

BUDGET REVISION TO COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Title of the project: Country Programme Nepal (CP 200319)

Start date: 1 January 2013 **End date:** 31 December 2017

Extension/Reduction period: N/A **New end date:** N/A

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	152,387,197	(6,267,949)	146,119,248
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	22,786,504	0	22,786,504
Capacity Development & Augmentation	3,873,209	2,164,042	6,037,251
Direct Support Costs	22,194,632	4,988,797	27,183,429
Indirect Support Costs	14,086,908	61,942	14,148,850
Total cost to WFP	215,328,450	946,832	216,275,282

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision of the Nepal Country Programme (CP) 200319 proposes to:
 - increase beneficiary numbers by 5,000 under Component 2;
 - include two new commodities (rice and sugar) under Component 2;
 - adjust planned tonnage with an overall decrease in food quantity and food value by 11,650 mt and US\$13,487,696 respectively;
 - revise the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate for Component 3 from US\$207.05/mt to US\$739.88/mt, with a total additional value of US\$3,193,750;
 - increase external transport by US\$4,055,121;
 - increase the capacity development & augmentation (CD&A) budget by US\$2,164,042; and,
 - increase indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$61,942.
2. This proposed budget revision increases the total budget from US\$215,328,450 to US\$216,275,282 reflecting increases in the number of beneficiaries and associated costs, as well as an adjustment in planned tonnages. There is no change in project orientation, and the food basket adjustment is a result of realignment with Government policy (reduction of the nutrition ration) and inclusion of rice and sugar to meet the changed requirements.
3. The Country Programme has four components. Titles for Components 1 to 3 are revised as follows:
 - 1: "Livelihoods and Asset Creation" replaces "Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support";
 - 2: "Education Support" replaces "School Feeding" and;
 - 3: "Nutrition Support" replaces "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition"The title of Component 4, "Capacity Development," remains unchanged.

4. This budget revision also re-aligns the project with WFP’s new Strategic Plan and Strategic Results Framework (2014-2017).

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. WFP started this five-year country programme in 2013. It aims to actively support the Government of Nepal in tackling food insecurity, focusing on social safety nets in the areas of nutrition, education and rural livelihoods support. Social protection is the overarching theme of the country programme, and it is in line with WFP Nepal’s country strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013–2017 and the Government’s development plans. It contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 and to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4. The goal of country programme 200319 is to enhance the resilience of communities prone to shocks and foster the food and nutrition security of vulnerable people. Its objectives are to:
- reduce under-nutrition among women, and children under five (Strategic Objective 4);
 - increase children’s access to pre-primary and basic education (Strategic Objective 4);
 - enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to natural disasters and the effects of climate change (Strategic Objective 3); and
 - enable the development of long-term, more sustainable and nationally-owned food security systems (Strategic Objective 3).

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

6. The changes to the titles of Components 1-3 are proposed to better reflect the nature and focus of the interventions.

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase	Revised
Component 1	Adults	410,335	0	410,335
Component 2	School Children	333,000	0	333,000
Component 2	Adults	0	5,000	5,000
Component 3	Mother and child health and nutrition: pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months	65,000	0	65,000
	Community based management of acute malnutrition: Children aged 6-59 months	45,000	0	45,000
Component 4	Not applicable	--	--	--
TOTAL		487,909	5,000	492,909

7. Under Component 2, in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and identified cooperating partners, WFP will construct 75 school kitchens with food storage facilities over

the period 2014-2016, during the agricultural lean season. The additional 5,000 beneficiaries will receive 5 kg of rice per day each in exchange for their labour (375 mt over three years).

8. Sugar has also been added to the food basket in view of an expected in-kind food donation of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) without sugar, to be used for school feeding. The planned quantity of blended food was adjusted to ensure the overall planned tonnage under Component 2 remains the same: 26,680 mt of CSB and 3,300 mt of sugar, or a total of 29,980 mt.
9. Under Component 3 of the original country programme, the mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) interventions provided a monthly take-home ration of 7 kg of super cereal to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6–23 months, distributed through health facilities. During a recent review, it was agreed with the Government of Nepal that the MCHN activity would provide a monthly take-home ration of 3 kg of blended fortified food to PLW and children aged 6–23 months to realign with national standards.
10. The Government has been implementing an MCHN programme in the highly mountainous Karnali zone of the mid-western region, the most food-insecure part of the country, and a government and UNDAF priority area. It has the highest prevalence of stunting in the country; the national prevalence for children under five stands at 41 percent, in the far-western region levels reach nearly 60 percent, and in Karnali up to 75 percent. To avoid overlap, WFP had planned to implement its MCHN activities in other areas, mainly in the hilly and mountainous districts of the mid- and far-western regions.
11. Upon the request of the Government, WFP's MCHN programme will now place priority focus on the distribution of government-provided commodities, mainly in the Karnali zone, as Government capacity has been limited in reaching beneficiaries in time and on a regular basis. Given the fact that in Karnali, the Government was running the MCHN programme and providing a 3 kg ration of blended fortified food, there is no real change in ration for the beneficiaries. The population in the original WFP programme areas will not experience a change, as due to limited resources, the programme was never implemented.
12. While managing the logistics of these government-provided commodities, WFP will also develop the capacity of its government partners to gradually take over the logistics and overall supply chain management of food commodities for the MCHN activity. This capacity development will focus primarily at the district and regional health office level and will include aspects such as food quality management, warehousing and transportation planning, contracting and management. There is no change in beneficiary numbers although the food tonnage has decreased.
13. The MCHN activities will be implemented under the following adjusted operational modality:

Priority 1: Humla, Jumla, Dolpa, Mugu, Kalikot (mid-western region) and Solukhumbu (eastern region): The Government-provided food will be procured and transported by the MoHP to WFP logistics hubs from where WFP will transport it to the Final Delivery Points (FDPs) located in proximity of the health facilities.

Priority 2: Bajhang, Bajura and Darchula (far-western region): WFP will remain responsible for procuring the food, transporting it up to the FDPs, and handing it over to the health facilities.

14. Due to the reduction in ration size from 7 kg to 3 kg per month per beneficiary, the revised need of Super Cereal under Component 3 is estimated at 14,040 mt, of which the Government will provide 5,910 mt over a period of five years (the total amount for Priority 1 areas).
15. The external transport rate was adjusted for all in-kind planned tonnages to match the US flagship rate of US\$ 293.12 per mt. The external transport value increased by US\$4,055,121 due to this adjustment.
16. The change in coverage under Component 3 towards the mountainous districts, which have a difficult geographical terrain and a very poor road network, demands a different transport modality involving higher LTSH costs. Most villages have no access or limited access to roads, which requires multi-leg transport (trucks followed by tractors, and mules), and scattered FDPs. Limited availability of storage infrastructure also contributes to a considerable increase in transport time (from 2 to 6 days up to 30 days or more) as well as transport and distribution costs. This necessitates a drastic increase in delivery points – from 52 extended delivery points to 283 FDPs – further contributing to the increase in the LTSH budget. Accessibility changes with the seasons and in some locations airlifts remain the only transport option.
17. The numbers of capacity strengthening activities under Component 2 are being scaled up, resulting in an increase in the CD & A budget. The Country Programme will focus more and more on improving literacy and knowledge. It strongly advocates and supports education campaigns in line with government plans, while also advocating to instill health, hygiene and nutrition values in teachers and students, and building infrastructure in and around schools to support school feeding. All of these activities are planned in partnership with non-governmental organizations and the Government of Nepal.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION (g/person/day)

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Revised</i>
Super Cereal ^A	n/a	90	100	n/a
Sugar ^B	n/a	10	n/a	n/a
Rice ^C	n/a	943	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	n/a	1,043	100	n/a
Total kcal/day	n/a	3,773	380	n/a
% kcal from protein	n/a	66	n/a	n/a
% kcal from fat	n/a	4.7	n/a	n/a
Number of feeding days per year	n/a	200 feeding days for education support and 25 days for food for assets.	MCHN Children 6-23 months: 360 feeding days PLW 360 feeding days (PW 180 + LW 180) CMAM Children 6-59 months: 60 feeding days.	n/a

A. Super cereal ration decreased to 90 g/person/day and 100 g/person/day for component 2 and 3 respectively;

B. Sugar is added at 10g/person/day for component 2;

C. Rice is added at 943 g/person/day for component 2.

18. Direct support costs will be increased for the following main reasons:
- to include information technology (IT) corporate services costs for 2013-2017;
 - to add mandatory global United Nations Department of Safety and Security costs for 2013-2017;
 - to include the budget for a Country Portfolio Evaluation planned in 2016;
 - to add cost elements related to some core staff positions which are currently co-shared with refugee protracted relief and recovery operation 200136, which is expected to be reduced drastically in size in 2014, following a reduction in targeted beneficiaries and food requirements.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

19. The overall food requirements have been revised as follows:
- Component 2: the inclusion of 375 mt rice for the construction of school kitchens and a downwards adjustment of 3,300 mt of super cereal to include the equivalent amount of sugar; and
 - Component 3: a decrease in supercereal requirements by 12,025 mt.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT				
Activity [or Component]	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Component 1	Commodity	69,552	0	69,552
Component 2	Commodity	32,978	375	33,353
Component 3	Commodity	26,065	(12,025)	14,040
Component 4	N/A	-	-	-
<i>Component 1</i>	<i>Cash/voucher (US\$)</i>	<i>17,898,587</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17,898,587</i>
TOTAL (mt)		128,595	- 11,650	116,945

20. The annual average food and cash requirements per Component are now as follows:
 Component 1: 13,910 mt food and US\$3.6 million (no revision); Component 2: 6,671 mt and Component 3: 2,808 mt.

RECOMMENDATION

The revised budget for Country Programme 200319 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

Approved by:

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	375	243,750	
Pulses	0	0	
Oil and fats	0	0	
Mixed and blended food	(15,325)	(16,019,930)	
Others	3,300	2,288,484	
Total Food Transfers	(11,650)	(13,487,696)	
External Transport		4,055,121	
LTSH		3,193,750	
ODOC Food		(29,125)	
Food and Related Costs ¹		(6,267,949)	(6,267,949)
C&V Transfers		0	
C&V Related costs		0	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		0	0
Capacity Development & Augmentation		2,164,042	2,164,042
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			(4,103,907)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			4,988,797
Total Direct Project Costs			844,890
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			61,942
TOTAL WFP COSTS			946,832

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1,531,742
General service staff **	857,568
Danger pay and local allowances	20,000
Subtotal	2,409,310
Recurring and Other	2,259,598
Capital Equipment	0
Security	0
Travel and transportation	319,888
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	0
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4,988,796

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

OVERVIEW OF RATION CHANGES AND QUANTITIES		
<i>School kitchen construction:</i>		
Food ration for construction	5 kg rice/day	Total 375 mt
<i>School meals:</i>		
Original CSB (with sugar) tonnage	29,980 mt	Total 29,980 mt
Original sugar tonnage	0 mt	

New CSB (without sugar) tonnage	26,680 mt	Total 29,980 mt
New sugar tonnage	3,300 mt	
<i>MCHN/supplementary feeding:</i>		
Original super cereal ration	7 kg/month for PLW & children 6-23 mths (233 g/person/day)	Total 26,065 mt

New super cereal ration	3 kg/month for PLW & children 6-23 mths (100 g/person/day)	Total 14,040 mt (5,910 mt by GoN)

ANNEX I-D

TRANSFER BY COMPONENT							
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6	Total
Food Transfers (mt)	0	375	(12,025)	0	0	0	(11,650)
Food Transfers (US\$)	0	57,250	(13,544,980)	0	0	0	(13,487,730)
C&V Transfers (US\$)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Development & Augmentation (US\$)							2,173,209

ANNEX II: Logical Framework

Country Programme Component 1: Livelihoods and Asset Creation		
Cross-cutting Results and Indicators		
Results	Performance indicators	Targets
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees 	>50%
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP Assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme 	Target: 90%
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, private sectors etc) 	Target: To be determined
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
UNDAF OUTCOME (s) [Outcome area - 2] 1.1.1 Result (WFP) Client groups are effectively engaged in, and benefitting from, economic empowerment and a social protection floor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDAF Outcome Indicators: Food Consumption Score (FCS) Negative Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Annual per capita income Baseline: To be determined Target: FCS > 35 To be calculated from NLSS III data. Annual per capita income > USD 470 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The political and security situation in the country is stable

<p>Outcome 1.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex and household head⁴ Target: 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline • Daily Average Dietary Diversity, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: 80% of targeted households consume average of at least 4 food groups per day • Coping strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Coping strategy index of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized • Community asset score⁵ Target: 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The security and political situation of the country remains stable • Stable government institution and good governance policies and practices in place. • A stable elected government body at the national, Regional, district and VDC level • A strong ownership and capacity of the programme by the ministry of Local Development • External factors such as natural disasters and increase in input costs do not decrease production. • Market remain functional in cash-based assistance areas
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⁴ Along with the Household Food Consumption Score, Country Offices are recommended to measure the Coping Strategy Index. Dietary diversity scores can also be computed from the Household Food Consumption Score module to indicate changes in the quality of the diets.

⁵ In this context, **community assets** include **natural** (e.g. ponds, springs), **physical** (e.g. dams, roads to markets) and **social infrastructure** (e.g. schools, health centres) assets

<p>2 Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance (disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, gender and age group). • Quantity of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution⁶ • Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution • Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned) 	
<p>3 Output 1.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assets created or restored by targeted communities and households, by type and unit of measure 	

Country Programme Component 2: Education Support

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

<p>UNDAF OUTCOME (s) [<i>Outcome area - 1</i>] 3.1.1 Result (WFP): MOE and its institutions achieve higher performance in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in enrolment rate of girls and boys • Increase in attendance rate of girls and boys • Survival rate to grade 8 boys and girls exceeds 78% • % of girls and boys receiving mid-day meal on school days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate levels of support to schools (infrastructure, teachers etc.) • The political and security situation in the country is stable • A stable elected government body at the national, Regional, district and VDC level
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⁶ Planned distribution includes quantity, quality and timeliness.

<p>Outcome: 2.1 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment rate of girls and boys Target: Annual increase of 6 % • Attendance rate: number of school days in which girls and boys attended classes, as % of total number of schooldays Target: Target to be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong ownership feeling of the programme by the MOE • MOE's willingness and capacity to run the programme. • External factors such as natural disasters and increase in input costs do not decrease production. • Price increases and natural disasters do not cause further food insecurity • Major alternative income sources are not lost.
<p>4 Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items and cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools assisted as % of planned • Number of students assisted disaggregated by gender, food, non-food items, cash transfers, as % of planned • Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned⁷ • Number of feeding days as % of actual school days 	

Country Programme Component 3: Nutrition Support

3A: Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition Component (CMAM)

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

<p>UNDAF OUTCOME (s) [Outcome area - 1] 4.1.1 RESULT (WFP) Families, especially the vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices and manage acute malnutrition</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of acute malnutrition, weight for-height as %, among children under 5 (boys and girls) 	<p>The political and security situation in the country is stable</p>
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⁷ Planned distribution includes quantity, quality and timeliness.

<p>Outcome 3.1A Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAM treatment performance (Mortality rate, Recovery rate, Default rate and Non-response rate) Target: Mortality rate <3%; recovery rate >75%; default rate <15%; non-response rate <15% • % of eligible population who participated in programme (coverage) Target: to be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely development of National guideline for management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition. MoHP has programme in place for early identification and treatment of children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition • Uninterrupted supply of supplementary food • Provided adequate internal and external funding in
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3B: Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

<p>UNDAF OUTCOME (s) [<i>Outcome area - 1</i>] 4.1.2 Result (WFP) Adolescent girls, mothers, infant and young children, disadvantaged vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients (Vitamin A, iron folic acid, MNP, Iodized salt) (UNICEF and WFP)</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of stunting, height for age %, among targeted children under 2 (boys and girls) • Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) among target women and children • Targeted pregnant and Lactating women have enhanced knowledge of infant and young feeding practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoHP has programme in place for food supplementation to young children, pregnant and lactating women in targeted food insecure areas. <p>The political and security situation in the country is stable</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1B Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of stunting among target children under 2 (height-for-age as %) Target: to be determined • Prevalence of underweight among targeted children under 2 (weight for age as %) Target: to be determined • Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among target women and children Target: to be determined • Targeted pregnant and Lactating women have enhanced knowledge of infant and young feeding practices Target: to be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoHP has programme in place for food supplementation to young children, pregnant and lactating women in targeted food insecure. • Uninterrupted supply of supplementary food • External factors such as natural disasters and increase in input costs do not decrease production. • Price increases and natural disasters do not cause further food insecurity • Major alternative income sources are not lost.

<p>5 Output 3.1A&B</p> <p>Food, nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution • Number of children and women receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, as % of planned 	
<p>6 Output 3.2</p> <p>Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP, against proportion planned • Proportion of women beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned. 	

Country Programme Component 4: Capacity Development

4A. Food and nutrition Security Monitoring and Analysis System

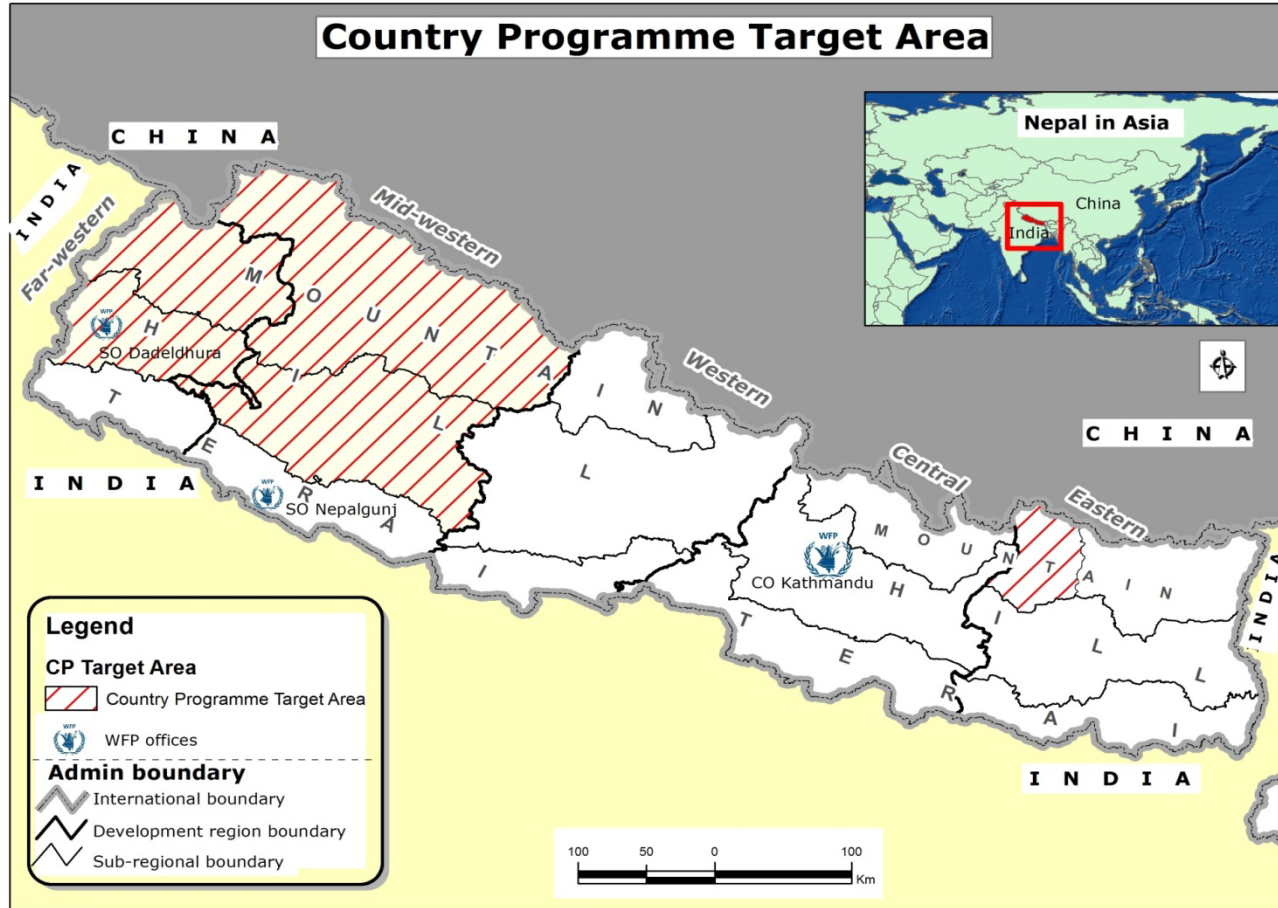
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

<p>UNDAF OUTCOME (s) [<i>Outcome area - 1</i>]</p> <p>6.1.1</p> <p>Result (WFP)</p> <p>NPC and key sectors Government (NPC, MOAC, MoLD and MoHP) has strengthened information management system to monitor improved food security and nutrition situation which enables a better and informed policy making and interventions</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NeKSAP is fully operated and funded by GON upon project completion and is integrated with existing systems (NLSS, DHS, HMIS) • The nutrition information system is strengthened and fully operational with mechanisms in place for reporting and corrective action as needed 	<p>The political and security situation in the country is stable</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1A</p> <p>Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Capacity Index (NCI) <p>Target : to be determined (increase of index based on initial assessment)</p>	<p>The political and security situation in the country is stable</p> <p>External factors such as natural disasters and increase in input costs do not decrease production.</p> <p>Price increases and natural disasters do not cause further food insecurity</p> <p>Stable elected government body at the national. Regional, district and</p>

<p>Output 4.1A</p> <p>National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data • Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support 	<p>VDC level in place</p> <p>A strong ownership feeling of the programme by the MOAC</p> <p>Provided adequate internal and external funding</p>
<p>4B. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</p>		
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME (s) [<i>Outcome area - 6</i>]</p> <p>People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in at least 20 food insecure districts able to access newly established strategic food reserves (WFP) • People affected by natural disasters are able to communicate key needs through a Government owned emergency operations network linked to relief funding • People in at least X (to be confirmed) districts highly vulnerable to climate change are more prepared to cope with disasters and benefit from more climate resilient livelihoods options 	<p>The political and security situation in the country is stable</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1B</p> <p>Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Capacity Index (NCI) Target : to be determined (increase of index based on initial assessment) 	<p>A strong ownership feeling of the programme by the NFC (Ministry of commerce and supply), MOHA, MLD, NRCS</p> <p>Capacity to run the programme of NFC (Ministry of commerce and supply), MOHA, MLD, NRCS</p>

<p>Output 4.1B</p> <p>Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed, built or restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets build or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure • Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training • National emergency food reserve established and utilized in case of emergency Target : to be determined • Logistic team existent in NFC and DDC and enhanced coordination between the food Security, Logistic and Emergency telecom cluster Target : to be determined 	
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ANNEX III MAP



August, 2013

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CD&A	Capacity Development & Augmentation
CMAM	Community Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
CP	Country Programme
FFA	Food for Assets
DHO	District Health Office
DPHO	District Public Health Office
EDP	Extended Delivery Points
FDP	Final Delivery Points
FFA	Food for Assets
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoN	Government of Nepal
IMAM	Integrated Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Mother-and-child health and nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	Micronutrient powder
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SF	School Feeding
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VDC	Village Development Committee