

NEPAL EMERGENCY OPERATION 200668

Emergency Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Earthquake in Nepal	
Number of beneficiaries	1,400,000
Duration of project	3 months (27 th April 27 July 2015)
Food tonnage	50,239 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$ 27,613,600
WFP cash/voucher cost	US\$ 9,212,000
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 116,556,140

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An earthquake hit the Nepal on 25th April causing significant destruction and massive population displacements. Initial government/United Nations reports indicate that the areas of Kathmandu, Baktapur, Lalitpur, Palanchok, Sindupalchowk, Kavre, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Dhading in the Central Region, and Kaski, Gorkha, Lamjung in the Western Region, have been hit the hardest. As the magnitude of this disaster continues to unfold, an estimated 6.5 million people are currently reported as directly affected. Of those, WFP estimates that 1.4 million will require immediate food assistance.

On 26th April the Government appealed for international assistance. Immediate priorities include search and rescue, medical services and supplies, clean water and sanitation, food, nutrition, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications.

Through this emergency operation, WFP, together with partner agencies, will support 1.4 million vulnerable and food-insecure people in the Western and Central regions over an initial period of three months. WFP will undertake general food distributions and cash transfers, where appropriate, targeting primarily internally displaced persons and other vulnerable people who are unable to access food through their normal livelihood means. Interventions will also include blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to prevent a deterioration of their nutritional status.

The overall objective of this operation is to “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies” in line with Strategic Objective 1 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017). More specifically, the proposed activities aim to i) Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels; and ii) protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men.

As part of its global cluster lead responsibilities, WFP is also deploying staff and equipment to support the international humanitarian community in logistics and emergency telecommunications.

A United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination team in which WFP is taking part is being deployed to undertake a rapid needs assessment to inform a multi-sectoral response. Based on the findings of this assessment, WFP will review the planning assumptions for this operation and make adjustments to the targeting and response strategy accordingly. A budget revision to this emergency operation will be processed within 30 days to adjust WFP planned beneficiary figures.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Overall Context

1. A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with epicenter in Lamjung District (north-west) of Kathmandu on 25th April. This was followed by a series of smaller quakes and aftershocks on the 26th April, the largest of which had a magnitude of 6.7, causing significant loss of life, destruction of homes and livelihoods, and resulting in massive population displacements. Initial government/United Nations reports indicate that the areas of: Kathmandu, Baktapur, Lalitpur, Palanchok, Sindulpalchowk, Kavre, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Dhading in the Central Region; and Kaski, Gorkha, Lamjung in the Western Region, are the worst affected, with a death toll exceeding 3,500 people and still growing.
2. Infrastructure has been significantly damaged. Thousands of homes, shops, roads and bridges have been damaged or destroyed, and communications networks disrupted/congested. Some roads and bridges will require repairs in order to reach affected communities in need of support. The main airport in the capital Kathmandu is open and the main roads to border crossings with India, are also open. At the best of times these roads are congested.
3. Rapid needs assessments are underway and will provide more accurate data on the structural damage and the total number of affected people. However, preliminary information from the Government/partner agencies suggests that an estimated 6.5 million people are currently reported as directly affected.
4. On 25th April the Government declared a state of emergency and appealed for international assistance. Immediate priorities include search and rescue, medical services and supplies, clean water and sanitation, food and nutrition, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications. An urgent humanitarian response is warranted.

Food security and nutrition situation

5. Fifteen percent of Nepal's population is undernourished, with the highest prevalence in the hills and mountains of the mid-western and far-western regions. The needs for food assistance in the aftermath of the disaster are now likely to be much higher.
6. Nepal recently became a food surplus country. However, commercial imports (in particular from India) continue to play a very important role in national food security. Many areas remain deficient in food production. Public intervention through the Nepal Food Corporation (NFC) and international assistance also remain important sources of food supply, especially in areas where the private sector has a minimal reach. In many areas, and especially in the mountainous areas – like those affected by the earthquake – annual production is normally sufficient to cover basic food needs for three to six months.
7. Wheat and barley, which are key crops in the hills and mountain areas, have recently been harvested. However, many household stocks are likely to have been negatively affected by household collapse and exposure to rains.. The worst affected areas (Lamjung, Gorkha, the Kathmandu Valley) are cereal deficit and depend on markets to meet food requirements. The full extent of the losses has not yet been determined due to limited access at this time.

8. Markets have been disrupted in both rural and urban affected areas; urban centers are expected to return to function more quickly. Limitation of food availability and logistics constraints may cause spikes in food prices. WFP as part of the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) monitors market prices across the rural areas in the country.
9. WFP is concerned that affected households who have lost shelter have been cut-off from their regular sources of food and income negatively impacting on food accessibility. It is reported that displaced people have limited access to food stocks and market access, any remaining stock are likely to be exhausted within the next few days.
10. Malnutrition prevalence continues to be high: 41 percent of children under 5 are stunted, 29 percent are underweight, and 11 percent are wasted. The prevalence of wasting has remained unchanged since 1996 and in the Central and Western regions it is 11.6 percent and 10.4 percent respectively. 18.2 percent of women are underweight and low birth weight is estimated at 12.4 percent. Chronic malnutrition – stunting – in the hills and mountains of the mid-western and far-western regions is extreme, with prevalence between 50 and 70 percent. Anaemia affects 46 percent of children aged 6–59 months and 35 percent of women of reproductive age, with very little change over the past five years.
11. The reduced food availability and accessibility are likely to result in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation among affected populations who were already chronically food insecure.
12. A forthcoming rapid emergency food security assessment will provide a clearer picture of the impact of the earthquake and determine more accurately the food security and nutrition situation. Findings are expected to be available by the end of April/early May 2015.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

13. Given the magnitude of the disaster, the Government faces major challenges in responding to the crisis and has, therefore, appealed for international assistance on 26th April.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

14. The United Nations system, including WFP, disbursed immediate response funds, and sent non-food and food assistance to the country to support and complement the Government's response. A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) application was approved for a total of US\$ 10-15 million. A Flash Appeal will be issued within the next few days covering the following sectors:
 - food security [WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)];
 - health [World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)];
 - nutrition [WFP and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)];

- shelter [UNDP, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)]; and
 - water, sanitation, hygiene (UNICEF).
15. WFP's ongoing Country Programme (CP) 200319 (2013 to 2017) focuses on social safety nets in education, nutrition, and support to productive assets/livelihoods. For which WFP reinforces national and sub-national institutions and systems to facilitate nationally owned food security solutions.) and targets the most affected areas in Central and Western region. In addition the CP there is a PRRO supporting the Bhutanese refugee population in Eastern Nepal PRRO 200136.

Coordination

16. WFP works closely with many stakeholders, including the Government, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors. Effective coordination mechanisms are in place to avoid duplication of the Government's own efforts with those of the humanitarian community. At the national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs provides overall coordination and leads government activities. Field-level coordination falls under the mandate of regional and district authorities, which work closely with all humanitarian clusters.
17. WFP is an integral part of the United Nations' emergency response capacity in Nepal. The following WFP led/co-led inter-agency clusters are activated: Food Security Cluster; - Logistics; - Emergency Telecommunications. Nutrition is included with the food security cluster.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

18. In line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies), this EMOP aims to:
- ensure that vulnerable people affected by the earthquake have adequate access to food; and
 - prevent deterioration of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.
19. The EMOP will also contribute to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" and MDG 4 "Reduce child mortality".
20. This EMOP will respect the principles laid out in the WFP humanitarian protection and gender policies.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

21. This Corporate Response EMOP will assist up to 1,400,000 beneficiaries in the most affected areas in Central and Western regions for an initial period of three months. Within those regions, WFP will give particular attention to the most vulnerable population groups, including IDPs, pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months.

22. WFP is prioritising 1.4 million people in need of immediate food assistance out of the 3.5 million people who require food assistance in close coordination with the government, partners, including the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, civil society and local communities. The target population is based on an initial 72-hour remote impact assessment, drawing upon available pre- and post-disaster data up to now. The remote assessment – which overlaid the geographic impact of the earthquake with a quality-of-housing indicator based on type of construction – has categorized the affected population as follows:
- Priority 1 (750,000 people in four districts): Households in Priority 1 areas are near the epicentre of the earthquake in mountainous and hilly areas, and live in poor quality housing. Impact on livelihoods (predominantly farming-based) and food security is expected to be extremely high.
 - Priority 2 (450,000 people in seven districts): Households in Priority 2 areas include those affected by aftershocks who live in poor quality housing. Impact is likely to have been high. Households in this priority include rural hill and mountain areas, as well as urban areas in the Kathmandu Valley.
 - Priority 3 (200,000 people in four districts): Households in Priority 3 areas are further away from the epicentre but have also experienced major shakes and who live in the poorest quality of housing.
23. It is important to note that a more structured and coordinated multi-phase assessment from 29 April will further inform, refine and adjust priorities once the full extent of the earthquake's impact is understood. Results from this assessment will form the basis of a budget revision to the Corporate Response-EMOP. As the government and partners may mobilise parallel food pipelines for the remaining 2.1 million people in need of food assistance, effective leadership and coordination from the government-WFP co-led Food Security Cluster is key.
24. *General food/cash distributions:* During the first month, WFP will immediately provide a 5-day ration of 200 g of high-energy-biscuits (HEBs) per day to up to 1,400,000 people followed by general food distribution (GFD) for up to 1,400,000 people. From the second month onwards, WFP assistance will be provided in the form of cash transfers in areas where markets are functioning, scaling up to 700,000 people by the third month. The transfer value has been calculated based on the most recent market prices and markets will be closely monitored prior to and during implementation to ensure any inflationary pressures are accounted for. It is not anticipated that there will be any government price control following earthquake. Where markets are not functioning or food is not available in sufficient quantities, WFP will continue to provide in-kind food to an estimated 700,000 people. During the coming weeks, WFP will undertake market analysis and cash feasibility assessments to determine whether the use of cash or vouchers can be expanded further. This will depend on the extent to which markets, financial and telecommunication services are functioning, and partners with previous experience in cash programmes are present. Cash and voucher transfers will follow WFP guidelines.¹
25. To prevent deterioration in the nutrition status of the affected populations, WFP will implement a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSF) to all children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in prioritized areas. The specialized nutritious

¹ A plan of operations will be prepared outlining detailed procedures, steps, processes, assumptions, risks and limits governing the implementation of the cash and voucher component. It will clearly articulate the roles and responsibilities of WFP and its partners with regard to key operational arrangements.

food products will be distributed together with GFD rations until a separate distribution mechanism is established through health facilities or communities. The BSFP will target 90,000 children aged 6-59 months and 50,000 pregnant and lactating women. Beneficiary numbers are based on estimations of current population size and a coverage rate based on WFP and cooperating partners' implementation capacity. At this stage, a TSFP will not be planned for due to lack of partners with requisite technical expertise and short duration of the EMOP.

26. Despite progress in women's access to education and health resources, gender disparities remain. Such disparities in education and health exist not just by sex, but also by caste, ethnicity, geographic location and between urban and rural areas. Such gender and social disparities must be given serious consideration in the planning and implementation of any emergency response.
27. Women in Nepal suffer from limited control over productive assets, reduced access to wage labor and discrimination in wage levels. Traditional gender roles for women focus largely on marriage and child rearing, especially in rural areas. Social practices such as early marriage, son preference, polygamy, seclusion of women, segregation of women during menstruation, societal tolerance of gender-based violence and social exclusion of widows compound the negative impact on women's status. Women also face significant discrimination in many fundamental legal rights, such as citizenship and inheritance, and they remain under-represented in political and administrative decision-making bodies. Emergency interventions must ensure equity in access to existing and additional resources as well as promote women's meaningful participation in decision-making related to the immediate disaster response and eventual recovery operations.
28. Where relevant and practical, given the importance of expediency in emergency operations, data collection and analysis should be disaggregated by sex and age, should reflect exclusion by social class or caste, and should be representative to the most appropriate operational level possible (i.e. district, VDC, household.)
29. During the course of the implementation of this EMOP, beneficiary figures and targeting mechanisms will be adjusted as necessary on the basis of the findings from the upcoming EFSA as well as ongoing project monitoring. As soon as the assessment findings are available, WFP will process a budget revision within the first 30 days of implementation to adjust its beneficiary planning figures upwards or downwards.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

30. Given that the affected population has very limited access to other food sources, the GFD ration will cover 90 percent of daily energy requirements (total of 1,865 kcal per day per person), which corresponds to the 'recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake. WFP will strive to provide rice - the key staple food in Nepal. As the situation of affected communities evolves, and if recommended by further assessments, the composition of the food basket may be adjusted.
31. Where cash transfers are implemented, beneficiaries will receive US\$0.47 per person per day to purchase food on local markets. The value is equivalent to the value of the GFD food basket on local markets.

32. The specialized nutritious foods have been selected based primarily on a context analysis and in line with WFP's nutrition policy. The BSF ration for children 6-59 months will consist of Plumpy' Doz due to the lack of cooking facilities, concerns over availability of clean water, and prioritization of an efficient pipeline.

33. Table 2 below outlines the food rations and cash transfer value for each activity. All food rations follow WFP nutrition guidelines.

Commodity/cash	General food distributions			Prevention of acute malnutrition	
	Simplified GFD	Standard GFD -In-kind	Cash/voucher	Children 6-23 months	PLW
Cereals		400			
Vegetable oil		25			
Pulses		60			
Plumpy' Doz				46	46
HEB	200				
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)			0.47		
Total				46	46
Total kcal/day				258	258
% kcal from protein				8.6%	8.6%
% kcal from fat				55.3%	55.3%
Number of feeding days	5	85	30	90	90

34. A total of 50,239 mt of food commodities and US\$9.2 million in cash transfers are needed to implement the EMOP, as shown in Table 3 below. The food and associated costs are shown in Annex 1-A.

Commodity Type/ Cash & voucher	General food distributions	Prevention of acute Malnutrition	Total (mt or US\$)
Cereals	39,760		39,760
Vegetable oil	2,485		2,485
Pulses	5,964		5,964
Plumpy" Doz		630	630
HEB	1,400		1,400
Total food (mt)			50,239

Cash/voucher (US\$)	9,212,000		
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IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

35. WFP will implement the EMOP in close collaboration with the Government. A pre-existing memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Home Affairs will facilitate the immediate start of the EMOP.
36. *Participation:* Cooperating partners will work with community representatives to ensure that the neediest households receive support. Food distributions will be carried out with the participation of village committees, where these exist. Women will be involved in all aspects of the operation. This includes the participation of women in food distribution and/or work planning committees, as well as the provision of family rations in the name of the women, whenever possible.
37. *Partners:* Prior to the crisis, WFP had established partnerships with Nepalese Red Cross and Local NGO BASE for the delivery and distribution of food assistance. It also has partnerships with other local NGOs like SAPROSS, MDI and HHESS and international NGOs like Good Neighbours International, AMDA and CARITAS for activities under the ongoing programmes. WFP will seek to broaden these partnerships and sign additional field-level agreements with other capable partners in order to implement the operation at the planned scale.
38. *Capacities:* In order to strengthen the capacities of the Government and other partners, WFP will identify and address any capacity gaps by providing basic equipment as well as technical assistance on food management and logistics.
39. *Non-food inputs:* Required non-food items, such as cooking utensils and cooking fuel will be provided by WFP to the populations living in isolated areas. NGOs and other United Nations agencies will provide blankets, water containers, shelter materials. WFP will liaise closely with partners to ensure that priority for non-food assistance is given to the most-affected people.
40. *Procurement:* The delivery of internationally purchased commodities (*rice*) can take several weeks. However, WFP has strategically purchased and pre-positioned food supplies through its global forward purchasing facility (FPF). The FPF has been activated and the following products (HEB) will be shipped and airlifted immediately from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD) in Dubai and stocks in neighbouring Bangladesh. When possible, WFP will procure food locally and regionally to shorten the delivery lead-times and reduce transport costs. Where cash contributions are available, WFP plans to purchase cereal from the Nepal Food Corporation (NFC), which has warehouses near the affected areas and from the Indian Food Corporation which has warehouses close to the Nepal-Indian border.
41. *Logistics arrangements:* Deliveries of internationally procured food will be organized through the port of Kolkata. WFP will contract private trucks for the onward transportation of food commodities. The use of airlift is also envisioned to reach communities living in inaccessible areas. This will contribute to high landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs. Logistics assistants will be posted at the delivery points to coordinate food dispatches and, if necessary, non-food logistics movements.

42. Given the significant damage to key transport infrastructure, there is an urgent need to augment the logistics capacity of the humanitarian community. WFP in its capacity as Logistics Cluster lead and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster lead will support the relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government through several special operations for logistics augmentation, inter-agency cluster coordination and United Nations Humanitarian Air transport Service (UNHAS) that are currently under preparation.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

43. WFP existing monitoring and reporting system will be adjusted to cover key emergency activities and harmonized where possible with the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities of other agencies, within the Cluster approach. The M&E plan will be jointly developed with partners to define roles and responsibilities for outcome, output and process monitoring, frequency, sources etc.
44. Key output indicators information on beneficiary figures and amount of food, cash and vouchers distributed will be provided by cooperating partners and verified by WFP. Targets have been set and are specified in the logical framework if not dependent on baseline values (Annex II). WFP monitors will assist as possible during food and/or cash distributions and undertake beneficiary contact monitoring as well as post-distribution monitoring to measure operational performance and maximize accountability. A beneficiary feedback mechanism appropriate to the context will be established taking into account access and protection issues.
45. The forthcoming EFSA will provide baseline information for key performance indicators such as the food consumption score, dietary diversity score, indicating the quality and frequency of the diet, against which WFP will be able to measure progress and results upon a final survey among targeted beneficiaries at termination of the EMOP.
46. Given the short duration of this Corporate Response EMOP it is not expected that nutritional outcomes can be measured. However, if this EMOP will be extended beyond the initial three months duration and supplementary feeding programmes continued, then supplementary feeding performance and nutrition indicators might be included to assess success of the programmes.
47. A Lessons Learned exercise will be initiated shortly after the peak of the emergency in order to draw lessons from WFP's response operations in Nepal, including regional and corporate support.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

48. Towards the end of the EMOP, more robust food security and nutrition data is expected to be available. WFP will participate with the Government and United Nations agencies in the formulation of a reconstruction plan for the affected areas and to strengthen capacities on emergency preparedness and response, especially to recurring emergencies.
49. This assessment will determine evolving needs in the affected areas and will be the basis for a review of WFP portfolio of activities in Nepal and the strategic direction for next year, in order to ensure that any additional needs following the termination of this EMOP are addressed in the most adequate manner.

RISK MANAGEMENT

50. Arrangements will be made to ensure that timely risk assessments are carried out prior to implementing and scaling the operation. WFP country office will conduct periodic risk assessments and communicate regularly progress towards implementing risk mitigation actions to its key stakeholders. Timely communication to partners and other stakeholders on revisions to programme response, increase in beneficiary numbers, etc., will be ensured to maintain high credibility of WFP's response. Particular attention will be paid to contextual risks related to security and access negotiation, as well as anticipated escalation in food assistance caseload due to deteriorating operational conditions.
51. *Contextual risks*: Increasing levels of insecurity might affect WFP's ability to reach the most vulnerable people. To mitigate this risk, WFP will try to preposition some contingency stocks, once the operation has started and all areas are accessible again. WFP will also take advantage of the logistics cluster air assets to reach locations that are inaccessible by road. The volatility of food and fuel prices represents another important risk. WFP has corporately purchased and pre-positioned food supplies to reduce the long lead-times to procure and deliver food, improve on-time deliveries and allow procurement to purchase at times, when commodity costs are lowest.
52. *Programmatic risks*: Speed of emerging events could impede choosing the right intervention and achieving the desired level of coverage. WFP will continue to use satellite imagery, remote sensing data and geographic information system technology in order to monitor and forecast the progress of the crisis to enable timely informed decision making. Cash and voucher interventions might face challenges that currently undermine markets from efficiently functioning such as high price volatility, market segmentation and unreliable supplies. WFP country office, through its vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit, will continue to closely monitor food prices on local markets and adjust the transfer value or the modality as needed.
53. Inadequate cooperating partner capacity to implement nutritional programmes may affect WFP's ability to immediately respond. WFP will work closely with the nutrition cluster to build partner capacity and interest as well as ensure qualified and experienced WFP staff to be employed to this operation.
54. Disrespect of the "Do no harm" principle: If not designed and implemented with a protection focus, activities may also – although unintentionally – jeopardize people's safety and dignity (e.g. beneficiaries assaulted at the distribution point or while en route to/from the distribution point) or exacerbate discontent between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, particularly in large displacement context between displaced persons and host population.
55. *Institutional risks*: The lack of immediate and adequate funding will hinder WFP's ability to meet the needs of the targeted population under this EMOP. To mitigate this risk of a timely response, advanced financing mechanisms have been activated in order to ensure that WFP responds effectively to this large-scale emergency.

56. Security issues, reputational loss and financial losses through corruption or allegation of sexual exploitation or abuse can affect WFP as an institution, and could compromise its ability to reach people in need.

Security Risk Management

57. The WFP country office is staffed with a Security officer who is responsible for the liaison with UNDSS. WFP is committed to comply with the minimum operational security standards (MOSS) and with the minimum security telecommunications standards (MIST).
58. In line with WFP corporate emergency preparedness and response package, WFP has completed its minimum preparedness actions and emergency readiness actions to ensure that the minimum level of preparedness is in place and to enhance its operational capacity for a response.

RECOMMENDATION

59. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation (project country and number).

APPROVAL

.....
Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

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José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

Date:

Date:.....

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity	Value	Value
	(mt)	(US\$)	(US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	39,760	16,301,600	
Pulses	5,964	4,473,000	
Oil and fats	2,485	2,485,000	
Mixed and blended food	2,030	4,354,000	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	50,239	27,613,600	
External Transport		14,009,750	
LTSH		32,655,350	
ODOC Food		4,521,510	
Food and Related Costs		78,800,210	
C&V Transfers		9,212,000	
C&V Related costs		2,763,600	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		11,975,600	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			90,775,810
Direct support costs			18,155,162
Total Direct Project Costs			108,930,972
<i>Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)</i>			7,625,168
TOTAL WFP COSTS			116,556,140

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
	9,077,581
Recurring expenses	
	6,354,307
Equipment and capital costs	
	2,723,274
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	18,155,162

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd <p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: >50% <p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: >60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women are able to access food distribution centres and receive food ➤ Family hierarchies that place women in a leading role as mothers and caretakers exist ➤ Women are not prevented socially from holding positions of leadership
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 80% <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undue influence of a political or social nature is not applied to the targeting and registration process ➤ Cooperation of national authorities
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd <p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd <p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate humanitarian space is available in the emergency political and social context. ➤ Partner organizations are willing to provide significant inputs ➤ All the project activities will be implemented with the engagement of complementary partners

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p>	<p>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: > 66% <p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: > 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No major outbreak of diseases or no new major disasters occur. ➤ Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation. ➤ Resources and inputs are available when required. ➤ Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions.
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned.</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p>	
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd <p>Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: tbd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access is possible to the earthquake affected areas ➤ Sufficient funding to implement the planned WFP operation. ➤ Resources and inputs are available when required. ➤ Availability of cooperating partners to support WFP interventions
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned</p>	

ANNEX III – LIST OF ACRONYMS

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
COMET	corporate monitoring and evaluation tool
CP	country programme
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	final distribution point
FPF	forward purchasing facility
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	millennium development goal
MIST	minimum security telecommunications standards
MOSS	minimum operational security standards
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHDR	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis mapping
WFP	World Food Programme

ANNEX IV – MAP

