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## Nepal country strategic plan (2024–2028)

Duration	1 January 2024–31 December 2028
Total cost to WFP	USD 139,287,402
Gender and age marker*	4

\* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

### Executive summary

Nepal has made significant progress in reducing food insecurity and poverty in recent decades and is scheduled to graduate from least developed country status in 2026. Major challenges remain, however, in ensuring access to food and services and in improving livelihoods and nutritional outcomes across Nepal's topographical zones and ethnic and marginalized groups. These challenges are further complicated by Nepal's high vulnerability to natural hazards, which continue to threaten lives and livelihoods.

Based on its strong partnership with the Government, WFP will strengthen systems to address nutrition and food security, improve livelihoods and build resilience in relation to shocks and the impacts of climate change. This work includes augmenting national emergency preparedness and response capacity while maintaining WFP's readiness to respond directly to major shocks if required.

This country strategic plan is aligned with the Government's fifteenth plan (covering 2019–2024) and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for Nepal. It supports the Government's efforts to reduce malnutrition, increase access to food and build sustainable food systems in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2. The plan also contributes to enhancing global partnerships (Sustainable Development Goal 17) while supporting quality

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education (Sustainable Development Goal 4) and climate action (Sustainable Development Goal 13). The country strategic plan is aligned with strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the WFP strategic plan for 2022–2025. Support will be provided under four country strategic plan outcomes:

- *Outcome 1:* Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors.
- *Outcome 2:* School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028.
- *Outcome 3:* Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028.
- *Outcome 4:* Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028.

### **Draft decision\***

The Board approves the Nepal country strategic plan (2024–2028) (WFP/EB.2/2023/7-A/8) at a total cost to WFP of USD 139,287,402.

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

## 1. Country analysis

### 1.1 Country context

1. Nepal is a landlocked country with a population of 29.2 million.<sup>1</sup> The country has seen immense political and social transformation following the restoration of multiparty democracy and economic liberalization in the 1990s. Ten years of violent insurgency concluded in 2006, followed by a new constitution, promulgated in 2015, which established Nepal as a federal, secular republic. The constitution established new local, provincial and federal spheres of government, with seven provinces, 77 districts and 753 municipalities.
2. Federalism has introduced opportunities and challenges. The constitution devolves responsibility for the delivery of basic services, planning and development projects to the local level and aims to promote coordination, cooperation and coexistence and inclusive and accountable governance by bringing services closer to the people. However, overlap between levels of government persists, resources are insufficient<sup>2</sup> and staffing capacity at the provincial and local levels remains inadequate.<sup>3</sup>
3. Nepal is scheduled to graduate from least developed country to lower-middle-income country status in November 2026 and has significantly reduced multidimensional poverty, from 30.1 percent in 2014 to 17.4 percent in 2019, although 5 million people in Nepal remain multidimensionally poor.<sup>4</sup> Nepal's ranking in the human development index in 2021 rose from 144 to 143; however, it remains the third lowest country in South Asia on the index.<sup>5</sup>
4. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic resulted in Nepal's first economic contraction in almost 40 years, but the economy has since experienced strong recovery driven by domestic demand. Nepal's economy is highly dependent on agriculture, natural resources and remittances from migrant workers abroad,<sup>6</sup> and 70 percent of the economically active population works in the informal economy. Internal and international migration in search of work is common.<sup>7</sup>
5. Challenges in increasing agricultural productivity are persistent. Crop yields do not meet targets and commercialization is limited by uneven land ownership, land fragmentation and absentee landlords. Approximately 29 percent of rural households are landless, and 25 percent of land holdings are under informal tenure.<sup>8</sup> Although 80 percent of women work in agriculture, women own land and property in less than 20 percent of households. Lack of irrigation, insufficient agricultural inputs and ineffective coordination between levels of government also restrict productivity.
6. Nepal is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, including earthquakes, flooding, droughts and landslides, and is ranked ninth globally among those countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change.<sup>9</sup> These shocks and the impact of climate change increasingly

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<sup>1</sup> National Statistics Office, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. 2021. [National Population and Housing Census 2021](#).

<sup>2</sup> The Asia Foundation. 2020. [Assignment of Functions Across Levels of Government in Nepal: Summary Report](#).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> National Planning Commission. 2021. [Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index: Analysis Towards Action 2021](#).

<sup>5</sup> World Bank. 2022. [Nepal Development Update October 2022](#).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives, Community Self Reliance Centre and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. 2018. [Summary Report: Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration – A Country Level Implementation Strategy for Nepal](#).

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> WFP. 2021. [WFP Critical Corporate Initiative: Climate Response Analysis for Adaptation – Nepal](#).

threaten lives and livelihoods, especially for marginalized and poor groups who lack the resources to adapt.

7. Discrimination, the exclusion of marginalized people and caste-based violence persist, despite inclusion and equality being enshrined in the constitution. Access to healthcare and nutritious food, wage levels, education and representation in decision-making roles within the Government are unequal. Many laws and policies do not explicitly recognize the multiple forms of discrimination faced by women, persons with disabilities and other minorities, especially people from marginalized, indigenous and excluded groups.<sup>10,11</sup> Development is uneven across provinces: Karnali, Madhesh and Sudurpashchim have lower human development index values and indicators than other provinces.<sup>12</sup> Systemic discrimination against certain groups limits their access to opportunities, making them less resilient in the face of shocks and more likely to resort to negative coping strategies.<sup>13</sup>

## 1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

8. In its fifteenth plan the Government committed to implementing a national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) road map. A high-level steering committee and an implementation and monitoring committee guide provincial efforts to localize work to achieve the SDGs. In 2018 an assessment to identify financing gaps and provide recommendations for resource mobilization was published and in 2021 the Government published a national review of the SDGs.<sup>14</sup>
9. Nepal is slowly making progress towards achieving its SDG targets; it ranked 98th of 163 countries on the 2022 SDG Index, with a score of 66.2.<sup>15</sup> However, the country faces major challenges in relation to six SDGs, including SDG 2.

## 1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

### *Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets*

10. *Access to food.* The right to food is enshrined in Nepal's constitution. Significant progress has been made on access to food and the country's ranking on the Global Hunger Index dropped from 36.8 ("very serious") in 2000 to 19.1 ("moderate") in 2021.<sup>16</sup> However, in October 2022, 17.8 percent of the population (5.21 million people) consumed insufficient food,<sup>17</sup> a significant increase from 13.2 percent in June 2022. The increase is primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global food crisis, which have increased the cost of food.<sup>18</sup> At least 22 percent of the population cannot afford the lowest cost nutritious diet. Food security is uneven across climatic and topographic zones, and food insecurity affects in particular poor women, persons with disabilities and socioeconomically and culturally marginalized groups. Food insecurity is higher in mountainous regions, especially in mid-

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<sup>10</sup> United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. 2021. *Gender Equality in Numbers: Progress and Challenges in Achieving Gender Equality in Nepal*.

<sup>11</sup> WFP. 2021. *A Study On Indigenous Peoples with Disabilities on Access to Food in Nepal*. (Not available online.)

<sup>12</sup> National Planning Commission. 2020. *Nepal Human Development Report 2020 – Beyond Graduation: Productive Transformation and Prosperity*.

<sup>13</sup> T. Walker and others. 2019. *Risk and Vulnerability in Nepal: Findings from the Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey*.

<sup>14</sup> National Planning Commission. 2020. *Nepal Human Development Report 2020 – Beyond Graduation: Productive Transformation and Prosperity*.

<sup>15</sup> J. Sachs and others. 2022. *Sustainable Development Report 2022 – From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond*.

<sup>16</sup> K. von Grebmer and others. 2021. *2021 Global Hunger Index: Hunger and Food Systems in Conflict Settings*.

<sup>17</sup> WFP. 2022. *Assessing Impacts of the Global Crisis on Agriculture and Food Security in Nepal: Seventh Round of Household Livelihoods, Food Security and Vulnerability Survey*.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

and far-western districts of Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces and in areas of the Terai, primarily Madhesh province.

11. *End malnutrition.* The prevalence of stunting in children under 5 declined from 57 percent in 1996 to 25 percent in 2022.<sup>19</sup> Wasting declined from 15 percent to 8 percent over the same period, and the percentage of underweight children under 5 is now 19 percent. The Government is on track to meet its target of reducing stunting prevalence in children under 5 to 15 percent by 2030; however, it is not meeting its target of reducing wasting prevalence to less than 5 percent by 2030.<sup>20</sup> Progress is uneven, with higher rates of stunting in mountainous regions and of wasting in the Terai.<sup>21</sup> A rural–urban divide is also observed.<sup>22</sup> Minimum dietary diversity is not met for 45.2 percent of children age 6–23 months, with higher rates in Karnali (58.2 percent), Madhesh (52.5 percent) and Lumbini (52.3 percent) provinces.<sup>23</sup>
12. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Agriculture, mainly subsistence farming, represents 24 percent of Nepal's gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>24</sup> and is a key component of the Government's fifteenth plan. The sector employs 66 percent of all workers, the majority of whom are women.<sup>25</sup> Government budget allocation for expenditure on agriculture was 2.2 percent of the national budget in 2017–2018, rising to 2.8 percent in 2020–2021<sup>26</sup> and 3.1 percent in 2022–2023.<sup>27</sup> Smallholder farmers produce up to 80 percent of the food consumed in the country.<sup>28</sup> However, food imports have increased by 65 percent since 2015<sup>29</sup> and few rural households produce enough food to last the whole year; they bridge the food gap through market purchases and the income gap through seasonal migration.<sup>30</sup>
13. *Sustainable food systems.* The Government encourages farmers to increase productivity and the availability of nutritious food and has adopted a food systems approach. The food systems transformation strategic plan for 2023–2030 seeks to transform Nepal's food systems and guide national and provincial planning. Challenges include increased food prices, limited access to markets, supply chain issues and the impact of climate change and shocks.

### **Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets**

14. The Government's fifteenth plan highlights the importance of partnerships for development, and the Government reports on resource mobilization, capacity strengthening, policy coherence and accountability.<sup>31</sup> Government spending on health and education as a percentage of GDP increased to 5.5 percent in 2019, and foreign direct investment as a proportion of total domestic budget increased from 1.9 percent in 2015 to 1.94 percent in 2019. However, the proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes was

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Health and Population. 2022. [Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022 – Key Indicators](#).

<sup>20</sup> Ministry of Health and Population. 2019. [Annual Report – Department of Health Services 2075/76 \(2018/19\)](#).

<sup>21</sup> National Planning Commission. 2019. [The Food Security Atlas of Nepal](#).

<sup>22</sup> National Planning Commission. 2020. [Nepal: National Review of Sustainable Development Goals](#).

<sup>23</sup> WFP. 2022. [Assessing Impacts of the Global Crisis on Agriculture and Food Security in Nepal: Seventh Round of Household Livelihoods, Food Security and Vulnerability Survey](#).

<sup>24</sup> Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. 2022. [Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture – 2077/78 \(2020/21\)](#).

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> National Planning Commission. 2020. [Nepal: National Review of Sustainable Development Goals](#).

<sup>27</sup> Nepal Economic Forum. 2022. [Key highlights of Budget 2022–23](#).

<sup>28</sup> J. Toyannath and others. 2021. [Nepal at the edge of sword with two edges: the COVID-19 pandemics and sustainable development goals](#) in *Journal of Agriculture and Food Research*.

<sup>29</sup> Ministry of Finance. 2020. [Economic Survey 2019/20](#).

<sup>30</sup> National Planning Commission. 2019. [The Food Security Atlas of Nepal](#).

<sup>31</sup> National Planning Commission. 2020. [Nepal: National Review of Sustainable Development Goals](#).

73.9 percent in 2019 against the target of 77.1 percent and remittances as a proportion of total GDP were 25.4 percent in 2019 against a target of 30.7 percent.<sup>32</sup>

#### 1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

15. The challenges to achieving food security in Nepal include issues related to topography and climate, gender equality, social inclusion, poverty, access to social services, agriculture, livelihoods, migration trends and the risk of shocks, in addition to the ongoing fundamental changes in Nepal's governance system.<sup>33</sup>
16. Despite the policies and frameworks in place to support food and nutrition security, it is challenging to translate policy into service delivery at the provincial and local levels including through the development of legal acts, bylaws and resource allocation and spending plans.
17. High rates of stunting and wasting are the result of economic and social inequality that limits children's access to nutritious diets. At least 22 percent of the population and over 60 percent of households in remote mountain areas cannot afford a nutritious diet.<sup>34</sup> Access to markets is essential to ensuring that households have access to diverse and nutritious food; however, 46 percent of the rural population does not live within walking distance of a road in good or fair condition.<sup>35</sup>
18. Dominated by the production of staple foods, agriculture in Nepal is characterized by low productivity and diversity and therefore contributes to poor diets. Knowledge of the importance of nutritious diets is limited.<sup>36</sup> Major gaps need to be addressed in order to build agricultural resilience and adapt food systems to the effects of climate change. Food fortification could increase the micronutrients in the food system; the consumption of fortified rice is predicted to reduce the cost of a nutritious diet by 28 percent in mountainous regions, by 17 percent in the hills and by 15 percent in the Terai region. However, implementation has been slow due to delays in finalizing and approving national rice fortification standards. Supply chain gaps frequently prevent the delivery of food to the most remote areas, where food insecurity and malnutrition are the highest due to lack of access, especially during the monsoon season, and the limited availability of appropriate storage facilities.
19. The national social protection system has gaps in coverage and issues related to transfer value and capacity. This affects in particular children, who constitute 35 percent of the population and yet receive only 6 percent of the social protection budget.<sup>37</sup> It also affects women, who are mainly employed in the informal sector, and socially marginalized groups.<sup>38</sup> Approximately 6.7 million people do not have the legal documents necessary to be included in the national social security allowance mechanism, and only 13.7 percent of persons with severe disabilities receive disability cash benefits,<sup>39</sup> which would reduce their vulnerability to shocks.<sup>40</sup> Despite impressive progress in literacy and school enrolment, a significant

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<sup>32</sup> J. Sachs and others. 2022. *Sustainable Development Report 2022 – From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond*.

<sup>33</sup> National Planning Commission. 2019. *The Food Security Atlas of Nepal*.

<sup>34</sup> National Planning Commission and WFP. 2021. *Fill the Nutrient Gap Nepal: Summary Report*.

<sup>35</sup> National Planning Commission. 2019. *The Food Security Atlas of Nepal*.

<sup>36</sup> WFP. 2021. *WFP Critical Corporate Initiative: Climate Response Analysis for Adaptation – Nepal*.

<sup>37</sup> European Union and the United Nations Children's Fund. 2020. *Social Protection Budget Brief – September 2020*.

<sup>38</sup> United Nations Nepal. 2021. *United Nations Common Country Analysis for Nepal*. (Not available online.)

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> International Labour Organization. 2021. *World Social Protection Report 2020–22: Social protection at the crossroads – in pursuit of a better future*.

number of children do not have access to a full cycle of basic education, and gender gaps remain.<sup>41, 42</sup>

## 2. Strategic implications for WFP

### 2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

20. The 2022 evaluation of the country strategic plan (CSP) for Nepal for 2019–2023 concluded that the plan was aligned with national policies and priorities and reflected the needs of the most affected populations. The overall implementation of the CSP was deemed efficient and effective. These findings were supported by the mid-term review of the CSP. However, the sustainability of the results was found to be mixed and vulnerable to capacity and fiscal limitations and the impacts of climate change and socioeconomic factors. Preliminary recommendations from the CSP evaluation included increasing the coherence and interconnectivity of CSP outcomes, supporting the Government in designing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes and continuing to build the sustainability of the national school meals programme. The evaluation also recommended the provision of targeted support in locations and to populations vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including through technical assistance to local governments, and greater integration of country capacity strengthening support across CSP outcomes.
21. Based on the opportunities identified in the evaluations, consultations with the Government, beneficiary communities and other stakeholders and a theory of change exercise, WFP will continue to shift from direct implementation to the strengthening of national institutions, systems and policy frameworks in support of government programmes. The transfer of capacity to local, provincial and federal government programmes will enable them to better respond to Nepal's food and nutrition needs. This work will be informed by a comprehensive capacity needs assessment.
22. The CSP evaluation and mid-term review highlighted the need to integrate country capacity strengthening more comprehensively. WFP will therefore incorporate country capacity strengthening into each activity as an implementation modality and cross-cutting theme under all CSP outcomes.
23. Given Nepal's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and shocks, WFP will maintain its strong capacity to respond to disasters if required and will continue to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to shocks. Strengthening the ability of communities to withstand shocks and the impacts of climate change is a central part of the CSP.
24. The Government has consolidated its investments in the national school meals programme to help ensure its sustainability. The programme is the largest social safety net in the country, covering 3.5 million children (with a commitment to expand its coverage). It has a budget of USD 87 million in 2022/2023, which represents over 5 percent of the total education sector budget and is a significant increase from the budget of USD 25 million in 2017/2018. In 2021 the Government joined the global School Meals Coalition, focused on improving the quality, adequacy, coverage and sustainability of the integrated school meals programme, which supports local agriculture and markets while improving the health, nutrition and education of children. However, despite increased investment, local governments continue to face capacity gaps that hinder the financing, monitoring and implementation of a high-quality, nutrition-sensitive programme with links to social protection and food systems. Under the CSP, WFP school feeding activities will combine direct implementation with technical support designed to strengthen national, provincial

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<sup>41</sup> United Nations Nepal. 2021. *United Nations Common Country Analysis for Nepal*. (Not available online.)

<sup>42</sup> For more information on social protection gaps in Nepal see: World Bank Group. 2021. *Nepal Social Protection: Review of Public Expenditure and Assessment of Social Assistance Programs, Main Report FY11-FY20*.

and local government authorities' implementation of home-grown school feeding as outlined in the 2020 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise and the 15-year school meals transition plan.

25. By directly implementing nutrition programmes WFP will seek to sustain progress in reducing stunting and wasting while strengthening national capacity to manage the programmes, with the aim of fully handing them over to the Government within the duration of the CSP. Nutrition will be integrated across all activities, including through a life-cycle approach that aims to improve access to nutrient-rich food for the most vulnerable populations through crisis response activities, nutrition programmes and the school meals programme and for the general population through fortified foods. Under all CSP outcomes, WFP will implement social and behavioural change communication campaigns designed to improve nutrition knowledge and encourage positive change in diets, young child feeding practices and other factors that contribute to wasting, on which progress has stagnated, and other forms of undernutrition.
26. The principle of leaving no one behind continues to underpin WFP's targeted and integrated response to socioeconomic discrimination and marginalization based on age, gender and other characteristics; there will be particular focus on women, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.
27. The increasing integration of WFP's interventions into government systems at the local, provincial and federal levels will support the Government in its efforts to develop and sustain a shock-responsive and inclusive social protection system.

## **2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks**

28. This CSP is designed to contribute to the achievement of government priorities and the implementation of government plans and policies. The CSP outcomes relate to six of the eight priorities in the Government's fifteenth plan. The CSP is aligned with other national frameworks including the health sector strategic plan for 2022–2030, the agriculture development strategy for 2015–2035, the 2021 national gender equality and social inclusion policy, the school education sector plan for 2021–2030, the national disaster response framework and the national adaptation plan for 2021–2050. The CSP is designed in accordance with the priority areas of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2027: economic development, human development, environmental sustainability, climate and disaster resilience, and governance. WFP is the co-lead agency for the resilience priority area and contributes to the achievement of all UNSDCF priorities.

## **2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders**

29. Building on extensive consultations by the United Nations country team during development of the UNSDCF, WFP gathered input from national, provincial and local stakeholders to inform the development of the CSP for 2024–2028. To ensure broad buy-in and to validate WFP's strategic direction, these consultations included communities; the Government; organizations of persons with disabilities, women and marginalized groups; civil society organizations; cooperating partners; academic institutions; United Nations entities; and donors.



### **3. WFP strategic portfolio**

#### **3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts**

30. The CSP will accelerate the transition of WFP's work from direct implementation to the provision of technical assistance to the Government aimed at strengthening programmes and systems to address food security and nutrition needs, improve livelihoods and build resilience in the face of shocks and climate change. WFP will nonetheless retain its emergency preparedness and response capacity. Over the course of the CSP WFP's direct beneficiaries will decrease in number while government capacity, ownership and implementation will increase.
31. The four CSP outcomes are designed to complement one another. All activities will involve strengthening the capacity of government institutions to achieve SDGs 2 and 17 and secondary targets under SDGs 1, 4 and 13. Implementation of the CSP will support the achievement of national targets including six of the eight national priorities of the Government's fifteenth plan and will contribute to all UNSDCF pillars as well as progress on indicators related to the graduation of Nepal from least developed country status.
32. The CSP has a normative framework and follows a food systems approach in order to build a more sustainable, resilient, equitable and inclusive food system that supports livelihoods and provides access to safe, nutritious and healthy diets for the whole population, reducing hunger and malnutrition.
33. The CSP integrates the cross-cutting priorities of WFP's strategic plan for 2022–2025, its 2022 gender policy and its 2020 protection and accountability policy. WFP will ensure the integration of gender, social and disability inclusion and protection and accountability considerations into the design, targeting, implementation and monitoring of programmes based on the principle of "leaving no one behind" and a people-centred approach.

#### **3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities**

##### ***Country strategic plan outcome 1: Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors***

34. WFP will support efforts to ensure that before, during and after crises affected populations receive adequate and timely cash-based transfers (CBTs) or in-kind assistance that meet their daily food and nutrition needs. The organization will also support the recovery of livelihoods through food assistance for assets interventions when requested by the Government. Specialized nutritious foods will be distributed through blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes to crisis-affected pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6–23 months to prevent malnutrition and treat acute malnutrition, complemented by social and behavioural change communication that promotes healthy diets and CBTs for the purchase of nutritious food.
35. Building on progress in strengthening national capacity under the CSP for 2019–2023, any direct relief assistance provided under this CSP outcome will complement the government response and will be provided at the request of the Government. WFP will support the institutionalization of anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection as part of disaster risk management and response.
36. This outcome is closely linked with CSP outcome 2 (activity 4), which aims to address the root causes of malnutrition, and CSP outcome 3 (activity 5), which aims to build the resilience of communities in order to reduce their vulnerability to economic, climate-induced and other shocks. Under activity 2, the strengthening of capacity related to emergency preparedness and response will contribute to the future institutionalization of services

provided by WFP under CSP outcome 4. Work under CSP outcome 1 contributes to the achievement of SDGs 1, 2 and 13.

### **WFP strategic outcome**

37. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

### **Focus area**

38. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

### **Alignment with national priorities**

39. This CSP outcome contributes to UNSDCF outcome 3 (Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Disaster Resilience) and is aligned with the national disaster risk reduction policy and strategic action plan for 2018–2030, the national disaster response framework and the 2017 national disaster risk reduction and management act and the 2018 right to food and food sovereignty act, as well as action tracks under the United Nations food systems summit.

### **Expected outputs**

40. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
- Output 1.1: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs.
  - Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from life-saving programmes to address acute malnutrition.
  - Output 2.1: Crisis-affected populations benefit from effective and timely humanitarian response provided through strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities and social protection systems.

### **Key activities**

*Activity 1: Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors*

41. This activity serves as a contingency plan through which WFP, in coordination with and at the request of the Government, will provide timely assistance to meet the essential food and nutrition needs of populations affected by shocks<sup>43</sup> and other stressors through multi-purpose CBTs when feasible or through the distribution of locally produced specialized nutritious foods.<sup>44</sup> Distributed through forecast-based anticipatory action interventions, multi-purpose CBTs will allow affected populations to meet their urgent needs before shocks, while livelihood recovery will be supported through food assistance for assets or training programmes. Assistance will complement national responses when required in accordance with the national disaster response framework, including through existing social protection systems where feasible and appropriate, and social and behavioural change communication materials will focus on the importance of nutritious diets.

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<sup>43</sup> The types of shocks that are expected are primarily flooding, landslides and earthquakes. The expected scale and frequency of the required response are based upon past and predicted trends and vulnerability analysis.

<sup>44</sup> WFP will also procure and store a stock of solid ready-to-use specialized nutritious food which may be distributed as part of an emergency response in case of any delays in food or CBT distribution.

42. Geographic targeting will be informed by vulnerability analysis and mapping and multi-hazard disaster risk assessments, which will be complemented by post-disaster assessments<sup>45</sup> when required. Beneficiaries will be targeted in coordination with the Government through disaster management mechanisms utilizing predetermined criteria and processes. Specialized nutritious foods will be distributed to children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations.

*Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response*

43. WFP will provide technical assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies. WFP support will improve and institutionalize early warning systems, impact-based forecasting and multi-hazard risk, logistics and food security and nutrition monitoring and analysis at the local, provincial and federal levels, including through the development of data analytics tools and platforms and training. WFP will coordinate and otherwise facilitate the efforts of government and humanitarian partners in order to support the national cluster's disaster preparedness and contingency planning, the localization of the national cluster system and other disaster risk reduction and management structures and the strengthening of standards and frameworks for humanitarian assistance, including through technical guidance to the national cash coordination group. WFP will provide technical assistance to support the Government in implementing forecast-based financing, anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection approaches through its social protection and disaster risk management frameworks. WFP's coordination and technical expertise will contribute to the improvement of humanitarian supply chain management and common logistics services capacity through the national cluster system.

### **Partnerships**

44. WFP's primary partners for emergency preparedness and response are disaster management and other government bodies, including the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, local and provincial governments, implementing partners and financial service providers. WFP works closely with the humanitarian country team, national clusters and other United Nations entities.

### **Assumptions**

45. The trend in requests for assistance under the CSP for 2019–2023 is likely to continue, with the increasing impact of climate change and subsequent predicted increase in shocks offset by the Government's strengthened capacity to respond. Achieving targets under activity 2 depends upon the Government's continued support for anticipatory action and forecast-based financing and its willingness to institutionalize these approaches.
46. A large shock would require a budget revision. Activity 1 will only be activated in the event of a shock that exceeds government response capacity.

### **Transition/handover strategy**

47. WFP will continue to provide tailored technical assistance aimed at strengthening the capacity of the government social protection system to respond to shocks, including through improved targeting, monitoring and supply chain management. Direct assistance provided at the request of the Government will be targeted, short-term and gradually phased out as government capacity increases. A detailed strategy for handing over ongoing emergency preparedness and response activities has been developed with the Government.

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<sup>45</sup> Including emergency needs assessment, emergency food security assessment and small area estimation.

***Country strategic plan outcome 2: School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028***

48. Under this CSP outcome WFP will strengthen the Government's capacity to improve the nutrition and health of nutritionally deprived groups through a multisectoral approach that supports the continued devolution of national social protection programmes. Nutrition-sensitive social protection, including school-based health and nutrition programmes, and increased private sector capacity to supply fortified foods will contribute to improved access to education and affordable, nutritious and safe diets for school-age children, adolescents, children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. This CSP outcome will contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2 and 4.

***WFP strategic outcome***

49. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

***Focus area***

50. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is root causes.

***Alignment with national priorities***

51. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with the Government's fifteenth plan, the health sector strategic plan for 2022–2030, the multi-sector nutrition plan for 2018–2022, the school education sector plan for 2021–2030, the national food systems pathways and UNSDCF outcome 2 (Inclusive and Transformative Human Development).

***Expected outputs***

52. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:

- Output 3.1: School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning.
- Output 4.1: Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes.

***Key activities***

*Activity 3: Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework*

53. WFP will augment the national school meals programme by providing nutritious school meals to children in targeted hard-to-reach mountainous areas with high levels of food insecurity. This work will include designing and testing context-specific and cost-effective school meals modalities aligned with government policies and priorities and will inform the implementation of the national school meals programme and improve school kitchens and water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in selected schools. Operations in these areas will be handed over to the Government and included in the national school meals programme during the CSP period.

54. WFP will also support government efforts to expand home-grown school feeding as part of the national school meals programme and to achieve commitments on strengthening value and supply chains made as part of the food systems national pathway adopted following the 2021 United Nations food systems summit. Expanding home-grown school feeding will help ensure that school meals are safe and nutrient-dense and that they benefit local

smallholder farmers, in particular women from socioeconomically marginalized groups, through deliberate links to activities under CSP outcome 3.

55. WFP will provide technical assistance for the development of national and subnational procurement frameworks and support analysis and strategies on financing, institutional coordination and improved cost efficiency and budget disbursement to ensure sustainability and enable the Government to reach its target of expanding the coverage of the national school meals programme to include students up to grade 8. Training will be provided to food suppliers and school and local government staff including on standards for school infrastructure and equipment to ensure food safety and quality in the national school meals programme. The results of these capacity strengthening activities will be measured through a SABER exercise.
56. WFP will support government efforts to develop gender-transformative, inclusive and accessible social and behavioural change communication campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of healthy, safe and nutritious diets.

*Activity 4: Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations*

57. Through this activity WFP will implement a mother and child health and nutrition programme in the mountainous Karnali province and provide technical assistance to enable the gradual handover of the implementation and management of the programme to the Government by 2028. The programme is part of the Government's efforts under the country's second multi-sector nutrition plan to reduce undernutrition by improving the health and nutrition status of children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in areas of Nepal that score poorly on key development indicators such as food security, stunting, wasting and human development through the distribution of locally produced fortified blended food. Food distribution will be complemented by inclusive social and behavioural change communication materials aimed at mothers, caregivers and other family members to improve their knowledge of and behaviour related to maternal, infant and young child feeding practices and to address gender-based barriers to the consumption of nutritious diets.
58. To support government commitments under the food systems national pathway, national capacity for the production of high-quality specialized nutritious foods and fortified rice and its distribution, including through social safety net programmes, will be enhanced to help reduce wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Support for the establishment and management of fair price shops and the development of national food fortification legislation and a strategy and guidelines on the quality and safety of fortified food will also be provided. A social and behavioural change communication strategy to address misconceptions about fortified food will be developed and implemented in conjunction with the Government.

### **Partnerships**

59. WFP partners with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Population, the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the Nepal Food Corporation, among other stakeholders. WFP works with all levels of government and the private sector to strengthen capacity to implement the national school meals and mother and child health and nutrition programmes and with other United Nations entities and civil society actors to ensure that social protection, nutrition, social and behavioural change communication and advocacy activities are complementary. Partnerships with women's groups and organizations of persons with disabilities will continue.

**Assumptions**

60. Achieving CSP outcome 2 depends on continued resource allocation, engagement and support by the Government and the prioritization of nutrition-focused and nutrition-sensitive social safety nets.

**Transition/handover strategy**

61. Under this CSP, in coordination with local governments the school meals programme implemented by WFP will gradually be handed over to the Government and incorporated into the national school meals programme. The Government implements its programme according to a 15-year plan and transition strategy jointly developed with WFP and aligned with the national school health and nutrition strategy. The 15-year plan includes key interventions in the areas of policy, financing, capacity building, implementation and monitoring. Following the handover, WFP will provide technical advice to the Government to strengthen the national school meals programme and promote its sustainability. The mother and child health and nutrition programme in Karnali province will be gradually handed over to the Government as its capacity to implement the programme and manage the supply chain increases. WFP and the Government will together develop a detailed transition strategy, including plans to handover one district per year during the CSP period.

**Country strategic plan outcome 3: Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028**

62. The activities under CSP outcome 3 are designed to increase the resilience of communities that are vulnerable to climate-induced shocks and stressors by improving their access to sustainable local food systems and services and systems that are climate-resilient, diversified and equitable. These activities will seek to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition through increased agricultural productivity and market access. The Government, with technical assistance from WFP, will deliver the related services with increasing efficiency and effectiveness through the strengthened capacity of federal, provincial and local institutions.
63. CSP outcome 3 is linked to CSP outcome 1 through the focus on building resilience and is connected to CSP outcome 2 through activities aimed at enhancing smallholder farmer access to institutional markets through the home-grown school feeding approach and support for nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices, nutrition education and greater availability and diversity of micronutrient-rich food in local markets. All of these efforts seek to address all forms of malnutrition. CSP outcome 3 also contributes to achieving targets under SDGs 2 and 13.

**WFP strategic outcome**

64. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

**Focus area**

65. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

**Alignment with national priorities**

66. CSP outcome 3 contributes to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 3 (Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Disaster Resilience) and the Government's fifteenth plan and is aligned with the "green, resilient, inclusive development" approach adopted in 2021. It is aligned with the 2019 national climate change policy, the national adaptation plan for 2021–2050, the 2021 long-term strategy for net-zero emissions, the agriculture development strategy for 2015–2035, the 2018 national disaster risk reduction policy and strategic action plan and the country's national food systems action tracks.

**Expected outputs**

67. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 5.1: People and communities benefit from productive and protective assets to enhance their resilience to shocks and stressors.
  - Output 5.2: Populations vulnerable to climate induced shocks and other disasters benefit from climate-resilient and green recovery assets, services and programmes delivered by national institutions with strengthened capacity and systems.
  - Output 5.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools.

**Key activities**

*Activity 5: Provide technical assistance to national institutions and an integrated package of livelihood support activities, skills, services and assets to communities vulnerable to climate and other risks to build resilience to shocks and stressors*

68. WFP will develop green, resilient, productive, protective, gender inclusive and socially inclusive community infrastructure through food assistance for assets programmes that create local employment in communities vulnerable to climate and other risks, including food insecurity. The assets created through the programmes will include multi-use water systems, improved water mills and post-harvest storage facilities. WFP will support smallholder farmers from socioeconomically marginalized communities, in particular women, in the production of locally suitable and nutrient-dense crops, including millet, buckwheat and pulses, and their sale through reliable supply chains and markets, in particular through a home-grown school feeding scheme. Access to financing, digital technology, risk transfer mechanisms and climate information services will be improved.
69. WFP will support communities in developing sustainable local food systems based on climate-resilient agriculture and diversified livelihoods, complemented by an integrated approach to climate risk management. The adoption of community-based adaptation approaches will address the causes of vulnerability of smallholders, in particular households led by women and households in marginalized groups. The use of CBTs aims to increase digital financial inclusion. Interventions focused on smallholder farmers and food assistance for assets activities will target the same communities to deepen the impact of interventions. Social and behavioural change communication campaigns will promote nutritious, sustainable diets and gender equality and the empowerment of women in agricultural systems. In addition to providing technical training on sustainable farming practices, farmer nutrition schools will strengthen farmers' understanding of dietary diversity and methods of filling nutrition gaps during seasons characterized by scarcity of nutritious foods.
70. WFP will work with the Government to strengthen government systems' delivery of green, resilient and inclusive assets and climate change adaptation programmes and services. The organization will support the establishment of a climate change information management system and agrometeorological information centres for last-mile climate services, risk-informed disaster preparedness and climate-responsive extension services and early action as well as the adoption of climate and disaster risk transfer and financing mechanisms. WFP will also work with provincial and local governments to increase their understanding of climate risks, plan measures to adapt to climate change and promote climate-resilient development through local action plans that are sensitive to gender, disability and social inclusion. Given supply chain challenges, capacity strengthening work will include working with institutional partners to strengthen supply chain processes.

**Partnerships**

71. WFP partners with the Government at the national, provincial and local levels, including the Ministry of Forests and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the Ministry of Finance. WFP also works with other United Nations entities, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Other partners include organizations of persons with disabilities, youth groups, women's groups and cooperating partner non-governmental organizations.

### **Assumptions**

72. CSP outcome 3 assumes that the Government continues to prioritize climate finance and support its implementation. It also assumes that national institutions adopt evidence-based innovative approaches and best practices and that local communities take a leadership role in livelihood interventions and the creation of sustainable resilient food systems.

### **Transition/handover strategy**

73. Activities under CSP outcome 3 combine direct implementation and technical assistance on the management of resilience-building programmes. Capacity strengthening activities will reinforce government systems including policy and operational frameworks and information management processes. Technical assistance for modelling and developing tools and organizational best practices will be provided. This will allow WFP's role in direct implementation to gradually reduce as the capacity of the Government and communities to manage and adapt to climate risks is increasingly strengthened.

### **Country strategic plan outcome 4: Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028**

74. WFP will leverage its expertise in supply chain, CBT, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to provide services and technical support to government institutions, humanitarian and development partners and other organizations to increase their capacity to respond to crises effectively and efficiently.

### **WFP strategic outcome**

75. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

### **Focus area**

76. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

### **Alignment with national priorities**

77. CSP outcome 4 contributes towards the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 3 (Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Disaster Resilience) and aligns with the national priority to respond more effectively and efficiently to crises and increase accountability as outlined in the national disaster risk reduction policy and strategic action plan for 2018–2030, the national disaster response framework and the 2017 national disaster risk reduction and management act.



**Expected outputs**

78. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 6.1: Government and humanitarian and development partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated service delivery.

**Key activities**

*Activity 6: Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners*

79. Given Nepal's vulnerability to shocks and the continued need to supplement national supply chain capacity, WFP will provide on-demand supply chain and logistical services including storage, inventory management, handling and transportation through service agreements. WFP will continue to provide CBT and engineering services to partners to support efficient and cost-effective humanitarian responses and development activities. WFP's expertise in evidence generation and data analysis, particularly related to monitoring food security and markets, climate vulnerability and nutrition, will be provided on demand.

**Partnerships**

80. WFP will partner with government institutions, other United Nations agencies, academic bodies and national and international organizations that require WFP services.

**Assumptions**

81. WFP maintains and enhances its position as a strategic partner of the Government and relevant agencies as a key provider of common services and co-leads the national logistics cluster. The Government and other agencies continue to be willing and able to use the services.

**Transition/handover strategy**

82. Service provision will be accompanied where requested by technical support to increase the capacity of the Government and relevant partners to provide supply chain services under activity 2.

**4. Implementation arrangements****4.1 Beneficiary analysis**

83. Targeting criteria will inform beneficiary selection in all activities. This includes geographic targeting through household food security assessments, vulnerability analysis and mapping surveys and other data sources to identify areas with the highest levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability to climate change impacts and shocks. Extensive analysis undertaken during the CSP for 2019–2023 including the COVID-19 economic vulnerability index analysis and (mobile) vulnerability analysis and mapping surveys on household livelihoods, food security and vulnerability will also inform targeting.
84. For unconditional transfers, beneficiaries will be identified using predefined criteria based on existing risk factors and national targeting systems, in coordination with local governments. WFP uses its digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform to register beneficiaries for CBT activities. Under activity 1 the number of beneficiaries has been calculated on a contingency basis.
85. Livelihoods and resilience activities will focus on areas with higher vulnerability to the impact of climate change and lower capacity to adapt; they will also target areas prone to disasters and shocks with low levels of socioeconomic and human development and high prevalence of multidimensional poverty and marginalized groups. This targeting will be guided by the

extensive consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience analysis undertaken during 2021 and 2022.

86. For all activities and interventions, beneficiaries and geographical areas will be selected following extensive consultations with communities, provincial and local governments.
87. Throughout the CSP, women, children, socially marginalized groups and persons with disabilities will be prioritized. As the level of WFP's direct assistance reduces during the CSP, direct beneficiary numbers will fall, accompanied by rising numbers of indirect beneficiaries benefitting from increased government capacity.

#### **4.2 Transfers**

88. Technical assistance will strengthen national capacities to improve food, CBT and service delivery. Communities, especially smallholder farmers, will receive capacity strengthening transfers. Food transfers will decrease during the CSP as operations directly implemented by WFP are handed over to government-run programmes. Where markets and the financial sector function, WFP will prioritize multi-purpose cash assistance for crisis response, early recovery and asset creation activities to help households meet their essential needs, giving them greater choice and stimulating the local economy. Should a large-scale shock disrupt local markets, WFP will respond with in-kind food assistance.
89. The value of multi-purpose cash transfers is informed by the minimum expenditure basket – the amount required for a household to meet its essential needs without resorting to negative coping mechanisms. This is based on national costs agreed by the inter-agency cash working group and will be updated periodically and when significant fluctuations occur in the price of food and non-food items.

#### **4.3 Country office capacity and profile**

90. Staffing reviews will be conducted annually to align the workforce with funding levels and operational requirements. The organizational structure will be sufficiently flexible to meet evolving demands, including crisis response if required. Large-scale emergency response would require additional surge capacity. The two field offices in Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces will be maintained to allow for targeted implementation in remote, chronically food-insecure districts in western Nepal.

#### **4.4 Partnerships**

91. WFP will continue to work as a trusted partner of the Government to support their efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Federalization has opened opportunities for WFP to work in close collaboration with new bodies at the federal, provincial and local levels to build capacity, develop policies and implement activities where capacity gaps persist.
92. WFP will continue partnering with the national, provincial and local bodies responsible for health, education, finance, policy and planning, the environment, food quality and safety and disaster management. WFP will partner directly with local governments, where possible, to increase efficiency and effectiveness at various levels.
93. WFP works closely with other United Nations agencies including the United Nations Population Fund, UN-Women and the United Nations Children's Fund for crisis response; FAO for food security monitoring and analysis; IFAD for agricultural projects; and the United Nations Development Programme for climate resilience and infrastructure development. Through the United Nations resident coordinator's office WFP will continue to foster integrated approaches with other agencies to achieve UNSDCF and national targets.
94. South-South and triangular cooperation and partnerships with research institutions and universities will be explored, building on lessons learned from other initiatives. Engagement with international financial institutions, development partners and the wider international community will continue. WFP will expand collaboration with civil society organizations,

women's groups and organizations representing marginalized groups and will continue close collaboration with non-governmental organizations and communities.

## **5. Performance management and evaluation**

### **5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements**

95. The WFP country office in Nepal has a strong monitoring and evaluation capacity. Monitoring will be fully aligned with the WFP corporate results framework for 2022–2025. Information will be collected on process, output, outcome and cross-cutting indicators, including customized indicators for capturing and reporting on capacity strengthening. Cross-cutting results on gender equality, the mainstreaming of protection, disability inclusion and accountability to affected populations will be assessed to guide future interventions and decision making. Data will be disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other social inclusion factors when possible.
96. A mid-term review will measure CSP implementation and an independent CSP evaluation will take place in the penultimate year of the plan. It is expected that three decentralized evaluations will take place, one of school meals activities under CSP outcome 2 and two of activities under CSP outcome 3. WFP will contribute to monitoring the UNSDCF framework and support government monitoring, evidence generation and analysis.
97. WFP will continue to operate a community feedback mechanism as a two-way communication channel through which beneficiaries and community members can contact WFP directly with confidential feedback, complaints or requests for information. The mechanism will also receive reports of sexual exploitation and abuse if they occur, which will be referred as appropriate. The community feedback mechanism includes a toll-free hotline number, helpdesks at distribution points and a reporting mechanism that operates through cooperating partners. It is supported through a corporate tool that allows WFP to track, refer and manage feedback.

### **5.2 Risk management**

#### ***Strategic risks***

98. Earthquakes, landslides and flooding pose a risk to WFP beneficiaries, staff and assets. To mitigate this risk WFP has established measures to make field travel and activities as safe as possible, including mandatory travel risk assessment. In the event of a large-scale shock, WFP has a business continuity plan and concept of operations in place to guide immediate actions and response.
99. Frequent and large-scale global crises may lead to funding shortages. To mitigate this risk WFP will continue to use evidence-based planning informed by assessments and proactive donor engagement.

#### ***Operational risks***

100. Security risks at programme distribution sites will be monitored to help ensure the safety and protection of beneficiaries. Food assistance for assets and other infrastructure interventions will follow national standards and be undertaken under the supervision of engineers.
101. Other operational risks include inadequate partner capacity, exclusion errors in beneficiary selection and the disruption of supply chains. To mitigate the risk of exclusion errors WFP will engage with local governments, communities and organizations of persons with disabilities throughout the programme cycle to inform beneficiary selection. Cooperating partners will be selected following thorough pre-screening and end-to-end standard operating procedures for partnership management. Cooperating partners will also be supported with orientation and training. Field and spot checks will be undertaken.

Disruption of supply chains will be mitigated through national supply chain management capacity building and timely market and supply chain analysis to inform programming.

### ***Fiduciary risks***

102. WFP has established standard operating procedures and risk management frameworks to mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption. WFP and cooperating partner staff receive training, and monitoring mechanisms are rigorously enforced. Health and safety measures are in place at all project sites to mitigate risks. To increase accountability to affected populations and ensure timely and safe prevention and response to the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP has strengthened internal reporting and referral procedures and training for WFP and partner staff and invested in beneficiary sensitization, monitoring and reporting, including through a strong community feedback mechanism.

### ***Financial risks***

103. Financial risks to WFP operations include price volatility, exchange rate fluctuations and misuse of assets. WFP frequently monitors price volatility and continuously monitors the utilization of grants. The risk posed by exchange rate fluctuations is mitigated through regular cash forecasts and by maintaining minimum required balances in local currency.

## **5.3 Social and environmental safeguards**

104. WFP integrates environmental and social sustainability into operations and assesses environmental and social risks during the design, implementation and review of activities in consultation with communities, government bodies and other stakeholders. WFP will continue in-house environmental sustainability efforts, including energy efficiency measures, rainwater harvesting and office composting and recycling. These efforts will be guided by WFP's 2021 environmental and social sustainability framework.
105. WFP will ensure that the "do no harm" principle is adhered to in all activities and will follow corporate requirements related to conflict sensitivity, protection and accountability to affected populations when engaging with beneficiaries during the assessment, targeting, implementation and monitoring of interventions. Gender equality, women's empowerment, inclusion and accessibility, including for persons with disabilities and socially marginalized groups, will be integrated into programme planning and design, and a community feedback mechanism will be in place for all activities.

## **6. Resources for results**

### **6.1 Country portfolio budget**

106. The budget for the five-year CSP is USD 139,287,402, with 15 percent allocated to activities focused on gender-related activities. The budget will gradually diminish as WFP moves away from direct implementation to increased technical assistance and capacity support for the Government. Funding under activity 1 will only be required if WFP is requested to respond to a crisis.

<b>COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)</b>							
<b>Country strategic plan outcome</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	1	11 034 655	9 161 632	6 992 102	5 759 321	4 821 067	<b>37 768 778</b>
	2	1 676 661	1 609 374	798 180	816 881	509 758	<b>5 410 853</b>
2	3	9 415 078	8 088 097	7 732 199	5 876 552	1 779 791	<b>32 891 717</b>
	4	3 260 352	2 719 598	1 931 443	1 413 102	916 131	<b>10 240 626</b>
3	5	8 586 313	11 020 884	10 401 211	9 925 328	9 055 849	<b>48 989 586</b>
4	6	652 256	704 250	781 673	791 161	1 056 503	<b>3 985 843</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>34 625 315</b>	<b>33 303 834</b>	<b>28 636 809</b>	<b>24 582 344</b>	<b>18 139 099</b>	<b>139 287 402</b>

## 6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

107. The CSP for 2019–2023 was 71 percent funded. Certain resources secured for resilience building, school meals, emergency preparedness and nutrition activities will be used for activities under the CSP for 2024–2028.
108. The funding environment in Nepal is changing as international aid agencies and donors shift their focus to capacity strengthening and technical assistance in view of Nepal's scheduled graduation from least developed country status in 2026. This trend is predicted to continue with funding from traditional donors expected to drop further, and new approaches to resource mobilization are required. This shift, however, provides opportunities to engage with non-traditional donors and to advocate that resources be channelled through the Government. These efforts will be guided by a partnership action plan.

**ANNEX I****LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR NEPAL COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2028)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to food**

**Country strategic plan outcome 1: Affected and at-risk populations in Nepal meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks and other stressors**

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

**Assumptions**

Crisis response activities under this outcome are based on the trend in requests for assistance under the CSP for 2019-2023, the predicted increasing frequency of shocks, the impact of climate change and the Government's strengthened capacity to respond.

A larger scale shock would require an increase in the country portfolio budget. An absence of shocks or government requests for assistance during the CSP period would result in funding and implementation under activity 1 being moderate.

**Outcome indicators**

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

## Activities and outputs

### **1. Provide assistance to meet the immediate essential needs of crisis-affected populations, including food, nutrition and livelihood recovery, before, during and after shocks and other stressors (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)**

1.1 Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1 Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1 Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1) (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1 Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1 Crisis-affected populations have access to nutrition-sensitive assistance, restored assets and shock-responsive social protection support before, during and after a crisis to meet their urgent essential needs (Tier 1) (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2 Crisis-affected children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from life-saving programmes to address acute malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

1.2 Crisis-affected children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from life-saving programmes to address acute malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

1.2 Crisis-affected children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from life-saving programmes to address acute malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

## **2. Provide capacity strengthening and coordination support to the Government, communities and humanitarian actors for evidence-based emergency preparedness and effective response (EPA-1.1: Emergency preparedness and early action)**

2.1 Crisis-affected populations benefit from effective and timely humanitarian response provided through strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities and social protection systems (Tier 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

2.1 Crisis-affected populations benefit from effective and timely humanitarian response provided through strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities and social protection systems (Tier 3) (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

2.1 Crisis-affected populations benefit from effective and timely humanitarian response provided through strengthened national emergency preparedness and response capacities and social protection systems (Tier 3) (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)



**SDG target 2: End malnutrition**

**Country strategic plan outcome 2: School-age children and adolescents and nutritionally deprived groups in Nepal have improved education and nutrition outcomes and greater access to affordable, nutritious and safe diets, including through social protection programmes, by 2028**

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: root causes

**Assumptions**

Continued resource allocation, engagement and support of the Government at all levels and prioritization of nutrition-focused and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes.

**Outcome indicators**

Attendance rate

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Investment capacity index

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods

Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Retention rate, by grade

SABER school feeding index

Transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding developed with WFP support

### **Activities and outputs**

#### **3. Provide nutrition-sensitive school meals in targeted food-insecure areas and technical and operational assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement the national school meals programme as part of the national social protection framework (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)**

3.1 School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3.1 School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3.1 School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3.1 School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3.1 School-age children and adolescents have continuous access to quality school-based health and nutrition programmes to address short-term hunger and improve school attendance and learning (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

#### **4. Assist national institutions and the private sector to strengthen and deliver effective and sustainable health and nutrition-focused social protection programmes to meet the needs of vulnerable populations (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme )**

4.1 Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

4.1 Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

4.1 Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

4.1 Nutritionally deprived groups in targeted areas can meet their nutrition and health needs and benefit from enhanced nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

#### **SDG target 4: Sustainable food system**

**Country strategic plan outcome 3: Smallholder farmers and climate vulnerable populations in Nepal benefit from climate-resilient and equitable food systems, sustainable livelihoods and climate-proof assets and services by 2028**

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

#### **Assumptions**

Government's continued prioritization of accessing climate finance and support at all levels for implementation. It also assumes that national institutions are flexible in adopting evidence-based innovative approaches and best practices and that local communities take an active interest and leadership role in livelihood interventions and development of sustainable resilient food systems.

#### **Outcome indicators**

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Climate services score

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

### Activities and outputs

#### **5. Provide technical assistance to national institutions and an integrated package of livelihood support activities, skills, services and assets to communities vulnerable to climate and other risks to build resilience to shocks and stressors (CAR-1.9: Actions to protect against climate shocks)**

5.1 People and communities benefit from productive and protective assets to enhance their resilience to shocks and stressors (Tiers 1 and 2) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

5.1 People and communities benefit from productive and protective assets to enhance their resilience to shocks and stressors (Tiers 1 and 2) (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

5.2 Populations vulnerable to climate induced shocks and other disasters benefit from climate-resilient and green recovery assets, services and programmes delivered by national institutions with strengthened capacity and systems (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

5.2 Populations vulnerable to climate induced shocks and other disasters benefit from climate-resilient and green recovery assets, services and programmes delivered by national institutions with strengthened capacity and systems (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

5.2 Populations vulnerable to climate induced shocks and other disasters benefit from climate-resilient and green recovery assets, services and programmes delivered by national institutions with strengthened capacity and systems (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

5.3 Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.3 Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.3 Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.3 Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

5.3 Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

## **SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**

### **SDG target 16: Global partnership**

**Country strategic plan outcome 4: Communities vulnerable to and affected by crises in Nepal benefit from improved common services and enhanced capacities of the Government and humanitarian and development actors by 2028**

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: resilience building

### **Assumptions**

Stable elected government at national, provincial and local level exists  
A strong ownership and capacity of the Government is available

### **Outcome indicators**

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

**Activities and outputs****6. Provide on-demand services, including supply chain, cash-based transfers, engineering, analysis and evidence generation to the Government and humanitarian and development partners (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)**

6.1 Government and humanitarian and development partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated service delivery (Tier 2) (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

## **SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**

### **CC.1. Protection**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

### **CC.2. Accountability**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

### **CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

**CC.4. Environmental sustainability****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

**CC.5. Nutrition integration****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component



## SDG 2: Zero hunger

### CC.1. Protection

#### Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

### CC.2. Accountability

#### Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

### CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

#### Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

**CC.4. Environmental sustainability****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

**CC.5. Nutrition integration****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

## ANNEX II

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS)										
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total	
1	1.1	1	Girls	51 246	37 628	25 545	20 435	16 349	<b>151 200</b>	
			Boys	52 841	38 799	26 338	21 070	16 856	<b>155 901</b>	
			Women	76 869	56 443	38 314	30 653	24 522	<b>226 808</b>	
			Men	67 841	49 795	33 803	27 042	21 633	<b>200 086</b>	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>248 770</b>	<b>182 665</b>	<b>124 000</b>	<b>99 200</b>	<b>79 360</b>	<b>733 995</b>	
	1.2		Girls	33 670	26 937	21 549	17 239	13 792	<b>113 188</b>	
			Boys	35 045	28 036	22 430	17 943	14 355	<b>117 807</b>	
			Women	120 888	96 709	77 369	61 896	49 516	<b>406 378</b>	
			Men	9 971	7 977	6 382	5 106	4 084	<b>33 521</b>	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>199 574</b>	<b>159 659</b>	<b>127 730</b>	<b>102 184</b>	<b>81 747</b>	<b>670 894</b>	
	<b>Activity 1 total</b>			Girls	84 961	64 565	47 094	37 674	30 141	<b>264 394</b>
				Boys	87 886	66 835	48 768	39 013	31 211	<b>273 711</b>
				Women	197 757	153 152	115 683	92 549	74 038	<b>633 179</b>
				Men	77 785	57 772	40 185	32 148	25 717	<b>233 605</b>
				<b>Total</b>	<b>448 344</b>	<b>342 324</b>	<b>251 730</b>	<b>201 384</b>	<b>161 107</b>	<b>1 404 889</b>

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS)									
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
2	3.1	3	Girls	114 467	74 549	70 665	70 665	70 665	<b>145 130</b>
			Boys	108 156	70 866	66 824	66 824	66 824	<b>138 080</b>
			Women	1 300	675	675	675	675	<b>4 000</b>
			Men	325	1 575	1 575	1 575	1 575	<b>6 625</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>224 248</b>	<b>147 665</b>	<b>139 739</b>	<b>139 739</b>	<b>139 739</b>	<b>293 835</b>
	4.1	4	Girls	12 067	10 296	7 477	6 292	5 796	<b>37 992</b>
			Boys	8 534	6 488	3 341	1 886	1 136	<b>17 286</b>
			Women	41 354	35 273	25 673	21 553	19 702	<b>143 556</b>
			Men	1 673	1 272	655	370	223	<b>4 192</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>63 628</b>	<b>53 329</b>	<b>37 146</b>	<b>30 101</b>	<b>26 857</b>	<b>203 026</b>
3	5.1*	5	Girls	573	3 672	3 645	3 553	3 553	<b>14 997</b>
			Boys	590	3 786	3 758	3 664	3 664	<b>15 463</b>
			Women	859	5 507	5 469	5 331	5 331	<b>22 494</b>
			Men	758	4 860	4 823	4 702	4 702	<b>19 846</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>17 825</b>	<b>17 695</b>	<b>17 250</b>	<b>17 250</b>	<b>72 800</b>
	5.2		Girls	3 591	3 708	5 151	8 349	-	<b>20 798</b>
			Boys	3 702	3 823	5 311	8 608	-	<b>21 444</b>
			Women	5 385	5 562	7 723	12 525	-	<b>31 196</b>
			Men	4 752	4 907	6 815	11 048	-	<b>27 522</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17 430</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>40 530</b>	-	<b>100 960</b>

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS)									
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
	5.3**		Girls	7 211	7 725	3 091	515	-	<b>18 540</b>
			Boys	7 435	7 966	3 187	532	-	<b>19 116</b>
			Women	10 813	11 587	4 633	772	-	<b>27 810</b>
			Men	9 541	10 222	4 089	681	-	<b>24 534</b>
			<b>Total</b>		<b>35 000</b>	<b>37 500</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>2 500</b>	-
	<b>Activity 5 total</b>		Girls	11 375	15 105	11 887	12 417	3 553	<b>54 335</b>
			Boys	11 727	15 575	12 256	12 804	3 664	<b>56 023</b>
			Women	17 057	22 656	17 825	18 628	5 331	<b>81 500</b>
			Men	15 051	19 989	15 727	16 431	4 702	<b>71 902</b>
			<b>Total</b>		<b>55 210</b>	<b>73 325</b>	<b>57 695</b>	<b>60 280</b>	<b>17 250</b>
<b>Total</b>			Girls	222 825	164 515	137 123	127 048	110 155	<b>501 845</b>
			Boys	216 303	159 764	131 189	120 527	102 835	<b>485 097</b>
			Women	257 468	211 756	59 856	133 405	99 746	<b>862 242</b>
			Men	94 834	80 608	58 142	50 524	32 217	<b>316 326</b>
			<b>Total</b>		<b>791 430</b>	<b>616 643</b>	<b>486 310</b>	<b>431 504</b>	<b>344 953</b>
<b>Total (without overlaps)</b>			Girls	222 824	164 514	137 122	127 050	110 153	<b>501 600</b>
			Boys	216 302	159 762	131 186	120 526	102 833	<b>484 841</b>
			Women	229 571	189 439	142 004	119 119	88 322	<b>765 955</b>
			Men	91 733	78 128	56 158	48 937	30 947	<b>305 904</b>
			<b>Total</b>		<b>760 430</b>	<b>591 843</b>	<b>466 470</b>	<b>415 632</b>	<b>332 225</b>

\* The increase in the number of beneficiaries under output 5.1 from 2025 is due to an increase in food assistance for assets activities and expected projects.

\*\* Projects continuing from the CSP for 2019–2023 include capacity strengthening for tier 1 beneficiaries, who will receive assistance until 2026. A reduction in project activities and beneficiaries is expected from 2026.

## ANNEX III

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY									
	Country strategic plan outcome 1						Country strategic plan outcome 2		Country strategic plan outcome 3
	Activity 1						Activity 3		Activity 5
Activity type	Forecast-based anticipatory action	General food distribution	General food distribution	Nutrition BSFP	Nutrition TSFP	Conditional assistance	School meals programme	Mother-and-child health and nutrition	CBTs
Beneficiary type	Households	Households	Households	PBWG and children	Children	Households	Children	PBWG and children	Households
Modality	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs
Cereals							80		
Pulses							20		
Oil							10		
Salt							2		
Ready-to-use specialized nutritious foods			267						
Super Cereal Plus (WSB+)				100				100	
Super Cereal Plus (WSB++)					200				
Micronutrient powder									
Total kcal/day				758	1 516		445	758	
% kcal from protein				18.4	36.8		9.4	18.4	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.77	0.77				1.23			1.30
Number of feeding days per year	30	30	3	90	60	30	180	180	40

Abbreviations: BSFP = blanket supplementary feeding programme; PBWG = pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls; TSFP = targeted supplementary feeding programme; WSB = wheat-soya blend.

**ANNEX IV**

<b>TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>		
<b>Food type/cash-based transfer</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
Cereals	6 784	6 098 734
Pulses	211	227 056
Oil and fats	848	2 698 308
Mixed and blended foods	4 476	6 687 351
Other	170	33 508
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>12 489</b>	<b>15 744 958</b>
Cash-based transfers		23 570 986
<b>Total (food and cash-based transfers value)</b>	<b>12 489</b>	<b>39 315 943</b>

## ANNEX V

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)					
	SDG target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/ WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/ WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	
Focus areas	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	
Transfers	32 122 466	30 307 126	34 644 586	3 060 214	<b>100 134 393</b>
Implementation	3 354 888	5 198 802	5 407 689	398 674	<b>14 360 053</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	5 066 900	4 993 925	5 947 336	526 955	<b>16 535 115</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40 544 254</b>	<b>40 499 853</b>	<b>45 999 611</b>	<b>3 985 843</b>	<b>131 029 561</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	2 635 377	2 632 490	2 989 975	0	<b>8 257 842</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 179 630</b>	<b>43 132 343</b>	<b>48 989 586</b>	<b>3 985 843</b>	<b>139 287 402</b>



## Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women