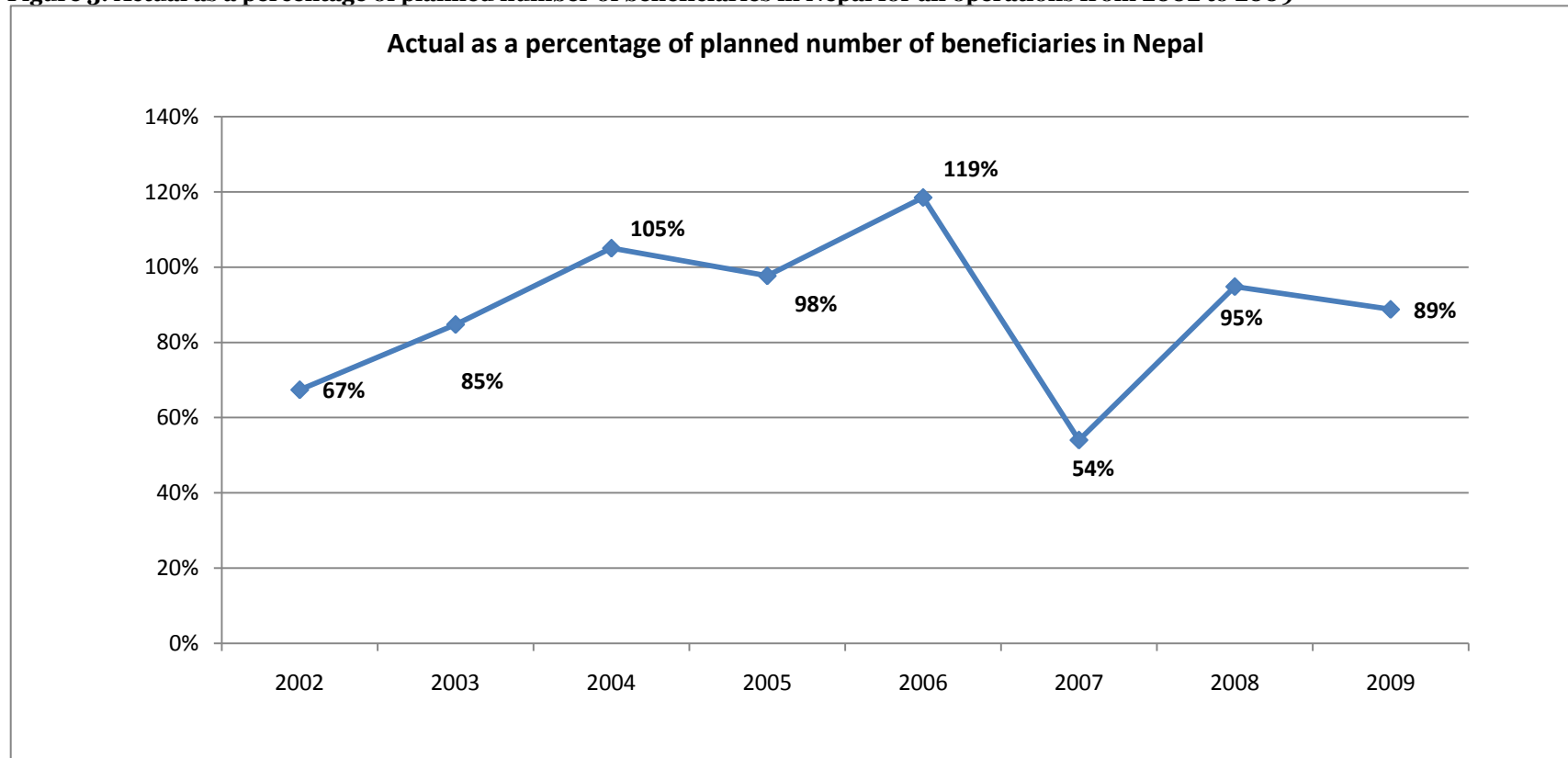
**Table 1: Food Distribution in Nepal from 2002 to 2009, expressed in MT**

Operation	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
CP 10093.0	27,870	19,284	29,656	22,345	28,293	21,673	30,128	20,552
PRRO 10058.3					9,612	9,671	20,853	20,418
PRRO 10058.2			10,077	9,819	9,967	9,731		
PRRO 10058.1	9,829	9,136	9,877	9,547				

Operation	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
CP 10093.0	32,687	26,631	32,958	21,838	10,315	6,260	8,730	5817
PRRO 10058.6					40,334	*	20,544	18,511
PRRO 10676.0			16,389	183	43,392	20,009	83,753	38,336
PRRO 10058.5			22,101	21,076	25,681	21,374		
PRRO 10058.4	21,461	20,951						
IR EMOP 10771.0					786	778		
IR EMOP 10687.0			936	661				
IR EMOP 10545.0	1,293	1,235						
EMOP 10790.0					1,681	1,681		
EMOP 10523.0	3,784	2,681	11,232	8,703	5,483	4,406		
SO 10424.0								

Source: SPR 2002-2009. \*SPR had only planned figures.

**Figure 3: Actual as a percentage of planned number of beneficiaries in Nepal for all operations from 2002 to 2009**



Source: SPR 2002-2009

**Table 2: Actual and planned beneficiaries in Nepal, by operation from 2002 to 2009**

Operation	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
CP 10093.0	837,936	533493	854155	697800	879836	934505	929520	907428
PRRO 10058.6								
PRRO 10676.0								
PRRO 10058.5								
PRRO 10058.4								
PRRO 10058.3					99,600	102,075	105,300	103,610
PRRO 10058.2			103,850	100,797	103,850	101,395		
PRRO 10058.1	102,100	100,131	102,100	99,946				

Operation	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
CP 10093.0	973307	1271112	1250172	1090063	475801	571009	497800	315213
PRRO 10058.6							102,000	101,885
PRRO 10676.0			1,268,600	15,800	2,094,000	1,357,500	1,649,050	1,590,700
PRRO 10058.5			106,800	107,043	108,200	104,976		
PRRO 10058.4	106,800	105,251						
IR EMOP 10771.0					48,150	48,150		
IR EMOP 10687.0			60,000	41,000				
IR EMOP 10545.0	70,000	72,150						
EMOP 10790.0					133,818	133,818		
EMOP 10523.0	225,000	181,339	641,000	543,650	100,250	227,557		
SO 10424.0								

Source: SPR 2002-2009 \*SPR had only planned figures \*\* Figures are from WINGS I & II systems

**Table 3: Actual as a percentage of planned beneficiaries in Nepal, by operation from 2002 to 2009.**

	2002 (%)	2003 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)
CP 10093.0	63.7	81.7	106.2	97.6	130.6	87.2	120.0	
PRRO 10676.0						1.2	64.8	99.9
PRRO 10058.5						100.2	97.0	96.5
PRRO 10058.4					98.5			
PRRO 10058.3			102.5	98.4				
PRRO 10058.2		97.1	97.6					
PRRO 10058.1	98.1	97.9						
IR EMOP 10771.0							100.0	
IR EMOP 10687.0						68.3		
IR EMOP 10545.0					103.1			
EMOP 10790.0							100.0	
EMOP 10523.0					80.6	84.8	227.0	

## Annex 17: Summary Statistics of WFP Nepal CPE 2002 – 2009

Project number	Project type	Project Start/End Month Year	MT as per design document	Approved Budget Project design and budget revisions	Confirmed contribution	Released to the project	Expenditures Commitments + Actuals	Tonnage food aid distributed to CP	Gross LTSH Costs	LTSH / MT.
10790	EMOP	Oct 2008/ Dec 2008	2,620	177,633	729,850	672,123	672,123	1,681	75,723	<b>45.04</b>
10771	IR EMOP	Sep 2008/ Dec 2008	786	499,947	381,812	381,812	381,812	778	36,426	<b>46.79</b>
10687	EMOP	Aug 2007/ Oct 2007	897	5,000,000	353,766	353,766	353,766	662	479,849	<b>725.29</b>
10676	PRRO	Jul 2007/ Dec 2010	121,860	169,668,421	106,991,164	106,991,164	71,710,766	59,666	33,660,591	<b>564.15</b>
10545	IR EMOP	Sep 2006/ Sep 2006	1,340	500,000	423,823	423,823	423,823	1,235	45,504	<b>36.83</b>
10523	EMOP	Jun 2006/ Jun 2008	17,158	20,712,835	15,168,631	14,321,200	14,321,200	15,577	6,698,239	<b>430.02</b>
10093	CP	Jan 2002/ Dec 2010	177,550	120,207,646	81,902,490	81,902,490	73,210,806	145,436	8,952,556	<b>61.56</b>
10058.6	PRRO	Jan 2009/ Dec 2010	36,862	26,806,951	16,982,778	16,982,778	6,432,280	18,511	664,093	<b>35.88</b>
10058.5	PRRO	Jan 2007/ Dec 2008	46,470	29,151,002	28,060,866	28,060,866	25,901,629	42,450	1,115,770	<b>26.28</b>
10058.4	PRRO	Jan 2006/ Dec 2006	21,515	9,346,202	8,211,096	7,934,534	7,934,534	20,951	277,323	<b>13.24</b>
10058.3	PRRO	Jul 2004/ Dec 2005	31,056	11,939,179	10,559,957	10,167,170	10,167,170	30,448	336,818	<b>11.06</b>
10058.2	PRRO	Jul 2003/ Jun 2004	20,044	8,577,425	6,019,864	5,991,922	5,976,574	18,872	277,335	<b>14.70</b>
10058.1	PRRO	Jan 2002/ Jun 2003	19,706	8,552,702	5,160,986	5,137,791	4,989,488	18,097	40,780	<b>2.25</b>
<b>Total:</b>			<b>497,863</b>	<b>411,139,943</b>	<b>280,947,083</b>	<b>279,321,439</b>	<b>222,475,972</b>	<b>374,364</b>	<b>52,661,008</b>	<b>140.67</b>

Remark: 1. In year 2002-2004, COMPAS was not operational. The tonnage food aid distributed to CP extracted from SPR.

## Annex 18: Additional Portfolio Performance Data for Food Assistance to Refugees

Table 1: Small business loans disbursement and repayment figures

Year	Total Loans Disbursed (NPR)	Total loans repaid (NPR)	Excused loan (NPR)	Balance loan in the field	Repayment %
2002	509,550	507,550	2,000	-	99.61
2003	500,000	477,798	8,800	13,402	95.56
2004	927,000	927,000	00	-	100.00
2005	479,000	474,450	00	4,550	99.05
2006	1,337,000	1,333,984	00	3,016	99.77
2007	1,031,500	961,130	*70,370	-	93.18
2008	1,774,000	1,774,000	-	-	100.00
2009	2,191,000	2,017,750	-	173,250	92.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,749,050</b>	<b>8,473,662</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>194,218</b>	<b>96.85</b>

\*Loans excused due to fire in Goldhap camp that destroyed over 100 huts in 2008.

Table 2: Status of dismantled huts in camps

Camp	Fully vacant	Dismantled	Unauthorised (captured)	Reallocation	Locked
Beldangi-I	574	452	20	100	2
Beldangi-II	854	628	23	202	1
Beldang-II Ext	271	233	25	12	1
Sanischare	689	502	148	35	4
Khudunabari	233	175	26	27	5
Goldhap	502	360	128	13	1
Timai	317	284	3	25	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>2634</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: Data as of 30<sup>th</sup> March 2010, supplied by LWS

Average size of plot = 5.5 meters x 3.5 meters = 19.25 square meters

2,634 plots available as of 30<sup>th</sup> March 2010, 50,704 square meters, some 5 hectares of land.

## Annex 19: Actual versus Planned Distribution of Food Commodities for Refugee Assistance

Commodity	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Planned Distribution (MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned	Planned Distribution(MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned	Planned Distribution (MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned	Planned Distribution(MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned
Chickpeas												
Iodised Salt	141	138	97.9	138	135	97.8	142	138	97.2	288	282	98.0
Lentils	1,121	747	66.6	743	720	96.9	754	736	97.6	1,537	1,509	98.2
Micronutrition Powder												
Peas		354		372	360	96.8	377	369	97.9	769	755	98.2
Rice	7,660	7,013	91.6	7,619	7,375	96.8	7,728	7,548	97.7	15,502	15,261	98.4
Split Peas												
Sugar	383	376	98.2	404	388	96.0	398	389	97.7	769	755	98.2
Vegetable Oil	474	4464	97.9	470	455	96.8	477	465	97.5	973	953	98.0
Wheat Soya Blend (WSB)	50	44	88	131	114	887.0	91	86	94.5	1,015	902	88.9
Yellow Split Peas												
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,829</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>9,547</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>9,967</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>20,853</b>	<b>20,418</b>	<b>97.9</b>

Commodity	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Planned Distribution (MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned	Planned Distribution (MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned	Planned Distribution (MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned	Planned Distribution (MT)	Actual Distribution (MT)	Actual as % of Planned
Chickpeas										97	89	91.5
Iodised Salt	293	286	97.6	301	290	96.3	302	291	96.4	280	256	91.6
Lentils	1,560	1,526	97.8	1,584	1,108	69.9	395	363	91.9	597	541	90.7
Micronutrition Powder										1	2	200*
Peas	780	763	97.8	792	797	100.6	850	783	92.1	650	593	91.2
Rice	15,593	15,215	97.6	16,092	15,515	96.4	19,162	15,534	81.1	14,928	13,392	89.7
Split Peas										896	824	91.9
Sugar	780	769	98.6	804	778	96.8	809	772	95.4	748	682	91.2
Vegetable Oil	975	965	99	1,016	950	93.5	1,305	1,003	76.9	943	862	91.4
Wheat Soya Blend (WSB)	1,480	1,427	96.4	1,512	1,493	95.2	1,553	1,428	92.0	1,404	1,271	90.5
Yellow Split Peas				0	199		1,305	1,200	92.0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,461</b>	<b>20,951</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>21,067</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>25,681</b>	<b>21,374</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>18,511</b>	<b>90.1</b>



## Annex 20: Portfolio Performance: FFA/FFT/FFW

**Table 1: Number of participants undertaking FFW activities within CP**

Year	Planned			Actual			Actual as % of planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>2002</b>	28,080	18,720	<b>46,800</b>	30,015	17,628	<b>47,643</b>	107	94	<b>102</b>
<b>2003</b>	28,080	18,720	<b>46,800</b>	35,500	14,500	<b>50,000</b>	126	77	<b>107</b>
<b>2004</b>	34,000	16,000	<b>50,000</b>	54,900	27,800	<b>82,700</b>	161	174	<b>165</b>
<b>2005</b>	29,480	20,120	<b>49,600</b>	47,988	26,412	<b>74,400</b>	163	131	<b>150</b>
<b>2006</b>	55,640	37,640	<b>93,280</b>	56,163	40,942	<b>97,105</b>	101	109	<b>104</b>
<b>2007</b>	51,580	42,220	<b>93,800</b>	42,527	22,965	<b>65,492</b>	82	54	<b>70</b>
<b>2008</b>	3,000	3,000	<b>6,000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>32,837</b>	<b>22,346</b>	<b>55,183</b>	<b>38,156</b>	<b>21,464</b>	<b>59,620</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>108</b>

Source: WFP, SPRs for CP 10093.0, 2002-2009

**Table 2: Number of participants undertaking FFT activities within CP**

Year	Planned			Actual			Actual as % of planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>2006</b>	625	11,875	<b>12,500</b>	737	11,553	<b>12,290</b>	118	97	<b>98</b>
<b>2007</b>	1,500	3,500	<b>5,000</b>	139	2,060	<b>2,199</b>	9	59	<b>44</b>
<b>2008</b>	1,000	1,000	<b>2,000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>

Source: WFP, SPRs for CP 10093.0, 2002-2009

**Table 3: Average amount of rice received per beneficiary by year under CP, FFW activities**

Year	Total number beneficiaries per year	Distributed rice (MT)	Average kg per beneficiary
<b>2002</b>	47,643	13,340	280.0
<b>2003</b>	50,000	13,570	271.4
<b>2004</b>	82,700	13,064	158.0
<b>2005</b>	74,400	10,302	138.5
<b>2006</b>	97,105	13,927	143.4
<b>2007</b>	65,492	10,821	165.2
<b>2008</b>	0	0	0.0

Source: WFP, SPRs for CP 10093.0, 2002-2009

## Annex 21: Asset Creation under Different Programmes

Table 1: Assets created under CP10093.0 by year

Year	Roads (km)			Irrigation systems*			Flood control measures*			Community buildings			Fish ponds/ catchment ponds (HA)		
	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned
2002							720	700	97	3	3	100	56	61	109
2003	220	210	95	18,140	18,240	101	9,500	4,900	52	4	4	100	6	5	83
2004	264	256	97	3,900	2,710	69	15,430	8,700	56				21	21	100
2005	352	329	93	1,800	625	35	720	450	63						
2006	440	564	128	1,800	1,376	76	720	346	48						
2007	440	632	144	4,500	3,808	85	2,700	1,804	67						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>22,040</b>	<b>20,950</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>24,930</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>105</b>

\* SPRs across years did not use consistent units of measurement, and sometimes no unit of measurement was specified. In the case of irrigation systems, both meters of canal and hectares were used; flood control measure data were reported either in meters or hectares. Therefore the most instructive number for these cases is found in the "Actual as % of Planned" columns.

**Table 2: Productive assets created**

Year	Plantation Fruit Trees (HA)			Agroforestry (HA)			Microprojects (community buildings, fishponds, plantations etc. from 2005)			Freed bonded labourers' houses built		
	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned
<b>2002</b>	25	25	100	675	633	94						
<b>2003</b>	62	62	100	6,761	5,619	83	45	44	98			
<b>2004</b>	371	371	100				158	158	100			
<b>2005</b>										5	9	180
<b>2006</b>										15	19	127
<b>2007</b>										5	12	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>160</b>

Roads are constructed using a phased approach where successive widen and bio-engineering works are conducted over several seasons, consequently annual construction figures cannot be summed. Between 2002 and 2007 1,227 km of roads/ trails had been completed (CO, May 2010).

**Table 3: Assets created under PRRO 10676.0 by year**

Year	Roads (km)			Irrigation Systems (HA)			Community Centres			Drinking Water Schemes Rehabilitated			Community Schools Built/ Expanded		
	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned
<b>2007</b>	241	0	0				25	0	0						
<b>2008</b>	236	236	100	73	73	100	37	37	100	24	24	100			
<b>2009</b>	603	579	96	4,695	4,067	87	402	259	64	171	144	84	762	720	94
<b>Total</b>							<b>464</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>94</b>

Year	Bridges built		
	Planned	Actual	Actual as % of Planned
<b>2007</b>			
<b>2008</b>			
<b>2009</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

Cumulative road construction 2007-2009 was 634 km of roads/ trails. (CO May 2010)

## Annex 22: Portfolio Performance Food for Education

Table 1: Planned vs actual distribution of commodities under FFE (in MT)

Year	Ghee Oil: Planned	Ghee Oil: Actual	Ghee Oil: Actual as % of planned	Vegetable Oil: Planned	Vegetable Oil: Actual	Vegetable Oil: Actual as % of planned	WSB: Actual	WSB: Planned	WSB: Actual as % of planned
<b>2002</b>	525	426	<b>81.1</b>	282	300	<b>106.4</b>	5,250	4,512	<b>85.9</b>
<b>2003</b>	550	333	<b>60.5</b>	880	452	<b>51.4</b>	5,500	3,385	<b>61.5</b>
<b>2004</b>	550	319	<b>58.0</b>	881	602	<b>68.3</b>	5,500	3,149	<b>57.3</b>
<b>2005</b>	536	341	<b>63.6</b>	907	601	<b>66.3</b>	5,355	3,352	<b>62.6</b>
<b>2006</b>	550	406	<b>73.8</b>	1,098	855	<b>77.9</b>	5,500	4,041	<b>73.5</b>
<b>2007</b>	550	338	<b>61.5</b>	1,230	859	<b>69.8</b>	5,500	3,417	<b>62.1</b>
<b>2008</b>	374	265	<b>70.9</b>	1,361	577	<b>42.4</b>	3,740	2,710	<b>72.5</b>
<b>2009</b>	400	269	<b>67.2</b>	1,434	809	<b>56.4</b>	4,004	2,796	<b>69.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4035</b>	<b>2697</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>8073</b>	<b>5055</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>40,349</b>	<b>27,362</b>	<b>67.8</b>

Source: WFP, 2002-2009 Standard Project Reports

**Table 2: Planned vs actual distribution of commodities under GFEI (in MT)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Ghee Oil: Planned</b>	<b>Ghee Oil: Actual</b>	<b>Ghee Oil: Actual as % of planned</b>	<b>Veg. Oil: Planned</b>	<b>Veg. Oil: Actual</b>	<b>Veg. Oil: Actual as % of planned</b>	<b>WSB: Actual</b>	<b>WSB: Planned</b>	<b>WSB: Actual as % of planned</b>	<b>Sugar: Planned</b>	<b>Sugar: Actual</b>	<b>Sugar: Actual as % of planned</b>
<b>2002</b>	440	42	<b>9.5</b>	1,104	124	<b>11.2</b>	3,748	388	<b>10.4</b>	660	68	<b>10.3</b>
<b>2003</b>	440	306	<b>69.5</b>	1,090	873	<b>80.1</b>	3,740	2,666	<b>71.3</b>	660	453	<b>68.5</b>
<b>2004</b>	440	277	<b>63.0</b>	1,090	911	<b>83.6</b>	3,740	2,367	<b>63.3</b>	660	419	<b>63.5</b>
<b>2005</b>	440	347	<b>78.9</b>	1,438	1,123	<b>78.1</b>	3,740	2,953	<b>79.0</b>	660	527	<b>79.9</b>
<b>2006</b>	440	341	<b>77.5</b>	1,417	1,252	<b>88.4</b>	3,740	2,885	<b>77.1</b>	660	506	<b>76.7</b>
<b>2007</b>	440	213	<b>48.4</b>	1,516	953	<b>62.9</b>	3,740	1,827	<b>48.9</b>	660	319	<b>48.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2640</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>5236</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>22,448</b>	<b>13086</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>3960</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>57.9</b>

Source: WFP. 2002-2009, Standard Project Reports

## Annex 23: NDHS Data on Primary School Attendance and Enrolment

**Table 1: Comparison of primary school attendance ratios and gender parity index, by development region**

	Net Attendance Ratio*		Gross Attendance Ratio*		Gender Parity Index	
	NDHS 2001	NDHS 2006	NDHS 2001	NDHS 2006	NDHS 2001	NDHS 2006
<b>Eastern</b>	74.9	86.0	123.6	127.7	0.8	0.99
<b>Central</b>	66.1	81.6	99.7	127.5	0.8	0.98
<b>Western</b>	80.7	90.1	129.8	139.1	0.9	0.96
<b>Mid-western</b>	71.1	92.1	117.3	141.5	0.8	0.94
<b>Far-western</b>	78.0	88.9	128.8	137.5	0.8	1.01
<b>National</b>	73.0	86.6	116.9	133.0	0.8	0.98

Source: Nepal Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS), 2001 and 2006.

\**Net attendance ratio* refers to participation in primary schooling for the population ages 6-10 years and secondary schooling for the population ages 11-15 years. *Gross attendance ratio* measures participation at each level of schooling among those of any age from 5-24 years.

Data in the table above show that primary school attendance has improved between 2001 and 2006 in all regions. The NDHS 2006 notes that interventions by the government, such as the provision of scholarship schemes for girls (whereby 50 percent of girls enrolled receive scholarships), Dalit students, children with various disabilities, children of martyrs, and for other groups, have contributed to this progress.

## Annex 24: PRRO 106760 Project Indicators

**Table 1: Key indicator results from mid-term evaluations of PRRO 10676: programme versus non-programme (2009)**

Indicator	Programme	Non-Programme	P(t)#
	2009 %	2009 %	
> 3 Months Food Sufficiency (Reported)	59	60	<b>NS</b>
> 3 Months Food Stock	13	8	<b>NS</b>
Buying Food on Credit	65	77	<b>**</b>
Households reporting increased income	43	25	<b>***</b>
Households reporting improved living conditions	37	19	<b>***</b>
Households Benefiting from new employment schemes	17	13	<b>NS</b>
Households reporting reduced migration from village	39	19	<b>***</b>
Mean Food Consumption score	50	49	<b>NS</b>
Global Acute Malnutrition (MUAC)	22	23	<b>NS</b>
Unavailability of food as the worst shock	25	35	<b>*</b>
Mean coping Strategy Index	18.7	18.5	<b>NS</b>

# Statistical significance of difference between programme and non-programme households assessed by independent t-test \*p<0.05; \*\*p<0.01; \*\*\*p<0.001 NS – Not Significant



**Table 2: Key indicator results from mid-term evaluations of PRRO 10676: programme 2008 versus 2009**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Programme 2008 %</b>	<b>Programme 2009 %</b>	<b>P(t)#</b>
> 3 Months Food Sufficiency (Reported)	66	59	*
> 3 Months Food Stock	21	13	*
Buying Food on Credit	64	65	<b>NS</b>
Households reporting increased income	29	43	<b>***</b>
Households reporting improved living conditions	26	37	<b>**</b>
Households Benefiting from new employment schemes	27	17	<b>***</b>
Households reporting reduced migration from village	26	39	<b>***</b>
Mean Food Consumption score	51	50	<b>NS</b>
Global Acute Malnutrition (MUAC)	24	22	<b>NS</b>
Unavailability of food as the worst shock	19	28	<b>**</b>
Mean Coping Strategy Index	17.3	18.7	<b>NS</b>

# Statistical significance of difference between programme and non-programme households assessed by independent t-test \*p<0.05; \*\*p<0.01; \*\*\*p<0.001 NS – Not Significant

## Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
APP	Agriculture Perspective Plan
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention, United States
CFA	Cash for Assets
CFW	Cash for Work
CP	country programme
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
EC	European Commission
EMOP	emergency operation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Food for assets
FFE	Food for education
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Food for work
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFEI	Global Food for Education Initiative
GIP	Girls Incentive Programme
GM	Growth Monitoring
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HHESS	Himalayan Health and Environment Services Solukhumbu
HKI	Helen Keller International
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
LEP	Labour-based, Environmentally aware and Participatory
MCHC	maternal and child health care
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MNP	Micronutrient Powder
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MT	metric tons
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NeKSAP	<i>Nepal Khadhya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali</i> (Nepal's food security monitoring system)
NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OE	Office of Evaluation
OLPC	One Laptop per Child
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCIW	Rural Community Infrastructure Works
SO	Strategic Objective
SPR	Standardized Project Report
TYIP	Three Year Interim Development Plan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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