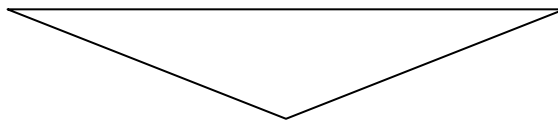


Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation - Nepal 200136 Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan

NEPAL PRRO 200136	
Number of beneficiaries	70,000
Duration of project	01 January 2011 – 31 December 2013
Food tonnage	30,876 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$15,966,785
WFP cash/voucher cost	-
Total cost to WFP	US\$26,431,989



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Bhutanese refugees began entering Nepal in the early 1990s following the enforcement of restrictive citizenship laws by the Government of Bhutan. In 1992, at the request of the Government of Nepal, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP started providing food, shelter, and non-food assistance. Despite ongoing discussions since 1993, no progress has been made between the Governments of Nepal and Bhutan in either repatriating the refugees to Bhutan or integrating them in Nepal.

After years of uncertainty and with pressure from donor countries, the Government of Nepal agreed to allow refugees to resettle in third countries. While some refugees may choose not to resettle, or hold out hoping that Bhutan may eventually allow their return, the majority of the refugees are likely to be resettled. As of September 2010, over 36,000 refugees have already resettled since 2008.

With a population of 28 million people, Nepal is one of the poorest countries in South Asia. After a decade of civil conflict, Nepal stands at a critical juncture. Since the signing of the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), political instability continues to plague the nation. Many of the underlying causes that gave rise to the previous conflict persist. Ongoing political instability, combined with changing climate patterns causing drought in particular and sustained high food prices have exacerbated an already difficult situation for the most vulnerable in the country.

WFP and UNHCR have regularly conducted joint assessment missions (JAMs). The last assessment mission carried out in June 2008 found that the refugees remain entirely reliant upon external assistance for their daily subsistence. The JAM's recommendations and the 2010 WFP country portfolio evaluation (CPE) have informed the design of this new phase of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).

This three-year PRRO will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 of the WFP's Strategic Plan (2008-2013), mainly in saving lives and protecting and rebuilding the livelihoods of the refugee population. Approximately 70,000 refugees will benefit from WFP food assistance in 2011; 55,000 in 2012; and 40,000 in 2013. An estimated 2,100 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill patients will receive additional assistance under a supplementary feeding programme in 2011. This caseload is expected to go down to 1,650 in 2012 and to 1,250 in 2013.

WFP will continue to support supplementary activities including vocational training, reclamation gardening and income-generating activities that promote self-sufficiency among the refugee population. WFP will also continue to ensure the active participation of women refugees in the management and distribution of food.

This PRRO will complement other interventions implemented by UNHCR, the Government and non-governmental organizations.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

The overall context

1. Bhutanese asylum seekers started entering Nepal in the early 1990s following the enforcement of restrictive citizenship laws by the Government of Bhutan. In 1992, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP, at the request of the Government of Nepal, started providing food, shelter, and non-food assistance to the refugees in the seven camps that were established. By 1993, more than 80,000 refugees were in Nepal and all refugees who arrived prior to 1993 were granted refugee status. New arrivals were gradually restricted to a few cases per year.
2. The Bhutanese refugees, also known as *Lhotshampas*, are the descendants of Nepalese people who migrated to Bhutan between the 1870s and 1940s. This specific group simply became southern Bhutanese of Nepali origin. In 1985, after the renouncement of earlier citizenship laws granted to these Bhutanese people, they were forced to leave Bhutan.
3. In 1993, the governments of Nepal and Bhutan initiated negotiations to find solutions for the Bhutanese refugees living in Nepal. No progress has been made in either repatriating the refugees to Bhutan or integrating them in Nepal. In 2007, third country resettlement was finally agreed upon as a durable solution. A core group of countries, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, the United States of America, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, have agreed to accept over 70,000 refugees during the next four years. As of September 2010, over 36,000 refugees have resettled to third countries.
4. Nepal faces a range of challenges. The transitional period remains complex and challenging, and many of the underlying socio-economic causes of the conflict have yet to be addressed leaving much of the population facing crisis-like conditions. With a population of 28 million and a gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$1,049 per capita, it ranks 144 out of 182 countries in the Human Development Index. Approximately 55 percent of the population live on less than US\$1.25 per day and 31 percent live below the national poverty line.¹

The food security and nutrition situation

5. The Bhutanese refugees reside in seven camps in Jhapa and Morang districts located in the Eastern Terai region of Nepal. Although high rates of poverty, gender-disparity and political instability are prevalent in this region, the Terai is more food-secure in comparison to other regions of Nepal due to its geographic location and fertile agricultural land. Due to the laws of the Government of Nepal, refugees do not have any access to land for agriculture production or to any other legal employment opportunities that would allow self-reliance, other than small-scale in-camp gardening activities. Among the small percentage of refugee families with a source of income, cash or the barter system is often used to supplement the diet with additional rice and other commodities from local markets. The camps are also very populated with minimal space for cultivation. Therefore, the vulnerable refugees continue to depend on humanitarian assistance as their primary source of food.
6. The overall health, nutrition and food security of the refugees continues to be satisfactory and stable due to continuous WFP and UNHCR food and nutrition assistance since 1992.² Compared to national rates, several health and nutrition indicators for the refugees remain favorable. In May 2009, a follow-up nutrition survey was conducted jointly by UNHCR

¹ Human Development Report 2009, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

² Joint Assessment Mission Report, WFP/UNHCR, 2008.



and WFP through the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey reported a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children between six and fifty-nine months at 7.2 percent,³ compared with the Eastern Terai region where the prevalence of acute malnutrition is 11.2 percent,⁴ and national rates of 13 percent.⁵ Anaemia continues to be an issue amongst the refugees, despite the reduction in anaemia rates among children under 5 from 43.3 percent in 2008 to 35.9 percent in 2009⁶.

7. Besides general food distributions and a supplementary feeding programme, WFP and UNHCR both support projects that address environmental concerns, skills training and projects that benefit the host community.

Scenarios

8. As of September 2010, over 36,000 refugees have resettled and an additional 45,000 are expected to resettle during the next three years (15,000 per year). However, third country resettlement is not a solution for all refugees; some will choose not to resettle in the hope of repatriation to Bhutan or integration in Nepal and others may not meet the eligibility criteria of the resettlement country. Without access to land for agricultural production, and limited economic opportunities, refugees will continue to require food assistance until other durable solutions are found.
9. The Government of Nepal has not yet indicated what decisions will be made with regard to the future of the camps. Given the decreasing camp populations, UNHCR has proposed to consolidate camps through camp merger and closure. While discussions with the Government are still ongoing, WFP is prepared to adjust the modalities for providing food assistance accordingly.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Government

10. Nepal is neither a signatory to the 1951 Geneva Convention nor the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees. Refugees are considered foreigners without political rights. The Government has been supportive of WFP and UNHCR's programmes to improve the lives of the refugees. However, it does not allow them to engage in economic activities or own immovable property, and government policy and camp rules forbid employment outside the camps. Some refugees enter the local market informally, although they receive much lower wages than the local community members.
11. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the main government counterpart responsible for the inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination of refugee programmes in Nepal through the National Unit for the Coordination of Refugee Affairs (NUCRA) at the central level

³ Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey among Bhutanese Refugee Children, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009.

⁴ Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) Nepal, New Emergency Response Activities Programme (ERA), and Macro International Inc. 2007. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Kathmandu, Nepal.

⁵ Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition in Nepal, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Health and Population, Department of Health Services, 2010.

⁶ Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey among Bhutanese Refugee Children, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2009.

and the Refugee Coordination Unit (RCU) at the district level. At the operational level, a camp supervisor and an assistant under the RCU are posted in each camp and are responsible for monitoring the movement of refugees, and coordinating security matters and assistance provided by United Nations and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

12. WFP has established partnerships with UNHCR and various international and national NGOs for the provision of basic services to refugees. UNHCR is responsible for the protection of refugees' rights as well as health, education, and overall camp management implemented through NGO partners including CARITAS for skills/vocational training, the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) for health and nutrition as well as the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for infrastructure, water and sanitation.

Coordination

13. As per its mandate, UNHCR is responsible for the overall coordination of the refugee assistance programmes. Regular inter-agency coordination meetings involving WFP, UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), government counterparts and NGOs are held at both central and field levels. These are followed by meetings with refugee representatives from the seven camps. Periodic sector meetings take place in the camps focusing on social services, logistics, infrastructure, health and nutrition.
14. WFP and UNHCR carry out JAMs every two to three years, in addition to collaboration with CDC for organizing regular nutrition surveys for effective monitoring of the health and nutritional status of refugees. With these tools, beneficiary targeting for supplementary activities and nutrition programmes has improved. UNHCR and WFP continue to implement a joint action plan based on the recommendations of the 2008 JAM.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

15. The overall goal of this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is to contribute to saving lives and protecting livelihoods of the refugee population by providing secure access to food, maintaining the nutritional status of refugee beneficiaries in line with Strategic Objective (SO) 1. The PRRO also aims at enabling the refugees to acquire skills that will result in promoting self-sufficiency once durable solutions are found in line with SO3.
16. The PRRO's immediate objectives are as follows:
 - (a) To save lives and maintain the nutritional status of the refugee beneficiaries by providing secure access to food (SO 1);
 - (b) To improve nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly among vulnerable groups including acute malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons (SO 1);
 - (c) To restore and rebuild livelihoods of the refugee and host population (SO 3).



WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and effectiveness of food security related assistance to date

17. At the request of the Government of Nepal, WFP has been providing food assistance to the Bhutanese refugees under a series of emergency operations and PRROs since 1992. The 2010 country programme evaluation (CPE) found that WFP is well aligned with the Government, UNHCR and partners for assistance to refugees, supporting basic needs and providing increased support to host communities during the current resettlement phase.
18. WFP's efforts to enhance the self-reliance of the refugees have been constrained by the government policy prohibiting refugees to participate in viable agriculture or economic activities. However, the CPE also reported that qualitative data shows that supplementary activities provided to refugees and host communities was reported as well targeted and adapted to changing circumstances.
19. Under 5 mortality and acute malnutrition rates indicate that the overall health and nutritional status among the refugees is satisfactory. The refugees are generally satisfied with their food ration. However, families with adolescent children, particularly males, contend that the ration does not meet household needs. Gardening projects provide an additional means of supplementing micronutrient intake and diversifying the diet; however, production levels are generally limited due to lack of available land within camp boundaries and agricultural inputs.

Strategy outline

20. The PRRO strategy will aim to improve refugee livelihood skills while their food consumption and nutritional needs are met. In the anticipation of resettlement or other future durable solutions, the refugees will also be prepared for reintegration within society at large.
21. To compensate for the loss of livelihoods resulting from the departure of the refugees, income-generating and livelihood development supplementary activities will continue to be offered to the host communities surrounding the camps. As part of a phase-down strategy, the host population will also be assisted through food-for-asset (FFA) activities. Supplementary activities funded through other direct operational costs (ODOC) funds under this PRRO and generated through the sale of empty containers will benefit both refugees and host communities. Some of the supplementary activities are identified below and others are to be identified with potential implementing partners based on the needs of the refugee and host community.
22. *General food distribution and supplementary feeding:* A general food ration will be provided to all refugees living in camps on a monthly basis. Vulnerable groups including malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, as well as chronically ill persons will receive an additional supplementary ration of fortified food. In addition, all children under 5 will receive a micronutrient supplement.
23. *Skills/Vocational training:* WFP will continue to support a skills/vocational training programme implemented by CARITAS and targeting youths from both refugee and host communities who have dropped out of high school. In 2008/2009, more than 800 participants between the ages of 18 and 35 graduated from the programme. Skills trainings will be evaluated and adapted as needed in order to enable the participants to gain beneficial skills and increase employment eligibility in a third country or prepare them for other durable solutions opportunities.

24. *Gardening*: In 2009, WFP began implementing a 'Reclamation Gardening' project in empty plots that become vacant following the departure of refugees resettling in a third country. This expanded project aims to supplement the basic ration, increase access to fresh vegetables and fruits and maintain the camps' environment. Nutrition education and the transfer of technical cultivation skills and knowledge will be provided along with the distribution of seeds/seedlings and gardening materials to most refugees. Since 1999, more than 80,000 refugees have received vegetable seeds and seedlings for home gardening. Under this gardening programme, refugee school children in class 3 and 4 will also participate in school-level gardening and education activities.
25. *Supplementary income-generating activities*: WFP will continue funding a micro-credit loan scheme through the Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF), a voluntary refugee organization that aims to improve women's status in the camps. Small loans will be provided to selected groups of vulnerable refugee women and used to set up small-scale income generating activities. The micro-credit scheme was initiated in 2002 and so far, the repayment rate for the loans has exceeded 90 percent.
26. *HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and life skills awareness*: WFP will support a local NGO, Social Awareness Development Group (SADG), in implementing an awareness-raising project focusing on various sexual and reproductive health topics and targeted towards the host and refugee communities. SADG will provide targeted trainings and conduct theatre for development aimed at increasing audience awareness of sexual exploitation, domestic violence, trafficking, and alcoholism. In addition, voluntary counseling and testing services will be provided to the refugee and host communities.

Handover strategy

27. The results of continued bilateral talks between the governments of Nepal and Bhutan will be crucial for the potential phasing-out of WFP food assistance. In April 2010, the governments of Bhutan and Nepal met again. No solutions were agreed upon, however, for the current refugee population or for the refugees that will remain in the camps after resettlement ceases. In the interim, refugees will continue to receive food assistance until they are resettled, reintegrated or repatriated. WFP, UNHCR, IOM and other implementing partners continue to work closely under the guidance of the Government of Nepal to determine the future of the camps as the refugee population decreases.
28. To improve the food security of the host community and compensate for the loss of livelihoods resulting from the departure of some refugees, WFP will participate in a comprehensive inter-agency phase-down strategy led by UNHCR. Community Based Area Development (COMAD) is a proposed five-year joint-initiative of the Government of Nepal, United Nations' agencies, and partners aimed at joining efforts to eventually phase out assistance to refugees, while increasing support to local communities in Jhapa and Morang districts. WFP will support COMAD through the implementation of FFA activities aimed to improve livelihoods and the local environment, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and health infrastructure. The precise needs, nature of future activities and the number of targeted beneficiaries among the host population will be determined through an inter-agency assessment and approved by the Government of Nepal. Meanwhile, WFP has budgeted for the anticipated needs under ODOC and any additional requirements will be incorporated through a subsequent budget revision.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

29. *General food distribution*: Only registered refugees living in the camps are entitled to receive general food distributions. The Government of Nepal undertook a census exercise in May 2007 with over 107,000 individuals registered. In September 2010, some 75,000



refugees were receiving WFP assistance. The difference with the verified refugee caseload is largely attributed to resettlement to third countries as well as education and employment opportunities outside the camps.

30. As recommended by the JAM, camp populations and household data are amended on a weekly basis in the database census information to reflect changes such as birth, death, resettlement, transfers. Any variation in the number of refugees is reflected in the distribution lists which are updated on a monthly basis. Ration cards are collected and/or amended prior to household departure to reflect resettlement figures. The new PRRO will provide general food assistance to 70,000 refugees in 2011; 55,000 refugees in 2012; and 40,000 in 2013. These figures are based on IOM and UNHCR expected resettlement cases, camp statistics and population growth rate and will be validated during the next JAM.
31. *Supplementary feeding*: A supplementary ration of blended food and oil will also be provided to vulnerable refugees identified through the camp health centers managed by AMDA. These will include malnourished children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons.
32. *Micronutrient supplementation*: To address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP and UNHCR will continue to jointly implement a micronutrient supplementation project which started in 2008. WFP provides micronutrient powder (MNP) to all children under 5 in the camps. Some 5,500 children are planned to be assisted in 2011.
33. The breakdown of beneficiaries expected to receive WFP food assistance is shown in tables 1 and 2:

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Male	Female	Total
General food distribution	35,721	34,279	70,000
Supplementary feeding	200	1,900	2,100
Micronutrient supplementation	2,621	2,479	5,500
Total*	35,721	34,279	70,000

* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted downwards to take into account the overlap between activities as the beneficiaries targeted under the supplementary feeding programme and micronutrient supplementation also receive a general food ration.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY CAMP AND BY YEAR

Camp Name	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	GFD	SFP	GFD	SFP	GFD	SFP	GFD	SFP
Beldangi I	13 446	382	12 186	392	9 566	307	6 963	231
Beldangi II	15 418	419	14 267	384	11 200	301	8 153	228
Beldangi II Ext.	8 819	233	8 101	250	6 325	192	4 629	151
Sanischare	14 535	361	13 650	353	10 725	277	7 800	211
Goldhap	5 168	133	5 168	209	4 061	158	2 953	124
Timai	7 385	258	6 825	238	5 362	198	3 900	143
Khudunabari	10 665	238	9 803	274	7 761	217	5 602	162
Total	75 436	2 024	70 000	2 100	55 000	1 650	40 000	1 250

34. WFP will also reach 69,000 beneficiaries through non-food transfers and supplementary activities (skills/vocational training, reclamation gardening, micro-credit loan scheme, and HIV/AIDS, STI and life skills training). About half of those beneficiaries will be refugees and the other half will be targeted among the host communities.

TABLE 3: NON-FOOD TRANSFER & SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BENEFICIARIES

Activity	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Skills/Vocational Training	320	280	230	830
Reclamation (Home) Gardening ⁷	70 000	55 000	40 000	70 000 ⁸
Reclamation (School) Gardening	4 300	3 200	2 100	9 600
Micro-Credit / Loan Scheme*	375	360	345	1 080
HIV/AIDS, STI and Life Skills Training	11 200	10 800	9 000	31 000
Total	86 195	69 640	51 675	112 510

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

35. The general food ration for the Bhutanese refugees fulfills the average minimum daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal/person/day. The ration includes: parboiled or raw rice, fortified wheat-soya blend (WSB), pulses (lentils and chickpeas), fortified vegetable or palm oil, sugar and iodized salt.

⁷ 11,000 households will be targeted for the Reclamation Gardening Programme with one participant from each household (11,000 actual participants).

⁸ 70,000 reflects highest number of beneficiaries participating in the programme at any one time



36. The supplementary feeding ration will consist of a weekly take-home, pre-mixed dry ration meeting the specific nutritional needs of malnourished children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons.
37. UNHCR will distribute seasonal fresh vegetables on a weekly basis aiming to diversify and enhance the palatability of the refugee diet. However the amount and type of vegetables does not address micronutrient deficiencies, especially in the Vitamin B group. To address micronutrient deficiencies among refugee children, WFP will continue to provide MNP to all children aged 6-59 months.
38. The following table provides a breakdown of daily rations for general food distribution and the supplementary feeding programme.

TABLE 4: DAILY FOOD RATION (g/person/day)				
Commodity	General food distribution	Supplementary feeding		Micronutrient supplementation
		Pregnant and lactating women, chronically ill	Children 6-59 months	
Rice	400	-	-	-
Lentils	40	-	-	-
Chickpeas	20	-	-	-
Wheat-soya blend (WSB)	35	95	200	-
Oil	25	10	20	-
Sugar	20	-	-	-
Salt	7.5	-	-	-
Micro-nutrient powder *	-	-	-	.5
Total	547.5	105	220	.5
Total kcal/day	2,100	469	1,037	0
% Kcal from protein	50	19	40	0
% Kcal from fat	32	6	12	0

*MNP is distributed in a 1g sachet for consumption every other day.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

39. *Overall collaborative arrangements:* WFP will continue to be responsible for the direct management of food distributions. Since January 2007, WFP has been streamlining the food distribution process, promoting efficiency, transparency and cost-effectiveness in food distribution while maximizing refugee involvement, particularly among women. The Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the camps through the RCU in Jhapa,

which oversees registration and transfers between camps and issues travel permits. Government-approved camp rules form the basis of camp administration.

40. *Refugee participation:* Daily management is handled largely by refugees, overseen by camp supervisors. Technical and logistics support is provided by UNHCR, WFP and other agencies. Refugees are actively involved in camp management and the delivery of assistance. Refugees periodically elect representatives to the Camp Management Committee (CMC) including: a camp secretary and deputy; sector heads and sub-sector heads; coordinator for the community watchmen team; and a gender focal point. There are six committees focused on administration, infrastructure services, food and non-food distribution, social services, health, and community mediation.
41. In accordance with WFP's gender policy,⁹ efforts will continue to promote women's representation and participation in the management and distribution of food assistance and in supplementary activities. In order to contribute to women's control of food utilization and distribution, WFP family ration cards will be issued in the women's names. In 2010, female representation in the CMC reached 47 percent; whereas women comprised 52 percent of the Food Distribution Sub-Committee and 50 percent of the Food Management Sub-Committee. In addition, the 2009 WFP post-distribution monitoring survey revealed that in 75 percent of the surveyed households a female member makes decisions on food utilisation, while in 11 percent of the households such decisions are undertaken jointly by the male and female members.
42. Since late 2002, when cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in camps were identified, UNHCR has placed field assistants in all camps and employed two international protection officers. Similarly, all WFP staff have signed the sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) code of conduct and received awareness training on SGBV. WFP ensures that implementing partners' staff members understand and sign the SEA code of conduct. UNHCR launched an awareness campaign on SGBV in the camps in order to strengthen the prevention strategy and to improve the reporting mechanisms. Lawyers from the Nepal Bar Association in Jhapa (NBA) provide legal counseling and representation to victims of SGBV. Under the CMC, a Gender Focal Point/ Assistant Gender Focal Point, provides support to victims and raises awareness of SGBV.
43. *Partners:* Since 2007, WFP has been responsible for the food distribution in line with the UNHCR/WFP 2002 Global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Under the new PRRO, LWF will continue to manage the handling and transfer of food commodities from the extended delivery points (EDPs) to the final delivery points (FDPs) to the camp warehouses. LWF will manage and monitor food distributions with the support of refugee representatives elected under the CMC. Rations will be distributed to refugees on a fortnightly basis.
44. *Procurement:* WFP procures most food commodities locally or regionally; however, in some cases, the international market is more cost-effective.
45. *Logistics arrangements:* Commodity transportation to the EDPs in the camps is included in the cost of locally procured items. In-kind contributions arrive at Calcutta, and bear external and overland transport costs. Transporters will continue to deliver commodities directly to camp warehouses at the EDPs. LWF will take over storage and handling and oversee the distribution of food to refugee beneficiaries. WFP will continue to meet 100 percent of the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs. WFP will pre-position one month of supply of food at the EDP level when stocks are available to ensure an uninterrupted distribution of food commodities during the monsoon season.
46. *Non-food inputs:* AMDA has coordinated health activities within the camps since 1999 and will continue to be responsible for managing the supplementary feeding programme,

⁹ WFP Gender Policy. WFP/EB.1/2009/5-A/Rev.1.



the MNP programme, and providing food basket monitoring to ensure refugees receive their entitled food ration. BRWF is the main implementing partner for the WFP-supported supplementary income-generating activities and nutrition/awareness training. BRWF has been collaborating with WFP since 1994 to create opportunities for self reliance of refugees. CARITAS will continue to implement vocational training activities; while SADG is responsible for providing HIV/AIDS awareness and life skills training to beneficiary and the host community.

47. *Environmental impact*: LWF, an implementing partner of WFP and UNHCR, will continue to carry out solid waste management and vector control activities within the refugee camps. As a result, the camp environment is expected to be clean and the incidence of vector-borne diseases negligible. To address the use of forest resources by refugees, UNHCR introduced alternative cooking fuel in January 2006 and solar cookers have been operational since 1998. In addition, the WFP-supported reclamation gardening programme promotes tree-sapling planting in the camps to restore the camp vegetation and mitigate negative effects on the environment.
48. WFP sells empty food bags and vegetable oil tins as a means of generating income to support various supplementary and emergency activities within the camps. As these containers are not distributed within the camps, there is no environmental impact from discarded containers.
49. Through UNHCR activities, local communities are benefiting from the continuous repair and maintenance of drainage systems and erosion control works for the efficient evacuation of wastewater, riverbank protection against floods and forest maintenance and protection. Funding is provided to construct schools and family latrines as required.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

50. WFP Damak sub-office monitors the overall EDP management and food distribution. To ensure that food distributions are conducted in a fair and transparent manner, AMDA will continue to conduct food-basket monitoring in all camps. AMDA will also monitor the consumption of blended food dry rations that are provided under the supplementary feeding programme. Monthly health and nutrition reports, that highlight findings from the food-basket monitoring in addition to morbidity and mortality rates, nutritional status of children under 5, statistics from supplementary feeding programmes and utilization of family planning services, will be prepared and submitted by AMDA.
51. LWF issues a monthly situation report, which details the number of assisted refugees by location, gender and age, actual food and non-food distribution and shortfalls, and stock balances in warehouses. The WFP sub-office prepares a monthly supply schedule and a projection of requirements, which are consolidated by the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) into monthly food pipeline reports for effective commodity planning and tracking. Close monitoring and regular reporting by WFP and its implementing partners have contributed to keeping post-delivery food losses at a very low level. In order to verify proper utilisation of food rations at the household level, WFP conducts post-distribution monitoring on a cyclical basis.
52. Regular food distribution, warehouse and household monitoring at the camp level are carried out by WFP sub-office staff. Country office staff members undertake missions on a regular basis to support and monitor the programme activities.

53. The JAM, conducted jointly by WFP and UNHCR every two to three years, will provide a regular and detailed management review and evaluation of this operation. As agreed by WFP and UNHCR the next JAM will be undertaken in early 2011.
54. In 2008, a web-based monitoring system was implemented. This new method of data collection was used in other WFP operations in Nepal and has proven to be more effective and time saving. Data collected at the field level are entered on electronic XFORMS at sub-office level, which is directly accessible by the country office staff to generate reports. This system will create systematic data flow and standardize feedback on monitoring reports. All questionnaires for data collection have been revised by the monitoring and evaluation team including the Post-Distribution Monitoring questionnaire.
55. The logical framework (Annex II) provides an overview of the goals, objectives and outputs with accompanying indicators.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

56. The 2008 JAM report drew attention to resettlement as a major change affecting the day-to-day activities. All programmes and camp activities will continue to be affected by the resettlement process, future camp closures or camp consolidation. Community workers within the educational, health/nutrition and development sectors will need to be replaced.
57. The refugees, having no access to any economic and agricultural opportunities, depend entirely on external assistance for survival. Any break in the food pipeline would affect the health and nutritional status, as well as overall security, of this population.
58. When the resettlement process initiated, several incidents were reported against refugees who applied for resettlement. The Armed Police Force (APF) was reintroduced in the camps in October 2007 and since that time, 25 armed police were assigned to each camp. Their presence is seen as a positive development in improving security and emergency response in and around the camps.

Contingency Planning

59. WFP will provide food assistance, where and when applicable, should the political process and resumption of bilateral talks produce results conducive for repatriation or reintegration of Bhutanese refugees. WFP country offices in Nepal and Bhutan, in close collaboration with UNHCR and the Government of Nepal, will continue to update contingency plans accordingly.
60. Third country resettlement is expected to take three to four more years to complete. Therefore, WFP will continue providing food assistance as long as it is required.
61. Based on lessons learned from the previous PRRO supporting the Bhutanese refugees as well as the unstable political situation, contingency plans have been updated to include provisions for transport, fuel and buffer stocks of food commodities for the main purpose of avoiding pipeline breaks.

Constraints and Assumptions

62. At this critical transitional political period in Nepal, difficulties in food transport and deliveries are frequent. WFP managed to provide uninterrupted food assistance to the refugees until October 2009 when resource shortfalls, compounded by a delay in deliveries, caused a break in the food pipeline. Ensuring consistent food supplies is not only important for protecting the health of the refugees, but also for promoting a safe and secure environment during this period in the refugees' lives. Any disruption in services is likely to ignite unrest in the camps.



SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

63. The overall security of the refugees is anticipated to be maintained by the Government of Nepal and more specifically the Jhapa Chief District Officer (CDO), the RCU and the APF deployed to the camps. UNHCR will follow up with regard to protection issues of the refugees. As required, security meetings are held between the Jhapa CDO, UNHCR and WFP to prepare for potential security threats. Refugee representatives in the CMC are informed and consulted about security issues in- and outside the camps. United Nations security protocols are in place and observed by all WFP and cooperating partner staff; the WFP sub-office in Damak is minimum operating security standards (MOSS) compliant.
64. Following several security incidents caused by anti-resettlement groups, APF deployed in each camp have re-established law and order in the camps. All refugees travelling to the IOM office for resettlement related issues receive escorted transportation. Links with security forces, local and central authorities are expected to be neutrally maintained.
65. Morang and Jhapa districts where the seven refugee camps are located remain in the United Nations security phase III. United Nations staff members continue to be restricted to essential travel only. All United Nations and cooperating partner staff are compliant with MOSS and minimum security telecommunications standards (MISTS).

APPROVAL

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Date:.....

Josette Sheeran

Executive Director

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹⁰	Quantity (mt)	Value per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Rice	22 399	460	10 306 125
Lentils (Yellow Split Peas)	2 241	434	972 899
Chick peas	1 120	871	975 238
Vegetable Oil	1 420	1 073	1 524 162
Wheat-soya blend (WSB)	2 154	597	1 286 022
Sugar	1 119	670	749 339
Salt	420	150	63 000
Micro-nutrient powder (MNP)	3	30 000	90 000
Total food	30 876	517.13	15 966 785
External transport		53.30	1 645 667
Landside transport, storage and handling		50.15	1 548 432
Other direct operational costs		40.89	1 262 463
Direct support costs¹¹ (see Annex I-B details)		138.60	4 279 446
Total direct project costs			24 702 793
Indirect support costs (7%)¹²			1 729 196
TOTAL WFP COSTS			26 431 989

¹⁰ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹¹ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	1 621 830
Local staff - national officers	301 014
Local staff - general service	974 511
Local staff - temporary assistance	16 191
Local staff – overtime	28 800
Staff duty travel	227 000
Subtotal	3 169 346
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	141 000
Utilities general	89 000
Office supplies and other consumables	240 399
Communications and IT services	93 500
Equipment repair and maintenance	79 000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	179 000
Office set-up and repairs	90 000
UN organization services	83 000
Subtotal	811 100
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	122 400
TC/IT equipment	84 600
Local security costs	92 000
Subtotal	299 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 279 446

ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY OF NEPAL PRRO 200136

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Goals 1. To save lives and maintain the nutritional status of the refugee beneficiaries by providing secure access to food.		
Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in the targeted refugee population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height < -2 z-score) kept below 5%, globally acceptable standard ➤ Coverage of supplementary feeding is at least 90% of targeted populations ➤ Reduction in the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) in children by 5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food will be eaten, not sold or exchanged for other commodities in significant amounts. ➤ Non-dietary causes of malnutrition are dealt with by interventions from agencies ➤ No significant redistribution of supplementary ration will take place ➤ Sub-office and cooperating partner(s) submit timely fortnightly or monthly reports ➤ Sufficient food stocks ➤ Food security/nutrition surveys and assessments are conducted by appropriate parties
Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for refugee households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score above 42 (measured through food consumption score) 	
Output 1.1 Supplementary food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of fortified foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution 	



Output 1.2 Distribution of food (general ration) and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ¹³	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations Goals 1. To support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of the refugee and host community 2. To enable the refugee population to acquire sustainable livelihood skills and income generation activities aimed towards self-sufficiency		
Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted refugees and host communities	➤ Household food consumption score above 42 (measured through food consumption score)	➤ No significant redistribution of general ration will take place
Outcome 3.2 Targeted refugees and host communities have increased access to assets in fragile transition situations	➤ 80% of the targeted households reported to use the assets created (Community Asset Score)	

¹³ Planned distribution includes quantity, quality and timeliness per year (planned distribution 2011- 13,320 mt ; 2012- 10,290 mt ; 2013- 7,266 mt)

<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted beneficiaries under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving entitled food items, by category and as % of planned figures ➤ 80% of households reported to use assets created (measured through community asset score) ➤ More than 70% of people reporting improved agriculture/gardening production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient food stocks ➤ The security situation allows WFP and Cooperating Partners to implement project activities. Operational space is improved and maintained through out the country.
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted beneficiary communities¹⁴</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of empty plots used for agriculture and reclamation gardens ➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood-supported thematic areas, by type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cooperating partner(s) follow agreed target criteria ➤ The skills training acquired to be beneficial both in and outside of Nepal.
<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>Women participate in the planning, management and implementation of community assets (ECW)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over 50% of women representation and membership on food management and food distribution committees. 	



ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
APF	Armed Police Force
BRWF	Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum
CARITAS	Caritas Nepal
CDO	chief district officer
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (United States)
CMC	camp management committee
COMAD	community based area development
COMPAS	commodity movement processing and analysis system
CPE	country portfolio evaluation
ECW	enhanced commitments to women
EDP	extended delivery point
FDP	final delivery point
FFA	food for assets
GFD	general food distribution
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	joint assessment mission
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MISTS	minimum security telecommunications standards
MNP	micronutrient powder
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
MoU	memorandum of understanding
NBA	Nepal Bar Association
NGO	non-governmental organizations
NUCRA	National Unit for the Coordination of Refugee Affairs
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RCU	refugee coordination unit
SADG	Social Awareness Development Group
SEA	sexual exploitation and abuse
SFP	supplementary feeding programme
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
STI	sexually transmitted infection
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WSB	wheat-soya blend
XFORMS	extensible markup language forms

ANNEX IV – MAP

