

# Nepal

# 2007



**Common Appeal for Transition Support**





# Nepal

2007



Narendra Shrestha/Kathmandu/NEPAL/2006

**Common Appeal for Transition Support**



UNITED NATIONS

**IASC - NEPAL**





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Please note that strategies/appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After ten years of insurgency and counterinsurgency that cost an estimated 13,000 lives and inflicted considerable physical, psychological, social and economic damage, Nepal has a promising opportunity to achieve lasting peace and address the underlying causes of the conflict. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-Maoist) on 21 November 2006 is the culmination of a year-long process of negotiation between the two sides and a result of the successful People's Movement that brought King Gyanendra's 14 months of direct rule to an end in April 2006.

The Nepal Government has requested international assistance in several areas to address the unique demands of this transitional context. These include direct support to the peace process through mechanisms such as the newly established 'Nepal Peace Fund', a likely UN Trust Fund for Nepal to support complementary activities of the UN system in support of the peace process, and critical humanitarian and protection issues, which are the subject of this Common Appeal for Transition Support. To address longer-term development needs the Nepal government is planning to host a Nepal Development Forum (NDF) later in 2007.

This Common Appeal for Transition Support outlines a framework for short-term response activities sensitive to the unique needs of Nepal's current transition. The Appeal has been developed in close consultation with the government, as well as with the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), which is responsible for coordinating support to the peace process. The Appeal focuses on issues of particular importance in the short term, including food security, health, displacement, disaster preparedness, and protection. Although it does not encompass activities expressly designed as peace support, many of the projects detailed below bear on the peace process in various ways and have been designed to be responsive to that context. For these, it is particularly crucial that they build in a capacity for flexibility in implementation to adapt as needed to the fast-moving environment.

Food security problems, particularly related to drought, are severely affecting more than 900,000 people. Health indicators remain at a critical level, with acute malnutrition amongst children under five having increased to 12% over the last five years. Protection remains a central issue, including for children directly affected by the conflict. Significant numbers of those displaced during the conflict have been returning – either spontaneously, or with facilitation, though many internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees continue to face protection concerns. 107,000 Bhutanese refugees remain dependent on international aid. In addition to the humanitarian challenges exacerbated by the conflict, Nepal's mountainous terrain means that it continues to be vulnerable to natural disasters including landslides, floods, and earthquakes.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its partners have a unique ability to lend critical support to Nepal during this period of change, if their activities are placed within a broad strategic framework and driven by a clear understanding of dynamics on the ground and realistic priorities for support.

Beyond the framework of this Appeal, agencies with a significant potential role in peace support are carefully reviewing programmes and activities with an eye to how these can be adapted to reinforce peace. Working in close cooperation with the government and UNMIN, they are considering whether new programmes are needed to support post-conflict peacebuilding in Nepal, which may be addressed through separate funding instruments.

This Common Appeal for Transition Support presents a set of principally humanitarian and protection sector strategies and projects, for a total of US\$<sup>1</sup> 60.6 million across the following domains: Emergency Food Security and Malnutrition; Protection; Children Affected by Armed Conflict; Mine Action; Health; IDPs; Refugees; Natural Disasters; and Coordination.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding, updated daily.

**Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**

Summary of Requirements - By Thematic Area\*

as of 23 February 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	7,379,589
COORDINATION	1,831,000
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION	9,050,000
HEALTH	5,405,982
IDPs	770,484
MINE ACTION	775,376
NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	3,971,072
PROTECTION (INCL. CHILD PROTECTION)	11,583,595
REFUGEES	19,843,836
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60,610,934</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

\*NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector/thematic area' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked on the FTS website (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.

**Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 23 February 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
ACF	700,000
ACTIONAID	635,000
CARE	153,811
FAO	2,190,000
IRC	1,617,569
LWF	1,250,000
MDM	200,000
MERLIN	350,000
NCDM	45,620
NRC	1,750,000
NRCS	890,961
NSET	75,000
OCHA	1,831,000
OHCHR	8,750,800
OXFAM UK	200,000
PPCC	238,185
SC Alliance	3,970,000
SCG	529,100
TPO	343,992
UNDP	600,000
UNFPA	538,200
UNHCR	7,325,898
UNICEF	7,174,645
WFP	17,972,853
WHO	1,278,300
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60,610,934</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

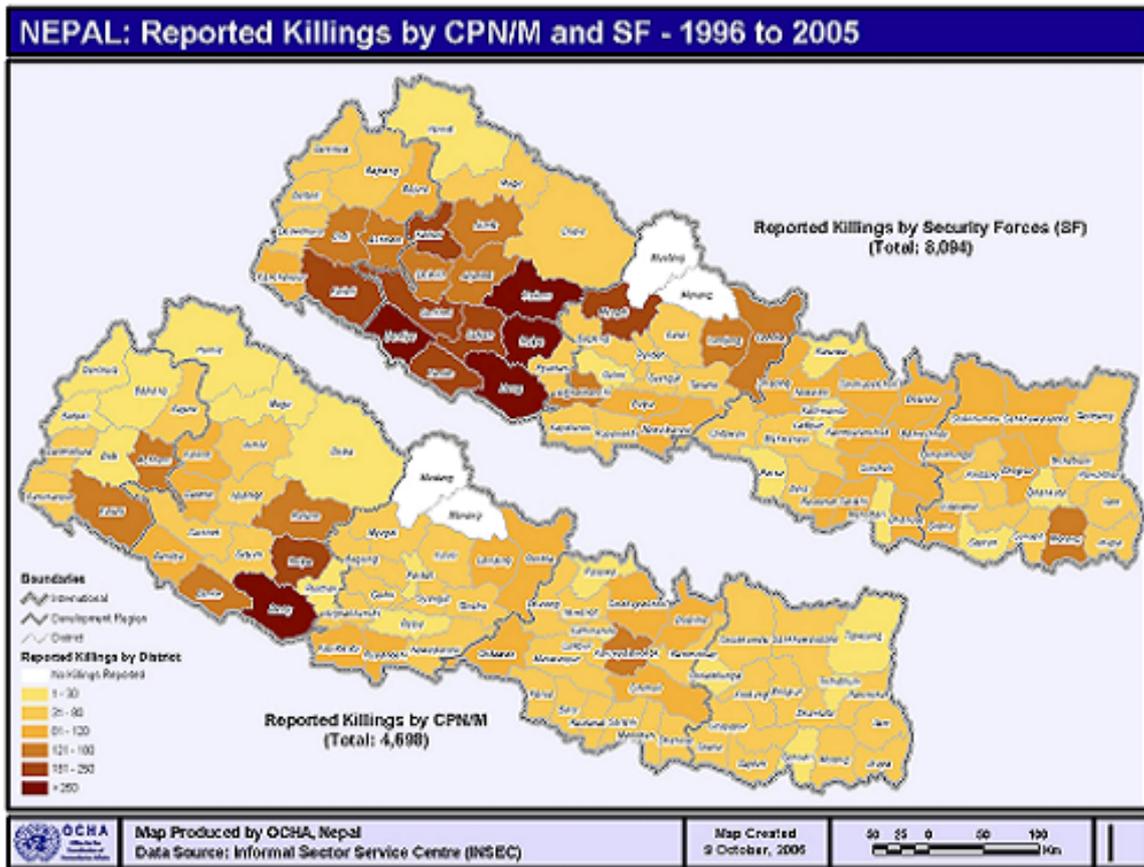
## 2. THE POLITICAL CONTEXT

Since 1990 Nepal has undergone considerable turbulence in its attempt to embrace more open political and economic systems. Despite achieving democratic rule in April 1990 in the wake of a “people’s Movement”, the country soon faced internal armed conflict after the CPN-Maoist launched an insurgency in 1996.

The estimates of those who disappeared during the decade of armed conflict that followed broadly range from 1,000 to 5,000 people. Tens of thousands were displaced as a result of war<sup>2</sup>, and sexual violence was common. The conflict was also characterised by consistent patterns of impunity for serious human rights abuses. Numerous minors, including girls, were involved in the conflict as Maoist army combatants, while the armies of both sides utilised minors as messengers, sentinels, informers, cooks and in other support functions, including paramilitary activities. The conflict also increased women’s public profile. Many women and girls joined the Maoist army, making up an estimated 40% of combatants.

Nepal faced a deepening crisis of governance after the collapse of the first ceasefire and peace talks between the Government and the CPN-Maoist in 2001 and the suspension of Parliament in 2002. In October 2002, King Gyanendra, who had acceded to the throne following the death of his brother, King Birendra, in the June 2001 palace massacre, dismissed the Prime Minister and ruled until February 2005 through a series of appointed Prime Ministers.

A second ceasefire and peace talks between the Government and the CPN-Maoist collapsed in August 2003 in an atmosphere of mutual mistrust. The casualty rates from the war rapidly soared. On 1 February 2005, King Gyanendra dismissed his appointed Prime Minister and ministers and assumed executive powers while directing a harsh crackdown on mainstream democratic parties, the media and civil society. The King’s assumption of sweeping and direct authority threatened to prolong and escalate the conflict while creating a risk of State collapse. At the same time, the King’s policies and their failure to bring about peace united disparate political and social forces against royal rule and towards a common basis for the restoration of democracy and long-term peace.



In November 2005, the Seven-Party Alliance of parliamentary parties and the CPN-Maoist signed a 12-point understanding vowing to “establish absolute democracy by ending autocratic monarchy”. The groundbreaking understanding, coupled with the Nepalese people’s strong desire for peace and restoration of democracy, helped establish the foundation for the emergence of broad-based people’s movement.

In April 2006, three weeks of mass demonstrations across the country, with strong participation by women and marginalised groups, brought an end to the King’s direct rule, led to the restoration of Parliament and a mutual ceasefire, and opened the way for further negotiations between the Alliance and the CPN-Maoist<sup>3</sup>. On 21 November 2006 the parties signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, consolidating earlier agreements and understandings, and declared an end to the war. This historic achievement was the culmination of a year-long process of negotiation between the signatories and an expression of the widespread desire of the people of Nepal to end a conflict that had claimed more than 13,000 lives. All parties have agreed to the election of a Constituent Assembly as the foundation for a more inclusive democratic system able to address the country’s persistent problems of social exclusion. However, marginalised groups, including women, have expressed concerns that the planned mixed electoral system will not ensure their adequate representation.

### **3. THE UN MISSION IN NEPAL (UNMIN)**

On 23 January 2007 the United Nations Security Council unanimously decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) to support the peace process under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary General with the following mandate:

- (i) To support the peace process, assisting the transformation of the ceasefire into a permanent, sustainable peace;
- (ii) To monitor the management of arms and armies, including the cantonment of Maoist combatants and their arms and munitions, including improvised explosive devices; to assist with the registration of combatants and their weapons; and to monitor the Nepal Army;
- (iii) To assist the parties through a Joint Monitoring Coordinating Committee;
- (iv) To assist in the monitoring of the ceasefire arrangements together with the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
- (v) To provide support for the conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly;
- (vi) To provide monitors to the electoral process, and the conduct of the election, while ensuring a clear division of responsibilities with the electoral assistance team;
- (vii) To execute the above tasks with special attention to the needs of women, children, and traditionally marginalised groups in the country.

UNMIN is also tasked with articulating a strategic framework to guide the design and delivery of international assistance to Nepal relevant to the peace process, working closely with the government, donors, and the UN Country Team and its partners.

### **4. NATIONAL PRIORITIES**

For direct support to the peace process the government has announced the creation of a Peace Fund to be administered by the Ministry of Finance, and which donors have been asked to support. Resources from the fund will be provided to different governmental / non-governmental organisations to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) Management of cantonments and integration of CPN-Maoist combatants;
- 2) Rehabilitation of IDPs and other conflict victims;
- 3) Preparations for, and conduct of the elections to the Constituent Assembly;
- 4) Strengthening of Law and Order, and rehabilitation of Police Administration;
- 5) Support to the Peace Process.

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<sup>2</sup> The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) managed by the Norwegian Refugee Council estimates that 100,000-200,000 people were internally displaced during the conflict in Nepal.

<sup>3</sup> ADB estimates that the three-week shutdown in April 2006 cost the economy NRs.10-15 billion (\$140 – 210 million approx.)

A complementary UN Trust Fund is also under discussion that would enable targeted assistance to peace-process related activities of the UN family and its partners.

To address longer-term development needs, the government is preparing a Nepal Development Forum, with a date to be determined once the Interim government has been formed, with the following objectives:

1. To review the implementation of the Tenth Plan / Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Foreign Aid Policy, and Reform Actions;
2. To discuss the Government of Nepal's Priority Programmes: State of the Economy, Vision for Peace, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, Restructuring of the State, and Governance and Service Delivery as a means to mobilise foreign aid and increase its effectiveness;
3. To share the experiences of Donor Agencies.

While the country prepares for Constituent Assembly elections, drafting of the new constitution and the holding of general elections, the National Planning Commission is working on a special three-year interim plan, which is intended to serve as a bridge between the ongoing 10th development plan and the next plan. This interim plan will focus on issues of social inclusion, reconstruction of physical infrastructure and rehabilitation of conflict-affected people.

## **5. ECONOMIC REVIEW**

Nepal's economic performance continued to be low in FY 2006<sup>4</sup>, with growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of only 1.8%. Remittances from Nepali workers overseas have been the driving force for the consumption led growth of the Nepalese economy – their contribution to GDP has expanded from 4.5% in 1996 to 13% in 2005, and has increased through 2006<sup>5</sup>.

## **6. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW**

Many key humanitarian indicators in Nepal have verged on emergency thresholds for many years. The armed conflict has further aggravated the situation, not least in limiting the ability of state service providers. For example, global acute malnutrition in children under-five has increased over the last five years from 10% to 12%; in some districts it is recorded as high as 20%. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 30-40% of under-five children in these districts are at high risk unless provided with comprehensive therapeutic care.

The national Maternal Mortality Rate is extremely high, with a projected 740 deaths occurring for every 100,000 births. 62% of maternal deaths occur in the postnatal period. 10% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) suffer from uterine prolapse.

Ongoing strikes and *bandhs*<sup>6</sup>, ethnic and regional tensions continue to hinder the population's access to basic services, including emergency medical care.

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 39 out of 75 districts suffer from food-deficit. Three consecutive harvests have failed due to drought, and have been severely affected by floods and landslides, increasing the 'hunger gap' in these districts up to nine months. This increasing 'hunger gap' has led people to adopt destructive coping mechanisms such as reducing the intake of food (reinforcing malnutrition), and the sale of family jewellery and household assets. Emergency food operations are underway in ten most-affected districts.

There are 107,000 Bhutanese refugees in camps in Eastern Nepal for the last 16 years with complete reliance on international aid.

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<sup>4</sup> Nepal Quarterly Economic Update, ADB, August 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Shutdowns that aim to bring all day-to-day activities to a standstill, including business and transportation.

Civilians continue to be at risk from explosive devices<sup>7</sup>. In 2005 some 47 'victim-activated explosions' were recorded, leaving 142 civilians injured; in 2006 this number increased to 98 explosions, injuring 169, including 91 children (the highest global proportion of child casualties from such incidents in the world).

Since the April ceasefire many IDPs have started returning to their places of origin, either spontaneously, or as part of a facilitated return process. Groups of IDPs and returnees continue to face protection concerns, particularly the ability to return safely, and to reoccupy land and property in a safe, dignified and voluntary manner.

## 7. ACCESS CHALLENGES

Prior to the April 2006 ceasefire the CPN-Maoist had been found to be demanding around 25% of drugs and other medical consumables from health posts in a number of districts visited by United Nations inter-agency missions, as well as to be routinely demanding financial contributions of around 5% of salary from health workers. There was almost no monitoring or supervision of health services in areas outside district headquarters, largely as a result of access restrictions imposed by CPN-Maoist.

*Bandhs* imposed by the CPN-Maoist and other groups have also seriously affected operational access for aid programmes, such as that imposed in Panchthar district for several months as a protest against the establishment of Unified Security Posts. It not only affected the provision of basic supplies to the population but also caused the death of a child who could not be treated on time in hospital. The disruption of essential supplies was also used as a tool to force the civilian population away from strategic areas such as in Tehrathum district in March 2006, when CPN-Maoist instructed the whole population to vacate the town and subsequently cut off the water supply.<sup>8</sup>

The presence of government Secretaries at the Village Development Committee (VDC) level (the lowest level of state administration) has been of particular interest in the context of the peace process and the State's ability to deliver development services. An Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) survey in July 2006 found that 68% of VDC Secretaries remained displaced as a result of the conflict<sup>9</sup>. Secretaries have been returning to assigned duty stations since the CPN-Maoist joined the interim legislature; however reports suggest widespread restrictions being imposed by the CPN-Maoist, limiting their ability to carry out assigned duties to distribution of citizenship certification and voter registration for the Constituent Assembly elections.

Since the beginning of the conflict, the freedom of humanitarian and development organisations to assist beneficiaries independently of military and political interference has been restricted. In 2003, the UN, donors and I/NGOs developed a set of measurable working principles, Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs), based on established humanitarian principles and international legal standards. OCHA has been monitoring and consolidating information on this operational space, and leading advocacy efforts together with major donors.

Restrictions have included demands for 'donations' from both project funds and individual staff members to the CPN-Maoist, as well as requirements for agencies to 'register' with CPN-Maoist 'People's Governments'<sup>10</sup>. Other recent challenges include CPN-Maoist interference in staff recruitment, and the targeting of specific communities and individual beneficiaries for assistance, which have led to humanitarian programmes facing general access denial in a number of districts.

While physical access to most areas of the country has generally improved since April 2006, CPN-Maoist restrictions and demands on programming remain in place in a number of areas and have led to temporary programme suspensions by a number of organisations. Despite the CPA, CPN-Maoist local leaders still regularly declare that development work implemented through local government will

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<sup>7</sup> The CPN-Maoist made extensive use of homemade, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), including 'socket' and 'bucket' bombs, many of which continue to contaminate areas of the countryside, particularly in the vicinity of clash sites. The Nepal Army has also made use of landmines to protect the perimeters of military establishments.

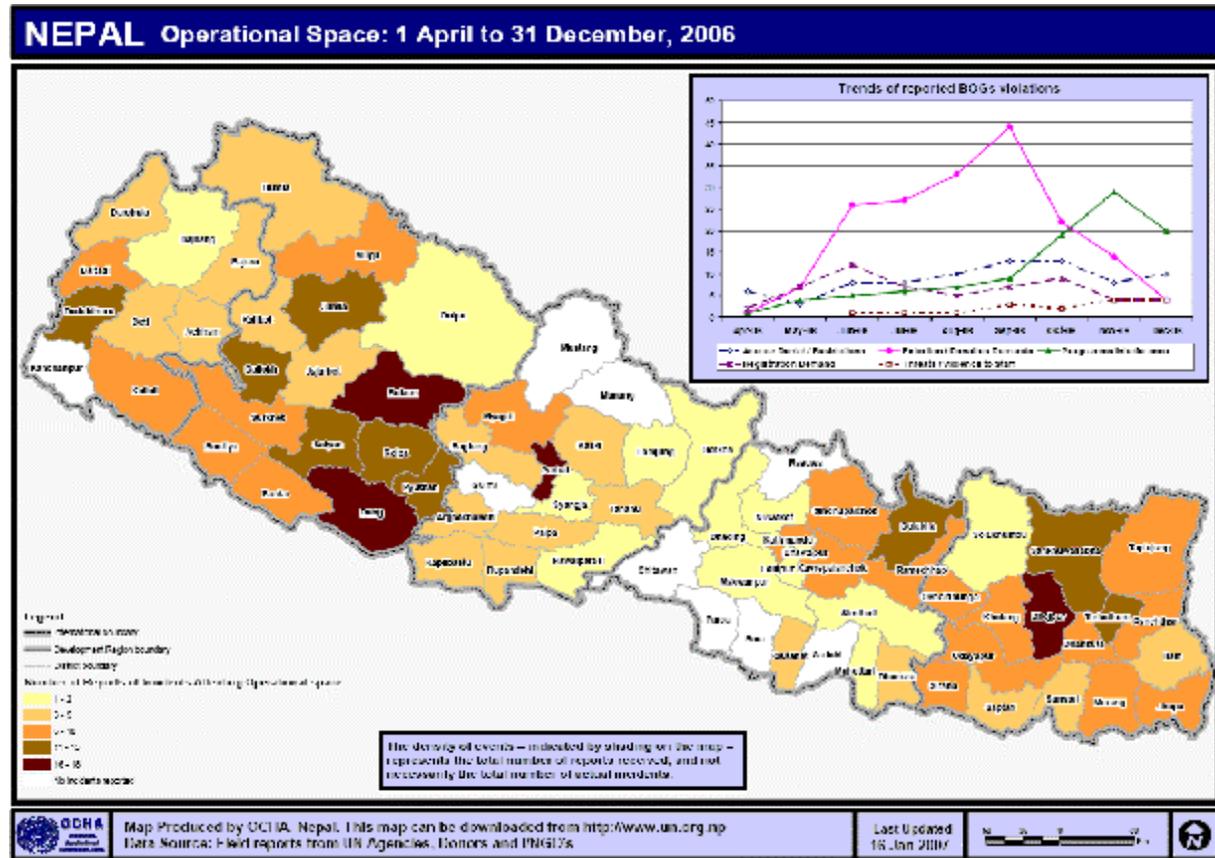
<sup>8</sup> Extracts from the Report of the Secretary General on children and armed conflict in Nepal, December 2006.

<sup>9</sup> See map available from UN Nepal Information Platform, [www.un.org.np](http://www.un.org.np).

<sup>10</sup> Parallel administrative structures, which were announced as being formally dissolved on 18 January, 2007 when the CPN-Maoist joined the interim legislature.

remain blocked in large areas of the countryside until such time as CPN-Maoist is formally included in the interim government.

Joint United Nations advocacy efforts around the BOGs have been intensive. In December 2005, the CPN-Maoist leadership issued a public commitment to the guidelines, which followed a similar commitment by the Government in July 2005.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Systematic contacts with CPN-Maoist at the central and regional levels were established and used to resolve a number of blocks imposed on programming, including when trucks of humanitarian assistance were hijacked. Despite these positive developments, it is clear that policy directives regarding operational space for humanitarian programmes issued by the central leadership of CPN-Maoist are not fully understood or adhered to by junior Party workers at the local level.

During final preparation of this strategy and appeal document there were a number of *bandhs*, strikes and protests organised by groups representing the ethnic minorities, including those living in the Terai (Madhesh) and Eastern hill districts (Kirat). The protests, which have often turned violent, leaving at least 29 people dead and hundreds injured<sup>11</sup>, have been in response to the interim constitution and representation issues in the proposed Constituent Assembly. Clashes have largely been between protesting groups and the armed police, however there are concerns about potential escalation of inter-ethnic violence.

19 days of strikes and blockade affected the transportation of essential commodities across the country, including fuel and food. The state imposed curfews in major Eastern and Central Region Terai towns.

On the night of 7<sup>th</sup> February 2007, the government declared that the Terai region would have 49% of seats in the Constituent Assembly, as demanded. The government had also agreed earlier to increase the number of constituencies in the Terai region.

<sup>11</sup> As of 9 February 2007.

## 8. OUTLOOK AND SCENARIOS

The major milestone for 2007 in the Nepal peace process will be the election to the Constituent Assembly, scheduled for June 2007. A 'Nepal Development Forum' is planned by the Finance Ministry in 2007, where a new national development plan for the coming three years will be announced.

### **MOST LIKELY SCENARIO**

#### **Core assumptions**

- Political process continues with occasional delays and set backs.

#### **Triggering Factors**

- Ethnic and regional tensions persist; flare up occasionally but are contained.
- Continued problems and delays in citizenship certification and updating voter lists.
- Continued problems and delays in the return of VDC Secretaries and police to rural areas.
- Continuation of regular *bandhs*, strikes, and protests by unions and other political interest groups.
- Election potentially postponed.
- Election result broadly accepted; does not trigger major unrest.
- Constituent Assembly successfully formed.
- Revenge attacks by conflict victims.
- Increased criminality.

#### **Humanitarian Implications**

- Voluntary return of most IDPs; some continue to experience protection problems.
- Humanitarian access / operational space improves generally, though aid becomes highly politicised in the run-up to the Constituent Assembly elections.
- Gradual improvement in essential basic service provisions by state structures.
- Increase in local economic opportunities.

### **BEST CASE SCENARIO**

#### **Core assumptions**

- Full respect for the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Accord.
- Interim governance arrangements remain stable and productive up to the Constituent Assembly elections.
- Citizenship and voter registration proceeds smoothly.
- State law enforcement structures re-established across the country.
- VDC and other government service providers able to return and work without hindrance.
- People's Liberation Army (PLA) and Nepal Army (NA) remain confined in cantonments / barracks.

#### **Triggering factors**

- Elections free, fair, on time and results unanimously accepted.
- Inclusion of marginalised women, ethnic and regional groups in political decision making processes.
- Access improves for aid community and state service providers.
- Continued and expanded international support for the peace process and development cooperation.

#### **Humanitarian Implications**

- Massive reduction in human rights violations and end of impunity.
- Safe, dignified, voluntary return of IDPs.
- Increased access to quality essential state services for all.

**WORST CASE SCENARIO**

**Core assumptions**

- Failure of political peace process and return to violence.
- Major natural disaster.

**Triggering factors**

- Non-acceptance of election result.
- Fragmentation of political / armed forces.
- Ethnic / regional divisions escalate.
- Continued exclusion of marginalised groups, including women.
- Deterioration of security environment.
- Earthquake / flooding / landslides.

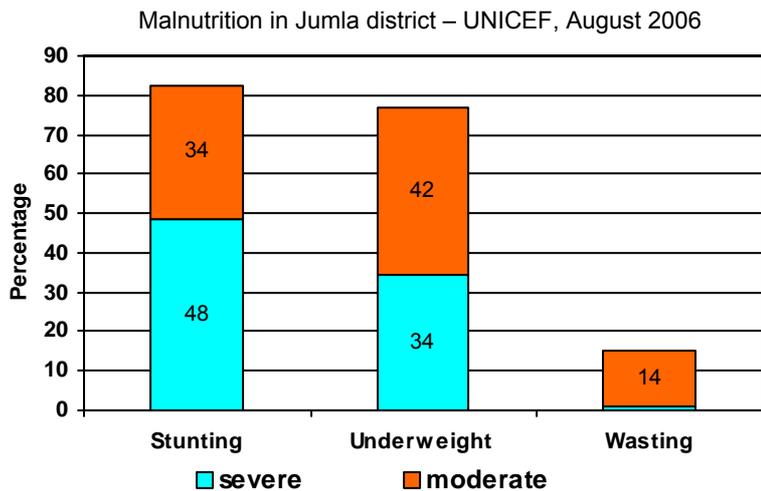
**Humanitarian implications**

- Major increase in human rights violations.
- New displacement.
- Reduced access to basic services.
- Limited humanitarian access / operational space for aid agencies.

**9. EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION**

**Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements**

A recent national Demographic and Health Survey (DHS, 2006) found that around 50% of children under-five are underweight: 43% are stunted, and 12% are acutely malnourished. The situation has further worsened in the ten mountain and hill districts of the mid and far west regions, due to extensive food shortages as a result of recurrent droughts. Nutrition surveys conducted in the area have found alarming rates of malnutrition. The district wise surveys conducted by UNICEF have found the prevalence of underweight between 60-80% and wasting around 12%. Nutritional surveys conducted by Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in Mugu and Humla districts in March 2006 found 12.3% wasting amongst children.



Food relief - Courtesy-Greg Grimsich / OCHA

Severe wasting unless treated has an extremely high risk of mortality. Rapid assessments and reports from I/NGOs working in these regions indicate that essential medicines are not available in the health facilities, even medicines needed to treat diarrhoea and pneumonia. These illnesses are the leading causes of child death in Nepal and often present in severely malnourished children as well.

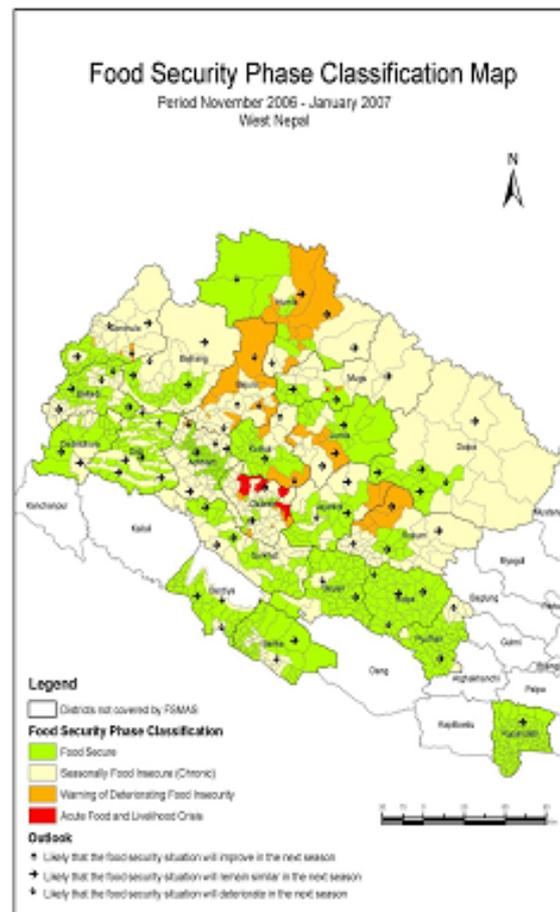
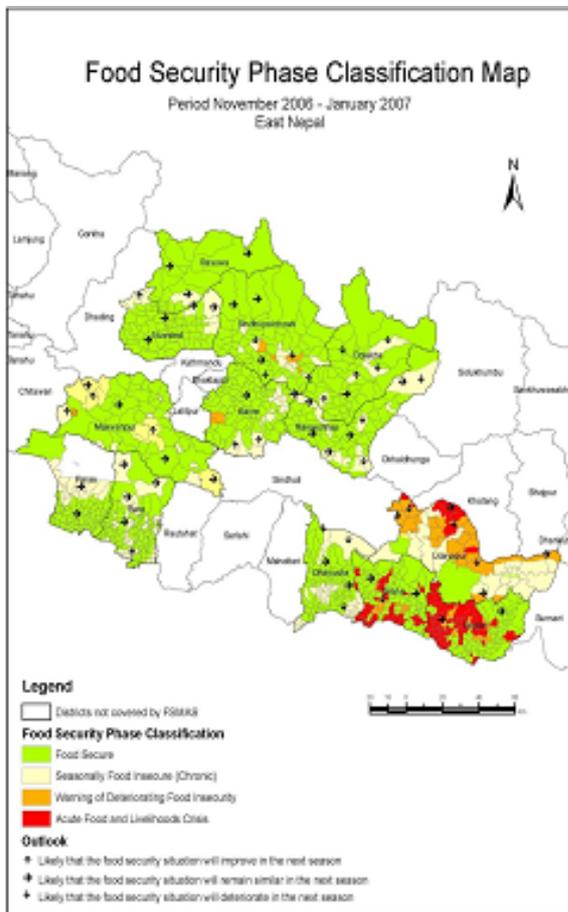
According to WFP, 39 districts are food deficit and 60% of rural households are unable to produce enough food to meet their basic needs. 70 VDCs in 10 Mid and Far West regions are still severely affected by winter 2005 drought. Only 40% of the targeted 375,000 people have received food aid so far.

Besides drought, Nepal is prone to other seasonal disasters like floods and landslides, debris flow and soil erosion. Recent floods and landslides in the western, mid and far western Terai and hills have affected more than 14,000 families.

In October 2006, the Ministry of Agriculture led a Crop Loss Assessment, which was supported by WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The assessment found an overall reduction in paddy production of 12.5% due to drought. Most affected are the Eastern Terai and the Karnali (mid-west region) districts.

In addition, a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CSFAM) is being planned to collect accurate information on the current and prospective food security situation to minimise the impact of potential food insecurity problems on the affected population and to take necessary steps for rehabilitation in agriculture.

To address the issue of food security and malnutrition, a coordinated response plan has been developed between the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, ACF and local partners, both through the food sector and emergency health and nutrition working groups. While food relief has been initiated by WFP in the region to address the problem of food shortage, there is no concerted mechanism to provide therapeutic management of severe malnutrition.



**Strategic Objectives**

- Improve short-term food security and maintain the nutritional status of the target population with special emphasis on women and children.
- Preserve household assets and mitigate vulnerability through creation of basic community assets, including irrigation facilities.
- Resume disrupted agricultural activities of the most vulnerable families through the distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs.

- Coordinate, amongst partners to define methodologies of emergency response based on community based therapeutic care of severely malnourished children.
- Conduct nutrition assessments/surveys to monitor nutrition situation and to identify areas for emergency response.
- Establish community-based therapeutic care centres to treat severely malnourished children and train health workers.
- Support health facility-based management of severely malnourished children; supply therapeutic foods (F-75, F-100), Resomal and antibiotics and other essential medicines.
- Initiate supplementary feeding of children, pregnant and lactating women in vulnerable areas.

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>ACF</b> - Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas.	Three nutritional surveys, analysis of home treatment approach, identification of means to support current health facilities. If a crisis emerges, set up a home treatment programme.	600,000
<b>ACF</b> - Prevention of acute malnutrition in drought affected areas of the Karnali.	Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes prone to drought and gravity flow systems; development of agricultural activities encouraging diet diversification and community group work on hygiene.	100,000
<b>FAO</b> - Assistance to flood and drought affected rural households of Nepal.	Vegetable/cereal and livestock production in the targeted areas, rehabilitation of non-functional and damaged farmer managed irrigation schemes; training and education; and coordination of agricultural activities with other humanitarian partners.	1,700,000
<b>UNICEF</b> - Community based therapeutic care of acutely malnourished children in mountain and hill districts in Mid and Far Western region.	Conduct nutrition assessments, train health workers, NGOs and volunteers to implement community based therapeutic care, establish community based therapeutic centres and support health facility based management of severely malnourished children.	634,000
<b>WFP</b> - Food assistance for drought affected populations in Nepal.	Improve short-term food security through the accelerated FFW approach - food distribution with focus on simple infrastructure, improved agriculture and land management techniques.	5,656,000
<b>WFP</b> - Emergency food security surveillance system.	Provide reliable information products to support current emergency food aid operations and if needed, provide key inputs to design future programme interventions, especially in the drought impacted food insecure regions of Nepal.	360,000

## **10. PROTECTION (INCLUDING CHILD PROTECTION)**

### **Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements**

Both parties made commitments to upholding human rights in the various agreements signed in the context of the peace process, the most significant being the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed on 21 November 2006. In spite of significant improvements to some aspects of the human rights situation after the new Government and the House of Representatives was installed in April 2006, there are nevertheless numerous challenges with regard to ending on-going and systemic abuses, and upholding and strengthening respect for human rights. These include the failure of both the Government and the CPN-Maoist to address impunity and accountability for both past and current

violations. Hundreds of cases of disappearances that occurred during the conflict remain unclarified; and attempts to obtain justice for past and current human rights violations have had little success so far. Excessive use of force by the police, and arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture of criminal suspects in police stations continue. Abductions and killings by the CPN-Maoist dropped sharply after the installation of the Interim Legislature, but have not been eliminated entirely.

Much needs to be done to address long-standing human rights issues such as discrimination, lack of representation, and access to justice of marginalised groups.

Protests led by the Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum<sup>12</sup>, a Terai based rights group (demanding federal structures and proportional representation according to population for Terai people) have highlighted the need to address issues of discrimination and representation for excluded groups in the electoral process. In this context, violence on the part of the demonstrators as well as excessive use of force by the security forces has raised a number of protection concerns. The limited capacity of police to



Courtesy –Hugues Laurence, UNICEF

control difficult law and order situations without resorting to excessive use of force reinforces the need to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice systems. A major challenge will be to create a climate conducive to elections without threats, intimidation or violence, which requires political will on the part of all conflicting parties to strengthen rule of law, and respect the political rights of all parties.

Laws which clearly are in breach of human rights treaties are still awaiting review, in spite of international and national appeals for their repeal or amendment — currently there are 121 laws that are discriminatory towards

women and young girls. Transitional justice, including accountability for past violations, has become a key issue of debate in the context of the peace process.

Despite the ceasefire, dozens of children – including some as young as 12 – were reportedly recruited to actively take part in CPN-Maoist's People's Liberation Army (PLA) and militia activities, in violation of international principles. The conflict has had a considerable impact on the protection of children's access to education, which has generally been reduced and in some cases denied. Frequent school closures, and physical and other forms of harassment against teachers and students have had a devastating effect on Nepal's education system. Both parties to the conflict have used schools for military purposes as well as means of propaganda, including indoctrination and coercion of children under the pretext of children's right to participation and information.

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<sup>12</sup> as of early February 2007, during finalisation of this appeal.

Data on core violations against child rights in the context of the armed conflict in Nepal<sup>13</sup>:

**Killing and maiming**

*(During military operations, while in detention/captivity or because of IEDs)*

Deaths: 36 / Injuries: 113 / Disappearances: 37

**Use and recruitment**

1,811 as of December 2006

**Abductions**

79 large-scale abductions; 45 for "law enforcement" purposes.

**Attacks against and use of schools**

*(Attacks and use by fighting parties, threats, forced closure, forced taxation, etc..)*

327 incidents

**Denial of humanitarian access**

Restricted or denied access, forced registration of NGOs, projects or staff, threats against workers, forced donations, ...

**Unlawful detention**

195 minors under TADO

Because of this, large numbers of children have migrated to urban centres, sometimes without their parents. These are children at risk, often failing to access education due to the pressure to work versus the direct and indirect costs associated with attending school. These children are also more at risk of being targets of violence, particularly sexual violence and trafficking. With the peace process, these children and Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (CAAFAG) - who are in Nepal children integrated and supported in different capacities with the CPN-Maoist Movement (PLA, Militia, revolutionary students group - ANNISUR, cultural groups, political community groups...) and the Security Forces (Nepal Army and Armed Police Force), will reintegrate into their own communities and will wish to re-enter the education system, some remaining in urban centres. Special provisions outside the normal education development plans will be required to address these additional needs.

The UN Security Council Resolution 1612 Task Force for monitoring and reporting was formed in November 2005 with the objective to minimise the violations against children in the context of the armed conflict and to provide appropriate response to children's need through regular coordination with the organisations whose mandate include monitoring and reporting child right violation. Constant coordination with the Government and the CPN-Maoist by the UNSC 1612 Task Force (UNICEF, OHCHR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), OCHA-observer, two International Non-Governmental Organisations [INGOs] and five Non-Governmental Organisations [NGOs]) has succeeded in getting focal points from both the parties to the conflict.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has been requested by the Government to monitor the human rights provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

**Strategic Objectives**

Regular monitoring, documentation, and assessment of human rights protection issues, including those related to children:

- Capacity building of national actors to protect and promote human rights, access to justice and protection-related activities, including strengthening of existing national and community-based structures, including those related to children;
- Strengthening of law enforcement and criminal justice systems so that they are able to maintain law and order with full respect for human rights;
- Reinforcement of a comprehensive Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism to document child rights violations;
- Monitoring and reporting of violations, which include 6 core violations: Killing and maiming of children, abduction of children, attacks on schools/hospitals, sexual violence perpetrated against children, recruitment and use of children as child soldiers and denial of humanitarian access to children;
- Operational responses for the children affected by the armed conflict, with particular emphasis on children associated with armed forces and armed groups;

<sup>13</sup> Source: UNSCR 1612 Task Force.

- Ensure conflict affected persons have access to credible and accurate information on their human rights and access to justice and, provision of reintegration and recovery assistance to victims and community members;
- Develop, where necessary, and implement peace education.

A coordinated response plan has been developed amongst OHCHR, UNICEF, Save the Children Alliance (SCA), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and local partners who are part of the existing working groups on Protection and Child Protection.

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>NRC</b> - Protection of conflict affected persons through information, counselling and legal assistance	Assist IDP and returnee population in accessing personal documentation, provide information and legal assistance, referrals and legal recourse, and collate information on key protection issues of IDPs.	1,750,000
<b>OHCHR</b> - Human rights protection and promotion	Continue to monitor abuse and violations, promote dialogue on human rights issues, ensure focus on human rights at different levels of the peace process, including the issue of transitional justice.	8,750,800
<b>SC-Alliance</b> - Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses	Regular monitoring and documentation of abuses and school attacks, and negotiate with armed groups for honourable release and return of children.	530,000
<b>UNICEF</b> - Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on child rights violations in armed conflict and in post conflict	Capacity building of Task Force members, training on CAAC M & R, conduct risk assessment, produce reports.	477,526
<b>UNICEF</b> - Schools as Zones of Peace	Implement Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) programme including conflict resolution, advocacy for de-politicisation of schools through negotiation of code of conducts that preclude students from participating in external activities.	75,269

## **11. CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC)**

### **Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements**

The armed conflict has severely affected children of all ages. Reports suggest that the CPN-Maoist may have as much as 20% of its membership made up of children. Besides this, large numbers of children have been separated from their families due to displacement, or to avoid forced recruitment. These children have been pushed into the labour market, including into the worst forms of child labour. Children who have remained with their families have not fared well either. Their access to education and health services has been severely affected as there are hardly any health care service providers and teachers in remote and conflict affected areas.

Withdrawal of children from armed forces and armed groups and their successful reintegration within their families and their communities is a major focus of the working group on CAAFAG, which has been established to ensure a coordinated response. CAAFAG members are UNICEF, OHCHR, Save the Children (SC) Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Search for Common Ground, PLAN (Local NGO, women's cooperative), Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Trans-cultural Psycho-social Organization. Children affected by armed conflict in general need support to continue their development.

**Definition of CAAFAG** - Any person, below 18 years of age, who is part of any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group, used in any capacity, including but not limited to those who bear arms/combatants as well as cooks, porters, messengers, spies and anyone accompanying such groups. CAAFAG includes girls recruited for sexual purposes and for forced marriage. It also includes any child who is considered or treated as a deserter for choosing to leave the armed force or group. It also includes children arrested or detained by a conflicting party, as well as children who have been part of political indoctrination for a while and are considered at risk of further association.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Develop specific strategy for children to be disassociated from all armed forces and armed groups, either as part of the cantonment operation or through other means as needed.
- Provide released children with emergency interim care and return to civilian life in their communities including psychosocial counselling and resources/ training on peace building for communities and schools.
- Facilitate durable community reintegration of released children and children affected by the conflict as part of an integrated approach that will benefit other at risk children.
- Advocate with all parties to stop the use of children in Nepal in any capacity.
- Work with communities to prevent the enrolment of children with armed forces and groups.

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>IRC</b> - Emergency response: CAAFAG	Registration/documentation, provision of interim care, comprehensive psychosocial support	400,000
<b>Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict</b> - PPCC	Compilation of violations and dissemination, short and long term response	238,185
<b>SC-Alliance</b> - Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAAFAG)	Registration/documentation, provision of interim care, psychosocial services and reintegration support	2,800,000
<b>Search for Common Ground</b> - Community sensitisation for the return and reintegration of CAAFAG	Multi-dimensional media strategy - children's radio programme, PSAs, parent/child dialogues, drama, provide training to media professionals and child protection organisations	529,100
<b>Transcultural Psycho-social Organisation</b> - Psychosocial care during discharge, transit, reunification and reintegration of children and families affected by armed conflict	Care for caregivers, classroom based psychosocial interventions, counselling/referral services, social healing interventions and clinical interventions	343,992
<b>UNICEF</b> - Release, return and reintegration of children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	National advocacy strategy with CPN-Maoist, community strategy for prevention of children's association with armed groups, reconciliation initiatives and integrated return programme	3,068,312

**12. MINE ACTION**

**Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements**

Nepal is among the top ten countries, having the highest number of civilian casualties as a result of victim-activated explosions. In the case of child casualties, Nepal tops the list - 57% of reported casualties in 2006 were children. Even with the peace process, civilians are increasingly at risk. 169 new casualties have been reported for 2006 while this number was 142 in 2005.

Nepal is yet to sign the Mine Ban treaty, however, mine action is a key element of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the 'Agreement on the Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies'.

A Mine Action working group was established in March 2004 with the objective of developing an integrated social mobilisation campaign.



The members of the group are Save the Children Alliance, Handicap International, World Education, CARE, World Vision, International Labour Organization (ILO), Porters' Progress, the Nepal Red Cross Society, Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC), Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN), United Mission to Nepal, Digital Broadcast Initiative, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines and Sahara. OCHA serves as an observer in the group. The working group ensures that surveillance, information, and advocacy on mine action is coherent. This group has also come up with a coordinated response plan on mine risk education in Nepal.

Courtesy- UNICEF

### Strategic Objectives

- Raise awareness on Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and mines in all districts to prevent accidents.
- Establish an effective coordinated mine risk education programme integrated with other outreach programmes.
- Improve and extend victim assistance and knowledge about the availability of services.
- Improve data collection to inform effective response, both for awareness strategies and victim assistance programmes.
- Raise awareness of the issue with the Government, with a view to supporting the anti-personnel mine-ban treaty and related legal instruments.

Project Proposals for Appeal 2007	Activities proposed	Funds required for 2007 (\$)
<b>NRCS</b> - Programme on MRE	Train Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) district chapters; strengthen management information system and organise social mobilisation campaigns.	150,000
<b>SC-Alliance</b> - Mine Risk Education (MRE)	Conduct ToT on MRE, orient child club members/prepare advocacy plan for child clubs.	150,000
<b>UNICEF</b> - Mine Risk Education - Mine Action	Improve data collection and surveillance system, identify most at-risk populations, improve MRE emergency kit and redefine and implement staff safety programmes.	475,376

## 13. HEALTH



Courtesy – Prakash Mathema

### Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements

The impact of the conflict has both increased the magnitude of health problems in a number of areas and reduced the response capacity of state health system. Damaged health infrastructure, inadequate and ill-equipped health staff, poor supervision and limited outreach services have resulted in restricted mobility and access to health care and reduced the demand for health services, especially in remote conflict affected districts and among vulnerable population groups. Therefore a need for humanitarian actions in the health sector is crucial to ensure that essential health needs are met until the post conflict rehabilitation strategy is able to develop the necessary care and assistance in this sector.

In order to respond to the multiple public health challenges mentioned above, a three-pronged strategy is proposed focussing on ad hoc assessments, health initiatives, and public health crisis monitoring.

During the past years, systematic data collection and monitoring have often been compromised, thereby generating invalid, outdated numerators and denominators. The last census was carried out in 2001 (covering maximum 90% of the country, leaving out heavily conflict affected areas) and the next one is expected only in 2011. As a consequence of the conflict and lack of security, the increase in migrations since 2001, is not reflected in the annually projected figures. Moreover, The National Demographic Health Survey (2006) does not generate the necessary data for humanitarian interventions, as it is unable to provide timely data with sufficient geographical resolution.

A recent WHO baseline health assessment found that many of the peripheral level health facilities are under resourced both in terms of staff and equipment (including drugs). The basic services/facilities expected in a peripheral level facility were missing. Therefore, immediate health initiatives towards equipping the primary health care structure in the country are very much the need of the hour. Training of relevant health staff and community workers should also be provided to enhance their capacity to accommodate public health needs in an emergency situation.

Such initiatives could be implemented successfully through effective health coordination mechanism such as the Emergency Health & Nutrition Working Group and the Disaster Health Working Group. Thus the need to coordinate humanitarian health actions between stakeholders at central and regional level is an essential component of the response strategy.

### Strategic Objectives

- Provide an objective analysis of the potential and ongoing public health crisis through systematic surveys and ad hoc assessments.
- Monitor the functionality of the health system and the outreach and quality of public health services by enhanced data collection from multiple sources.
- Ensure universal access to primary health care by paying special attention to vulnerable populations.
- Deliver public health and essential health care to ensure vulnerable population's basic health needs are met and thereby reducing excess mortality and morbidity.
- Coordinate public health programmes to bridge the gap between the humanitarian and development stakeholders.

**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>ActionAid</b> - Providing humanitarian aid for people disabled due to armed conflict in the mid and far west regions of Nepal	Provide Psycho-social counselling training to health workers, provide mobility aids and appliances to 300 disabled persons, provide basic medical treatment, income generating training and promoting small entrepreneurship.	365,000
<b>IRC</b> - Emergency health access to rural communities in Surkhet	Rehabilitation and renovation of up to 24 health posts including training and provision of supplies to Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), Maternal and Child Health Workers (MCHWs) and Village Health Workers (VHWs); On the job clinical training for Auxiliary Health Workers (AHWs).	436,000
<b>Merlin</b> - Improvement of conflict affected population's access to health care in Pyuthan district	Train health/sub-health post staff and FCHVs on essential maternal and child health care, reconstruction of health facilities.	350,000
<b>NRCS</b> - Safe quality blood service in an emergency	Increase the number of voluntary donors, and provide safe blood promptly.	566,055
<b>UNFPA</b> - Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men and adolescents in post conflict situations	Organise mobile outreach Reproductive Health (RH) camps, conduct rapid assessments to determine priorities, provide key RH services, including surgical correction of uterine prolapse, screening/counselling for Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS).	538,200
<b>UNICEF</b> - Emergency response to provide care and support for survivors of conflict/emergency -related sexual violence	Develop guidelines on care and clinical management of survivors of sexual violence; Develop and conduct training on HIV/AIDS rapid testing, post-rape care, post-exposure, prophylaxis, and counselling, distribute post-exposure preventive kits (PEP) kits.	433,140
<b>UNICEF</b> - Essential health services for emergency-affected children and women	Support training of health staff and community workers on hygiene, feeding practices, prevention and treatment of maternal and child morbidities, develop and disseminate health messages; supply essential drugs and medical equipment, rehabilitate damaged health facilities.	1,473,387
<b>WHO</b> -Health Action in Crises	Conduct short consultative capacity-building programme to strengthen public health response and work with peripheral health facilities to ensure that they are equipped to manage a crisis, establish indicators for health crisis monitoring and respond to emergencies when alerted.	391,700
<b>WHO</b> - Strategy development for post-conflict mental health care	Conduct an assessment on needs and opportunities for integration of psychosocial and mental health care in the health system, develop a strategic paper on post conflict mental health care and build capacity to implement IASC guidelines on psychosocial support in emergencies.	191,500
<b>WHO</b> - Enhanced first aid services in 20 conflict-impacted districts	Procure first aid equipment; orient 20 NRCS district chapters on emergency response and Training of Trainers (ToTs) for volunteers' courses and simulation exercises.	128,000
<b>WHO</b> - Environmental health in emergencies	Conduct eight training courses for demographic and health surveys (DHS), Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), local government and NGOs, provide follow up in 12 most vulnerable Terai districts.	133,000

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>WHO and MDM</b> - Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	Conduct three qualitative and quantitative, mortality/morbidity/ accesses to health care surveys in three conflict-affected communities. Reactivate damaged health infrastructure, have functional health post in selected conflict affected districts equipped for emergency delivery. Enhance the capacity of health workers on maternal and newborn care.	400,000

## 14. IDPS

### Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements

IDPs displaced over the course of the conflict are returning in significant numbers, both spontaneously and 'facilitated' by local NGOs and others. Key concerns for returnees and remaining IDPs are in the domains of protection and material assistance. Agreements reached centrally between the Government and CPN-Maoist allow for the free and voluntary return of IDPs, however a number of families have faced problems once back at their place of origin. Other IDPs and returnees need basic legal assistance and material support to re-establish livelihoods.

The UN is in regular contact with the government on IDP protection and policy issues, and leads a coordination working group with the participation of INGOs, NGOs the Red Cross Movement and representatives from the Home Ministry. IDP working groups are also chaired by the UN in Nepalgunj and Biratnagar.

The Government is in the process of adopting a revised IDP policy. Its implementation plan, including compensation for conflict victims, will follow.

### Strategic Objectives

- Ensure effective monitoring of and response to protection concerns of IDPs and persons who have returned to their host communities in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and human rights.
- Ensure continued dialogue and advocacy with the Government in order to encourage implementation of a national IDP Policy in line with the UN Guiding Principles and its urgent implementation, focusing on return.
- Advocacy for and promotion of the creation of conditions for sustainable return.
- Ensure that protection and legal assistance are provided to IDPs and returnees.
- Ensure the provision of basic services and minimum material needs for IDPs and returnees by linking immediate response with longer-term goals, including a reintegration process.

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>IRC</b> – Integrated assistance to returnees in the mid-west	Address the data gap on IDP return/reintegration situation, provide advice/referral services to IDPs and provide basic assistance packages to vulnerable returnees.	581,569
<b>UNHCR</b> - Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaising with the Government with regard to both the formulation of an IDP policy in line with UN principles and its implementation as per international law standards.</li> <li>• Training and advocacy activities on rights/protection and well-being of conflict affected persons and returnees.</li> </ul>	188,915

## 15. REFUGEES

### Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements

There are some 130,000 refugees in Nepal, the largest group being the 107,000 refugees originated from Bhutan. Solutions are urgently needed for this protracted refugee situation. Pending durable solutions, the refugees residing in seven camps in eastern Nepal require protection and humanitarian support.

The National Unit for Coordination of Refugee Affairs (NUCRA) within the Home Ministry, UNHCR, WFP, and I/NGOs like Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and CARITAS have been providing assistance to the refugees.

### Strategic Objectives

- Bring an end to the protracted situation of the refugees living in the camps through durable solutions.
- Prevent *refoulement of Tibetans of concern to UNHCR*.
- Provide international protection for asylum seekers and refugees. Conduct Refugee Status Determination (RSD) for asylum seekers and provide financial assistance to refugees under mandate pending durable solutions.
- Reduce and/or stabilise crude mortality among refugee beneficiaries.
- Improve and/or maintain the nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly among vulnerable groups including children under-five, pregnant and breast-feeding women and chronically ill persons.
- Strengthen coping mechanisms and enhance resilience to shock through the transfer of skills; and income-generating opportunities that contribute to food-security among the refugees as well as neighbouring host communities.

Project Proposals for Appeal 2007	Activities proposed	Funds required for 2007 (\$)
LWF - Bhutanese refugee programme	Provision of repair and maintenance of refugee shelters, provision of cooking fuel and income generating activities.	750,000
UNHCR - Physical and legal protection to asylum seekers and refugees	Provide legal protection and basic relief assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal. Promote and seek durable solutions for refugees in Nepal.	7,136,983
WFP - Protracted relief and recovery operation - food assistance to Bhutanese refugees	Provide food rations and in-camp self-reliance activities.	11,956,853

## 16. NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

### Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements

UNDP's Bureau of Crises Prevention (BCPR) study of 2004 ranks Nepal as the 11<sup>th</sup> country with regard to relative vulnerability to earthquakes. In terms of potential deaths due to an earthquake, Geohazards International ranks Kathmandu as the worst at-risk city in the world.

A loss estimation study conducted by National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) and Geohazards International, in 1999, projected that an earthquake of magnitude 7.5 on Richter scale in



Courtesy – Prakash Mathema

the Kathmandu valley today would see 40,000 people dead and 100,000 people injured, to the extent of requiring hospitalisation. In addition to the casualties, 60% of buildings would collapse leaving up to 900,000 people homeless. It is also projected that 50% of the bridges would be impassable, 95% water supply pipes damaged, more than 60% telephone lines disrupted, and 40% electricity lines would be out of order for a month. The airport, if functional, could be isolated due to adjoining roads and bridges being damaged or blocked. A 2001 study by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) set forth conservative estimates – that if the 1934 earthquake is repeated, it would leave 20,000 dead in the Kathmandu valley alone.

During the August/September 2006 floods and landslides, as many as 14,000 families were directly affected. In the hill district of Achham, evacuation of landslide victims was delayed because of bad weather. In the case of Terai districts inundated with floods, relief work was initially hampered because of lack of systematic assessments and information management.

The decade long armed conflict has diverted attention from the much needed policy directives and funds to support natural disaster preparedness and management programmes. With the peace agreement in place, efforts toward this end need to be accelerated. A coordinated response plan has been worked out amongst UNICEF, WHO, OCHA, IRC, NRCS/ICRC, Oxfam GB, LWF, NSET, Nepal Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM), UNDP, ActionAid Nepal (AAN), FAO, Care International, and Save the Children Alliance.

### Strategic Objectives

- Address the recovery needs (especially in the area of water and sanitation) of the population in the districts affected by the flood and landslides in parts of Nepal during the monsoon of 2006.
- Enhance disaster management capacities of the Government and non-government stakeholders in disaster preparedness and response issues like search & rescue in both the rural and urban sectors.
- Promote community based disaster preparedness in specific geographically vulnerable communities.
- Promote preparedness, contingency and recovery planning in response to the major hazards Nepal faces.
- Establish a system of surveillance and information on early warning on natural hazards.
- Enhance vulnerability reduction in the health sector through non-structural seismic mitigation and capacity-building for mass casualty management.
- Increase awareness of donors and relevant authorities on disaster risks and importance of preparedness and response planning.
- Increase awareness among the community about the disaster risks that Nepal faces and the preparedness measures for combating the same.
- Reduce the vulnerability of women, children, dalits and other marginalised groups living in hazard prone areas.
- Organise simulation exercises for civil defence groups and other traditional responders.

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>ActionAid</b> - Building resilience of local institutions and emergency response	Disaster preparedness programmes in 10 schools, 200 local police and fire brigade staff provided with disaster preparedness, first aid and Search and Rescue (SAR) training, Respond to emergencies and provide relief materials, Provide seed money for rehabilitation after emergency response.	270,000
<b>CARE</b> - Community based disaster preparedness programme	Form disaster management committees, train communities on disaster risk reduction, assist communities to map hazards.	153,811
<b>FAO</b> - Support to Natural Agriculture Disaster Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector	Survey and surveillance of disaster prone areas, develop information collection mechanism and provide training and capacity building as well as enhancing coordination.	490,000
<b>IRC</b> - Streamlining disaster response in Nepal	Technical support and training for agency staff on rapid assessments, child protection and education, public health in emergencies, camp management, etc. Assist DP-Net in developing an interagency internal emergency roster.	200,000
<b>LWF</b> - Community risk reduction	Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, structural and non-structural mitigation, agriculture and income generation.	500,000
<b>NCDM</b> - Develop a common approach to natural disaster preparedness and response through the preparation of interagency contingency plans	Hazard survey, carry out vulnerability/ risk assessment, prepare contingency plan.	45,620
<b>NRCS</b> - Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	Strengthen Emergency Operations Centre at the central level, communication/information mechanisms at the regional/district level, train and orient volunteers at all levels.	174,906
<b>NSET</b> - Community based disaster preparedness at ward levels	Provide disaster management, vulnerability and capacity assessment training to volunteers of 10 wards in five municipalities. Disaster scenario preparation and preparedness/response prioritisation at the ward level.	75,000
<b>OXFAM GB</b> - Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Eastern and Central Terai region	40 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) formed and their awareness on policy and preparedness increased, three districts with their Disaster Preparedness Plans in place.	200,000
<b>SC-Alliance</b> - Child-led Disaster Preparedness and Response Programme	Provide educational, vocational, medical, income generating and reuniting support for disaster affected children, stockpile on educational supplies, trauma counselling.	490,000
<b>UNDP</b> - Preparedness for Emergency Response in Kathmandu valley	Identify hardware and training requirement of existing fire fighting institutions, procure basic search and rescue equipment and organise practical training.	600,000
<b>UNICEF</b> - Rehabilitation of community water supply schemes damaged by floods and landslides	Rehabilitation of 50 damaged water supply schemes, local water users' committees and village maintenance workers to be re-oriented.	430,108

<b>Project Proposals for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> - Preparedness plan for rapid response to meet educational needs of children in future emergencies	Purchase and preposition educational kits.	107,527
<b>WHO</b> - Hospital response capacity in post earthquake scenarios/emergencies	Introduce non-structural mitigation in two hospitals, procure mass casualty management training tools and implement two training programmes.	234,100

## **17. COORDINATION**

### **Needs Summary and Implementation Arrangements**

In all the major areas of humanitarian and protection concern, sectoral and thematic working groups function to share information and facilitate joint planning and implementation.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides secretariat support to the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator on issues of humanitarian and protection concern, whilst also working with other UN coordination colleagues to support common planning efforts for transition; regional coordination in Eastern and Mid and Far Western Nepal is supported by two field offices.

The OCHA regional offices facilitate local information gathering and sharing, coordination and advocacy activities around issues including operational space, IDPs and natural disasters. The Kathmandu-based team work with UN agencies, the government of Nepal, donors, international and local NGOs to support common planning exercises, including for transition, contingency planning and disaster response. In 2007 OCHA will maintain its capacity in information management and expand its work with Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to share with key partners, including via the OCHA-managed Nepal Information Platform – [www.un.org.np](http://www.un.org.np).

The broader coordination context consists of the UN Resident Coordinator's role in facilitating coordination of UN activities generally and the role of UNMIN in providing strategic leadership for coordination in relation to international support to the peace process and transition. In this regard, UNMIN will establish a coordination unit to support this role of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) and to work closely with the Government, donors, and the UN family. The United Nations Development Group has also fielded a Peace Support Coordinator, whose principal responsibilities include ensuring the smooth running of four Peace Support Working Groups dealing with constitutional and electoral matters; reintegration; women and the peace process; and transitional justice.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- Unified picture of needs and responses to humanitarian and development challenges in Nepal developed and maintained, and actively communicated to partners.
- Systems for coordination, decision making, and response for different sectors and target groups strengthened.
- Implementation of a common advocacy and communication strategy leads to improved humanitarian access and response from all key players.
- Contingency planning for natural disaster scenarios updated and 'rehearsed' by key national and international actors.

<b>Project Proposal for Appeal 2007</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Funds required for 2007 (\$)</b>
<b>OCHA</b> - United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	Facilitate local information gathering and sharing, coordination and advocacy initiatives on operational space, IDPs, and natural disasters. Facilitate common planning exercises including for transition, contingency planning and disaster response	1,831,000

Please visit the UN Website at <http://un.org.np/>

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This is the virtual home of the UN in Nepal, developed and maintained by OCHA to support coordination efforts through the sharing of information on humanitarian and development issues. With your contributions, this site will be regularly updated with the latest news, studies, reports and assessments relevant to Nepal. Send us your information.

9 February, 2007

Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs)

**UNMIN**  
United Nations Mission in Nepal

AVIAN FLU

» **Events Calendar**

Feb 2007						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

» **Links**

**UN Agencies in Nepal**

- FAO
- ILO
- IOM
- OHCHR
- OPRSG
- UN HABITAT
- UN OCHA
- UNAIDS
- UNDP
- UNOSS
- UNESCO
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNIC
- UNICEF
- UNIFEM
- UNMIN
- WFP

» **Headlines**

UNMIN Press release: Appointment of Jan Martin as Special Representative of the Secretary – General in Nepal (English) (Click here for NEPALI version) [09-02-2007] -UNMIN **New !**

WFP: Crop Situation Report issue #4, January 2007 [09-02-2007] -WFP **New !**

Food Security Bulletin #16, January 2007 [09-02-2007] -WFP **New !**

First Victims of Explosives in Nepal are Children (English) (Click here for NEPALI Poster) [02-02-2007] -Mine ActionGroup

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» **Latest Maps**

NEPAL: Reports of Security Incidents: January 11 - January 23, 2007

NEPAL : Bandhs affecting Nepal from 21 November 2006 to 24 January 2007

NEPAL Operational Space by CPN/M 'Autonomous Regions': 1 April to 31 December, 2006

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UNICEF report: An Analytical Study of Basic Social Services in Nepal, 2006 [2007-01-26]**New !**

UN Security Council: Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process [2007-01-17]

ICG report: Nepal's peace agreement-making it work [2007-01-15]

UN Security Council : Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nepal [2006-12-20]

LWF report: Inclusion of the Dalits' Rights under the Interim Constitution of Nepal [2006-12-01]

OCHA Thematic Report: Operational Space for Development and Humanitarian Work - Current Status (Posted on Oct. 06, 2006) [2006-10-16]

UNESCO: A study on knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs in the context of HIV/AIDS among out-of-school street-based children in Kathmandu and Pokhara [2006-10-11]

» **ReliefWeb Updates**

Fri, 09 Feb 2007 06:13:41 GMT  
**Nepal: Background of the Terai's Madhesi people**

Thu, 08 Feb 2007 20:29:45 GMT  
**Secretary-General appoints Jan Martin as his Special Representative and Head of United Nations Political Mission in Nepal**

Thu, 08 Feb 2007 11:12:05 GMT  
**Nepal protests will continue despite PM's pledges: ethnic leaders**

Wed, 07 Feb 2007 21:18:46 GMT  
**Nepali parties sign agreement over southern Terai plains unrest**

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**18. PROJECTS****EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Populations in Nepal (EMOP 10523.0)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/F01
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Emergency Food Security
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	194,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DEPROSC, SAPPROS
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 January 2007 – 14 June 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 5,656,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 5,656,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

Under the current emergency operation (EMOP), WFP is providing food assistance to drought-affected populations in Mid- and Far-Western Nepal as well as communities in three districts in eastern Terai. Initially intended to cover a period of three months, the operation has been extended through June 2007 and will target 375,000 people. To date, approximately 181,000 beneficiaries, or almost half of the target population, have received a two-month emergency food ration. The remaining 194,000 beneficiaries are expected to receive emergency food assistance before the end of June 2007.

Using an accelerated food-for-work (FFW) instrument, WFP will distribute 80 kg of rice and 14 kg of fortified wheat soya blend for participation in quick impact public works schemes requiring 20 workdays. The rice ration will supplement household food needs between harvests. The wheat soya blend ration is designed to enhance the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children 6 to 24 months old. The FFW schemes in all targeted districts will continue to focus on simple infrastructure and improved agriculture and land management techniques. Implementation will be coordinated among two WFP sub-offices, government line ministries and NGO partners.

Due to the geographical remoteness of the targeted districts, some 30% of the food assistance provided under the EMOP will be delivered by helicopter. As a result, transportation costs will remain high.

**Outcome**

Short-term food security will be improved among drought-affected populations targeted for emergency food intervention. Household vulnerability to natural disasters will be mitigated through the assets created or rehabilitated under the food-for-work schemes.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
WFP Direct Costs	5,285,981
WFP Indirect Support Costs	370,019
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>5,656,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Food Security Surveillance System
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/F02
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Emergency Food Security
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Line Government Ministries (MoAC), FAO
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2007 – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 360,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 360,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

Nepal is one of the least developed countries with 31% of 24.8 million people living below the poverty line. Fifty-two percent of the districts are chronically food insecure, and 67% of agricultural land is totally dependent upon rainfall, making crop productivity highly dependent on weather conditions. In addition, the nature of Nepal's topography and population pressures on the environment, leave Nepal highly vulnerable to natural disasters like flooding, landslides and crop infestations. Consequently a large percentage of Nepal's population is constantly vulnerable to severe food insecurity.

WFP's Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) collects and analyses key data on food security (i.e. crop production, market factors, and household food security) across 32 districts in Nepal and provides information through three key bulletins: the Crop Situation Update, Market Update, and Food Security Update. The information disseminated through the reports serves as an early warning system for anticipated food security issues allowing the government and humanitarian agencies to respond quickly. As a result of information made available under this programme in 2006, over 350,000 drought-affected families in mid- and far-western Nepal were identified as severely food insecure and are now benefiting from emergency food aid.

A recent MoAC/WFP/FAO crop analysis, supported by FSMS findings, estimates that 900,000 people are currently vulnerable to food insecurity and will remain vulnerable for at least another three to six months. Closely monitoring their situation through the FSMS is of paramount importance to allow for quick response by humanitarian agencies should their situation deteriorate further. Information collected also serves as a key input for subsequent interventions designed to help preserve and protect the lives and livelihoods of people requiring emergency food support.

**Outcome**

The FSMS will provide reliable informational products to support current emergency food aid operations, and will provide key inputs to future emergency operations, should they be needed, and the design of programme interventions especially in the drought-impacted food insecure regions of Nepal.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
WFP Direct Costs	336,449
WFP Indirect Support Costs	23,551
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>360,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to the flood and drought affected rural households of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/A01
<b>Sector/Thematic area</b>	Emergency Food Security
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Most affected farmers in 27 districts with 65,000 households
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Concerned government agencies, NGOs, CBOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 1,700,000
<b>Fund Requested</b>	<b>\$ 1,700,000</b>

### **Needs Analysis**

Nepal is one of the most natural disaster prone countries of the world. The last three consecutive years have seen natural disasters of various intensity and scope resulting in huge losses in the agricultural sector. This increased people's vulnerability to food insecurity and threatened their livelihoods. Among various forms of disasters, floods and landslides are recurrent phenomena. In response to this situation, the Ministry of Agriculture undertook a crop and food supply survey in October 2006 with the support of FAO and WFP. This assessment revealed that over 900,000 people affected by the droughts, floods, and landslides across 27 districts would need urgent agricultural relief packages. To improve the food security of poor households and the overall national food security, the survey recommended a dual approach composed by a set of immediate measures and longer-term interventions to be undertaken by the Government and the humanitarian partners. In this regard, the Government of Nepal appealed to FAO for emergency support with the aim to help farmers coping with production inputs shortages. In particular, the suggested FAO initiatives include the distribution of agricultural inputs, small livestock, training and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, as well as coordination of agriculture interventions. Moreover, an additional Joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) is planned to collect accurate information on, current and prospective food security situation in the next marketing year by examining the standing crop production, markets, and utilisation at national, sub-national and household levels. The Mission will also identify appropriate and timely actions to minimise the impact of potential food security problems on the affected population.

### **Strategic Objectives**

The overall objective of FAO activities is to ensure the recovery of sustainable food security in drought and floods affected areas of Nepal. The specific objectives are listed below:

- Provide the necessary inputs and related training to increase the agricultural production of vulnerable rural populations affected by natural disasters;
- Increase livelihood resilience and preserve productive assets;
- Strengthen the coordination of food security actors and initiative, as well as the capacity to cope with natural disaster in synergy with the proposed FAO project "Support Natural Disaster Preparedness in the Agriculture sector".

### **Activities**

- Input distribution of vegetable, cereal, and livestock to enhance production in the targeted areas.
- Rehabilitation of small-scale, non-functional irrigation schemes managed by vulnerable farmers.
- Training, and capacity building at national, local, and farmers' level.
- Coordination of agriculture initiatives and linkage with concerned agencies.

### **Outcomes**

- Enhanced food security and income through increased agricultural productivity and production;
- Recovery and improved livelihoods of people affected by drought, floods, and landslides; Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures.
- Improved coordination of agriculture initiatives among humanitarian partners.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs (national and international)	350,455
Agricultural inputs	1,150,000
Technical Support and Administrative Costs	199,545
Total project cost	1,700,000
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community based therapeutic care of acutely malnourished children in mountain and hill districts in Mid and Far Western region
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H01
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Malnutrition
<b>Objective</b>	To provide therapeutic care to severely malnourished children to avert high child mortality and to impart knowledge on young child feeding and care to prevent further deterioration of nutritional status
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,500 moderately and severely malnourished children
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health and local I/NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	February 2007 – December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 634,000</b>

### **Need Analysis**

Around 50% of children suffer from general malnutrition in Nepal. The situation has further worsened in the ten mountain and hill districts of the region due to extensive food shortages as a result of recurrent droughts. The district wise surveys have found the prevalence of underweight between 60-80% and wasting around 12%. The most recent survey conducted in Jumla, found 76% of children underweight and 15% of children suffering from wasting (acute malnutrition)-a major humanitarian crisis. More than 50 % of children below two years were sick, either suffering from diarrhoea, fever or cough. Essential medicines are not available in the health facilities.

While food relief has been initiated by WFP in the region to address the problem of food shortage, there is no concerted mechanism to provide therapeutic management of severe malnutrition. To avert this humanitarian crisis, UNICEF is planning to set up a community based therapeutic care programme. Children with moderate acute malnutrition and no medical complications will be provided dry take home rations. Children with severe malnutrition with no medical complications will be provided ready to use therapeutic food and routine medicines at outpatient therapeutic centres. Those who are severely malnourished and with medical complications will be treated in an inpatient stabilisation centre until they are well enough to continue with outpatient care.

Furthermore, in order to prevent further deterioration of nutritional status, there is a need to enhance the capacity of health workers and volunteers to impart appropriate knowledge on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and care practices to most economically and socially deprived communities.

### **Activities**

- Conduct nutrition assessments/surveys to monitor nutrition situation.
- Train health workers, NGOs and volunteers on infant and young child feeding and care.
- Set up community-based therapeutic care centres.
- Support health facility-based management of severely malnourished children; supply therapeutic foods (F-75, F-100), Resomal, antibiotics and other essential medicines.

### **Outcomes**

- Health workers from 400 health institutions and 3,600 volunteers trained on IYCF.
- 10 Hospitals in the region equipped with adequate capacity to treat severe malnutrition.
- Community based therapeutic care approach established in 60 VDCs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Procurement of therapeutic foods/drugs, equipment, IEC materials and logistics	325,000
Training on severe malnutrition treatment and IYCF and care practices	150,000
Biannual nutrition survey	40,000
Staff /admin/operating costs	77,000
Indirect programme support (Recovery cost)	42,000
<b>Total Funds Requested</b>	<b>634,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H02
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Malnutrition
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	To be determined
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year starting in May 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 600 000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

A nutritional survey conducted in Mugu and Humla districts in March 2006 indicated a global acute rate of malnutrition of 12.3%, including 3.3% of severe cases. Given that drought that affected the availability of food in the region, ACF started an emergency home treatment programme to treat malnutrition in 10 VDCs across Mugu and Humla. Data from the screening of 1883 children done in November 2006 indicate that the severe acute malnutrition has reduced (1.70% of the screening) while moderate cases have increased to 20.5%.

**More than 1 in 5 children being affected by acute malnutrition** at time when harvests have been generally good and food aid has been distributed **indicates a serious problem**, and shows the need to improve our knowledge regarding the underlying causes of malnutrition so as to define adapted prevention activities and maintain a capacity of treatment in case of crisis.

With the recent signature of the Peace Agreement, there is hope that government bodies will be able to be more strongly associated to humanitarian work by regaining access to the remote areas. However this process will be slow and short term instability linked to a form of power vacuum may actually lead to increased pressure to humanitarian workers and programmes. With a high level of needs in a fluid political context, ACF proposes to remain present in the remote areas so as to effectively support the vulnerable communities and would in this way contribute to the peace building effort. In addition, ACF will identify various options to support existing health structures in the identification and treatment of acute malnutrition.

**Strategic Objectives**

- To improve the general knowledge of acute malnutrition and its causality.
- To contribute to define methodologies of emergency response based on the home treatment programme already implemented by ACF and on reinforced linkages with local health structures when possible.
- To prevent acute malnutrition through an integrated approach based on availability, access and quality of food, access to safe drinking water and care and hygiene practices.

**Activities**

***Increased understanding of malnutrition causality and strategies for treatment & prevention***

- Three nutritional surveys using SMART methodology in various districts of Nepal identifying rates of acute malnutrition and proposing a causal analysis.
- Analysis of the home treatment approach and its benefits / disadvantages.
- Identifying means to support the current health structures to monitor malnutrition rates.

***Prevention of malnutrition in areas identified as vulnerable***

- Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes in areas prone to drought
- Development of agricultural activities encouraging diet diversification where relevant
- Construction and rehabilitation of gravity flow systems
- Community group work on hygiene and care practices

***Emergency response to nutritional crisis***

- If a crisis emerges, set up a home treatment programme based on distribution of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food, systematic medical treatment and intensive home follow up.
- Encourage health posts to participate in this response where relevant and possible.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	300,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	300,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>600,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Prevention of acute malnutrition in drought affected areas of the Karnali
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/A02
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Emergency Food Security and Malnutrition
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	15,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	To be determined
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year starting in May 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 100,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 100,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Action Contre la Faim has conducted a nutritional survey in Mugu and Humla districts in March 2006 that indicated a global acute rate of malnutrition of 12.3% including 3.3% of severe cases. Given the drought that affected the availability of food in the region, ACF started an emergency home treatment programme to treat malnutrition in ten VDCs across Mugu and Humla. Data from the screening of 1883 children done in November 2006 indicate that the severe acute malnutrition has reduced (1.70% of the screening) while moderate cases have increased to 20.5%.

**More than 1 in 5 children being affected by acute malnutrition** at time when harvests have been generally good and food aid has been distributed **indicates a serious problem**, and shows the need to improve our knowledge regarding the underlying causes of malnutrition so as to define adapted prevention activities and maintain a capacity of treatment in case of crisis.

With the recent signature of the Peace Agreement, there is hope that government bodies will be able to be more strongly associated to humanitarian work by regaining access to the remote areas. However this process will be slow and short term instability linked to a form of power vacuum may actually lead to increased pressure to humanitarian workers and programmes. With a high level of needs in a fluid political context, ACF proposes to remain present in the remote areas so as to effectively support the vulnerable communities and would in this way contribute to the peace building effort. In addition, ACF will identify various options to support existing health structures in the identification and treatment of acute malnutrition.

**Strategic Objectives**

- To prevent acute malnutrition through an integrated approach based on availability, access and quality of food, access to safe drinking water and care and hygiene practices, in coordination with other actors involved in the drought response in the Karnali region.
- *See also integration with the 'nutrition project' submitted in this appeal.*

**Activities**

**Prevention of malnutrition in areas identified as vulnerable.**

- Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes in areas prone to drought.
- Development of agricultural activities encouraging diet diversification where relevant.
- Construction and rehabilitation of gravity flow systems.
- Community group work on hygiene and care practices.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	50,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	50,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>100,000</b>

**PROTECTION (INCL. CHILD PROTECTION)**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Human Rights Protection and Promotion
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Protection/Child Protection
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months+
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 12,350,800
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 8,750,800</b>

**Needs Analysis**

As the peace process advances towards a positive conclusion with the formation of an interim government, which hopefully will lead to an elected Constituent Assembly, there are numerous challenges, which will affect the human rights situation. These include the reestablishment of state authorities nationwide to areas controlled exclusively by the CPN-M and the establishment of national and local interim government structures involving parties, which are not accustomed to sharing power. It also requires the reintroduction of a single law enforcement and criminal justice system that will be efficient and able to serve the whole population. The electoral process from its very early stages is also likely to give rise to numerous challenges in terms of the human rights aspects.

**Strategic Objectives**

- 1) Contribute to successful implementation of the peace agreement, including by:
  - (a) carrying out activities aimed at minimising human rights violations during the peace process;
  - (b) promoting accountability for past and ongoing human rights violations and preventing future human rights violations, including with a focus on transitional justice mechanisms;
  - (c) creating conditions conducive to free, fair and inclusive elections (and to the establishment of a Constituent Assembly) by promoting and ensuring respect for human rights-related aspects of the electoral process.
- 2) Contribute to strengthening the rule of law, in particular with regard to law enforcement and administration of civilian and military justice.
- 3) Contribute to building national human rights promotion and protection capacity, including by strengthening partnerships and coordination.
- 4) Contribute to the elimination of discrimination, including as a means to increase the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

**Activities**

The broad scope of OHCHR's existing mandate and accepted neutrality, its field presence - currently the largest of any UN agency- and its detailed knowledge of the regions it works in, has enabled it to develop an understanding of and relationships with all stakeholders. The office will build on that when continuing to monitor abuses and violence and in its preventive work. It will also help to promote dialogue and build relations between stakeholders around human rights issues during this critical period. At the national level, as indicated above, it will be essential to develop a strategy with regard to advocating for strong measures to protect human rights and prevent abuses as part of the new interim government's programme, including in steps taken to develop law enforcement structures. A particular focus will need to be placed on policy advice, capacity-building and advocacy, including at the local level once the interim structures have been put in place. For all of these reasons, a strengthened and continued human rights presence in the field will be essential during 2007 to monitor the human rights provisions of the PA and develop appropriate responses. At the same time there are key areas where OHCHR's capacity-building, legal and outreach expertise are required to ensure a focus on human rights at different levels of the peace process, including the issue of transitional justice.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	7,423,692
Implementing costs or Operating costs	3,506,217
Administration costs	1,420,891
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>12,350,800</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>8,750,800</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Protection of conflict affected persons through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL02
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Protection/Child Protection
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 9,000 displaced and vulnerable victims of conflict
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Nepal Bar Association
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 2,000,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 1,750,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Since the May 2006, cautious returns of IDPs have been underway across Nepal. Recently, the humanitarian community developed a framework for the Voluntary, Safe and Dignified Return of IDPs. Although roles for major actors have been identified in the provision of return support and reintegration, the protection framework for IDPs and returnees remains very weak.

Pending progress of the current peace process, approximately 100,000 conflict displaced persons in Nepal over the next year will face the choice of returning to their homes, permanently settling within their host communities, or resettling elsewhere. For many, these choices will be greatly facilitated by access to legal assistance, information and counselling on basic rights.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Promote personal documentation and obligations of the State to IDPs.
- Ensure IDPs are aware of their rights and mechanisms for accessing those rights.
- Ensure IDPs have the means to represent themselves in administrative or legal proceedings.
- Ensure that IDPs are aware of the conditions of return and make informed choices regarding return wherever possible.
- Ensure that more accurate and comprehensive information is available as to the conditions, locations and numbers of internally displaced persons.

**Activities**

- *Personal Documentation:* assisting the IDP and returnee population in accessing personal documentation by providing legal assistance through regional offices and outreach programs (mobile legal services).
- *Legal information and assistance:* provide information and legal assistance related to all other issues affecting IDPs and returnees. This assistance may range from advice on the partition of property of persons killed during the conflict to assistance with mediating the entry into schools for displaced students who do not hold the required documentation.
- *Advocacy and Return Facilitation:* collect, compile and analyse information regarding key protection issues of IDPs, and formally represent these to the relevant authorities in areas of displacement and of return.
- *Counselling:* provide referrals to partner organisations providing such services such as trauma counselling and assistance with SGBV. Counselling will also be provided on conditions for return to areas of origin, and accessing existing support programs for IDPs.
- *Litigation:* where appropriate solutions may not be facilitated through mediation, the programme will advise beneficiaries on legal recourse, and file legal actions on their behalf.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	130,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	1,870,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>250,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SC ALLIANCE)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses
<b>Project Code:</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL03
<b>Sector/Thematic Area:</b>	Protection/Child Protection
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children abducted/recruited by armed/political groups, vulnerable children, illegally detained children in 42 districts
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local NGOS, human rights agencies/networks, District Child Welfare Board (DCWB)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	One Year
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 550,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2007:</b>	<b>\$ 530,000</b>

### Needs Analysis

Grave violations against children have been repeatedly conducted by both sides to the armed conflict in Nepal in the last twelve years. With the signing of the peace accord there has been reduction of such violations, but at the local level threats, torture and child rights abuses have been ongoing, in particular, child recruitment, abductions, illegal detentions and attacks against schools. This highlights a need for individuals to know more about national and international human rights, humanitarian law as regards children, protection concerns and ways to deal with them. Empowerment of children, sensitisation to adults and their institutions, and advocacy are crucial for sustainable peace and development. With the upcoming elections it is highly likely that children, students and schools will become battlegrounds for indoctrination and association with cultural groups to achieve political benefits of adults. Many children have still not been released from the armed groups and it is crucial that child rights agencies accelerate their efforts in negotiating their release through targeted tracking of such children. The establishment of a strong child rights monitoring and reporting system will ensure prevention of human rights and give impetus to the peace process. The strengthening of government institutions such as District Welfare Boards (DCWBs) at district levels and Child Rights Desk of National Human Rights Commission and Central Child Welfare Board is crucial for sustainability of this approach.

### Strategic Objectives

- To monitor and report on child rights abuses including abduction, recruitment, illegal detention and attacks against schools.
- To negotiate the release and return of all former CAAFAG and delinquent children.
- To respond to the needs of children as they arise during monitoring of child rights abuses.
- To strengthen capacity of national and local duty bearers and law enforcing agencies (government, political parties and affiliated unions, armed forces) to protect and promote child rights according to international standards of juvenile justice and humanitarian law.
- To promote community awareness and knowledge on child rights including rights of CAAFAG.
- To support children and youth in securing child rights through child clubs and youth groups

### Activities

- Regular monitoring, documentation and reporting of child rights abuses.
- Strengthen the capacity of partners to track, monitor, document and respond to child rights abuses.
- Negotiation with armed groups and forces for honourable release and return of children.
- Initiatives to protect schools as zones of peace.
- Local, national and international advocacy to promote child protection.
- Design and development of innovative mass and community media campaigns on child rights.
- Child to child and youth to youth community interactions (life skill education and peace initiatives).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	450,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>550,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested for 2007</b>	<b>530,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Schools as Zones of Peace (SZoP)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL04
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Protection/Child Protection
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children from communities heavily affected by the conflict (initially plans for 2 districts)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoES, DoE, DEOs, I/NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 Year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 75,269
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 75,269</b>

### **Needs Analysis**

Recent actions in Nepal show that Schools are included in any major demonstration or rally. Lessons are often disrupted and children are often coerced to join. Schools have been used as arena for political indoctrination under the name of the child's right to participation and right to information. This is process expected to continue in 2007 with the interim Government in place and the elections in June.

The schools as Zones of Peace programme involves all community level school stakeholders, children, political activists and government people at the district level, the outcome is the setting and abiding by codes of conduct for the successful disruption free operation of schools. This has been successful in keeping the conflict out of schools in the targeted areas.

It can be seen there is a need to adapt this model to apply to the current dynamic political context.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- To address issues regarding reintegration of students into formal schools in conflict affected areas.
- To advocate for return of school operation to normalcy after the conflict.
- To advocate for cessation of targeting schools for political activity.

### **Activities**

The components include developing and implementing the Schools as Zones of Peace to fit in the current context for schools, including for:

- Conflict resolution;
- Peace education;
- Psychosocial support;
- Advocacy for the de-politicisation of schools at school, district, and National/Ministerial level;
- Negotiation of code of conduct with political parties, school principals, and parent associations that preclude students from participating in external activities while school is in session.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	10,500
Implementing costs or Operating costs	59,500
Indirect programme cost*	5,269
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>75,269</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>75,269</b>

\*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict and in post conflict.
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL05
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Protection/Child Protection
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All children under 18 years of age in 75 districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	I/NGOs, Human rights organisations, OHCHR, NHRC
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 507,526
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 477,526</b>

### Needs Analysis

The following information is based on 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism in 39 districts:

Year	Recruitment cases	Abductions	Group Abduction	Attacks to schools	Sexual violence	Killing	Maiming	Total
2005	66	64	49	138	5	15	7	344
2006	512	132	56	174	6	31	26	937
	<b>578</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1281</b>

As it has been proved in many countries, cease-fire and peace agreements do not automatically stop violations against children, particularly the recruitment and the use of children as child soldiers by parties to the conflict. In Nepal, the recruitment of children has not stopped after the political events of April and even more, it has increased. These violations need to be documented for advocacy purposes.

The 1612 Task Force in Nepal has been set up in November 2005 and is co-chaired by UNICEF and OHCHR; other members are CWIN, INSEC, Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC), SC US, SC Norway, Himalayan Human Rights (HIMRIGHTS), Jagaran Media Centre (JMC), UNHCR, OCHA, Advocacy Forum and INSEC.

### Strategic Objectives

- To strengthen and expand the existing monitoring and reporting mechanism as per UNSCR 1612.
- To monitor and to report on the six core violations detailed in UNSCR 1612.
- To facilitate communication with CAAFAG (Children associated with armed forces and armed groups) Working Group and to set up referral mechanism for immediate intervention of children victims of the abuses involved.

### Activities

- Capacity building of members of the Task Force and their networks. Training on Children in Armed Conflict Monitoring and Reporting (CAC M&R).
- Set up Regional Task Forces on Monitoring and Reporting CAC in five regions, as replications of the National Task Force.
- Conduct risk assessments regularly in order to assess security conditions.
- Maintain existing database.
- Produce reports (bimonthly updates, country report) as per the requirement of the 1612 Working Group in the UN Security Council.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs (international staff)	50,000
Staff costs (national staff, database manager and IT)	22,000
Support to members of the Task Force and related activities	400,000
Indirect program cost*	35,526
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>507,526</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>477,526</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect.

**CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC)**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL06
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Child affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	7,500 children (4,500 CAAFAG boys and girls under 18, who have been associated with armed forces or/and armed group and 3,000 community vulnerable children, boys and girls from 10 to 18)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, according to coverage gaps and needs in coordination with other CAAFAG child protection organisations capacities
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 3,427,312
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 3,068,312</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Qualitative and understanding Interagency Community assessment regarding the return and reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)/ Sept - 2006:

**Recruitment Patterns:** Schools are main recruitments sites for the CPN-M; children have multiple roles and increasing responsibility during their association; children were arrested and forced to collaborate with SF during the conflict.

**Reasons for Association:** persuasion, (cultural programmes, political indoctrination); peer pressure; family members involved; unstable family; poverty; lack of education/employment opportunities; discrimination, among others.

**Challenges for Children's Return:** lack of security and re recruitment; suspicion, fear, negative reaction from communities. Specific challenges for girls.

**Needs of CAAFAG and their family:** Security & protection; access to education (school and vocational) and employment opportunities; material assistance), psycho-social counseling.

**Strategic Objectives**

To advocate with all parties to stop the use of children in Nepal in any capacities:

1. To work with communities to prevent the enrolment of children with armed forces and groups;
2. To develop specific strategy for children to be disassociated from all armed forces and armed groups either as part of the cantonment operation or through other means as needed;
3. To provide children, emergency interim care, family tracing, and return to civilian life in their communities;
4. To facilitate durable community reintegration of all released children as part of an integrated approach that will also benefit other at risk children.

**Activities**

Advocacy strategy at national and local level with CPN-M cadres and National Security Forces authorities to stop the use of children in Nepal in any related activities to the conflict:

- Community strategy to prevent children association with armed forces and armed groups;
- Regional mechanisms for the release of CAAFAG and prevention of recruitment by supporting, facilitating regional task forces;
- Holistic and integrated program to facilitate the return and to support the reintegration of CAAFAG into their family and community;
- Reconciliation initiatives support and strategy elaboration at community level for children to be fully accepted and integrated.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	500,000
Activities	2,687,400
Indirect program cost*	239,912
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>3,427,312</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>359,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>3,068,312</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SC ALLIANCE)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MS01
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Child affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children formerly associated with armed groups and forces; children at risk/ affected by armed conflict; and communities of 42 districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Local NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 3,000,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 2,800,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Armed groups and forces have used children during armed conflict as combatants, informers, cooks, porters, and cultural troops. The Watchlist 2004 report estimated that children make up 30% of the CPN-Maoist forces. The recent peace accord does include agreement that CAAFAG would be released and reintegrated, but it is silent on how. Some former CAAFAG have been informally released and have returned to their communities or headed to urban centres. Data gathered through community networks, such as VDC level Child Protection Committees (CPCs) documents several hundreds of children have returned to date, and thus full numbers are probably in the thousands. SC Alliance has already started to negotiate informal release and provide reintegration support to some of these children, and it is prepared to significantly expand its scope into 42 districts. This support will be provided in partnership with District Child Welfare Boards and more than 323 village-based CPCs already established in 26 districts – a highly effective network that will be significantly expanded through this activity. It is also crucial that such reintegration support is accessible to other vulnerable children and children affected by conflict so as to promote peace and social harmony. In addition, it appears (but not yet verified), that possibly thousands of children remain in the cantonments. It is not yet certain how release of these children will be accomplished, but the SC Alliance is prepared to respond with family tracing, temporary transit facilities, and integration into longer term community-based responses for these children as well. Specific activities may need to be adjusted depending upon the actual process in the next few months.

**Strategic Objectives**

- To provide protection to former CAAFAG through transit centres, interim care, tracing and reunification services.
- To normalise lives of former CAFAAG and other vulnerable children and associated families through sustainable community based reintegration.
- To build an inclusive and participatory working culture among CAAFAG and other children as a means for peace building and reconciliation through child clubs and youth groups.
- To promote child protection in communities through mobilising inclusive community and district based child protection mechanism and systems.

**Activities**

- Secure access to, release and reunification of former CAAFAG.
- Trace and reunify former CAAFAG with their families, using interim care as needed.
- Provide psycho-social services to children to build resilience.
- Provide reintegration support (education, medical, and income generation support).
- Sensitise and promote child clubs and communities for acceptance of former CAAFAG.
- Support communities to re-build social cohesion and trust.
- Capacity building of local child protection committees, child clubs, and other civil society groups.
- Peace building and reconciliation activities at the community level.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	300,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	2,700,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested for 2007</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency response: Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MS02
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Child affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000 CAAFAGs, 3,000 children at risk, 200 conflict-affected communities
<b>Objectives</b>	Positive and durable reintegration into civilian life of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Women for Human Rights & Peace Action Group
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 400,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 400,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

Children have systematically been exploited and used by both government and rebel forces as tools of war in the current conflict. Through abduction, forced conscription, indoctrination, and falsification of birth certificates, a large number of children, including some 30% girls, have become entangled in, and agents of, the conflict. The impact on each child caught-up into the fighting forces is profound, both on an individual level and for the Nepalese society. Trust within and between communities has been broken, and healing through a process of reconciliation needs to be nurtured. The recent signing of the Peace Accords has created huge hope for significant and durable change, disarmament has already started and, as part of such, the imminent release of the children is anticipated.

**Activities**

Through partnership with local NGOs:

- Identification, hiring and training of staff;
- Registration and documentation of CAAFAGs who have been released;
- Provision of Interim Care, both in foster families and interim Care Centres;
- Comprehensive psychosocial support and activities, preparation for return home;
- Tracing of the children's families, and reunification;
- Preparation of families and communities for the return of the children: community sensitisation and mediation to foster acceptance of the children;
- Support "return to schools", and for older adolescents, provision of skills training;
- Support to community-based enhancement projects to also benefit at-risk children (support to local schools; social clubs; agricultural / animal husbandry; small business training, etc.);
- Establish partnerships with key local NGOs for supporting and monitoring reintegration process;
- Identification and arranging for long-term alternative carer for older youths for whom family reintegration proves impossible;
- Advocacy with all relevant stake-holders for end to child recruitment and promotion of full rights.

**Summary of Proposed Programme**

This programme will encourage and facilitate the release of the children and their positive and durable reintegration as productive members of a civilian society, through meeting the children's physical and psychosocial need, and fostering an enabling environment conducive to accepting CAAFAGs back into their communities. Other conflict-affected children and the broader community will also benefit as a result of the holistic community approach at the core of this programme. This will include addressing some of the root causes of the conflict, such as inadequate social services, as a means of facilitating reintegration, promotion of social cohesion, and a more stable environment.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Implementing & Operating costs	256,000
Staffing	144,000
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>400,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND (SFCG)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community Sensitisation for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL07
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Child affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Vulnerable children (boys and girls) affected by armed conflict and associated with armed groups
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Antenna Foundation of Nepal and various CBOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 584,100
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 529,100</b>

### Needs Analysis

SFCG (a member of the CAAFAG Working Group) was part of the recent UNICEF-led rapid assessment mission on the conditions for the return and reintegration of children who have been associated with armed forces. Preliminary results have shown that there is a significant need for a communications/sensitisation campaign to provide information on the specifics of return and to prepare communities and children for the long-term reintegration process. Children who are currently associated with armed groups, for example, largely expressed their desire for communities and families to be prepared as a pre-condition to going home. Additionally, they stated that they wanted to have dialogue so that there could be reconciliation and a guarantee of security. Lastly, some children stated their desire to advocate for the rights of other young people.

### Strategic Objectives

- To provide accurate information to children and parents about the return and reintegration process in order to mitigate dangerous rumours and set appropriate expectations.
- To strengthen the belief that children, communities, and families have a role to play in facilitating the return of CAAFAG and other separated children.
- To create platforms for children's voices so that they can advocate for their own rights and protection.
- To facilitate national dialogue on reintegration of CAAFAG, protection of children, and reconciliation.

### Activities

SFCG proposes a multi-dimensional media strategy to achieve the above objectives, including capacity building for existing media organisations and production of radio and print media for direct communications.

- *Children's Radio Programme* – broadcast of a magazine radio show produced entirely by children.
- *Public Service Announcements* – SFCG will work with FM radio stations across the country to produce short public service announcements to disseminate factual information and mitigate rumours on return and reintegration process of children.
- *Parent/Child dialogues* – SFCG will produce short radio spots that facilitate dialogue between young people and elders on reintegration and protection issues.
- *Talk Show* – SFCG will produce a weekly talk show on child protection issues and
- *Drama* – SFCG will produce a series of short dramas that will be distributed by cassette tape
- *Communications* – SFCG will provide training to child protection organisations to effectively communicate with children, parents, and other stakeholders about the reintegration process and the protection of children's rights.
- *Media Training* – SFCG will provide training to media professionals.
- *Drama* – SFCG will work with existing cultural groups and drama troupes to foster dialogue on reconciliation and the prevention of violence against children.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	184,020
Implementing costs or Operating costs	400,080
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>584,100</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>55,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>529,100</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>TRANSCULTURAL PSYCHOSOCIAL ORGANIZATION, NEPAL (TPO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Psychosocial Care during Discharge, Transit, Reunification and Reintegration of Children Associated to Armed Forces and Armed Groups
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H03
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Child affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children Associated to Armed Forces and Armed Groups
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	TPO and Centre for Victims of Torture, Nepal (CVICT)
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 402,689
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 343,992</b>

### Needs Analysis

Assessment (qualitative) of Psychosocial Impact of Violence on Children [*Dhangadi District*]:

- Confirming psychosocial impact of violence on children and families;
- Psychosocial impact follows common presentation: fear; sleeping problems, continued worries and sadness, physical problems, soul loss (loosing “*Satoo*”), anger/aggression, social impact;
- Impact seems to be especially as a result of sustained/accumulated distress of long term surrounding violence;
- Available resources range from individual coping strategies, family support systems and traditional healers (“*Bharra*”).

### Strategic Objectives

Implementation of a comprehensive strategy for emergency psychosocial care, social inclusion and mental health for children associated with armed forces and armed groups:

- Provision of emergency (basic) psychosocial care to groups of children;
- Provision of a package of psychosocial care initiatives to groups and individual during the subsequent steps from discharge to reintegration;
- Promotion of social healing and social reconstruction through non-therapeutic activities;
- Provision of mental health referral care for severe mental health problems;
- Ongoing needs assessment.

### Activities

- Skill-based capacity building of ICC staff and para-professional psychosocial care providers.
- Basic psychosocial care provision [PFA] by ICC staff.
- Care for care-givers.
- Classroom based psychosocial intervention [CBI] (after screening).
- Counseling services (rotating counselors for transit centres, pre-, and post reunification counseling).
- Referral services to mental health care.
- Parental, family and teacher psychosocial support.
- Social healing initiatives: youth groups, social support, community sensitisation and psycho-education.
- Clinical supervision.
- Assessment/research into: (a) identify changed psychosocial programming needs, (b) assess current levels of and influences on psychosocial well-being, (c) issues related to the longer-term re-integration process that are relevant for psychosocial well-being in community-settings.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	180,991
Implementing costs or Operating costs	221,698
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>402,689</b>
Minus available resources	58,697
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>343,992</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>PARTNERSHIPS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT (PPCC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	PPCC
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL08
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Child affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children and youth, particularly children affected by armed conflict
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Local NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 288,185
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 238,185</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Grave violations against children have been repeatedly perpetrated by both sides to the armed conflict in Nepal in the last eleven years. There have been reports of killings, torture, recruitment, and use of children for military purposes by armed groups and forces, attacks against schools and health facilities, and arbitrary or illegal detention of children. Although there is some information on these violations, many go unreported and unresolved. Information is not available in a systematic or comprehensive manner and there are not sufficient efforts to respond appropriately to these violations. To this end, much more must be done by UN entities, civil society, and other relevant bodies to ensure the collection and verification of reliable information so that a range of actors will have a basis for responding and achieving remedies to violations against children and preventing further violations against young people in Nepal.

While some organisations operating in Nepal are mandated to monitor and report on human rights violations, including violations against children, much work remains to be done to systematically collect, verify, and disseminate information about violations against children, and to ensure that such reports are met with immediate action. In response to this lack of information, the PPCC network was brought together to share information on violations and to access their diverse resources for response. PPCC aims to link the process of gathering information with activities that will have a tangible positive impact on the lives of children. The PPCC network jointly selected violations to the right to education as a priority for increased monitoring in Nepal, and as an area where the group had the capacity to make a difference in the lives of affected children.

**Strategic Objectives**

- To halt future violations of children’s rights, the right education in particular, in Nepal.
- To achieve tangible positive outcomes for children and their communities who have already suffered violations.
- To build partnerships between diverse organisations in order to strengthen child protection.
- To develop long-lasting tools for effective and systematic human rights monitoring, reporting, and response in Nepal.
- To strategically provide policy-makers, media and others with information gathered at the village level about violations against children in the context of Nepal’s armed conflict and ongoing peace process.

**Activities**

Systematic documentation of violations to the right to education focusing on school attacks, abductions from school grounds, and threats/attacks on teachers and students.

1. Monthly compilations of verified violations to be shared among PPCC Working Group members and other stakeholders as appropriate.
2. Short and long-term responses to reported violations. Response activities could include, but are not limited to negotiations to reopen schools, provision of funding for emergency medical aid and emergency evacuation, local fact finding visits, and targeted research on the root causes of education-related violations.
3. Systematic documentation of all project activities, successes and challenges.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	165,750
Implementing costs or Operating costs	122,435
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>288,185</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>238,185</b>

**MINE ACTION**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Mine Risk Education -Mine Action
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MA01
<b>Sector/Thematic area</b>	Mine Action
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Communities affected by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) unexploded ordnance (UXOs) and mines
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Mine Risk Education Working Group (SCA, Handicap International, World Education, WV, CARE, ILO, Porters' Progress, The Red Cross Society, The Informal Sector Service Centre, Child Workers in Nepal, Ban Landmines Campaign Nepal, Sahara)
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 505,376
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 475,376</b>

**Need Analysis**

- More than 70 districts are affected by contamination of IED, landmines and other explosives remnants of war.
- More than 300 new civilian casualties from victim-activated explosions in 2005-2006.
- Outbreak of victim-activated explosions incidents in 2006 (at least 81 compared to 47 in 2005).
- At least 55% of the victims were children and houses became first place of incident in 2006.
- IEDs are causing more than 90% of the victim-activated explosions.
- National ongoing surveillance systems have been established with good coverage.
- MRE coverage is still weak in 2006; explosive devices clearance mechanisms are still too slow.

**Strategic Objectives**

- The project will raise awareness about the risks of IEDs, UXOs and mines by improving and extending victim assistance programmes along with knowledge about their availability.
- It will raise awareness on the issue with government, with a view to garnering support for the anti-personnel mine-ban convention and related legal instruments.

**Activities**

- Establish an effective, coordinated programme building upon other programmes being implemented by the mine risk education working group.
- Improve data collection to inform effective responses on awareness strategies and programmes for victim assistance and support.
- Support the development of a comprehensive surveillance system for incident and casualties.
- Log and complete analysis of all media reports of explosives from 1 January 2002.
- Identify most at-risk populations.
- Conduct research on ways to reach target audiences.
- Field test and improve the MRE emergency kit.
- Redefine and implement safety-training programmes for staff.
- Promote other systematic risk-reduction strategies such as standardised marking and fencing.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	70,000
Programme costs and supplies	400,000
Indirect program cost*	35,376
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>505,376</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>475,376</b>

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect.

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY (NRCS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Programme on Mine Risk Education
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MA02
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Mine Action
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children, youths and community members of districts affected by IEDs, UXO, and mines
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	NRCS, its district and sub-branches, junior/youth Red Cross circles
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 150,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 150,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

- More than 70 districts are affected by contamination of IED, landmines and other explosives remnants of war.
- More than 300 new civilian casualties from victim-activated explosions in 2005-2006.
- Outbreak of victim-activated explosions incidents in 2006 (at least 81 compared to 47 in 2005).
- At least 55% of the victims were children and houses became first place of incident in 2006.
- IED are causing more than 90% of the victim-activated explosions.
- National ongoing surveillance systems have been established with good coverage.
- MRE coverage is still weak.

**Strategic Objectives**

- The project will raise awareness about the risks of IEDs, UXO and mines, and will support and extend advocacy and victim assistance programmes.
- One component will seek to maintain the programme's quality by enhancing the knowledge, capacity and skills of the staffs and the trainers.

**Activities**

- Empower and train headquarters and district focal persons to implement mine risk education activities.
- Organise meetings and orientations with key stakeholders.
- Strengthen the management Information System (MIS) for effective planning for awareness strategies and programmes for victim assistance and support.
- Organise social mobilisation campaigns to raise public awareness, and related training and workshops for NRCS staff and volunteers.
- Establish an effective, coordinated mine risk education programme building upon other outreach programmes being carried out by the NRCS, the Mine Risk Education Working Group partners and others assisting conflict-affected communities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff (focal points at headquarters)	4,500
Staff (project assistant in each 30 districts committees and headquarters)	50,000
Supplies/capital costs (office equipment, information technology and printed materials)	10,000
Programme cost	80,000
Staff participation in training/workshop/seminar	5,500
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>150,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SC ALLIANCE)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Mine Risk Education</b>
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MA03
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Mine Action
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	TOTAL: 700 Child Clubs Children: 24, 000.00 (10 to 18 years-of-age),
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Save the Children Alliance (SCN, SCUS and SCJ) and its local partners
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 150,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 150,000</b>

### Needs Analysis

The recently signed peace accord and arms management/management of arms agreement bring hopes for a sustainable peace, and issues of arms management have been clearly addressed with an obligation of both parties. However, the issues of de-mining and the removal of IEDs have not been significantly addressed in the agreement. INSEC and UNICEF data show that children aged 10-14 especially were affected badly due to IDE explosions, and sadly even after the ceasefire and signing of the peace agreement, children continue to be killed and injured in such incidents. In order to reduce the risk of such tragic accidents, children's awareness needs to be raised. In addition, children – the most disproportionately affected facet of the population, can be powerful advocates in the effort to de-mine and provide victim assistance.

The Save the Children Alliance has worked with Child Clubs and their networks in more than thirty districts for almost a decade, and these bodies will provide an excellent forum for reaching and mobilising children. Accordingly, the Alliance proposes to implement mine-risk education programmes with Child Clubs in Kailali, Dang, Doti, Surkhet, Banke, Bardiya, Salyan, Puythan, Dhadheldhura, Kanchanpur, Lamjung, Gulmi, Arghakachi, Rolpa, Rukum, Sindhupalchowk, Tanahu, Palpa, Syanjha, Baglung, Udayapur, Dhanusha, Mohattera, Bajura and Achham. Specifically, the project will provide Mine Risk Education to children and youths both in schools and in the community, and also facilitate the development and implementation of advocacy plans by children on expanding mine-risk education and in the identification and clearance of mines and IEDs, stockpile destruction, and victim assistance. As part of this process, children from different child clubs will come together at the national level to advocate to governmental and other actors on these issues.

Save the Children is an active member of MRE group formed at national level. At the same time, Save the Children has produced a booklet, a poster and some strikers for mine risk education in collaboration with Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare. These documents are the basis for MRE in the field.

### Strategic Objectives

- Conduct awareness raising campaigns on Mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) to children, mobilising Child Clubs.
- Advocacy on Mine-risk education, identification, Clearance/demining, stockpile destruction and Victim Assistance through Child Clubs Advocacy Plan developed by the children.

### Activities

- Conduct ToT on Mine Risk Education to Local Resource Person.
- Orient Child Club members and youths on the issue of Mine-Risk and IDEs.
- Develop, produce, and reprint MRE materials.
- Develop Child Club's advocacy plan on Mine-risk Education, clearance and victim assistance
- Implement the advocacy plans, at the local and national level.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	24,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	109,000
Administration	17,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested for 2007</b>	<b>150,000</b>

**HEALTH**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Health Action in Crises
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H04
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance emergency response capacity of the health system in four conflict-affected districts through integrated capacity building, institution building and selective stop-gap procurements.</li> <li>• Strengthen public health crisis detection and response through improved emergency health coordination.</li> <li>• Intervene when necessary to avoid unwanted mortality and morbidity in vulnerable populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Conflict-affected health care seeking population in four districts Population in Maoists cantonments, Humanitarian health agencies
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health and Population and NRCS, Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group members
<b>Project Duration</b>	April – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$ 391,700</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 391,700</b>

**Needs Analysis**

With Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) funding from the CAP 2005-2006, WHO introduced an integrated capacity-building and stop-gap procurement strategy to enhance crisis response in selective pilot districts. WHO Emergency and Humanitarian Action Team will need to be properly equipped to respond to epidemics and natural disasters. A public health crisis monitoring system with clear benchmarks and agreed minimum standards should be developed by the Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group, an initiative started this year through the CAP funds to ensure coordination among humanitarian health actors. WHO and UNICEF, as the health and nutrition sector leads, would be responsible to analyse the data gathered and inform members and responders of potential crisis, thereby ensuring that: (i) only credible alerts are followed up on by rapid health assessments, and that (ii) only emergencies of a significant magnitude or duration, lead to further data collection efforts, thus economising resources.

**Activities**

- Establish feasible indicators to be used for public health crisis monitoring.
- Strengthen coordination mechanism and speed of information flow to receive timely and reliable crisis alerts and public health information through UN and NGO field offices.
- Conduct short consultative capacity-building programmes to strengthen public health response among peripheral health facilities and district level disaster response committees.
- Procure essential medicines for the health facilities to use in a crisis and respond to any health emergency situation whenever needed.

**Outcomes**

- Ability to detect upcoming/ongoing health crisis in remote areas and among vulnerable population groups.
- A functional Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group coordinated by WHO and UNICEF.
- Functional peripheral health facilities with minimum drugs and equipment in place.
- Health facility staff, Rapid Response Teams and District level disaster response committee engaged in operational planning with ability to respond and coordinate a humanitarian response.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Activity and Management cost	156,296
Implementing and operating costs	176,500
Project monitoring and reporting	33,279
Programme Support Costs	25,625
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>391,700</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>391,700</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strategy development for post-conflict mental health care
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H05
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	Updating the mental health policy for Nepal in view of the current transitional situation and based on IASC guidelines
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Populations with mental health and psycho-social problems, mental health professionals and health policy-makers
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation, Nepal (TPO)
<b>Project Duration</b>	April – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 191,500
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 191,500</b>

**Need Analysis**

Mental health receives insignificant attention in Nepal. There is no mental health act and the National Mental Health Policy formulated in 1997 is yet to be fully operational. Currently, mental health is not integrated within public health structures and little thought is given to strategic thinking. Though mental health impact of violence is well documented, no assessment has been done in Nepal that looks into the needs and opportunities for community-based mental health.

WHO proposes to implement this activity in collaboration with TPO, which has significant in-country experience in capacity training, service delivery and research in psychosocial care. WHO aims at strengthening mental health policies to coordinate and guide the current efforts in psychosocial care and mainstream and standardise quality control.

**Activities**

1. Conduct an assessment on needs and opportunities for integration of psychosocial and mental health care within the health system. This assessment includes consultative meetings with 30 communities in four regions and four regional workshops.
2. Develop a strategic paper on post-conflict mental health care.
3. Capacity building and service provision toward implementation of IASC guidelines on psychosocial support in emergencies.

**Outcomes**

1. A strategy paper on psycho-social support in Nepal.
2. A series of workshops with Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), health professionals and stakeholders to disseminate findings, get input towards consensus statements and focus on collaborative efforts for future service provision and capacity building.
3. Capacity building of government and other organisations to address IASC guidelines by addressing post-conflict needs.
4. Use of TPO-Nepal and partner organisations to mobilise staff for service provision in mental health during the interim period.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Program Costs	102,700
Operating costs	36,300
Staff costs	52,500
<b>Total project Budget</b>	<b>191,500</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>191,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Environmental health in emergencies
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H06
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	Enhance response capacity for environmental health in emergencies in conflict affected districts in the Terai region
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Indirect: Vulnerable populations of 12 conflict affected districts Direct: District level staff of DHS, DWSS, local government and NGOs (approximately 220 persons)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Society of Public Health Engineers Nepal (SOPHEN), RedR-India
<b>Project Duration</b>	April – Dec 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$ 155,000</b>
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>\$ 133,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

In 2006, WHO and SOPHEN have developed capacity in Nepal to provide training on environmental health in emergencies by training some 35 trainers and five master trainers, with the assistance of RedR (Register of Engineers for Disasters), Pune, India – an OXFAM affiliated NGO. The training in environmental health in emergencies includes modules on water and sanitation, shelter, vector control, injury prevention and diarrhoea management. It has additional short modules on human rights in emergencies, vulnerability, nutrition and protection.

To develop district level capacity, initially in the Terai, WHO proposes to run eight more courses in 2007. These courses will indirectly ensure protection of conflict-affected people by restoring essential facilities faster, and offer humanitarian relief agencies local capacity to assist in multidisciplinary needs assessments. Furthermore, the capacity building exercise will enable local government and civil society to locate and design appropriate IDP camps. Separate district level seminars will be held in 12 districts to ensure that disaster planning takes into consideration the availability of trained staff in the districts.

To initiate the process, WHO is planning to conduct two courses on environmental health in emergencies in Eastern Nepal with SIDA funding in early 2007. The trainings will be conducted at the B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences in Dharan.

**Activities**

- Conduct eight training courses of four days each, for 25-30 participants from DHS, DWSS, local government and NGOs.
- Provide follow-up at district level in the 12 most vulnerable Terai districts, reviewing disaster plans, and effectively introducing the newly trained staff into the response plan through communication with the local administration and a stakeholder seminar.

**Outcomes**

- Functioning district level capacity to restore essential services to affected populations.
- Roster of district level staff to support (rapid) needs assessments for environmental health.
- Ensure best location and good design for IDP camps.
- Greater confidence with respect to own capabilities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Program costs	76,000
Operating costs	52,000
Staff costs	27,000
<b>Total project budget</b>	<b>155,000</b>
<b>Funds requested for 2007</b>	<b>133,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Enhanced first aid services in 20 conflict-impacted districts
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H07
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Injured in 20 conflict-affected districts throughout the country
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Nepal Red Cross Society
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 168,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 128,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

In any crisis, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), as a humanitarian organisation on the ground, is the first to respond by providing first aid services and other relief material to victims. Relief is provided through its network of trained volunteers spread throughout the country. NRCS is currently implementing two community-based initiatives to enhance local response capacity – a community-based disaster programme and a community-based first aid programme.

WHO and NRCS have conducted assessments of NRCS district chapters to identify gaps and enhance standing readiness to deliver first aid services to emergency victims. The assessments highlighted the urgency for strengthening the capacity of district chapters and the peripheral health system in conflict-impacted areas, to provide initial stabilisation of emergency victims.

**Strategic Objectives**

The overall objective of this project is to enhance the capacity of 20 NRCS district chapters to respond to emergencies with quality first aid services. Field staff and NRCS volunteers will be trained in first aid and equipped with essential equipment to ensure the presence of skilled and well-equipped first aid volunteers in remote districts throughout the country.

**Activities**

- Identify target districts based on humanitarian needs, future vulnerability, and capacity on the ground.
- Procure first aid equipment and deploy to target districts.
- Provide orientation workshops for members of 20 district chapters.
- Select 24 trainers and up to 480 volunteers to be trained in first aid.
- Conduct training of trainers and training of volunteers courses.
- Implement simulation exercises to monitor the impact of the first aid trainings.

The comprehensive first aid course for the 24 trainers is planned for eight days and the basic first aid course for 480 volunteers is planned for five days.

The initial phase of this intervention is already underway with the support of WHO under its SIDA-funded CAP programme 2005-2006.

**Outcomes**

- Essential first aid equipment containing first aid kits, splints, stretcher, rigid spinal board, cervical collar, sand bag and identification / field equipment made available in all the 20 target districts.
- A cadre of 24 trainers trained in providing comprehensive first aid and further training.
- 480 volunteers throughout the country trained in first aid.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	23,500
Implementing costs	132,000
Operating costs	12,500
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>168,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested for 2007</b>	<b>128,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) AND MEDECINS DU MONDE FRANCE (MDM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H08AB
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conduct a quantitative survey on newborn and maternal mortality and morbidity.</li> <li>To explore qualitative barriers and possible facilitators for newborn and maternal health and identify effective interventions.</li> <li>To increase access, utilisation, and availability of maternal and newborn health services in districts severely affected during the conflict in both hill and mountain areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total population, particularly women and children in conflict affected areas. Public health agencies in the humanitarian field (indirect)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health and Populations, UNICEF, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Merlin, Dhulikel Hospital
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 400,000
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>\$ 400,000</b>

### Needs Analysis

Ten years of conflict has compromised systematic data collection and monitoring by restricting access to remote areas. Adverse effects of the complex emergency on health status are suspected. Mortality and morbidity among vulnerable groups like newborn infants and pregnant women need close attention. Nepal's newborn mortality is the third highest in the world and represents more than half of the total infant mortality rate. Similarly maternal mortality in the country is the highest in the WHO south East Asian region and is a very sensitive indicator of crisis as well as access to referral care.

This project thus brings together WHO and MDM to take immediate action to address the prevalent situation among newborn and maternal health. WHO will be responsible to conduct quick humanitarian nature surveys/studies among these vulnerable groups, particularly in the conflict affected districts. MDM will use these qualitative studies to implement maternal and child mortality and morbidity reducing interventions. The aim of the project is to create a model for remote and difficult-to- access districts, thereby aiming at increasing availability as well as utilisation of health care by the vulnerable population groups.

### Activities

- Conduct three quantitative and qualitative mortality and morbidity /access to health care surveys (and studies) in three selected conflict affected communities.
- Reactivate damaged health infrastructure, equip the health facilities, and enhance the capacity of health workers and community health volunteers on maternal and newborn care.
- Conduct a social mobilisation campaign addressing the findings from the qualitative surveys to improve newborn and maternal health care.

### Outcomes

- Gain in depth knowledge about the health seeking behaviour of pregnant women in the antenatal and peri-natal period and provide a basis for developing an appropriate strategy to improve maternal and newborn health care.
- Increased availability and utilisation of services providing maternal and newborn care.
- To have functioning health posts /sub health post in the selected conflict affected districts equipped for emergency delivery.
- IEC material on addressing myths and realities regarding newborn and maternal health care.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>WHO (\$)</b>	<b>MDM (\$)</b>
Program Costs	100,000	100,000
Operating costs	65,000	65,000
Staff costs	35,000	35,000
<b>Total project Budget</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested for 2007 for both WHO &amp; MDM</b>	<b>400,000</b>	

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Essential Health Services for emergency-affected children and women
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H09
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 390,000 people, mostly children and women in emergency-affected districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MOH and WHO
<b>Project Duration</b>	May 2007- March 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 1,473,387
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 1,473,387</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Ten years of armed conflict and recurring natural disasters (e.g. drought, flooding, landslides) in several areas in Nepal have increased health needs while decreasing the already fragile health system's capacity to deliver accessible and effective health services. The Mid/Far West Regions are most affected, with children and women remaining most vulnerable to increased risks. The most prevalent causes of morbidity and mortality remain diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, neonatal conditions, and pregnancy-related conditions including haemorrhage, eclampsia, and sepsis remain the most prevalent causes of morbidity and mortality in children and women respectively, with underlying and aggravating malnutrition co-morbidity.

UNICEF has been working closely with the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with other UN agencies and NGOs to maintain access to basic health services including vaccinations, prevention and treatment of most prevalent diseases in children, and pregnancy-related conditions. The Quick Impact Project provides essential inputs in conflict-affected districts. The 2007 Country Programme focuses on community initiatives in 23 districts and nation-wide interventions in support of MoH core programmes. Flexible programming and established partnerships will allow UNICEF to adapt activities and target additional areas of increased vulnerability.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Inform local response to the most prevalent morbidity and mortality causes.
- Prevent most prevalent causes of maternal and child morbidity and mortality.
- Support stocks of essential drugs and medical equipment.
- Rehabilitate damaged health facilities.
- Support training in epidemic response and surveillance.

**Activities**

1. Conduct local morbidity and mortality assessment/surveys including barriers to accessing health services.
2. Analyse and manage health information to guide decision-making and coordinate actions, including monitoring & evaluation.
3. Support training of relevant health staff and community workers to promote hygiene, adequate infant and child health and feeding practices, prevention and treatment of most prevalent maternal and child morbidities.
4. Develop and disseminate information, education, and communication (IEC) tools.
5. Supply essential drugs and medical equipment.
6. Support training of relevant health and community workers in epidemic response and surveillance.
7. Rehabilitate health facilities in most conflict-affected districts.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	65,250
Implementing costs or Operating costs	1,305,000
Indirect program cost*	103,137
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>1,473,387</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>1,473,387</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect

**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency response to provide care and support for survivors of conflict/emergency-related sexual violence
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H10
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,870 expected reported* cases of victims of sexual violence in 23 conflict affected districts and IDP camps
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, MOSWC, NCASC, partner NGOs, in collaboration with UNFPA, UNAIDS, and WHO
<b>Project Duration</b>	April 2007- June 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 433,140
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 433,140</b>

\* Estimated reported cases calculated based on 5% of total at risk population (2% of target population, source UNFPA) for initial 3 months and 20% for response period (one year).

**Needs Analysis**

Armed conflict in Nepal is associated to increased sexual violence and transmission of STIs including HIV/AIDS, due to increased military/paramilitary activities and induced migration. Incidence rates and other relevant statistics are unavailable. Physical as well psycho-social squeezed in survivors of sexual violence remain largely un-addressed.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Address increased risk of STI/HIV infection and psychosocial problems in women and children after sexual violence.
- Provide care, i.e. Post Rape Care (PRC)/Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), and support (psychosocial counseling and referral) to the victims of conflict and emergency-related sexual violence.

**Activities**

1. Develop guideline on care/support and clinical management of victims of sexual violence (including PEP kit use for children).
2. Develop a training package for health care providers on use of Post Rape Care (PRC)/PEP kits and Psychosocial Counseling Skills.
3. Proposition and distribute PRC/PEP kits (including sexually transmitted infection drugs).
4. Conduct training of trainers on use of HIV rapid testing, PRC/PEP kits, and Psychosocial Counseling Skills.
5. Procure and distribute PRC/PEP kits.
6. Strengthen care and support linkages and referral system to medical/social/legal services (i.e. specialised hospitals, anti-retroviral treatment (ART)/Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres, and paralegal committees).
7. Train health care providers on use of PRC/PEP kits and Psychosocial Counseling Skills.
8. Monitor and evaluate project activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	80,500
Implementing costs or Operating costs	322,320
Indirect program cost*	30,320
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>433,140</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>433,140</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men, and adolescents in the post conflict situation through mobile Reproductive Health camps
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H11
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Emergency Health or Nutrition/ Reproductive health (RH), including family planning, safe motherhood, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS and gender based violence.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Women, men and adolescents of Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Doti, Accham districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health and Population, NGOs, CBOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$ 538,200</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 538,200</b>

### Needs Analysis

Health workers assist currently only 20.2% of deliveries. The underlying factors for low access to skilled birth attendants and emergency obstetric care are harmful traditional beliefs/practices, women's inability to exercise their reproductive rights, and women's lack of involvement in decision-making. One fifth of adolescent girls are already pregnant/mothers of which half do not receive obstetric care. 19% of maternal deaths occur in this age group. The estimated prevalence of HIV infection in Nepal is 0.57% amongst 15-49 years. The contraceptive prevalence rate is only 41%. Limited availability/access to contraceptives, low quality of FP services, lack of youth-friendly services, low involvement of men in FP/reproductive health (RH), lack of integration of FP programme into safe motherhood programme, and poor participation by excluded groups are some reasons for low use of contraceptives. There are reports of increased sexual and gender based violence (GBV) as a result of the conflict. Health care providers have inadequate skills to screen and manage GBV cases. Conflict exacerbated structural problems such as absenteeism of qualified medical/health staff, low supervision, and lack of essential medical supplies. Many health care providers are not prepared to deal with the RH needs arising from emergency, conflict or post conflict situations. This project targets women, men and adolescents in both peri-urban and remote areas of conflict-affected districts. The project also aims to link with and strengthen the existing health sector system.

### Strategic Objectives

- To ensure delivery of essential RH services including surgical correction of uterine prolapse through mobile outreach health clinics to women, men, and adolescents.
- To strengthen delivery of RH care through primary health care approach ensuring supplying of essential medical supplies and RH kits.
- To strengthen capacity of local stakeholders and health care providers and volunteers on RH, GBV, and prevention of HIV/AIDS in post conflict situations.
- To sensitise communities for positive behaviour change.

### Activities

- Organise mobile outreach RH health camps to provide minimal reproductive health services, including surgical correction of uterine prolapse.
- Conduct rapid needs assessment to determine priorities for response.
- Train/orient health care providers and volunteers on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and prevention and management of gender based violence.
- Orient women, men, adolescent on HIV/AIDS promoting universal precautions.
- Provide screening, counselling and management for GBV, STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Procure/distribute essential medical supplies and RH Kits, clean delivery and midwifery kits, post-rape kits.
- Organise community awareness and mobilisation activities for positive behaviour change.
- Monitor key RH indicators and RH services.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	70,200
Implementing costs or Operating costs	468,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>538,200</b>
<b>Funds Requested for 2007</b>	<b>538,200</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY (NRCS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Safe Quality Blood Services in an emergency
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H12
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthen the capacity of the blood transfusion service (BTS) to provide safe blood and quality service to meet increased need due to the conflict situation and in emergency
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 75.000 receiving blood
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health, in collaboration with WHO
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 566,055
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 566,055</b>

### Need Analysis

The Government of Nepal mandated the Nepal Red Cross Society as the sole organisation to manage, collect, and distribute safe blood. It is providing this service through one central, three regional, 22 district level, 17 emergency and 15 hospital-based blood banks throughout the country. The total blood collection was 103,067 units and supply was 136,630 units in 2005/06. The capacity of this service should be strengthened to be able to meet the needs arising from ongoing tensions and in an emergency situation. Sixteen districts, three regional and one emergency blood banks have already experienced an increased demand of blood products due to the conflict. Other blood banks, especially on regional level and some of the district blood centres will need increased preparedness. Quality and safety of blood will need to be ensured and motivational awareness initiatives increased to ensure the number of voluntary donors needed. NRCS recognises the need for developing a Master Plan that shall entire analysis of service and systems that lead to delivery of safe blood in the country. NRCS identified five major thematic areas in the national BTS program that require substantial improvement - Human resources, physical infrastructure, quality control systems, safe blood including donor recruitment and effective management of the services. The project will benefit from Nepal Red Cross community level network and its neutral, impartial and independent image, acceptance of conflicting parties and experienced/trained staff.

### Activities

- Motivational and recruitment activities for the continuation and increment of voluntary donors.
- Provide safe blood to the victims affected by the internal conflict and in an emergency need.
- Ensuring safe blood and provide quality service through providing additional equipment to blood banks and maintaining standard storage systems.
- Maintain the standards of testing regarding blood groups, HIV, HBsAg, HCV, syphilis in emergency and conflict situation.
- Train staff members and volunteers of the blood transfusion system for efficient and quality service.
- Development of 10 years Master plan for Blood Programme in Nepal.

### Outcomes

- Increased number of voluntary donors.
- Safe blood and blood component provided promptly to 100% of the people affected by the internal conflict, in an emergency.
- Blood banks are well equipped throughout the country and providing quality service during conflict related emergencies and other emergencies.
- Well-trained staff ensuring quality of the blood service.
- Effective total quality management system in all Blood Transfusion Services.
- Master plan for 10 years in place.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff and training cost	20,003
Implementing costs or Operating costs	521,002
Programme support costs	25,050
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>566,055</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>566,055</b>

<sup>1</sup> District blood banks: Ilam, Jhapa, Panchthar, Terhathum, Sunsari, Siraha, Parsa, Chitwan, Rupandehi, Baglung, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur.

Regional blood banks: Morang, Kaski, Banke Emergency blood bank: Jumla.

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency health access to rural communities in Surkhet district
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H13
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	Increased quality of and access to care in sub-health post facilities in rural areas
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	103,500 individuals in Surkhet
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, District Health Office, VDC Health Management Committees, DPMKS (local NGO)
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 436,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 436,000</b>

### Needs Analysis

Surkhet is a hill district in the Mid-West Region of Nepal with 50 VDCs, most of them accessible only by foot. Many of its 38 sub-health posts are barely functioning, in part due to serious systemic problems, exacerbated by the 10-year Maoist insurgency. From 1999 to 2004, incidence of acute respiratory infections (ARIs) and diarrhoea actually increased slightly. Sub-health posts, with sparse material and human resources, have not been able to tackle preventable health problems. Many health workers receive little support or supervision, and rarely have sufficient drugs and medical supplies. Local health management committees have been disrupted by the conflict and are not trained to manage health facilities or staff. Community awareness of the poor condition of the health facilities is a deterrent to use, along with the physical obstacles to access imposed by the hilly terrain.

### Strategic Objective

IRC aims to improve the health and well being of the population through increased quality of and access to care in government sub-health posts, with a focus on women and children.

### Activities

- Rehabilitation / renovation of up to 24 of the most remote sub-health posts, including supplies and equipment for the facilities as well as for female community health volunteers (FCHV), community health volunteers, maternal child health workers, and village health workers.
- Basic FCHV training (given by District Health Office [DHO] staff, facilitated by IRC) followed by community-based integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) training.
- Training for health workers on health information management systems, pharmacy management, prevention of diseases, early recognition of danger signs and early management of illness, and establishing referral services for pregnant women and under-5 children in critical condition.
- Regular on-the-job clinical training and monitoring of auxiliary health workers in each of 24 sub-health posts by experienced doctors or health assistants.
- Periodic monitoring of all 24 sub-health posts by IRC, its local partner (DPMKS), DHO staff, and PHCC/health post in-charge staff.
- Health facility management training for local Health Management Committees, encouraging tight oversight of health staff.
- Regular meetings of Health Management Committees and health staff, to facilitate development and implementation of health action plans within each selected VDC and to introduce and maintain community drug programmes (revolving drug funds).

### Outcomes

- Improved delivery of primary health services in the Village Development Committees covered by 24 targeted sub-health posts.
- Health action plans designed and implemented by VDC health staff.
- Health Management Committees revitalised and empowered to take responsibility for their sub-health posts.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme costs	270,320
Operating costs	78,480
Staff costs	87,200
<b>Total project budget</b>	<b>436,000</b>
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>436,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (MERLIN)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improvement of conflict affected population's access to health care through effective partnership between communities and remote health facilities in Pyuthan district
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H14
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve capacity of FCHVs and health workers of peripheral health facilities on primary health care with focus on maternal and child health.</li> <li>• Revive outreach health care services in conflict affected remote areas.</li> <li>• Develop partnership between communities, FCHVs and peripheral health facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: around 110,000 population (incl. 35,000 women and children <5), around 511 health workers / FCHVs. Indirect: 232,000 population
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	District Health Office
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$ 780,000</b>
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>\$ 350,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Since 2005, Merlin has been working towards strengthening conflict-affected populations' access to health services with an emphasis on maternal and child health care. From its experience in the Mid-western region, it has identified many gaps in health care delivery. Outreach clinics and FCHV networks are almost non-functional due to the lack of support and supervision, non-availability of essential drugs and trained health staff, resulting in poor access to quality health services, which further allows the continuation of harmful health behaviour and practices.

Women and children remain the most vulnerable and affected groups. During project implementation Merlin has come across several cases of uterus prolapse – largely perceived as “normal condition” within the community - highlighting the lack of awareness and misperception among the population. This project aims at addressing the identified health problems by focusing on health posts, sub-health posts and the communities, through the strengthening of the outreach clinics and FCHV networks.

**Activities**

- Training of 150 health post and sub-health post staff on essential maternal and child health care, and major health problems faced by the population.
- Reactivation of health posts, sub-health posts and outreach clinics throughout the district.
- Reconstruction of and equipping four sub-health posts.
- Provision of essential drugs and supplies to all health posts and sub-health posts.
- Training of 411 FCHVs on essential maternal and child health care.
- Surgical intervention for 100 obstetric cases presenting uterus prolapse.

**Outcomes**

- Improved access to essential primary health care to 90,000 population (including 35,000 women and children under five) through reactivated outreach clinics, trained public health workers, community health workers and appropriate grassroots level facilities.
- Four reconstructed and well equipped health posts benefiting 20,000 population.
- Surgical correction of uterus prolapse for 100 women.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Program costs	510,000
Operating costs	100,000
Staff costs	170,000
<b>Total project budget</b>	<b>780,000</b>
<b>Funds requested for 2007</b>	<b>350,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ACTIONAID NEPAL (AAN)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Providing humanitarian aid for people disabled due to armed conflict in the mid and far western regions of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/H15
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	To provide health support and rehabilitation of the people disabled due to conflict
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	People disabled due to armed conflict
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Sarad Samaj (SS),Kapilvastu; Nepal National Social Welfare Association ( NNSWA), Kanchanpur and Kailali; Disabled Society (DS), Bardiya; Handicap New Life Centre ( HNLC), Banke, Disable Welfare Society (DWS), Rolpa and Association for the Welfare of Disable (AWD), Salyan
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 401,500
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 365,000</b>

### Needs Analysis

In the recent post conflict situation, research on the exact number of people disabled due to conflict (PWDs) has not been conducted. The Maoists have publicly declared that around 17,000 PWDs are within the People's Liberation Army. AAN's partner NGOs from the Western region have also confirmed that there are considerable numbers of new groups of people disabled due to the armed conflict, who are in need of physical assistance as well as counselling. More than 500 PWDs (due to the armed conflict) are in constant contact with Sharad Samaj (SS), Kapilvastu and Association for the Welfare of Disabled (AWD), Salyan. A small study made on sixty PWDs (due to armed conflict) by AAN clearly showed that this group of people were found to be vulnerable as follows:

- Almost all the new disabled people were found facing psycho-socio problems;
- Some ninety percent of them were found to be economically dependent on others;
- Lack of access to health facilities to treat their injuries and impairment - Lack of mobility aid and appliances support/facilities;

### Strategic Objectives

- To conduct needs assessment to assess the total number of disabled/types of disability.
- To transfer psycho socio counselling skills to the health workers in the local communities so that the PWDs and their families can have access to the service.
- To provide medical treatment support, mobility aids and appliances as per their needs.
- To make PWDs aware of the available health services.
- To provide livelihood training and resources to the economically deprived PWDs.

### Activities

- To conduct need assessment to assess the total number of disabled people, the types of disability, their accessibility to health services.
- Psycho socio counselling training provided to health workers at the community level.
- Counselling and Capacity building: 1,000 PWDs and their family members will be provided with psycho- socio counselling.
- Organising and mobilising rights holders: The grass root issues specific to this new group of PWDs will be merged with AAN's regular programme on Disability for policy influencing at the national level.
- Mobility aids and appliances: 300 PWDs will be provided with Mobility aids and appliances support. Physiotherapy orientation will also be given to the needy PWDs.
- Income generating training will be provided to PWDS. Promoting small entrepreneurship: 200 PWDs will be provided with SEED money to start up small-scale business.
- Basic medical treatment: transportation cost to hospital and purchase of basic medicines.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	40,900
Implementing costs or Operating costs (10% overhead)	360,600
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>401,500</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>36,500</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>365,000</b>

## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal
<b>Project Code:</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL09
<b>Sector/ Thematic Area</b>	IDPs
<b>Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote reconciliation and mutual understanding to contribute to the creation of conditions for sustainable solutions to the problems of IDPs (with particular attention to the point of return).</li> <li>2. Work for the protection of displaced persons, through advocacy for the adoption of an IDP policy in line with international law standards and monitoring its implementation.</li> <li>3. Organise/conduct (training) activities intended to promote the rights of IDPs.</li> <li>4. Provide basic legal assistance to all IDPs approaching UNHCR.</li> </ol>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 100,000 persons throughout Nepal
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 357,505<sup>14</sup></b>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 188,915</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Within the framework of the UN collaborative approach, UNHCR will assist the Government of Nepal, both at the central and the local level, to ensure the protection of IDPs in the country. At the central level, UNHCR will continue to provide advice with regard to the adoption in Nepal of a policy on IDPs in line with international standards, which will set the framework for solutions to the problems of IDPs. In consideration of the remarkable developments in the political scenario in the country at the end of 2006 and the evolution of the IDP issue (inter alia, spontaneous and local NGO organised returns), particular attention will be dedicated to the situation of IDPs at the point of return (with an overall protection-driven perspective). Workshops and training activities to promote the rights of IDPs will be organised/conducted and addressed to authorities, NGOs, and IDPs throughout the country. UNHCR will be aiming in particular to contributing to the establishment of an environment that should allow IDPs - on the basis of reliable information - to opt for their preferred durable solution and to make it sustainable. To this end, a presence will be maintained in key areas of the country. More in general, UNHCR's initiative will be carried out in consideration of the presence in the country of other agencies involved in IDP issues and with a view to ensuring an appropriate response to needs and avoiding duplication of efforts.

**Activities**

- Liaising with Government with regard to both the formulation of an IDP policy that will be in line with UN principles and its implementation as per international law standards.
- Maintenance of a UNHCR presence in key areas of the country for appropriate protection to displaced and other conflict affected persons, mainly through constant dialogue with relevant actors.
- Training and advocacy activities on rights/protection and well-being of conflict affected persons and returnees, including unaccompanied and separated children and the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS-related issues.
- Closely work with other agencies for response to possible specific legal needs, which may be assessed.

**Outcome**

Protection of 100,000 displaced persons and returnees.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	357,505
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>357,505</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>168,590</b>
<b>Funds required for 2007</b>	<b>188,915</b>

<sup>14</sup> Subject to approval by the Operations Review Board (ORB)

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Integrated assistance to Returnees in the Mid west region of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/P/HR/RL10
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	IDPs
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Conflict affected Communities in the Mid-West Region: Bardiya; Banke; Surkhet; Kalikot; Dailekh, Jajakot. (1200 Families)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	BASE, DWO
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 581,569
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 581,569</b>

### **Needs Analysis**

In this tentative, more hopeful climate, families displaced by the armed conflict are returning home. However, those considering or undertaking return face considerable difficulties. These challenges include the lack of a comprehensive national policy defining IDPs and their rights, stigmatisation and harassment directed at 'IDPs' from the CPN-M, Nepalese military and/or security forces, or the wider community for reasons of 'class' or perceived involvement in 'espionage'; and lack of access to basic services or a source of livelihood.

An IRC assessment in 2005 highlighted a lack of data on the situation of IDPs, lack of information for IDP's returnees and conflict affected populations and lack of return monitoring.

This project will therefore pilot an integrated approach to assisting returnees and conflict-affected households in six districts of the mid- and far western regions of Nepal, addressing the needs highlighted above through components which:

- Provide targeted field monitoring capacity in the areas of highest return/population movement in the Mid West region, to begin to address the 'data gap' on the IDP/return/reintegration situation;
- Offer an information, advice and referral service for IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected households in the areas of highest return/population movement in the Mid- and Far West regions, elucidating needs and directing vulnerable clients to appropriate services;
- Provide vulnerable returnees with a basic assistance package where they cannot access such aid elsewhere;
- Assist the international assistance community, Nepalese authorities and other stakeholders in addressing the IDP and return challenge in a more coherent and comprehensive manner, through support for the development of common policies and action plans.

### **Expected Outcome**

This project will develop a coordinated response to assisting the needs of returnees through the collection and dissemination of information that highlight's the situation and needs of IDP families and assists agencies to provide targeted assistance packages to those choosing to return. It is expected that an interagency standard guideline for returnee assistance will be developed with an interagency working group.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Program Costs	250,000
Operational Costs	121,569
Staff Costs	210,000
<b>Total project Budget</b>	<b>581,569</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>581,569</b>

**REFUGEES**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MS03
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Refugees
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal protection to refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal.</li> <li>• Promote and seek durable solutions for refugees in Nepal.</li> <li>• Provide basic relief assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 130,000 refugees and asylum-seekers
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN Agencies (WFP, UNFPA), Ministry of Home, Tribhuvan University, LWF, Caritas-Nepal, AMDA-Nepal, Pro Public, and other NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$ 7,136,983</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 7,136,983</b>

**Needs Analysis**

For the refugees originated from Bhutan, presently in eastern Nepal, UNHCR provides shelter, cooking and lighting fuel, full health care, vegetables and supplementary food items, drinking and washing water, sanitary supplies and services, primary and lower-secondary education, legal counselling and representation, camp security, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, support for community organisations and camp leadership, vocational/skills training, registration, protection monitoring, specialised assistance and protection measures for vulnerable populations and, at this time, limited access to durable solutions through its partners and daily interventions in the camps. UNHCR provides Tibetan persons of concern with transport, shelter, food, clothing, medical care, bedding, clothing, sanitary supplies, registration and documentation depending on needs. UNHCR grants urban refugees stipends to cover monthly expenses pending identification of durable solutions, and covers medical or health-related. Emergency needs, such as medical or non-food items, are extended to asylum-seekers pending adjudication of their cases.

**Activities**

- Monitoring and promotion of the protection of all refugees and asylum seekers in Nepal.
- Promotion and facilitation of durable solutions for refugees in Nepal.
- Coordination of international community's response in support of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal.
- Providing legal support and representation on behalf of refugees and others of concern.
- Together with the Ministry of Home, management of refugee camps in Nepal.
- Covering of the material assistance needs of some 107,000 refugees living in seven camps in eastern Nepal.
- Conducting registration and status determination of approximately 250 individual asylum-seekers in Kathmandu.
- Assisting in the transit through Nepal of approximately 2,500 Tibetan persons of concern through the provision of basic protection services.
- Providing material and other forms of support to individual asylum-seekers and refugees in Kathmandu.

**Outcome**

Provision of legal and physical protection and the promotion of durables solutions for 130,000 refugees and asylums in Nepal.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	5,719,007
Programme support	1,417,976
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>7,136,983</b>
<b>Funds required for 2007</b>	<b>7,136,983</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/F03
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Refugees
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	108,200
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UNHCR, Lutheran World Federation
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 23,598,321
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 11,956,853</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Despite the hospitality shown by the Govt. of Nepal, Bhutanese refugees are not allowed to engage in economic activities outside the camp and lack access to land for agriculture production, leaving them completely dependent upon humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. Findings from the 2006 WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission and the absence of durable solutions for the refugee caseload provide justification for the need to continue providing food assistance to Bhutanese refugees residing in seven camps located in eastern Nepal.

In 2007, 108,200 refugees will benefit from WFP general food assistance in seven camps. Approximately 2,600 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women as well as chronically ill patients will receive additional assistance under a supplementary feeding programme. Under the two-year PRRO, WFP Nepal will become one of less than ten operations worldwide to assume direct responsibility for managing food distribution previously handled by UNHCR.

**Strategic Objectives**

The overall aim of this PRRO is to contribute to safeguarding the lives and nutritional status of the Bhutanese refugees by providing secure access to food until they attain self-sufficiency or are resettled or repatriated to their country of origin. The PRRO objectives are as follows:

- (a) Reduce and/or stabilise crude mortality among refugee beneficiaries;
- (b) Improve and maintain the nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly for children under five years, pregnant and lactating women and chronically ill persons;
- (c) Strengthen coping mechanisms and enhance resilience to shocks through the transfer of skills; and income-generating opportunities that contribute to food security among the refugees as well as neighbouring host communities.

**Activities**

WFP is responsible for the procurement, transportation, storage, handling and distribution of food commodities under the general and the supplementary feeding programmes. In coordination with the WFP Country Office, the sub-office in Damak is responsible for monitoring food distribution and related activities. A general food ration is distributed to all refugees on a fortnightly basis under the direction of the Refugee Camp Management Committee and Lutheran World Federation. The Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), the organisation responsible for providing health services in the camps, also manages a supplementary feeding programme that provides a take home ration of fortified wheat soya blend and vegetable oil to malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women as well as chronically ill patients.

While many refugees work outside the camps, mainly as casual labourers, their earnings are too little to sustain them. The Bhutanese refugees thus remain largely dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. The main objective of the self-reliance activities within the camps is to provide training and capacity-building to refugees to assist them in rebuilding their lives once durable solutions are found. These activities are designed to take into account the limiting conditions posed by the camps as well as the non-citizenship status of the refugees. The budget for these activities partly comes from funds generated through the sale of empty food containers. This PRRO will complement and be closely coordinated with UNHCR, Government of Nepal, and NGO partners.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
WFP Direct Costs	11,174,629
IWFP Indirect Support Costs	782,224
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>11,956,853</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION NEPAL (LWF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Bhutanese Refugees Programme
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/MS04
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Refugees
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Bhutanese Refugees
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UNHCR, local NGOs and refugee community.
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 750,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 750,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

The Bhutanese Refugees living in seven camps for over 16 years have suffered injustice for long. LWF-Nepal has been working closely with a number of donor partners such as UNHCR, WFP, DCA, NCA and co-implementing agencies such as AMDA & CARITAS, to meet their basic needs such as repair and maintenance of refugee shelters. The continual demand for food, fuel and shelter is a daunting challenge. Since the refugees are confined within the camp with little scope of employment, income-generating activities (IGA) are crucial.

Conflicts between the refugees and people from the host communities surrounding the camps are frequently reported. Access of refugees to natural resources, educational institutions and local labour market surrounding these camps are the major reasons of the conflict. These issues are addressed by the project through the provision of development and environmental initiatives in the camp surroundings.

**Activities**

- Provision of repair and maintenance of refugee shelters.
- Provision of alternative cooking fuel for the refugees such as bio-briquettes so as to reduce deforestation.
- Provision of development of environmental initiatives in the host community i.e. tree plantation, water system installation and or upgrading, upgrading of college/campus facilities, upgrading of roads and culverts etc.
- IGA for the Bhutanese Refugees.

**Outcomes**

- Conflict between Bhutanese refugees and individuals from refugee camp surroundings will be reduced significantly.
- Approximately 75% of total refugees will have safe shelters.
- Approximately 20% of total refugees will be benefited by IGA activities.
- 100% will have access to bathing and laundry soap and all girls and women will have access to sanitary materials.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	187,500
Implementing costs or Operating costs	562,500
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>750,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>750,000</b>

**NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ACTIONAID NEPAL (AAN)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Building resilience of the local institutions and emergency response
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS01
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objective</b>	Enhance capacity of the local institutions and Emergency Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,000 women, children, aged, excluded groups, ethnic minorities, IDPs
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Disaster Management Committee (VDC level), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Under Privileged Children's Association (UPCA)- Dharan, Nawa Prabhat Samaj Pariwar (NPSP)-Udayapur, Community Development Program (CDP) – Sindhuli, Nepal Rural Self Reliance Campaign (NRUSEC) – Chitawan
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 300,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 270,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

All the proposed districts, namely, Dharan, Udayapur, Sindhuli and Chitwan are highly prone to various natural disasters. Dharan is earthquake and flood prone. In 2001, in Dharan Municipality, 40 houses were destroyed and 551 were affected by the flood. Udayapur had earthquake epidemic in 1988. During monsoon, flood, soil erosion, land-slide and wind storm are common phenomenon. Fire is common during February – March due to wind. In 2002, in various VDCs, total 810 people were affected by the flood. Sindhuli is also prone to flood, soil erosion and landslide. In 2000 – 2002, 1056 people have been affected and 2 had died due to the flood occurred in the district. Flood and soil erosion (river cutting) are common in Chitwan. Every year, thousands of farmers are affected by soil erosion. In various VDCs in the district, from 2000 until 2003, 40 people have died, 1424 houses have been destroyed and 11,188 people have been affected. *Source: [www.desinventar.net](http://www.desinventar.net)*

**Strategic Objectives**

- To increase awareness of the local community and stakeholders.
- To build capacity of the community as well as the emergency responsive agencies.
- To respond to emergencies and focus on rehabilitation.
- To provide support in identifying and implementing small-scale mitigation activities.

**Activities**

- Disaster preparedness programme in 10 schools, especially drill, orientation on hazards, evacuation plan, hazard mapping by the students and teachers of the schools and surrounding community places.
- 200 local police and fire brigade staffs will be provided basic disaster preparedness, first aid and SAR training as first responder.
- Establish Disaster management committees in 8 wards of four municipalities as model DMCs.
- Train members of Disaster Management Committees, staffs of the institutions, Police and fire brigade on Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) and produce hazard-vulnerability maps of the pilot wards and VDCs.
- Develop a basic list vulnerable people of the piloting for advance planning of emergency response.
- Support Disaster Management Committees, schools, and CBOs to mobilise people.
- Provide mitigation assistance in disaster prone areas.
- Respond to emergencies and provide relief materials.
- Provide seed money for rehabilitation after the emergency response.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staffing cost	64,680
Implementing cost or operating cost	235,320
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Minus available funds</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Total Fund Requested</b>	<b>270,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL IN NEPAL (CARE)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS02
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objective</b>	Ensure enhanced capacity of vulnerable communities to a more effective resilient disaster risk management based on their indigenous knowledge and capacities
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	At least 15,000 people (2,500 families) in 20 communities in disaster prone communities, 6 NRCS district chapter and six districts i.e. (Doti, Bardia and Mohotari, Dadeldhura, Dhanusha, Sarlahi).
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Nepal Red cross Society (NRCS) District Chapters and local NGOs in six disaster prone districts.
<b>Project Duration</b>	December 2006 - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 153,811
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 153,811</b>

### Need Analysis

CARE Nepal currently works in 36 districts with 10 different networks, 200 local NGOs and several hundred-user groups in Nepal to implement programs in mid and far western regions including the five flood prone eastern districts. This has provided an opportunity to CARE Nepal to take on disaster risk reduction programs and roll out its emergency preparedness programs through its partners and communities in disaster prone districts.

In the backdrop of yearly disasters-affecting populations, especially the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded groups from multitude of disasters events. The yearly recurring floods and landslides and the history of big disaster due to earthquake in the past, demands community preparedness for risk reduction.

The proposed project aims at **implementing Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) programme in 20 community groups in six districts** prone to disasters. The awareness activities will be implemented through Nepal Red Cross district chapters as the prime partners in the region. Nevertheless, other local NGO partners will also be implementing CBDRM programmes with CARE-Nepal.

### Activities

- Build upon community coping mechanisms and **indigenous systems** for disaster risk reduction.
- Formation of Disaster Management committees and preparation of **Community Disaster Risk Management Plan**.
- **Train communities and provide IEC materials** students, on DRR, **first aid** and **disaster kits** to communities on **Disaster risk reduction**.
- Assist communities to **map hazards and vulnerability** to improve their coping capacity.
- Promotion of local and district level **institutional linkages and networking** among the relevant stakeholders is in effect.

### Outcomes

- Community coping mechanisms mapped, strengthened, and shared widely.
- Train human resource on DRM developed at district and community level.
- Disaster risk reduction and early warning system is in effect 20 communities.
- Reduced loss of lives and properties/assets improves economic condition of vulnerable families in each community.
- Local coordination mechanism exists among stakeholders for preparedness in DRR.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	39,557
Program costs	79,968
Programme support costs	34,286
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>153,811</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>153,811</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Support for Natural Disaster Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS03
<b>Sector/ Thematic area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farming households in 30 disaster prone districts with 60,000 households
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Concerned government organisations, NGOs, CBOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 490,000
<b>Fund Requested</b>	<b>\$ 490,000</b>

### **Needs Analysis**

Over the years, Nepal has been exposed to an increasing numbers of casualties and substantial damages due to various types of natural and human-induced disasters, with negative impact on the social and economic development of the poor. In particular, floods and landslides are recurrent phenomena. During the last ten years (1994–2003), 2,115 people were reported killed and 288,205 families were affected by floods and landslides in the country. In the last three consecutive years, a significant decline of agriculture production was observed due to the drought in Eastern Terai, as well as to floods and landslide in Western Terai and Hills. As a result, it is estimated that around 980,000 people would be directly affected by a shortfall of 190,000 MTs in grain for the year 2006/07. Moreover, agricultural pests and diseases are an additional burden for vulnerable households.

Therefore, reducing disaster vulnerability is of the uttermost importance in a developing country like Nepal. In general, disaster preparedness may well be considered one of the most critical challenges in development for the new millennium. In this context, the support of the international donor community is essential to design and implement a disaster preparedness plan both in the short and long-term. This permits the saving of lives and the limitation of infrastructure damage. This project is thus being proposed to contribute to disaster preparedness, in particular for floods, drought, and landslides in the vulnerable areas of Nepal through mobilising various levels of stakeholders.

### **Strategic Objective**

**The strategic objective of the project is to—enhance disaster preparedness in the agricultural sector at national, local and household level.**

### **Specific Objectives**

- Provide early warning on natural disaster through timely and appropriate information.
- Enhance capacity of stakeholders to cope with disaster.
- Promote coordination among humanitarian partners in the agricultural sector, in synergy with the FAO proposed project entitled “Assistance to the flood and drought affected rural households of Nepal”.

### **Activities**

- Establish a survey and surveillance system of the disaster prone areas and estimate of food and agriculture requirements.
- Capacity building, technical support and training, at national, local and community level.
- Develop a mechanism of data collection and information sharing.

### **Outcomes**

- System of surveillance and information sharing in place and operational.
- Enhanced knowledge and skills at national, local and community level.
- Improved coordination and information sharing among stakeholders.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	116,455
Project activities	300,000
<b>Technical Support and Administrative costs</b>	73,545
<b>Total project cost</b>	<b>490,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>490,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)</b>
<b>Project Name</b>	Streamlining Disaster Response in Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07CSS04
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DP NET/NRCS
<b>Project Duration</b>	November 2006 - November 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

Disasters in Nepal are common. Monsoon season brings about land slides, floods; damaging economic livelihoods and basic needs including shelter, food and water sources. Nepal is also at risk of earthquakes due to geographical position. Ability to manage emergencies is limited and worsened by the economic situation of the country.

The Capacity to respond to emergencies is developing within agencies in Nepal; this is seen by the ability of agencies recently to respond to flood in the Terai regions in September 2006. However the Capacity to collect accurate information at the grass roots is limited as is the ability to coordinate available resources including human during the event. This programme aims to support the development of collection of data techniques in emergencies, through a formal practice of rapid assessment by local agencies through coordinated interagency joint practice drills. Also to further streamline the process of response by clearly identifying resources before the event and practicing these responses to increase organisational awareness and response capacity.

**Activities**

IRC will provide technical support and conduct training in the following areas:

- Practical field based rapid assessment “data collection” training for interagency staff and volunteers with practice drills and critical analysis of use of data and its value;
- Gender based violence (GBV) & gender issues in emergencies;
- Child protection and education in emergencies;
- Identifying other protection issues in emergencies;
- Public health in emergencies;
- Introduction to camp management in emergencies;
- IRC will assist DP NET develop an interagency internal emergency response roster database and provide training on activation and deployment.

**Outcomes**

This project builds on the existing capacity available in country and lessons learned through experience of the members of DPNET. A functional interagency emergency response roster will improve capacity to deploy skilled staff quickly in the event of an emergency. Emergency response organisations will have strategies for emergency management of GBV, Child Protection, and Public Health in emergencies that they will have field tested during the course of the training programmes.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Program Costs	100,000
Operational Costs	30,000
Staff costs	70,000
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>200,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION NEPAL (LWF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community risk reduction
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS05
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Poor, marginalised, Dalit and possible victims of future disasters
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	LWF Nepal
<b>Project Duration</b>	2007- 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 500,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Lutheran World Federation Nepal is working with marginalised and vulnerable communities, who do not have adequate food, no access to health services, lack of employment opportunity and the geographical areas that we are working in are prone to natural disasters and man made disasters and these areas are also isolated from mainstream development from government services. Frequent landslides during the monsoon season in hill districts and floods in the Tarai region have further marginalised the community.

LWF Nepal sent a Rapid Assessment Team to Kalikot in order to conduct a survey based on information circulated in the media. Following a face-to-face interaction with inhabitants of the rural areas and people affected by food crisis (due to hailstorm and drought), the study team concluded that wheat, barley, potato, and mustard were directly affected by hailstones and drought. Fruit production was also severely affected.

Due to prolonged winter drought and the devastating hail storm in Kalikot district. Considering the result of RAT and because of dire hunger situation in Kalikot District, LWF Nepal has been carrying out a relief programme there in five VDCs. The total budget for this specific programme is approximately \$120,000. Rice, salt, vegetables and wheat seeds are currently being distributed.

Rather providing relief assistance every year it is very necessary to enhance community capacity to reduce the impact of future disaster. To achieve this aim there is a big need of immediate action of community disaster preparedness and livelihood initiatives in such disaster prone areas. So then there will be less need of relief assistance in future.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Reduce the disaster and poverty-related vulnerability of poor, displaced and marginalised people through effective and responsive preparedness and response mechanism.
- Empower the disadvantaged and dalit, promote greater control over their lives and livelihoods and reduce their poverty and disaster related vulnerability through facilitating effective and responsive sustainable development.
- Ensure inclusion of dalit, women, and children disable in the program and their right have been addressed.

**Activities**

- Peace and reconciliation.
- Agriculture and Income generation.
- Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure.
- Structural and Non structural mitigation.
- Community capacity building and institutionalisation of Community Based Disaster Preparedness.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	125,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	375,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NEPAL CENTRE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NCDM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	To develop a common approach to natural disaster preparedness and response through the preparation of interagency contingency plans
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS06
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce vulnerability due to all kinds of disasters through capacity building of the agencies.</li> <li>• Augment resilience to natural hazards.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Local government
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	NCDM
<b>Project Duration</b>	<b>January 2007 – June 2007 (six months)</b>
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 45,620
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 45,620</b>

### Needs Analysis

Nepal Centre for Disaster Management has prepared Emergency Preparedness Plans for UNDP and CARE Nepal as well as a Contingency Plan for Oxfam GB. It is also preparing a situation analysis for Save the Children US in ten districts such as Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Taplejung, Morang, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari and Sarlahi. It has thus gathered requisite experience in this field. It can thus prepare an Inter-Agency contingency plan. Several districts in Nepal have not yet been able to prepare preparedness and response plans due to which the disaster management has not been making a desirable headway. This exercise can help to have a concrete plan, which can be implemented without any doubt and confusion. In this respect, NCDM has been making a situation analysis for ten districts such as Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Morang, Saptari, Sarlahi, Dhanusha, Mahottari and Siraha. The process followed is the ranking of the hazards of the districts, carrying out the vulnerability and risk analysis and finding the internal as well as the external capacity. The effort is towards the preparation of the preparedness and the response plan.

### Activities

1. Making a survey of the hazards likely to be faced by the agencies and doing their ranking.
2. Carrying out a vulnerability and risk assessment of the agencies and the area in which they are working.
3. Finding the internal capacity and the external capacity of the agencies.
4. Preparing a contingency plan, which will address the pre disaster, during disaster and the post disaster situations or the preparedness, rescue, and recovery phases.
5. Work with the stakeholders to realise the importance and reasons for both levels of planning.
6. Discuss and evolve a plan through a process of participation and use of participatory methodology / tools.
7. Mobilise the related stakeholders in the whole process during the formulation of plan through the technical backstopping.
8. Build the capacity of Community disasters management committees and Village development committee management committees.
9. Support to prepare simple and workable Plan in the participatory way.
10. Put in place a mechanism for regular and timely updating.
11. Ensure the planning is done taking into account the needs the most vulnerable especially women and dalit communities.

### Outcomes

1. The agencies will have their separate as well as Inter-Agency contingency plans
2. The agencies will be able to address the rescue phase by carrying out a preparedness and recovery plan.
3. Local coping mechanism will be strengthened for immediate response to the impending disasters.
4. The community is trained for disaster preparedness, relief and rescue operations.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	35,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	7,080
Administrative costs	3,540
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>45,620</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY (NRCS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction Program
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS07
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objective</b>	Enhance the coping capacity of NRCS and vulnerable communities for effective disaster management.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	At least 10,500 people (1750 families) in 18 communities in disaster prone communities, 3 NRCS district chapters and 18 sub-chapters in 3 districts, 2 Regional warehouses.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	NRCS HQs and District Chapters
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 174,906
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 174,906</b>

**Need Analysis**

The proposed project aims to implement Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction activities in 18 such vulnerable communities. NRCS is the ex-officio member of the Central and District level Disaster Relief Committees. It is the secretariat for the Disaster Preparedness Network (DP-Net).

**Activities**

**A) NHQs level capacity building**

- Strengthening of Disaster Management Centre/ Emergency Operation Centre
- Management of communication/ information/rescue equipment at DM centre
- Operationalise and rolling out workshop of the contingency plan at regions and districts.

**B) Regional and District level capacity building**

- Strengthening the communication/information mechanism at regional warehouses and districts.
- Management of rescue equipments at regional warehouses and districts.
- Development of contingency plan and drill/simulation exercise
- Train human resources on disaster response and formation of response teams.

**C) Community level**

- Train and orient volunteers and communities on DM ToT, Basic DM, and First Aid and formation of response teams.
- Provide rescue kits, FA kit, Stretcher, Grain Storing drums and early warning equipments to communities and organize hazard/vulnerability/capacity assessment.
- Organise awareness generating activities through IEC interventions.
- Prepare community Disaster preparedness/Response plan and simulation.
- Promote institutional linkages and networking mechanisms with relevant stakeholders.
- Carry out non-structural mitigation activities such as Plantation/ check dam construction with local materials, gully control etc. and management of safe evacuation shelter at communities.

**Outcomes**

- Fully operational DM Centre/EOC.
- Contingency plan developed at 2 regional and at least 13 district chapters.
- Improved response capacity of Regional warehouse
- 5 DR teams formed (2 at Region and 3 at DC)
- Trained manpower available at district and community level.
- Minimum of 10 sets of rescue kits at district level, 10 set of rescue kits at regional level and 1 set of rescue kits pre-positioned and early warning mechanism in each of 25 communities.
- Level of awareness and DM capacities of district chapters and communities enhanced.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff cost	19,014
Implementing cost	118,721
Operating cost	28,300
Administrative cost	8,871
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>174,906</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EARTHQUAKE TECHNOLOGY-NEPAL (NSET)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community Based Disaster Preparedness at Ward Level
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS08
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 300,000 population from 10 wards of 5 Municipalities and 5 Municipal Authorities
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City, Kirtipur Municipality, Bhaktapur Municipality, Madhyapur Thimi Municipality
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 80,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 75,000</b>

### Needs Analysis

NSET has helped Disaster Management Communities at ward level; help install Pre-Positioning Emergency Response Stores (PPERS) at seven communities, providing training at community level in close collaboration with municipalities, local communities, Rotary Clubs, and international donors. NSET has also assisted NRCS to implement Kathmandu Valley Earthquake Preparedness Initiative (KVEPI), which included imparting training program and in locating pre-positioning of non-food items in the wards. NSET has also been working with UNICEF and Lalitpur-Sub-Metropolitan City to pre-position contingency water for emergency and to prepare a general preparedness and Response Plan for Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City. The overall goal of this project is to enhance the security of vulnerable community to natural disasters and protect common property and community resources in selected communities through appropriate capacity building measures.

### Strategic Objectives

- Public awareness-raising.
- Formation of 10 Ward Level Disaster Management Committees (WDMC) from 5 municipalities.
- Capacity building of communities and their institutions to design and implement disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities.
- Capacity building of municipal/wards authorities and professionals on disaster risk mitigation.
- Institutionalise the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) initiative at various levels of local governance.

### Activities

- Orientation programme and consultation meetings at five municipalities.
- Ward assembly in the selected wards and formation of WDMC.
- Two disaster management trainings to WDMC members and community representative (7 days each, 30 participants to each).
- Two Vulnerability and capacity assessment trainings to Volunteers from each wards (3 days training).
- Capacity and vulnerability assessment.
  - Multi-hazard vulnerability assessment at ward level.
  - Open spaces identification and population holding capacity assessment.
  - Need assessment for pre-positioning of relief and response materials.
- Disaster scenario preparation and preparedness/response prioritisation at ward level.
- Implementation of the first priority action.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	30,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	50,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources (In kind)</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>75,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OXFAM GB NEPAL (OGB-N)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Eastern and Central Terai Region of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS09
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objective</b>	Building capacities of vulnerable communities to effectively respond to natural disasters so as to reduce loss of life, property, and suffering from the impact of disasters.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,000 families with 17,500 individuals (children: 3,000, women: 7,500 and Dalit, Ethnic and disaster affected: 7,000 in Sarlahi, Rautahat and Saptari districts)
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	Oxfam GB Nepal implementing through local NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	May 2007 – April 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 245,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

Oxfam GB Nepal has been responding to floods and other natural disasters for quite a number of years. The vital lessons drawn through its past experience working with partners, stakeholders and communities is that loss of life, property and suffering during flood disasters are a combined result of unawareness, ineffective preparedness, inadequate coordination and networking amongst stakeholders, unplanned development structures, continued deforestation and stone quarries along the foot hills of Mountains range. The proposed project therefore intends to build capacities of vulnerable communities to effectively respond during natural disasters. This will be done by strengthening risk assessment, community preparedness, improved coordination, and networking and advocacy skills of the vulnerable communities. The project will be undertaken by local NGOs, who are Oxfam GB partners. The objective of the project will be to strengthen community based disaster risk reduction to access basic health care and sanitation; to enhance disaster management capacities of the CBOs, Government and non-government stakeholders; to mitigate the impact of flooding in the 3 districts so as to protect at least 12 cluster villages by building structure to ward off floods and construction of shelters for the victims that have been affected from disasters.

**Activities**

- Support new/existing CBOs and develop their awareness level on disaster risk reduction.
- Build up capacities of CBOs on risk assessment, risk reduction initiatives and coordination and advocacy skills.
- Support village communities to formulate DRR Plan and support to implement it.
- Mitigate the effect of natural disasters through construction of hand pumps, latrine and spurs etc.

**Outcomes**

- Forty CBOs will be formed and their awareness on policy and preparedness increased.
- 2,400 population will benefit from the installation of hand pumps/latrines and spurs.
- Three districts will have their Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan in place and functional.
- 20 CBOs developed DRR Plan and implemented.
- Suffering of the highly disaster affected people in three districts in Terai region of Nepal reduced.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Cost A e.g. staff	25,000
Cost B e.g. inputs	190,000
Cost C e.g. administration	30,000
Sub-total	<b>245,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>Fund Requested</b>	<b>200,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SC ALLIANCE)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Child Led Disaster Preparedness and Response Program (CL-PR)
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS10
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children of vulnerable communities of 9 disaster prone districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Local NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	One year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 500,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 490,000</b>

### **Needs Analysis**

Being located in Seismic zone, Nepal is prone to natural disasters. Nepal has experienced destructive earthquakes, flash floods, landslides, famines, and droughts in the past. Ministry of Home Affairs of HMG Nepal estimated that an average of 232 people die of landslide and flood every year within the last ten years. Nepal Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) reported that a total of 24,523 people have been killed from 1971 to 2003 due to natural disasters including earthquake. Moreover, the escalating armed conflict has already killed more than 13,000. Due to limitation of resources, the government's effort alone is far insufficient in mitigating the effects of such hazards and disasters.

Children are especially vulnerable to disasters and emergencies because they are less able to fend for themselves. Young children, in particular, are susceptible to hunger and disease. Emergency also has negative impacts on children's longer-term development. Children's well-being depends largely on the security of family and stable environment. Emergencies can separate children from their family and community. Under such circumstances, family may not be able to protect their children. As a result, children may be abandoned, abused, neglected, force recruited as child soldiers, trafficked, sexually exploited, or forced into other forms of hazardous labour.

Considering the country's vulnerability to both natural and man made disasters, Save the Children Alliance in Nepal propose to develop disaster preparedness and response mechanism in nine vulnerable districts with the following objectives.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- Provide quick relief support to the children who have been affected by disaster.
- Strengthen mechanism of disaster preparedness and response based on child rights with active participation of children in community level.
- Ensure safety and security of the affected children.

### **Activities**

- Identify the major hazards and its impact to the children (who are most vulnerable) and prepare an emergency preparedness plan of the community with the meaningful and ethical participation of the children.
- Provide educational, vocational, medical, income generating and reuniting support to the affected children and families of IDPs.
- Establish stockpiles of books, educational supplies, school dresses in strategic locations so as to provide immediate relief support to the children
- Encourage building safer schools to the parents, teachers and students through sensitisation of earthquake preparedness to the parents, teachers and children.
- Establish safe playing areas for children
- Trauma counselling to normalise lives of disaster affected children.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	90,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	410,000
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>490,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Preparedness for Emergency Response in Kathmandu Valley
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS11
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objective</b>	To enhance the capacities of the fire brigade in the Kathmandu valley on search and rescue mechanisms
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	TOTAL: Pop: 2,500,000 (approx) in Kathmandu valley
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN and other technical institutions
<b>Project Duration</b>	February 2007 - January 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 600,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

The project's main objective is to expand the capacities of the fire brigade in the Kathmandu valley on search and rescue mechanisms. None of the five municipalities in the Kathmandu valley has adequate equipment or trained personnel for medium or large-scale urban disasters. However the US embassy has provided some support to the GoN for better equipping the fire-fighting personnel.

The 10th five-year plan of the Government has also focused to extend the fire brigade services of the Kathmandu valley in the process of increasing the fire fighting capacity and the physical facilities for the same

This project will strengthen the capacity of the GoN for rescue operations. The specialised search & rescue training and hardware support would ensure better response by the fire brigade that is the first responder after the community. UNDP has strong procurement capacities that would be useful, for the large-scale global bidding that the purchase of such sophisticated hardware merits. It also has the networks established for providing the cutting edge technical training that would be required for the fire-fighting personnel.

**Activities**

- Identify the hardware and training requirement of the existing fire fighting institution in the valley.
- Procure the basic search and rescue equipment (light and heavy depending on the budget approved) and provide the same to the fire brigade.
- Organise practical training, both in-house and if required international, to the specific teams having the responsibility of search and rescue.

**Outcomes**

1) The fire brigade would have a more professional approach in addressing any crisis situation through an efficient and timely response. (2) Higher number of lives will be saved and physical injury reduced in both a mass casualty situation and in individual cases of small and medium disasters. (3) Capacity of the trained manpower of the with the Kathmandu valley fire brigade could also support other municipalities in the long run to improve their response capacities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	24,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	450,000
Administrative costs	126,000
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>600,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Preparedness Plan For Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in future emergencies
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS12
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children affected by emergency. (Including floods/ earthquake or manmade) In areas prone to natural disaster
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoE/ DoE/ I/NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 107,527
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 107,527</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Every year in Nepal communities are affected by drought, flood and landslides, these can be devastating to peoples lives. In addition Nepal is in an earthquake zone. Following any natural disaster a means to establish normalcy for children is the fast re-establishment of education systems. In this regard for UNICEF's core commitments for children in emergency situations in the education sector to be fulfilled it is necessary to prepare in advance to basic Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) minimum standards so that responses can be immediate.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Enable fast response to natural disasters/ emergencies.
- Take lead role in providing rapid response to ensure the resumption of schooling.

**Activities**

- Purchasing and pre-positioning of educational kits.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	10,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	90,000
Indirect program cost*	7,527
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>107,527</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>107,527</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Hospital response capacity in post earthquake scenarios/emergencies
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS13
<b>Sector</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure hospitals remain operational in post earthquake</li> <li>• To build capacity of health sector staff to manage mass casualty incidents</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 3,000 health professionals, 1,000 patients and 90,000 future casualties (predictions for a major earthquake)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoHP, NSET, NRCS
<b>Project Duration</b>	April – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 246,100
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 234,100</b>

### **Need Analysis**

In terms of disaster mitigation, hospitals require special attention due to the vital functions they perform, their high level of occupancy, and the role they play during emergencies. In recent years, WHO and the national health authorities have implemented multiple activities in the area of crisis management. Seismic vulnerability assessments of hospitals have identified the need to carry out retrofitting and non-structural risk mitigation in all hospitals in urban areas as a matter of priority. Risk mitigation should go hand-in-hand with a programme to enhance the level of emergency preparedness of hospitals and the capacity for mass casualty management of first responders and medical staff. In this context, WHO seeks funds to build on the achievements of the health sector so far, by strengthening the focus on hospital risk mitigation and capacity building.

### **Activities**

- Introduction of non-structural seismic mitigation at two central hospitals of strategic importance for the health system. Modifications in lifeline systems and architectural components will be based on previous seismic assessments.
- Procurement of new mass casualty management training tools for increased and sustainable capacity building related to victim stabilisation, casualties' prioritisation, and disaster logistics. The current inter-active training software from year 2000 needs to be replaced by a new attractive training tool that will enable WHO to expand its Mass Casualty Emergency Management (MUSTER) training programme which so far has benefited more than 1,000 first responders in Nepal and the region.
- Implementation of two mass casualty management training programmes and simulation exercises utilising the new training tools.

### **Outcomes**

- Non-structural seismic mitigation at two central hospitals would ensure operational functionality of the health system after a major earthquake. Thousands of health professionals and tens of thousands of expected casualties would benefit from this life-saving intervention.
- New mass casualty management training tools will enable WHO to maintain health professionals' interest in and commitment to mass casualty management. It will provide an attractive training platform from which to simulate health emergencies in real time.
- 80 first responders and health sector staff will be trained in mass casualty management to enhance their emergency procedures. Future trainers will be identified among the trainees.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	62,000
Implementing and operating costs	161,000
Project monitoring and reporting	7,000
Programme Support Costs	16,100
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>246,100</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>234,100</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rehabilitation of Community Water Supply Schemes Damaged by Floods & Landslides
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/WS01
<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	15,000 residents of affected communities
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Offices (Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham, Mugu, Tanahu, Chitwan)
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$ 430,108
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 430,108</b>

**Needs Analysis**

Floods and landslides caused by excess rainfall affected several VDCs in Dadeldhura district in 2005 and Baitadi, Achham, Mugu, Tanahu and Chitwan districts in September 2006. While detailed surveys, and cost estimates for the 28 damaged schemes in Dadeldhura have been prepared, little information on the extent of the damage is available from the districts affected by the floods and landslides in 2006.

**Strategic Objectives**

- Restore some 50 damaged water supply schemes and strengthen the capacity for local bodies to manage the operation and maintenance of the schemes.
- Among the residents benefiting from the rehabilitated schemes, increase by 10% the number of persons above 6 years of age using soap for hand washing after defecation.
- Among the residents benefiting from the rehabilitated schemes, increase by 10% the number of people using a water treatment product to purify their drinking water.

**Activities**

- Rehabilitation of some 50 gravity-fed water supply schemes damaged by floods in 2005 and 2006.
- Local Water Users' Committees will be reformed and trained in managing the rehabilitation work and operation and maintenance.
- Village Maintenance Workers will be reappointed and trained provided to maintain the schemes.
- Enable women to purify their own drinking water, point-of-use water treatment will be promoted by mobilising FCHVs, NGOs and school children.
- Hand washing with soap will be promoted through mobilising FCHVs, NGOs and school children in the communities where schemes are being rehabilitated.
- Training of FCHVs, NGOs and school children in promotion of hand washing with soap and point-of-use water treatment.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	20,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	380,000
Indirect program cost*	<b>30,108</b>
<b>Total project costs</b>	<b>430,108</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>430,108</b>

\* Actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the most recent Executive Board decision in this respect.

COORDINATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination
<b>Project Code</b>	NEP-07/CSS14
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objective</b>	UN, Government and International Community work more effectively together in the assessment and monitoring of need and in the targeting of assistance to the most vulnerable in Nepal.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Partner agencies – 13 UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs, Donors, Government Agencies and Vulnerable Groups
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	As above - Offices will be in Kathmandu, Biratnagar & Nepalgunj
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$1,831,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,831,000</b>

**Need Analysis**

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to support the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator on issues of humanitarian and protection concern through 2007, whilst also working with other UN coordination colleagues to support common planning efforts for 'transition' in Nepal. Regional coordination in Eastern and Mid and Far Western Nepal will be supported by two field offices.

**Activities**

The OCHA regional offices will facilitate local information gathering and sharing, coordination and advocacy activities around issues including operational space, IDPs and natural disasters. The Kathmandu-based team will work with UN agencies, the government of Nepal, donors, international and local NGOs to support common planning exercises, including for 'transition', contingency planning and disaster response. OCHA will maintain its capacity in information management and expand its work with Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to share with key partners, including via the OCHA-managed Nepal Information Platform – [www.un.org.np](http://www.un.org.np).

**Outcomes**

- Unified picture of needs and responses to humanitarian and development challenges in Nepal developed and maintained, and actively communicated to partners.
- Systems for coordination, decision making, and response for different sectors and target groups strengthened.
- Implementation of a common advocacy and communication strategy leads to improved humanitarian access and response from all key players.
- Contingency planning for natural disaster scenarios updated and 'rehearsed' by key national and international actors.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Costs	1,263,800
Operational Costs	356,500
Programme Support Costs	210,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,831,000</b>

**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

**Table II: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Cluster/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT</b>			
NEP-07/H03	TPO	Psychosocial Care during Discharge, Transit, Reunification and Reintegration of Children Associated to Armed Forces and Armed Groups	343,992
NEP-07/MS01	SC Alliance	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG)	2,800,000
NEP-07/MS02	IRC	Emergency response: Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG)	400,000
NEP-07/P/HR/RL06	UNICEF	Release, return and reintegration of children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	3,068,312
NEP-07/P/HR/RL07	SCG	Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	529,100
NEP-07/P/HR/RL08	PPCC	Partnerships for protecting children in armed conflict	238,185
<b>Subtotal for CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT</b>			<b>7,379,589</b>
<b>COORDINATION</b>			
NEP-07/CSS14	OCHA	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	1,831,000
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION</b>			<b>1,831,000</b>
<b>EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION</b>			
NEP-07/A01	FAO	Assistance to the flood and drought affected farm households of Nepal	1,700,000
NEP-07/A02	ACF	Prevention of acute malnutrition in drought affected areas of the Karnali	100,000
NEP-07/F01	WFP	Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Populations in Nepal	5,656,000
NEP-07/F02	WFP	Emergency Food Security Surveillance System	360,000
NEP-07/H01	UNICEF	Community based therapeutic care of acutely malnourished children in mountain and hill districts in Mid and Far Western region	634,000
NEP-07/H02	ACF	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas	600,000
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION</b>			<b>9,050,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Cluster/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>HEALTH</b>			
NEP-07/H04	WHO	Health action in crisis	391,700
NEP-07/H05	WHO	Strategy development for post-conflict mental health care	191,500
NEP-07/H06	WHO	Environmental health in emergencies	133,000
NEP-07/H07	WHO	Enhanced first aid services in 20 conflict-impacted districts	128,000
NEP-07/H08A	WHO	Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	200,000
NEP-07/H08B	MDM	Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	200,000
NEP-07/H09	UNICEF	Essential Health Services for emergency-affected children and women	1,473,387
NEP-07/H10	UNICEF	Emergency response to provide care and support for survivors of conflict/emergency-related sexual violence	433,140
NEP-07/H11	UNFPA	Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men, and adolescents in the post conflict situation through mobile Reproductive Health camps	538,200
NEP-07/H12	NRCS	Safe Quality Blood Services in an emergency	566,055
NEP-07/H13	IRC	Emergency health access to rural communities in Surkhet district	436,000
NEP-07/H14	MERLIN	Improvement of conflict affected population's access to health care through effective partnership between communities and remote health facilities in Pyuthan district	350,000
NEP-07/H15	ACTIONAID	Providing humanitarian aid for people disabled due to armed conflict in the mid and far western regions of Nepal	365,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>5,405,982</b>
<b>IDPs</b>			
NEP-07/P/HR/RL09	UNHCR	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	188,915
NEP-07/P/HR/RL10	IRC	Integrated assistance to Returnees in the Mid west region of Nepal	581,569
<b>Subtotal for IDPs</b>			<b>770,484</b>
<b>MINE ACTION</b>			
NEP-07/MA01	UNICEF	Mine Risk Education -Mine Action	475,376
NEP-07/MA02	NRCS	Programme on Mine Risk Education	150,000
NEP-07/MA03	SC Alliance	Mine Risk Education	150,000
<b>Subtotal for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>775,376</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Cluster/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>			
NEP-07/CSS01	ACTIONAID	Building resilience of the local institutions and emergency response	270,000
NEP-07/CSS02	CARE	Community Based Disaster Preparedness Program	153,811
NEP-07/CSS03	FAO	Support for Natural Agriculture Disaster Preparedness	490,000
NEP-07/CSS04	IRC	Streamlining disaster response in Nepal	200,000
NEP-07/CSS05	LWF	Community risk reduction	500,000
NEP-07/CSS06	NCDM	To develop a common approach to natural disaster preparedness and response through the preparation of interagency contingency plans	45,620
NEP-07/CSS07	NRCS	Disaster Risk Reduction Program	174,906
NEP-07/CSS08	NSET	Community Based Disaster Preparedness at Ward Level	75,000
NEP-07/CSS09	OXFAM UK	Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Eastern and Central Terai Region of Nepal	200,000
NEP-07/CSS10	SC Alliance	Child Led Disaster Preparedness and Response Program (CL-DPR)	490,000
NEP-07/CSS11	UNDP	Preparedness for Emergency Response in Kathmandu Valley	600,000
NEP-07/CSS12	UNICEF	Preparedness Plan For Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in future emergencies	107,527
NEP-07/CSS13	WHO	Hospital response capacity in post earthquake scenarios/emergencies	234,100
NEP-07/WS01	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of Community Water Supply Schemes Damaged by Floods & Landslides	430,108
<b>Subtotal for NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>			<b>3,971,072</b>
<b>PROTECTION (INCL. CHILD PROTECTION)</b>			
NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	OHCHR	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	8,750,800
NEP-07/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Schools as Zones of Peace (SZoP)	75,269
NEP-07/P/HR/RL03	NRC	Protection of conflict affected persons through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	1,750,000
NEP-07/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict and in post conflict.	477,526
NEP-07/P/HR/RL05	SC Alliance	Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses	530,000
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION (INCL. CHILD PROTECTION)</b>			<b>11,583,595</b>
<b>REFUGEES</b>			
NEP-07/F03	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal	11,956,853
NEP-07/MS03	UNHCR	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	7,136,983
NEP-07/MS04	LWF	Bhutanese Refugees Programme	750,000
<b>Subtotal for REFUGEES</b>			<b>19,843,836</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>60,610,934</b>

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**Table III: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**

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Project Code	Sector/Thematic Area	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>ACF</b>			
NEP-07/A02	EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY/MALNUTRITION	Prevention of acute malnutrition in drought affected areas of the Karnali	100,000
NEP-07/H02	EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY/MALNUTRITION	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas	600,000
<b>Sub total for ACF</b>			<b>700,000</b>
<b>ACTIONAID</b>			
NEP-07/CSS01	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Building resilience of the local institutions and emergency response	270,000
NEP-07/H15	HEALTH	Providing humanitarian aid for people disabled due to armed conflict in the mid and far western regions of Nepal	365,000
<b>Sub total for ACTIONAID</b>			<b>635,000</b>
<b>CARE</b>			
NEP-07/CSS02	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Community Based Disaster Preparedness Program	153,811
<b>Sub total for CARE</b>			<b>153,811</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
NEP-07/A01	EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY/MALNUTRITION	Assistance to the flood and drought affected farm households of Nepal	1,700,000
NEP-07/CSS03	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Support for Natural Agriculture Disaster Preparedness	490,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>2,190,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector/Thematic Area	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>IRC</b>			
NEP-07/CSS04	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Streamlining disaster response in Nepal	200,000
NEP-07/H13	HEALTH	Emergency health access to rural communities in Surkhet district	436,000
NEP-07/MS02	CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	Emergency response: Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG)	400,000
NEP-07/P/HR/RL10	IDPS	Integrated assistance to Returnees in the Mid west region of Nepal	581,569
<b>Sub total for IRC</b>			<b>1,617,569</b>
<b>LWF</b>			
NEP-07/CSS05	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Community risk reduction	500,000
NEP-07/MS04	REFUGEES	Bhutanese Refugees Programme	750,000
<b>Sub total for LWF</b>			<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>MDM</b>			
NEP-07/H08B	HEALTH	Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	200,000
<b>Sub total for MDM</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>MERLIN</b>			
NEP-07/H14	HEALTH	Improvement of conflict affected population's access to health care through effective partnership between communities and remote health facilities in Pyuthan district	350,000
<b>Sub total for MERLIN</b>			<b>350,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector/Thematic Area	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>NCDM</b>			
NEP-07/CSS06	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Develop a common approach to natural disaster preparedness and response through the preparation of interagency contingency plans	45,620
<b>Sub total for NCDM</b>			<b>45,620</b>
<b>NRC</b>			
NEP-07/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION	Protection of conflict affected persons through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	1,750,000
<b>Sub total for NRC</b>			<b>1,750,000</b>
<b>NRCS</b>			
NEP-07/CSS07	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Disaster Risk Reduction Program	174,906
NEP-07/H12	HEALTH	Safe Quality Blood Services in an emergency	566,055
NEP-07/MA02	MINE ACTION	Programme on Mine Risk Education	150,000
<b>Sub total for NRCS</b>			<b>890,961</b>
<b>NSET</b>			
NEP-07/CSS08	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Community Based Disaster Preparedness at Ward Level	75,000
<b>Sub total for NSET</b>			<b>75,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
NEP-07/CSS14	COORDINATION	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	1,831,000
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>1,831,000</b>

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**Table III: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 23 February 2007

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector/Thematic Area	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>OHCHR</b>			
NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	8,750,800
<b>Sub total for OHCHR</b>			<b>8,750,800</b>
<b>OXFAM UK</b>			
NEP-07/CSS09	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Eastern and Central Terai Region of Nepal	200,000
<b>Sub total for OXFAM UK</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>PPCC</b>			
NEP-07/P/HR/RL08	CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	Partnerships for protecting children in armed conflict	238,185
<b>Sub total for PPCC</b>			<b>238,185</b>
<b>SC Alliance</b>			
NEP-07/CSS10	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Child Led Disaster Preparedness and Response Program (CL-DPR)	490,000
NEP-07/MA03	MINE ACTION	Mine Risk Education	150,000
NEP-07/MS01	CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG)	2,800,000
NEP-07/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION	Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses	530,000
<b>Sub total for SC Alliance</b>			<b>3,970,000</b>
<b>SCG</b>			
NEP-07/P/HR/RL07	CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	529,100
<b>Sub total for SCG</b>			<b>529,100</b>

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Project Code	Sector/Thematic Area	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>TPO</b>			
NEP-07/H03	CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	Psychosocial Care during Discharge, Transit, Reunification and Reintegration of Children Associated to Armed Forces and Armed Groups	343,992
<b>Sub total for TPO</b>			<b>343,992</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
NEP-07/CSS11	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Preparedness for Emergency Response in Kathmandu Valley	600,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>600,000</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
NEP-07/H11	HEALTH	Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men, and adolescents in the post conflict situation through mobile Reproductive Health camps	538,200
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>538,200</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
NEP-07/MS03	REFUGEES	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	7,136,983
NEP-07/P/HR/RL09	IDPs	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	188,915
<b>Sub total for UNHCR</b>			<b>7,325,898</b>

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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
NEP-07/CSS12	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Preparedness Plan For Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in future emergencies	107,527
NEP-07/H01	EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY/MALNUTRITION	Community based therapeutic care of acutely malnourished children in mountain and hill districts in Mid and Far Western region	634,000
NEP-07/H09	HEALTH	Essential Health Services for emergency-affected children and women	1,473,387
NEP-07/H10	HEALTH	Emergency response to provide care and support for survivors of conflict/emergency-related sexual violence	433,140
NEP-07/MA01	MINE ACTION	Mine Risk Education -Mine Action	475,376
NEP-07/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION	Schools as Zones of Peace (SZoP)	75,269
NEP-07/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict and in post conflict.	477,526
NEP-07/P/HR/RL06	CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT	Release, return and reintegration of children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	3,068,312
NEP-07/WS01	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Rehabilitation of Community Water Supply Schemes Damaged by Floods & Landslides	430,108
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>7,174,645</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
NEP-07/F01	EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY/MALNUTRITION	Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Populations in Nepal	5,656,000
NEP-07/F02	EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY/MALNUTRITION	Emergency Food Security Surveillance System	360,000
NEP-07/F03	REFUGEES	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal	11,956,853
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>17,972,853</b>

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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector/Thematic Area</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
NEP-07/CSS13	NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE	Hospital response capacity in post earthquake scenarios/emergencies	234,100
NEP-07/H04	HEALTH	Health action in crisis	391,700
NEP-07/H05	HEALTH	Strategy development for post-conflict mental health care	191,500
NEP-07/H06	HEALTH	Environmental health in emergencies	133,000
NEP-07/H07	HEALTH	Enhanced first aid services in 20 conflict-impacted districts	128,000
NEP-07/H08A	HEALTH	Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	200,000
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>1,278,300</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>60,610,934</b>

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ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2005-2006 APPEAL

**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005-2006**

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation  
as of 23 February 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	-	81,943	381,679	100%	(299,736)	-
CAM	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CARE Nepal	470,000	470,000	-	0%	470,000	-
DEPROSC/Nepal	498,682	498,682	-	0%	498,682	-
FAO	2,875,000	2,875,000	-	0%	2,875,000	-
ILO	988,750	988,750	-	0%	988,750	-
LWF Nepal	1,149,246	812,000	-	0%	812,000	-
MDM	185,000	185,000	-	0%	185,000	-
NCDM	85,000	85,000	-	0%	85,000	-
NRC	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
NRCS	756,587	603,704	-	0%	603,704	-
NSET	173,676	173,676	-	0%	173,676	-
OCHA	3,170,000	3,170,000	3,228,561	100%	(58,561)	-
OHCHR	11,946,250	11,946,250	19,445,907	100%	(7,499,657)	-
OXFAM UK	215,000	215,000	-	0%	215,000	-
SC - UK	-	68,000	-	0%	68,000	-
SC Alliance	3,032,551	2,073,221	514,593	25%	1,558,628	-
SC Alliance and PLAN Nepal	1,062,121	841,600	-	0%	841,600	-
UNDP	2,236,000	2,022,000	322,275	16%	1,699,725	-
UNDSS	836,400	836,400	836,400	100%	-	-
UNESCO	200,000	113,000	-	0%	113,000	-
UNFPA	1,890,000	920,000	462,985	50%	457,015	-
UNHCR	9,230,442	8,786,527	6,531,839	74%	2,254,688	-
UNICEF	7,287,823	5,168,270	1,655,911	32%	3,512,359	-
UNIFEM	499,500	499,500	-	0%	499,500	-
WE	830,000	830,000	-	0%	830,000	-
WFP	12,842,045	22,206,839	27,139,811	100%	(4,932,972)	-
WHO	1,425,952	684,700	554,785	81%	129,915	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>64,506,025</b>	<b>67,555,062</b>	<b>61,074,746</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>6,480,316</b>	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005-2006**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector  
as of 23 February 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

<b>SECTORS</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,225,000	3,225,000	-	0%	3,225,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,444,335	6,736,123	4,898,274	73%	1,837,849	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,900,432	2,900,432	-	0%	2,900,432	-
EDUCATION	4,761,208	2,644,126	-	0%	2,644,126	-
FOOD	9,127,457	14,246,073	18,785,628	132%	(4,539,555)	-
HEALTH	4,487,101	2,804,172	837,409	30%	1,966,763	-
MINE ACTION	159,100	299,100	240,000	80%	59,100	-
MULTI-SECTOR	11,559,913	14,988,645	15,109,300	101%	(120,655)	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	17,671,264	16,893,991	20,285,430	120%	(3,391,439)	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	82,305	0%	(82,305)	-
SECURITY	1,329,400	1,329,400	836,400	63%	493,000	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,488,600	1,488,000	-	0%	1,488,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	1,352,215	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>64,506,025</b>	<b>67,555,062</b>	<b>61,074,746</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>6,480,316</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

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**Table III: Nepal 2005-2006**

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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<b>Project Code:</b> Sector/Activity  Values in US\$	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
<b>NEP-05/A01:</b> Working With Women to Improve Food Security in the most Vulnerable Communities affected by Conflict	WE	350,000	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
<b>NEP-05/A02:</b> Strengthening food security of conflict affected households in Nepal	FAO	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
<b>NEP-05/A03:</b> Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable women farmers for household food security, improved nutrition and health	FAO	875,000	875,000	-	0%	875,000	-
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>		<b>3,225,000</b>	<b>3,225,000</b>	-	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,225,000</b>	-

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<b>Project Code:</b> Sector/Activity  Values in US\$	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>							
<b>NEP-05/CSS01:</b> Emergency Preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal	WFP	513,351	1,368,825	877,680	64%	491,145	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS02:</b> Natural disaster response preparedness for mitigating threats to children and women	UNICEF	856,250	594,890	390,258	66%	204,632	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS03:</b> Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme	NRCS	230,532	230,532	-	0%	230,532	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS04:</b> Health sector earthquake risk mitigation and capacity building for mass casualty incidents	WHO	125,526	174,700	79,500	46%	95,200	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS05:</b> Community Emergency Response	NSET	113,676	113,676	-	0%	113,676	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS06:</b> Earthquake Preparedness of Critical Facilities in Kathmandu Valley by non-structural mitigation	NSET	60,000	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS07:</b> Flood Preparedness and Response in Central and Western Terai Region of Nepal	OXFAM UK	215,000	215,000	-	0%	215,000	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS08:</b> Strengthening local coping mechanism on disaster preparedness of Matatirtha Village Development Committee (VDC), Kathmandu	NCDM	85,000	85,000	-	0%	85,000	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS09:</b> Information management, planning and capacity analysis and building for disaster risk management	UNDP	800,000	500,000	322,275	64%	177,725	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS10:</b> UNICEF Coordination and Management Unit	UNICEF	275,000	137,500	-	0%	137,500	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS11:</b> United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	OCHA	3,170,000	3,170,000	3,228,561	102%	(58,561)	-
<b>NEP-05/CSS12:</b> Natural Disaster Response Preparedness Coordinator	UNDP	-	86,000	-	0%	86,000	-
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>6,444,335</b>	<b>6,736,123</b>	<b>4,898,274</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1,837,849</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>Project Code:</b> Sector/Activity	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
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Values in US\$

<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>							
<b>NEP-05/ER/I01:</b> Livelihood support to IDPs in urban areas	UNDP	943,000	943,000	-	0%	943,000	-
<b>NEP-05/ER/I02:</b> Infrastructure Rebuilding for Economic Recovery	ILO	988,750	988,750	-	0%	988,750	-
<b>NEP-05/ER/I03:</b> Creation of community assets for economic recovery and strengthening basic services in conflict affected area	DEPROSC/Nepal	498,682	498,682	-	0%	498,682	-
<b>NEP-05/ER/I04:</b> Livelihoods Protection of Conflict Affected Households	CARE Nepal	470,000	470,000	-	0%	470,000	-
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		<b>2,900,432</b>	<b>2,900,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,900,432</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>EDUCATION</b>							
<b>NEP-05/E01:</b> Renovation of school facilities in conflict affected areas	LWF Nepal	216,231	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/E02:</b> Preparedness Plan For Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in Emergencies	UNICEF	407,000	248,000	-	0%	248,000	-
<b>NEP-05/E03:</b> Reducing the Vulnerability of Orphans and IDP Children and Youth in the most Conflict-Affected Areas through Education	WE	480,000	480,000	-	0%	480,000	-
<b>NEP-05/E04:</b> Provide minimum basic educational needs for children in overcrowded urban schools caused by influx of IDPs and children affected by conflict	UNICEF	1,191,000	716,000	-	0%	716,000	-
<b>NEP-05/E05:</b> Psycho-social support and care to conflict affected, traumatised children of IDPs	SC Alliance and PLAN Nepal	478,875	378,900	-	0%	378,900	-
<b>NEP-05/E06:</b> Ensuring protective and stimulating school environment in remote and conflict affected areas	SC Alliance	696,500	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/E07:</b> Peace education for children in conflict affected schools and communities	SC Alliance	508,356	245,526	-	0%	245,526	-
<b>NEP-05/E08:</b> Provision of child friendly space in conflict affected areas	SC Alliance and PLAN Nepal	583,246	462,700	-	0%	462,700	-
<b>NEP-05/E09:</b> Meeting urgent needs of IDP youths: Integrated vocational education	UNESCO	200,000	113,000	-	0%	113,000	-
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>		<b>4,761,208</b>	<b>2,644,126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,644,126</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>Project Code:</b> Sector/Activity	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
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Values in US\$

<b>FOOD</b>							
<b>NEP-05/F01:</b> Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal	WFP	9,127,457	9,346,202	8,831,574	94%	514,628	-
<b>NEP-05/F02:</b> Food Assistance to drought affected populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal	WFP	-	4,899,871	9,954,054	203%	(5,054,183)	-
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>		<b>9,127,457</b>	<b>14,246,073</b>	<b>18,785,628</b>	<b>132%</b>	<b>(4,539,555)</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>HEALTH</b>							
<b>NEP-05/H01:</b> Safe Quality Blood Service in conflict	NRCS	526,055	373,172	-	0%	373,172	-
<b>NEP-05/H02:</b> Essential drugs and basic medical equipment for emergency preparedness and response	UNICEF	375,000	375,000	-	0%	375,000	-
<b>NEP-05/H03:</b> Monitoring of immunisation coverage in selected conflict affected districts	UNICEF	64,800	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/H04:</b> Preparedness and emergency nutrition response for internally displaced people (IDP) and vulnerable groups in conflict areas	UNICEF	673,000	673,000	-	0%	673,000	-
<b>NEP-05/H05:</b> Emergency response to provide care and support for survivors of conflict/emergency-related sexual violence	UNICEF	352,820	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/H06:</b> Emergency reproductive health services for conflict affected populations	UNFPA	1,290,000	620,000	411,311	66%	208,689	-
<b>NEP-05/H07:</b> Coordination of Humanitarian Action in Health	WHO	567,384	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/H08:</b> Supporting and improving communicable disease surveillance and outbreak control	WHO	233,042	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/H09:</b> Emergency Health Care in Jajarkot District	CAM	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/H10:</b> HIV prevention and control program for high risk groups in conflict affected areas	MDM	185,000	185,000	-	0%	185,000	-
<b>NEP-05/H11:</b> Health Action in Crisis	WHO	-	510,000	426,098	84%	83,902	-
<b>NEP-05/H12:</b> Emergency Health in Schools	SC - UK	-	68,000	-	0%	68,000	-
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>		<b>4,487,101</b>	<b>2,804,172</b>	<b>837,409</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>1,966,763</b>	<b>-</b>

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**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

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<b>Project Code:</b> Sector/Activity	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>	<b>Revised Requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
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Values in US\$

<b>MINE ACTION</b>							
<b>NEP-05/MA01:</b> Mine-Risk Education	UNICEF	159,100	299,100	240,000	80%	59,100	-
<b>Subtotal for MINE ACTION</b>		<b>159,100</b>	<b>299,100</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>59,100</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>							
<b>NEP-05/MS01:</b> Development and environmental initiatives in Bhutanese refugee host community	LWF Nepal	323,000	323,000	-	0%	323,000	-
<b>NEP-05/MS02:</b> Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	UNHCR	6,865,442	6,421,527	6,430,083	100%	(8,556)	-
<b>NEP-05/MS03A:</b> Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis (PLIC)	WFP	3,201,237	6,591,941	7,476,503	113%	(884,562)	-
<b>NEP-05/MS03B:</b> Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis (PLIC)	UNICEF	1,170,234	1,570,234	821,035	52%	749,199	-
<b>NEP-05/MS04:</b> Emergency nutrition and Food Security programme in drought affected areas of Mugu and Humla districts	ACF	-	81,943	381,679	466%	(299,736)	-
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>		<b>11,559,913</b>	<b>14,988,645</b>	<b>15,109,300</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>(120,655)</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>							
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL01:</b> Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict	UNICEF	568,182	318,182	171,500	54%	146,682	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL02:</b> Recovery and Reintegration for Child Victims of Violence and Exploitation, including children associated with armed groups (CAAG)	UNICEF	463,637	236,364	-	0%	236,364	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL03:</b> Reintegration and rehabilitation of children associated with armed groups	SC Alliance	207,000	207,000	-	0%	207,000	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL04:</b> Promoting Community based Child Protection System	SC Alliance	400,000	400,000	514,593	129%	(114,593)	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL05:</b> Tracking and responding to the needs of lost children	SC Alliance	230,998	230,998	-	0%	230,998	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL06:</b> Legal Aid and Protection Awareness Campaign	SC Alliance	499,697	499,697	-	0%	499,697	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL07:</b> Psychosocial support to out-of-school adolescents (at risk of gender based violence) in conflict affected districts	UNFPA	600,000	300,000	51,674	17%	248,326	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL08:</b> Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	OHCHR	11,946,250	11,946,250	19,445,907	163%	(7,499,657)	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL09:</b> Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons and others in Nepal	UNHCR	1,856,000	1,856,000	101,756	5%	1,754,244	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL10:</b> Assessment and monitoring of protection and related needs for IDPs and other vulnerable groups	NRC	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
<b>NEP-05/P/HR/RL11:</b> Protection of women's human rights in conflict affected areas	UNIFEM	499,500	499,500	-	0%	499,500	-
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>		<b>17,671,264</b>	<b>16,893,991</b>	<b>20,285,430</b>	<b>120%</b>	<b>(3,391,439)</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>							
<b>NEP-05/UNFPA:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNFPA	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/UNICEF:</b> to be allocated to specific sector/projects	UNICEF	-	-	33,118	0%	(33,118)	-
<b>NEP-05/WHO:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	WHO	-	-	49,187	0%	(49,187)	-
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,305</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(82,305)</b>	<b>-</b>

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Project Code: Sector/Activity  Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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**SECURITY**

<b>NEP-05/S01:</b> BOGS Training, Advocacy and Communication programme	UNDP	493,000	493,000	-	0%	493,000	-
<b>NEP-05/S02:</b> Reinforcement of the national Field Security Coordination System in support of all United Nations programmes in Nepal	UNDSS	836,400	836,400	836,400	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for SECURITY</b>		<b>1,329,400</b>	<b>1,329,400</b>	<b>836,400</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>493,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**

<b>NEP-05/S/NF01:</b> Safe shelter and non-food assistance to conflict and natural disaster affected communities	LWF Nepal	489,600	489,000	-	0%	489,000	-
<b>NEP-05/S/NF02:</b> Humanitarian support to the people affected by conflict (IDPs) and by natural disasters	SC Alliance	490,000	490,000	-	0%	490,000	-
<b>NEP-05/S/NF03:</b> Provision of basic shelter and domestic items to displaced persons and vulnerable individuals and families	UNHCR	509,000	509,000	-	0%	509,000	-
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>		<b>1,488,600</b>	<b>1,488,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,488,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

<b>NEP-05/WS01:</b> Country capacity building to plan and respond to water supply and sanitation (WSS) needs of new IDPs	WHO	500,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/WS02:</b> Conflict response preparedness for water and sanitation for potential IDPs	LWF Nepal	120,415	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-05/WS03:</b> Conflict response preparedness for water supply and sanitation needs of IDP children and women	UNICEF	731,800	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>		<b>1,352,215</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>64,506,025</b>	<b>67,555,062</b>	<b>61,074,746</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>6,480,316</b>	<b>-</b>
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA**

UNFPA	NEP-05/P/HR/RL07	Psychosocial support to out-of-school adolescents (at risk of gender based violence) in conflict affected districts	51,674	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA</b>			<b>51,674</b>	-

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR**

UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	2,616,083	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR</b>			<b>2,616,083</b>	-

**Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP**

WFP	NEP-05/CSS01	Emergency Preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal	337,050	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid (Resource Transfer)	277,079	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	3,727,224	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	Food aid (multilateral funds)	1,078,220	-
WFP	NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting livelihoods in crisis (Multilateral funds)	3,253,277	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP</b>			<b>8,672,850</b>	-

**Australia**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	149,020	-
UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	114,504	-
UNHCR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL09	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons and others in Nepal	101,756	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	Food aid	364,963	-
<b>Subtotal for Australia</b>			<b>730,243</b>	-

\* Value of contribution not specified

\*\* Estimated value

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**Canada**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	163,100	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	206,016	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	222,816	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	429,553	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	432,874	-
UNICEF	NEP-05/MS03B	Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis (PLIC)	421,035	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	Food Assistance to drought affected populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal-EMOP 10523.0 (5780-NP-M012413)	877,193	-
WFP	NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting livelihoods in crisis	421,035	-
WFP	NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting livelihoods in crisis	863,930	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>			<b>4,037,552</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carry-over (donors not specified)**

WFP	NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting livelihoods in crisis	1,765,060	-
<b>Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)</b>			<b>1,765,060</b>	<b>-</b>

**Denmark**

OCHA	NEP-05/CSS11	Humanitarian coordination	400,000	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	555,335	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	750,366	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	1,373,020	-
WFP	NEP-05/CSS01	Emergency Preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal	200,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>			<b>3,278,721</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

**European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office**

ACF	NEP-05/MS04	Emergency nutritional assistance and safe practices support in drought affected remote areas of Nepal [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/02002]	381,679	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	6,043,257	-
UNDP	NEP-05/CSS09	Disaster risk reduction at the National level in Nepal - Third DIPECHO action plan [ECHO/DIP/BUD/2005/04005]	322,275	-
UNFPA	NEP-05/H06	Delivering mobile reproductive health outreach services to conflict affected populations [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01002]	411,311	-
UNICEF	NEP-05/CSS02	Natural disaster response preparedness for mitigating threats to children and women [ECHO/DIP/BUD/2005/04019]	390,258	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01006)	194,101	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01007]	2,512,563	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	EMOP 10523.0: food assistance for drought affected populations in Mid-West and Far-West Nepal [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/02001]	3,180,662	-
WFP	NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting livelihoods in crisis (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01006)	615,327	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			<b>14,051,433</b>	-

**Finland**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	1,201,923	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>			<b>1,201,923</b>	-

**France**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	128,205	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>			<b>128,205</b>	-

**Germany**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	302,663	-
UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal (GF07 321.50 NPLG 01/06)	127,551	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>			<b>430,214</b>	-

**Ireland**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	250,940	-
WFP	NEP-05/CSS01	Emergency Preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal	78,253	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>			<b>329,193</b>	-

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Values in US\$

<b>Japan</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	30,000	-
UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	2,000,000	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid	20,243	-
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>			<b>2,050,243</b>	-

<b>Nepal</b>				
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid	48,498	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid	100,055	-
<b>Subtotal for Nepal</b>			<b>148,553</b>	-

<b>Netherlands</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	1,391,962	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	Food assistance - EMOP 10523.0 (15219 (DMV0091969))	1,205,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>			<b>2,596,962</b>	-

<b>New Zealand</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	525,550	-
UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	10,000	-
WFP	NEP-05/CSS01	Emergency Preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal	122,377	-
<b>Subtotal for New Zealand</b>			<b>657,927</b>	-

<b>Norway</b>				
OCHA	NEP-05/CSS11	UN Humanitarian coordination	378,759	-
OCHA	NEP-05/CSS11	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	751,880	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	78,883	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	154,445	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	307,290	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	312,134	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	620,136	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>			<b>2,603,527</b>	-

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Values in US\$

**Private (individual donations)**

UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	61,945	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid	7,611	-
<b>Subtotal for Private (individual donations)</b>			<b>69,556</b>	-

**Spain**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	267,600	-
<b>Subtotal for Spain</b>			<b>267,600</b>	-

**Sweden**

OCHA	NEP-05/CSS11	UN Humanitarian Coordination	135,845	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	250,460	-
SC Alliance	NEP-05/P/HR/RL04	Humanitarian assistance	514,593	-
WHO	NEP-05/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	554,785	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>			<b>1,455,683</b>	-

**Switzerland**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	193,798	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	196,850	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	206,612	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	307,748	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	325,203	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	EMOP 10523: Food assistance to drought affected population	403,226	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>			<b>1,633,437</b>	-

**UN Agencies (details not yet provided)**

UNDSS	NEP-05/S02	Reinforcement of the national Field Security Coordination System in support of all United Nations programmes in Nepal (Funded collectively via security budgets of the UN Country Team in Nepal)	836,400	-
<b>Subtotal for UN Agencies (details not yet provided)</b>			<b>836,400</b>	-

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\*\* Estimated value

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**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005-2006**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor  
as of 23 February 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

**UNICEF National Committee/Spain**

UNICEF	NEP-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	33,118	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Spain</b>			<b>33,118</b>	<b>-</b>

**United Kingdom**

OCHA	NEP-05/CSS11	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	761,905	-
OCHA	NEP-05/CSS11	United Nations humanitarian coordination	800,172	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	352,734	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	440,917	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	649,819	-
WFP	NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting livelihoods in crisis	557,874	-
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>			<b>3,563,421</b>	<b>-</b>

**United States of America**

OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	300,000	-
OHCHR	NEP-05/P/HR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	324,678	-
UNHCR	NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	1,500,000	-
WFP	NEP-05/CSS01	Emergency Preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand-by Capacity in Nepal	140,000	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid	750,000	-
WFP	NEP-05/F01	Food aid	1,194,200	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	Food aid	636,133	-
WFP	NEP-05/F02	Food aid	2,208,657	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>			<b>7,053,668</b>	<b>-</b>

**Various (details not yet provided)**

UNICEF	NEP-05/MA01	Mine risk education	240,000	-
UNICEF	NEP-05/MS03B	Protecting livelihoods in crisis (PLIC)	400,000	-
UNICEF	NEP-05/P/HR/RL01	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict	171,500	-
<b>Subtotal for Various (details not yet provided)</b>			<b>811,500</b>	<b>-</b>

**Grand Total**

**61,074,746**

**0**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Value of contribution not specified; \*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table V: Nepal 2005-2006**  
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)  
 as of 23 February 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
European Commission (ECHO)	14,051,433	23.0 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	11,340,607	18.6 %	-
United States	7,053,668	11.5 %	-
Canada	4,037,552	6.6 %	-
United Kingdom	3,563,421	5.8 %	-
Denmark	3,278,721	5.4 %	-
Norway	2,603,527	4.3 %	-
Netherlands	2,596,962	4.3 %	-
Japan	2,050,243	3.4 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,765,060	2.9 %	-
Switzerland	1,633,437	2.7 %	-
Sweden	1,455,683	2.4 %	-
Finland	1,201,923	2.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	939,074	1.5 %	-
none	811,500	1.3 %	-
Australia	730,243	1.2 %	-
New Zealand	657,927	1.1 %	-
Germany	430,214	0.7 %	-
Ireland	329,193	0.5 %	-
Spain	267,600	0.4 %	-
Nepal	148,553	0.2 %	-
France	128,205	0.2 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61,074,746</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Nepal 2006**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 23 February 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Belgium</b>			
RKV	Preparedness for disasters	364,167	-
<b>Subtotal for Belgium</b>		<b>364,167</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Denmark</b>			
Danchurchaid	Humanitarian support to Bhutanese refugees and host population in Eastern Nepal (46.H.7-2-142.)	317,650	-
Danish RC	Humanitarian assistance to the conflict affected population in Nepal	689,194	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>		<b>1,006,844</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
ACF-France	Food and livelihoods, water and sanitation, and nutritional assistance to conflict-affected remote communities [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01006]	525,641	-
CARE Austria	Humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities of Remote Hill districts of Far Western development region [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01005]	526,992	-
HI	Access to physical rehabilitation services for disabled people affected by the conflict in Nepal [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01004]	642,674	-
HI	Development of effective Landmines, Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) information and surveillance system for prevention of casualties and disabilities in Nepal (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01003)	145,103	-
ICRC	ICRC protection activities [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01001]	1,285,347	-
ICRC	ICRC protection activities, Nepal (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01002)	1,815,981	-
IRC	Emergency health access to rural communities in Surkhet District [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2006/01003]	462,725	-
MERLIN	Support to primary health care services in Rolpa district, mid-western region [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01005]	628,141	-
SC - UK	CWIN Helpline for Children at Risk and Children in Conflict (Emergency Relief, Humanitarian Assistance and Protection) (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01004)	308,343	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Protection of children affected by the armed conflict in Nepal - 10 Mid Western Districts (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2005/01001)	575,061	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		<b>6,916,008</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>France</b>			
SECADEV	Améliorer les services de santé dans les districts de Dailekh et de Surkhet, pourvoir aux besoins en eau et assainissement dont la carence est responsable de la forte prévalence des maladies d'origine hydrique, sensibiliser la population féminine- la santé et l'hygiène en divulguant les connaissances de base, travers cliniques mobiles et camps semi-mobiles et en soutenant les structures de santé primaire.	236,967	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>		<b>236,967</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Value of contribution not specified

\*\* Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**NEPAL 2007: COMMON APPEAL FOR TRANSITION SUPPORT**

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Nepal 2006**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 23 February 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 2

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Germany</b>			
GTZ	Food aid for the food security programme	993,789	-
GTZ	Food security, reconstruction and life-stability	1,530,612	-
GTZ	Reintegration of combattants	349,144	-
WFP	Emergency food aid - EMOP 10526.3 (BMZ-No.: 2006.1882.7)	636,132	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>3,509,677</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Norway</b>			
Flyktringehjelpen	Protection of IDPs (NPL 1060252)	317,965	-
NCA	Buthanese Refugee Project (NPL 1060109)	187,261	-
Norway RC	ICRC appeal (NPL 1060076)	557,325	-
SC - Norway	Education in Karnali Zone (NPL 1060052)	328,319	-
SC - Norway	Protection of Children (NPL 1060053)	653,835	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>		<b>2,044,705</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sweden</b>			
ICRC	Humanitarian support through ICRC	124,411	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>124,411</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>			
ACF	Integrated emergency nutrition and food security programme	112,500	-
ICRC	Humanitarian Aid	344,353	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Nutrition project	111,641	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>		<b>568,494</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United States of America</b>			
USAID	Mitigation	21,600	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>		<b>21,600</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>14,792,873</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Value of contribution not specified

\*\* Estimated value

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**Table VII: Nepal 2006**  
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other\*)(carry over not included)  
 as of 23 February 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
European Commission (ECHO)	20,967,441	27.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	11,340,607	15.0 %	-
United States	7,075,268	9.4 %	-
Norway	4,648,232	6.2 %	-
Denmark	4,285,565	5.7 %	-
Canada	4,037,552	5.3 %	-
Germany	3,939,891	5.2 %	-
United Kingdom	3,563,421	4.7 %	-
Netherlands	2,596,962	3.4 %	-
Switzerland	2,201,931	2.9 %	-
Japan	2,050,243	2.7 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,765,060	2.3 %	-
Sweden	1,580,094	2.1 %	-
Finland	1,201,923	1.6 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	939,074	1.2 %	-
none	811,500	1.1 %	-
Australia	730,243	1.0 %	-
New Zealand	657,927	0.9 %	-
France	365,172	0.5 %	-
Belgium	364,167	0.5 %	-
Ireland	329,193	0.4 %	-
Spain	267,600	0.4 %	-
Nepal	148,553	0.2 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75,867,619</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

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## ANNEX II.

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AAN	ActionAid Nepal
AHW	Auxiliary Health Worker
AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
ANNISUR	All Nepal National Independent Students' Union (Revolutionary)
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ART	Anti-retroviral Treatment
AWD	Association for the Welfare of Disabled
BASE	Backward Society Education
BCPR	Bureau of Crises Prevention
BOG	Basic Operating Guidelines
BTS	Blood Transfusion Service
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBI	Classroom Based Psychosocial Intervention
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDP	Community Development Programme
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
CLC	Christian Life Community
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPN-Maoist	Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist
CVICT	Centre for Victims of Torture
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal
DCA	DanChurch Aid
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration
DEPROSC	Development Project Service Centre
DHO	District Health Office
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPMKS	Local NGO
DP-Net	Disaster Preparedness Network
DS	Disabled Society
DWO	Dalit Welfare Organisation
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FFW	Food-for-Work
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
FY	Fiscal year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen
HCV	Hepatitis C
HH	Households
HIMRIGHTS	Himalayan Human Rights

HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HNLC	Handicap New Life Centre
HR	Human Rights
I/NGO	International / Non-Governmental Organisation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICLA	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDWG	Internally Displaced Women and Girls
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kg	Kilogrammes
KVEPI	Kathmandu Valley Earthquake Preparedness Initiative
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
M & R	Monitoring and Reporting
MCHW	Maternal Child Health Worker
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MIS	Management Information System
MoAC	Line Government Ministries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MT	Metric Tonnes
MUSTER	Mass Casualty Emergency Management
NA	Nepal Army
NCDM	Nepal Centre for Disaster Management
NDF	Nepal Development Forum
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NNSWA	Nepal National Social Welfare Association
NPSP	Nawa Prabhat Samaj Pariwar
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NRUSEC	Nepal Rural Self Reliance Campaign
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
NUCRA	National Unit for Coordination of Refugee Affairs
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OGB-N	Oxfam Great Britain – Nepal
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PFA	Psychosocial Care Provision
PLA	People's Liberation Army
PPCC	Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict
PPERS	Pre-Positioning Emergency Response Stores

PRC	Post Rape Kit
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Analysis
PWD	People with Disabilities
RAT	Rapid Assessment Report
RH	Reproductive Health
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SAPPROS	Support Activities for Poor Producers
SAR	Search and Rescue Training
SC-Alliance	Save the Children Alliance
SEED	Society for Education, Environment, and Development
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOPHEN	Society of Public Health Engineers Nepal
SS	Sarad Samaj
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SZOP	Schools as Zones of Peace
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPCA	Under-Privileged Children's Association
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAW	Violence Against Women
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHW	Village Health Worker
WDMC	Ward Level Disaster Management Committees
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## Strategy / Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int)  
Thank you very much for your time.

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Please write the name of the Strategy or Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. What did you think of the review of 2006?  
How could it be improved?
  
2. Are the context and prioritised humanitarian needs clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the document well written, and is its presentation, lay-out and format clear?  
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

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