

## COORDINATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (OCHA) (ERF (OCHA))</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Nepal Emergency Response Fund (projected needs \$2,000,000)
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/SNYS/28420
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rapid response to emerging humanitarian needs, as a result of internal strife and/or other disasters;</li> <li>2. Prevent new humanitarian needs through protection initiatives, conflict transformation, and community reconciliation; and</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion in the delivery of humanitarian aid, particularly for women, children and the most marginalized (e.g. Dalits and widows), and build capacity of national aid providers.</li> </ol>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs working at the national/local levels which have the necessary capacity and expertise to respond to new humanitarian crises.</li> <li>• If the appealing agency is an international NGO, implementing partners should be local and national NGOs or community based organisations. The response will begin as soon as funds are transferred, and the project must be completed within 6 months of initial grant.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	N/A
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

A flexible and pragmatic funding tool that will help the humanitarian community, primarily the national organizations for swift and effective response to emerging humanitarian crisis or localized disasters, which will take into consideration the different impacts that such crises and disasters will have on men and women and their possible ethnic, social and political repercussions.

The initial projected needs amount to US\$ 2,000,000.

### Activities

- 1) Rapid response to emerging humanitarian needs, as a result of internal strife and/or other disasters;
- 2) Prevent new humanitarian needs through protection initiatives, conflict transformation, and community reconciliation; and
- 3) Promote social inclusion in the delivery of humanitarian aid, particularly for women, children and the most marginalized (e.g. Dalits and widows), and build capacity of national aid providers.

### Outcomes

- 1) Rapid response to emerging humanitarian needs, as a result of internal strife and other disasters
- 2) Strengthened response capacity of NGOs
- 3) Prevention of new humanitarian needs through protection initiatives conflict transformation and community reconciliations and
- 4) Social Inclusion promoted in the delivery of humanitarian aid, particularly for women, children and most marginalized (Dalit and Widows) and capacity of national aid providers increased.

## COORDINATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Coordination of Nutrition Cluster and Nutrition in Emergency (NiE) Preparedness and Response Capacity in Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/CSS/26257
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	COORDINATION
<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen Nutrition Cluster coordination and NiE capacity to ensure an effective emergency nutrition response capacity in Nepal To conduct rapid nutrition assessments in order to identify areas of special need in a timely manner and provide guidance for programmatic interventions in emergencies To strengthen nutrition cluster contingency planning and development of response plan
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	15 cluster members, Child Health Division, Ministry of Health and Population
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MOHP, national and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$573,500</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

Nepal is predisposed to covariate shocks such as floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. Household food insecurity in the Mid and Far Western Regions of Nepal is widespread, and continues to worsen owing to recurrent droughts and the inability of households to smooth food consumption due to the effects of the financial, food and fuel (3Fs) crisis. This situation is of great concern and warrants concerted efforts towards mitigating the impacts of the various adverse factors.

Strengthening nutrition cluster coordination is critical in order to create stronger partnerships thus ensuring a predictable, effective, timely humanitarian response and also response actions that link to recovery and long-term development. While an Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group (EHNWG) co chaired by WHO and UNICEF has been established, strengthening the coordination of emergency preparedness activities and national capacities in their response to the emergency nutrition needs of affected populations remains a key priority. A number of emergency nutrition preparedness activities have been defined in the revised EHNWG contingency plan for 2009 and these require coordination and implementation in 2010.

Assessment and monitoring of the nutrition situation is required in the event of flood related emergencies. The Ministry of Health and Population has only a limited capacity to perform nutrition assessments, both at the national and district levels and additional support is required to increase national capacities in carrying out rapid nutrition assessments. Information systems for nutrition in emergencies require to be strengthened and additional capacities need to be created at the national and regional levels to address this gap

Strengthening nutrition cluster coordination is critical in order to create stronger partnerships thus ensuring a predictable, effective, timely humanitarian response and also response actions that link to recovery and long-term development. While an Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group (EHNWG) co chaired by WHO and UNICEF has been established, strengthening the coordination of emergency preparedness activities and national capacities in their response to the emergency nutrition needs of affected populations remains a key priority. A number of emergency nutrition preparedness activities have been defined in the revised EHNWG contingency plan for 2009 and these require to be coordinated and implemented in 2010.

A systematic process of monitoring of the nutrition situation especially in districts affected by food insecurity and those affected by flood related emergencies is needed. The Ministry of Health and Population has only a limited capacity to perform nutrition assessments, both at the national and district levels and additional support is required to increase national capacities in rapid nutrition assessments and surveys

### Activities

1. Supporting coordination of the IASC Nutrition Cluster

UNICEF is the lead agency for the Nutrition Cluster. Technical assistance will be provided to enhance coordination of implementation of emergency nutrition activities and for advocacy in addressing gaps in implementation. Support will be provided for strengthening information systems and capacity mapping as well as linking the emergency response with recovery and long-term development efforts. Survey methodologies will be harmonized and new methods of assessing programme coverage will be introduced. Inter-cluster coordination and promotion of linkages with other sectors will also be strengthened

2. Strengthening capacity of government and NGO partners in emergency nutrition preparedness and response  
Training of MoHP staff and NGO technical staff in nutrition in emergencies and the cluster approach will be conducted at the national, regional and district levels. More focus will be placed in enhancing the planning, management capacity of nutrition in emergencies of staff working in food insecure and flood prone areas. In addition, nutrition cluster members and MoHP staff will be trained in use of the Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool which was recently endorsed by the Government of Nepal and the IASC Cluster system in Nepal.

3. Conducting rapid nutrition assessments to assess the nutrition situation in the event of emergencies  
Rapid nutrition assessments will be conducted in selected districts affected by emergencies in order to quantify the severity and extent of child malnutrition and the impact of emergency nutrition interventions on a need basis.

4. Nutrition cluster contingency planning and development of strategic response plan  
Technical support will be provided for coordinating and strengthening nutrition cluster contingency planning and development of a cluster strategic response plan.

### Outcomes

1. All partners at central level trained in humanitarian reform, cluster approach and technical issues of NiE
2. Nutrition cluster meetings at the national level held on a regular basis
3. At least 2 key staff at the regional level trained in humanitarian reform, cluster approach and technical issues of NiE
4. At least 2 key staff at the regional level trained in humanitarian reform, cluster approach and technical issues of nutrition in emergencies
5. Updated data on the nutritional status of young children available in populations affected by emergencies.
6. Nutrition cluster contingency plan updated and strategic response plan developed

<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Nutrition cluster coordination (national and district level Technical Assistance and coordination)	120,000
Training ( at national and district level) of government and NGO partners in nutrition EPR	50,000
Nutrition surveys and monitoring (Technical Assistance, training, field work, coordination)	300,000
Indirect programme support costs	103,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>573,500</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Nutrition cluster coordination (national and district level Technical Assistance and coordination)	120,000
Training ( at national and district level) of government and NGO partners in nutrition EPR	50,000
Nutrition surveys and monitoring (Technical Assistance, training, field work, coordination)	300,000
Indirect programme support costs	103,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>573,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/CSS/28418
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	COORDINATION
<b>Objectives</b>	Strengthen joint planning, strategy setting, advocacy and resource mobilisation for more coordinated and effective humanitarian action in Nepal
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Partner agencies (UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs, Donors, Government Agencies) and Vulnerable Groups
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	N/A
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,225,517</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

## Needs

Significant humanitarian needs remain in Nepal due to a combination of national and global factors: a particularly severe winter drought, ongoing civil and political tensions as a legacy of the 10 year armed conflict, chronic vulnerabilities, and susceptibility to sudden onset natural disasters, compounded by the global financial, fuel, and food crises of the recent past. Nepal also faces annual devastating floods and landslides and is highly at risk of suffering from a major high magnitude earthquake. On the OCHA Global Focus model, Nepal is ranked 2nd in Asia and 13th globally.

In Nepal, emerging crises across the country are likely to be surprising, ambiguous and dynamic, which positions OCHA in a unique role to confront these challenges of acute vulnerability through its expanded partnerships and preparedness initiatives. OCHA highlights current and emerging humanitarian needs in Nepal, and provides collaborative, cohesive and complimentary programming for the effective delivery of humanitarian and development services at the national, regional, and district levels.

In order to meet the most urgent needs of vulnerable groups, continued support for humanitarian coordination, advocacy and information management is needed. Furthermore, much of the humanitarian caseload in 2009 arose from natural disasters, which, with effective preparedness and risk reduction efforts could have been mitigated. This highlights an overriding need to focus more on emergency response preparedness. OCHA in Nepal is part of a Risk Reduction Consortium, which has developed a practical programme of five priority areas to reduce risk in Nepal. OCHA is responsible for coordinating a flagship programme on Emergency Response Preparedness, and the priority outcomes include strengthening disaster information and response management, capacity building of first responders, building a network of emergency warehouses and mobilization centres across Nepal and strengthening legal mechanisms for the facilitation and regulation of international assistance. This initiative has been endorsed by the Government of Nepal and has been aligned and coordinated with the IASC contingency planning process and the CAP.

OCHA's Information Management Unit (IMU) supports the humanitarian community in Nepal providing key information services, highlighting trend data with regards to the reach of state, operational access, and security incidents. OCHA provides immediate access to key baseline data, facilitates initial rapid assessments, and highlights vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs in the field.

Overall, OCHA Nepal fosters a more enabling environment for humanitarian action by placing increased emphasis on partnerships and preparedness, hence addressing the first goal of OCHA's new global "Strategic Framework". Strategic objectives 2.3 and 2.4 are most relevant to OCHA Nepal's ongoing work, as they encompass disaster preparedness (contingency planning) advocacy (BOGs and issues of humanitarian concern); coordination (strengthening the cluster approach in a transitional context) and information management (reporting, mapping).

Therefore, OCHA will continue to support the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator, IASC members and the wider humanitarian community in Nepal to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Respond efficiently to current humanitarian needs and emerging crises by strengthening and supporting existing coordination mechanisms;

2. Promote disaster response preparedness initiatives and develop emergency response expertise with partners to reduce vulnerabilities and humanitarian caseloads across Nepal;

Promote principles of partnerships and strengthen national institutions and actors in concerted humanitarian action;

4. Strengthen information management capacity to advance coordinated humanitarian activities, facilitate quality of programming, improve accountability and sustain dialogue with all relevant partners.

## Activities

- Support the Humanitarian Country Team in identifying key humanitarian needs, gaps and challenges and develop strategies to address them (Obj. 1);
- Strengthen inter cluster coordination with guidance and facilitation for clusters (Obj. 1, 3 & 4);
- Improve humanitarian information management tools and resources (Obj. 4);
- Improve humanitarian contingency planning, and develop and implement disaster preparedness activities to strengthen emergency response (Obj. 1 & 2);
- Strengthen coordination with the Government on humanitarian issues and provide support to Government counterparts (Obj. 3);
- Establish dialogue with key stakeholders to improve understanding of humanitarian principles and the role of humanitarian organizations (Obj. 1, 2 & 3);
- Strengthen advocacy towards key stakeholders on humanitarian and protection issues (Obj. 1, 2, & 3);
- Support the HC to provide systematic and periodic reviews of the response and coordination mechanisms (Obj. 1, 2 & 3);
- Support the common humanitarian programme cycle including needs assessment and analysis, joint planning, fundraising and resource allocation and monitoring and evaluation (Obj. 1, 2 & 4);
- Support the implementation of the Risk Reduction Consortium's flagship programme on Emergency Response Preparedness (Obj. 2).

## Outcomes

### 1. Coordination

- Key humanitarian needs, gaps and challenges are identified and strategies are developed for effective response;
- All clusters are activated with Terms of Reference developed for the specific context within Nepal;
- Regular monthly cluster meetings are held by all clusters;
- All clusters are mapped to government and development coordination structures;
- A review of the cluster approach in Nepal is conducted;
- Government focal points are identified for all clusters.

### 2. Disaster Preparedness and Response

- Revision of the Nepal IASC Contingency Plan is completed;
- All clusters and partners use standard rapid assessment formats (MIRA);
- SOPs are developed and agreed for emergency response for RC/HC, OCHA/RCO, and the clusters;
- Disaster preparedness and contingency planning training workshops are conducted in 40 vulnerable districts across Nepal;
- Recommendations and actions identified in the IASC, INSARAG and MPAT earthquake simulation exercises are implemented;
- The flagship programme related to Emergency Preparedness is agreed by stakeholders, and mapped to the IASC contingency planning process and the CAP;
- The Risk Reduction Consortium initiative is used as a pilot framework for OCHA's engagement in response preparedness;
- Mobilization of critical material, human and financial resources is eased through adequate and flexible rapid response funding tools.

### 3. Partnerships

- Existing information networks are used to build new partnerships to promote a balanced effort between relief aid and development assistance;
- Government partners and cluster focal points co chair integrated cluster meetings;
- Capacity of Government partners is enhanced and strengthened through regular dialogue;
- Regional networks and organizations are engaged and joint programming and planning developed.

### 4. Information Management

- Number of situation reports, thematic maps, and maps on security, access, bandhs (strikes) and blockades generated;

- The Nepal Needs Analysis Framework is updated and disseminated;
- IASC guidance to clusters is disseminated on a regular basis;
- The Nepal Information Platform website is maintained and regularly updated.

<b>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Costs	840,112
Operational Costs	244,416
Programme Support Costs	140,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,225,517</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Costs	840,112
Operational Costs	244,416
Programme Support Costs	140,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,225,517</b>

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

<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>	NPL-10/CSS/26274
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fire brigade would have a more professional approach in addressing any crisis situation through an efficient and timely response.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Capacity of the trained manpower of the Kathmandu valley fire brigade could also support other municipalities in the longer run to improve their response capacities.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 2500000 Population of Kathmandu Valley
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN and other technical institutions, OCHA Nepal assistance
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

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.

The findings from the INSARAG exercise conducted in 2009 in Kathmandu reveals that the situation of emergency will further deteriorate after a major earthquake hits Kathmandu due to fire. The scenario estimates that more than 40,000 people will lose their lives and more than 60% buildings will collapse. As it is a global fact that the fire is one the most dangerous killer during the Earthquakes after buildings. The eruption of the fire in the residential as well as commercial areas is inevitable. In the current scenario the fire department of Kathmandu is unable to cope with any fire that can erupt in Kathmandu any time even without earthquake.

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

The project's main objective is to expand the capacities of the fire brigade in the Kathmandu valley on search and rescue mechanisms.

- 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

Na

<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	
	<b>\$</b>
Staff cost Implementing cost or operating cost	24,000
Implementing cost or operating cost	426,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	
	<b>\$</b>
Staff cost Implementing cost or operating cost	24,000
Implementing cost or operating cost	426,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Transportation Management for Rescue and Relief Operation and Emergency Preparedness
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/CSS/26275
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Life and property of the disaster survivors caused by flood and landslide protected (12 plain and few hilly districts with high vulnerability to flood and landslide)</li> <li>- The gap between the collection/procurement of relief materials and distribution of it to the disaster survivors filled up with transporting the former to the latter in time.</li> <li>- Local authorities are better prepared for the disasters and the impact of the disaster will reduce</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Disaster survivors of plains and hills caused by flood and landslide (13 plain and 5 hilly districts)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Respective District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC), and OCHA
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

#### Needs

- Ground transportation network was not reliable due to the destruction of the roads to rescue the disaster survivors caused by flood in plain and landslide in the hills. Epidemics in the remote areas made people more affected because of the inaccessibility of the road. Transportation of the relief materials were also delayed to reach the disaster survivors due the destruction of roads and unavailability of boats.
- Air lifting as an emergency response was not undertaken at immediately for the disaster survivors due to the unavailability of the fund.
- The local authorities and other stakeholders are less prepared for the disasters that hits the areas every year
- The authorities and the assisting agencies has limited contingency and preparedness planning in advance. This leads to the choice situation when the emergency happens.

#### Activities

- Rescue the disaster survivors by air lifting who have no access of road because of either remoteness or damaging of the existing road networks by flood and/or landslide
- Deliver relief materials including medicines from the collection centre/warehouse/market to the disaster survivors by road transport
- Bought boats/rafts/life jackets and kept in the strategic areas (3 places in plain districts) to rescue people and transport relief materials where there is a high chances of flood.
- Development of disaster preparedness planning and conduction of pre monsoon disaster preparedness workshops for 10 districts.

#### Outcomes

NA

<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	20,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	180,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	20,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	180,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC)
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/CSS/26276
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain agreement on the broad organization of a Natural Disaster Management Concept.</li> <li>• Establish a National Emergency Operations Centre to manage information during the immediate response to a major earthquake</li> <li>• Use the Operations Centre as a focal point for expansion into the broader Management concept and also for training and education</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All Nepal
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MOHA, UN OCHA and selected NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$2,820,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

There is no effective facility for managing disaster related information in Nepal. A National Emergency Operations Centre will be the most significant step ever taken towards establishing an effective Natural Disaster Management Organization. It will have a momentous and critical impact on the capacity of the national and international community to respond to what is recognized at the greatest risk to life and property in Nepal. It can be produced relatively quickly building on what already exists. Without an Operations Centre, response will continue to be ad hoc, ineffective and inexcusable.

Note; There has been no funding allocated in first half of the year 2009 for the establishment of Emergency Operation Center (EOC). All the activities planned for the establishment of EOC cannot be completed by the CAP period (Dec 2009). The proposed activity is high priority for emergency preparedness therefore all the detailed plan activities and estimated budget remains the same. However, the proposed revised implementation time, if fund available, is 31 December 2010.

### Activities

- Design and obtain agreement on the purpose, organization, capabilities and resources that an effective and sustainable Natural Disaster Management Organization needs in Nepal.
- Design an Operations Centre as an integral part of NADRM and a catalyst for progress.
- Identify what components of an effective operations centre already exist or can be modified to fit into it, and harmonize those components.
- Identify the gaps between what is needed and what exists (steps 1-3) and produce a financial estimate to fill the gaps with capabilities, staff, materials, accommodation and facilities.
- Seek funding for and create the Operations Centre.
- Complete the NEOC through procuring, recruiting, training, national and international exercising and testing.
- Develop Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for disaster management

### Outcomes

NA

<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staffs costs	200,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	3,000,000
Available resources	(380,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,820,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staffs costs	200,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	3,000,000
Available resources	(380,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,820,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Identification of potential IDP camp sites in Kathmandu valley
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/CSS/26284
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
<b>Objectives</b>	To prepare and build awareness for potential IDPs camp sites in the Kathmandu Valley at the ward, municipal and national levels
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 4000000 Total beneficiaries of Kathmandu Valley
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), Kathmandu and Lalitpur Municipalities, Ministry of Home Affairs, NSET, NCDM, NRCS, NCRS, DP Net, IOM
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Jun 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$118,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

Nepal, more specifically the Kathmandu Valley, ranks 11th in the world as the most at risk for a significant seismic event. Current damage estimates state that at least 60% of all structures will be decimated and over 40,000 deaths will result from a magnitude of 9 (Richter Scale) earthquake (NSET, 2007).

Currently IOM/CCCM cluster identified 64 potential sites in Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts. Moreover, the GIS map has been prepared with the support of UNOCHA for future strategic planning (IOM, 2009). The identified potential camp sites need to be agreed to by ward residents (the potential affected population) and by national and municipal authorities. Additionally, the site information must be disseminated at the ward level to enhance the local resident's preparedness in the event of a major earthquake (9 Richter Scale).

Rapid urbanization in the Kathmandu Valley has reduced the availability of open spaces in the city. Furthermore there are no policies from the Government of Nepal that addresses the need for conserving or protecting the open spaces. It is essential that IOM identified potential IDP sites are recognized by the GoN and policy measures are taken to ensure that the sites are safe, secure and protected from encroachment

### Activities

1. Workshops at ward, municipal and national level with relevant stakeholders
2. The identified potential camp sites endorsement by the related stakeholders
3. Facilitate Ministry of Home Affairs in developing policies relating to potential IDP camp sites conservation/ protection within Kathmandu valley
4. Information dissemination of identified camp sites through GIS Kathmandu Valley Potential IDP camp sites map to UN agencies, I/NGOs, civil society, municipalities, and government line agencies for further strategic planning

### Outcomes

1. The identified potential camp sites endorsement by government, civil society, UN agencies, I/NGOs and ward residents.
2. Potential IDP camp sites protection/ conservation policy developed by the Government of Nepal.
3. Wide spread awareness among inhabitants through prepared GIS Maps to all related stakeholders

<b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Cost	30,000
Office Costs and Overhead	18,000
Operational Costs	60,000
Contingency	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Cost	30,000
Office Costs and Overhead	18,000
Operational Costs	60,000
Contingency	10,000
Minsu available balance if any	
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,000</b>

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improvement of the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable families of the Mid-Western Region of Nepal through enhanced dietary diversity and better nutritional and agricultural practices
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/26241
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	To improve nutrition knowledge of vulnerable populations through the adoption of better dietary and feeding practices and development of homestead vegetable gardens.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 84000 households with priority dedicated to women heads of households, other women at risk of malnutrition, and malnourished children under the age of five Children: 42000 Women: 5880
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Health and Population, national and international NGOs and institutions, and community partners will be engaged in providing training, implementing surveys and delivery of inputs to beneficiaries.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

Nepal ranks third in terms of poor nutrition among the 12 countries of South Asia (WHO, 1988-2004, NNSP/MOHP, 2004). In Nepal, more than half (51 percent) of children under five years of age are chronically malnourished and malnutrition is associated with over 50 percent of all child deaths. Chronic malnutrition is usually linked to the longer-term structural factors of poverty, low agricultural production, low income, debt, poor rural infrastructure, unbalanced diets and the lack of appropriate health care and other essential services. Acute malnutrition affects 13 percent of children under the age of five and it is usually the result of seasonal food deficits, unsanitary drinking water, diarrhoea and/or infection.

In the Mid- and Far-Western Regions of Nepal, the nutritional situation of young children has not improved significantly over the recent years due to the incidence of chronic household food insecurity. The recurrence of prolonged droughts, the latest one affecting the 2008/09 winter season, and other climate anomalies have placed a severe strain on the coping capacities of rural households. In summer of 2009, the nutritional situation was further aggravated by a high incidence of diarrhoea outbreaks, which seriously affected the districts of Rukum and Jajarkot and to some extent the neighbouring districts of Mugu, Jumla, Dailekh and Surkhet.

A coordinated response to this worrying nutritional situation requires a two-fold approach, through i) regional- and district-level support for improved delivery of emergency nutrition response; and ii) medium- and longer-term response for the enhancement of community nutritional knowledge and the adoption of improved nutritional practices.

The proposed FAO response would address immediate and medium-term food security and nutrition needs through the delivery of hands-on training on food preparation and dietary diversification, with focus on the promotion of locally available and/or locally produced vegetables and fruits, the establishment of home and school gardens and the promotion of home-based poultry production. FAO's approach will draw from the successful experience under ongoing rehabilitation interventions, which allowed for the optimization of coordination mechanisms among beneficiaries, local NGOs, the Ministry of Health and Population and its line departments, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, as well as for the testing and finalization of the relevant communication materials.

The present proposal would be complementary to the delivery of emergency nutrition response provided

through WFP food aid assistance and UNICEF activities for therapeutic feeding, and water and sanitation activities in the same districts. Specifically, the project will target 15 000 households in the five districts of Rukum, Jajarkok, Jumla, Mugu and Dolpa in the Mid-Western Region, allowing for the convergence between WFP and UNICEF programmes, where WFP would be in charge of food assistance and UNICEF of Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CBAM) through its Nutrition Emergency Programmes.

Activities will emphasize the provision of extensive hands-on trainings through the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Health and Population, local and international NGOs and institutions and community partners. This will be in addition to the provision of basic inputs for improved agricultural production. The areas of project implementation are characterized by difficult accessibility, resulting in high contractual costs for input delivery and other logistical arrangements, which will be managed through local organizations.

### Activities

- Capacity building of local NGO staff and District Agriculture Development Office staff on vegetable production through home gardens and school gardens, including the production and dissemination of farmers-oriented training materials and their contribution to improved nutrition.
- Training of community workers on improved food practices for better nutrition.
- Promotion of home-based vegetable production through the establishment of home gardens and school gardens.
- Support and promotion of home-based poultry rearing.
- Training of beneficiaries on basic nutrition principles, vegetable production and small livestock rearing.
- Development and dissemination of nutrition information and communication materials for community workers and project beneficiaries.
- Monitoring and beneficiary results assessment.

### Outcomes

- Improved dietary diversity through the increased consumption of vegetables and animal proteins.
- Improved nutritional knowledge and food practices of beneficiaries.
- Increased awareness on highly nutritious, locally available food resources.
- Strengthened livelihoods of vulnerable and food insecure households with malnourished children.

<b>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	200,000
Contracts (including training costs)	120,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	530,000
Administration and operational costs	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	200,000
Contracts (including training costs)	120,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	530,000
Administration and operational costs	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition in the Mid and Far Western Development Region of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/26253
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	To reduce infant and young child deaths in the Mid and Far Western region through effective management of severe acute malnutrition
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 6000 Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, including 900 inpatients and 5100 outpatients
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MOHP and local NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,283,314</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

At the national level, the prevalence of acute malnutrition has increased from 11 per cent in 2001 to 13 per cent in 2006 . Stunting levels remain high with at least one in every two children stunted . The magnitude of stunting is high and about 2 million children are affected.. On the other hand, about half a million children suffer from acute malnutrition with 90,000 of these children suffering from severe forms of acute malnutrition at any given point in time. In the Mid and Far Western regions it prevalence of acute malnutrition is high, averaging about 14.1 percent (112,638) children under five suffer from acute malnutrition with over 3 percent (27,837) of these having severe acute malnutrition. The total number of children in the Mid and Far Western hill and mountain regions suffering from acute malnutrition is about 62,549 and almost 16,883 suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

The nutritional situation of young children in Nepal, particularly in the Mid and Far Western Regions, continues to deteriorate, owing to worsening household food insecurity. This is a consequence of a number of factors foremost of which are the 2008/09 winter drought, and the inability of households to smooth food consumption due to the effects of the financial, food and fuel (3Fs) crisis. Poor food consumption patterns and declining dietary diversity is of concern and is likely to lead to increased levels of stunting and severe micronutrient deprivation in young children. Moreover, the nutrition situation has been further aggravated in these regions by an increase in diarrhoeal disease outbreaks. The hilly districts of the Mid and Far Western Regions have been affected by a particularly serious diarrhoea outbreak, with Jajarkot and Rukum Districts being the worst affected. More worrisome is the fact that the diarrhoeal outbreaks have been taking place in a context of an already high base level of acute malnutrition, placing young children at further risk of deterioration in their nutritional status. Protecting the nutritional status of young children is critical to mitigate the impacts of the various adverse factors and prevent an increase in morbidity and mortality associated with severe acute malnutrition. The experiences from the Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) pilot are encouraging and the approach needs to be expanded to increase coverage of effective treatment and care services. in the Mid and Far Western region.

### Activities

#### 1. Guidance of response to severe acute malnutrition to ensure wider coverage

A regular forum for coordination of the response to severe acute malnutrition will be instituted to identify gaps and coordinate a comprehensive response. The existing Emergency Nutrition Taskforce led by MOHP will be utilized for this purpose.

#### 2. District level planning and orientation

District planning and orientation meetings to initiate CMAM activities will be held with various stakeholders.

#### 3. Strengthening health worker competencies in treatment and care for children with acute malnutrition

Health staff and volunteers will be trained in CMAM .Training will consist of both theoretical and practical aspects of treatment and care of children with acute malnutrition.

#### 4. Community Mobilization

The capacity of Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) will be enhanced through training on identification of severely acutely malnourished children, referral, identification of general danger signs,

nutrition care and counseling and good hygiene practices.

#### 5. Initiation of Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) at the health facilities

OTP services will be established at the local health facilities (health posts (HP) and primary health care centers (PHCC)). Material resources, IEC material, monitoring forms and therapeutic supplies will be provided to the health facilities for this purpose.

#### Number of OTPs to be initiated

Achham district – 2 PHCC and 12 HP, Bardiya district – 3 PHCC and 8 HP, Mugu district – 1 PHCC and 8 HP, Jarjakort district – 2 PHCC and 12 HP, Kanchanpur district – 3 PHCC and 8 HP

#### 6. Strengthening capacity for improved infant and young child feeding

##### a) Strengthening the IYCF counseling capacity of the health system

This will be done through training of facility based health workers as well as community workers. b) Strengthening capacity of communities and caregivers in infant and young child feeding.

Training of caregivers will be provided through existing mothers groups in the communities. Caregivers and community leaders will be oriented on IYCF .

#### 8. De worming of children 2 5 years to prevent helminth infestation as part of Vitamin A supplementation biannual campaigns

Support will be provided for strengthening de worming of children aged 2 5 years with a single dose of Albendazole (400 mg) during community based national biannual vitamin A capsule distribution.

#### 9. Provision of Supplies and Equipment to Facilities

Therapeutic supplies ( ready to use therapeutic food – RUTF;therapeutic milks; ReSoMal) and equipment ( height boards, weighing scales; MUAC tapes) necessary for the management of severe malnutrition will be procured and provided to the OTPs and stabilization centres that are established and supported through the funding of this project.

#### 9. Coverage surveys

Coverage surveys will be conducted to assess the potential impact and effectiveness of the CMAM intervention

#### 10. Monitoring and Evaluation

Regular monitoring through field visits by project staff, implementing partner staff and active participation of concerned stakeholders will be carried out to ensure the quality of the intervention and results. Evaluation activities will carried out for this project.

## Outcomes

1. Strengthened capacity of health workers and volunteers in identification, referral, treatment and care for children with acute malnutrition
2. Strengthened capacity of health and sub health posts for outpatient treatment for children with acute malnutrition
3. Strengthened capacity of district hospital for inpatient treatment for children with complicated acute malnutrition
4. At least 90% of children receive de worming medication
5. At least 59 OTP centers 6 stabilization centers functional
6. At least 900 children treated as inpatients and 5,100 children treated in OTPs
7. At least 75 percent of children treated for acute malnutrition recover
8. Defaulter rates less than 15 percent for children treated for acute malnutrition
9. Case fatality rates less than 10 percent for children treated as inpatients and less than 5 percent for outpatients
10. Programme coverage is at least 50 percent

<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
CMAM District Training costs; Community mobilisation and SAM treatment; Training of health workers a	245,756
Orientation of health post incharges and FCHVs in De-worming of children 2-5 years and distribution	60,000
Surveys, monitoring and evaluation	77,165
Procurement (therapeutic foods, drugs, medical supplies, anthropometry equipment, albendazole)	500,000
Technical assistance /admin and logistic support costs and indirect PSC	400,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,283,314</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
CMAM District Training costs; Community mobilisation and SAM treatment; Training of health workers a	245,756
Orientation of health post incharges and FCHVs in De-worming of children 2-5 years and distribution	60,000
Surveys, monitoring and evaluation	77,165
Procurement (therapeutic foods, drugs, medical supplies, anthropometry equipment, albendazole)	500,000
Technical assistance /admin and logistic support costs and indirect PSC	400,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,283,314</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict, Natural Disasters and High Food Prices in Nepal (PRRO 106760)
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/F/26254
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	The operation aims to strategically target food assistance in a way that contributes towards the longer term resilience of the most food insecure populations affected by conflict, high food prices and/or natural disasters.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 1649000 Food insecure population in need of critical food assistance Children: 114000 Women: 825000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	CIMMYT, Concern, DEPROSC, Ecards, GTZ, HHESS, MaxPro, MDI, Mercy Corps, SAPPROS, Save the Children Alliance, Scott Wilson, Sebac, World Education, TMI
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$77,237,148</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

## Needs

The compounded effects of the food crisis and increase in natural disasters in recent years have accelerated the decline in food security in Nepal. This comes on top of a domestic food production crisis, high poverty rates and ongoing political instability.

Food prices in Nepal remain at high levels, with current yearly inflation at 17 percent. Food price decreases have been relatively slow due to continued civil unrest, ongoing high transportation costs, a prevailing Indian trade ban on key food commodities, and poor road access.

Given the need to respond rapidly and directly to the effects of volatile food prices on the local rural populations, a productive safety net using conditional transfers in the form of both labour and skills intensive cash/food-for-assets schemes should be put in place to improve access to market infrastructure, reduce negative coping strategies, and enhance the livelihood opportunities of the most vulnerable households.

As such, WFP has identified the need to extend its food/cash-for-assets activities directed at increasing agricultural productivity and market access. Critical infrastructure and community assets are needed to restore or improve agriculture capacity, market access, and livelihood opportunities.

Food access remains a challenge for rural households in Nepal. On average, a household spends an estimated 59 percent of income on food, while for the poorest quintile the proportion is over 73 percent. Households likely to be most food insecure engage in livelihood activities such as petty trade, unskilled wage labour, exploitation of natural resources and handicrafts. Food insecure households tend to have poorly educated family members, possess few productive assets, limited access to cash remittances, and large numbers of family members.

The need for alternative livelihood opportunities has been identified to address such persistent causes of food insecurity. Small-scale income generation activities projects are required, including the establishment of orchards and cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops to generate income and reduce the vulnerability of communities.

Sixteen percent of rural households display very poor food consumption patterns, wherein the individuals consume maize on a daily basis, complemented by rice, barley and tubers, but consume rarely, if at all, any animal products and pulses. An additional 11 percent of rural households have poor food consumption patterns, with a minimum level of access to milk products and pulses.

One of the consequences of such high levels of food security is reflected in abismal malnutrition rates. More than 40 percent of the population are currently undernourished, while every other child under 5 is chronically malnourished, 39 percent are underweight and 13 percent wasted. Rates of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 are as high as 80 percent in areas of mid- and far-western Nepal. The prevalence rate of

anaemia of children under five years is 48 percent, and up to 80 percent among younger children. Of children living in households with very poor and poor food consumption, 61 percent and 56 percent respectively are moderately or severely stunted and underweight. Far-and mid-western regions contain the highest concentration of households with poor or very poor food consumption patterns.

A broader scope of nutrition intervention is needed, from the current preventative measures taken through WFP's micronutrient intervention, to an expansion into curative measures for the alarmingly high moderately acute malnutrition levels, especially for the most vulnerable population (children under five and pregnant and lactating women). In addition, training activities should be expanded to promote adequate food preparation and consumption practices, in particular for the highly food-insecure, under-nourished beneficiary population, already incapacitated with weakened immune systems.

## **Activities**

The operation continues its aim to improve the food security of mainly agricultural households rendered particularly vulnerable to high food prices, crop failures and/or low production over the last several years. Conditional transfers in the form of labor-intensive food for assets (FFA) schemes will generate social capital for the communities, through the construction of critical rural infrastructure linking farmers to markets, while enabling them at the same time to increase their agricultural output to sell at these markets.

To enhance agricultural productivity, WFP-supported farmer field schools aim to enhance cereal crop production and reduce post-harvest losses, by building local knowledge and capacity. In addition, communities will benefit from the creation of basic infrastructure such as the construction of small irrigation and drinking water systems, ponds and water harvest tanks, micro-hydro schemes and storage facilities.

WFP will also provide food assistance to vulnerable and marginalized populations through the construction of rural roads that link village communities to the nearest market.

On creating alternate livelihood opportunities, small-scale enterprise projects shall be piloted, including the establishment of orchards and cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops to generate income and reduce community vulnerability to food security, climatic variability, and food prices hikes, making them more resilient to external shocks.

A portion of schemes is also designed for disaster risk reduction activities. In areas particularly prone to floods, activities will focus on bioengineering activities (slope stabilization) to prevent landslides, soil conservation, and the construction/rehabilitation of dams and river embankments. The activities will be complementary to the main activities enhancing agricultural productivity, market access, and alternative livelihood opportunities.

The operation avoids creating community reliance on its food assistance by ensuring that projects are well-timed, well-targeted and the food provided would not change eating habits or alter normal work-life. The timing of projects is normally between plantation and harvest periods, when there is minimum farm work and which is also typically the time of greatest hunger. The amount of food provided is also adjusted so that it is just sufficient to cover a household's consumption that they can recover from a food shock without employing irreversible coping mechanisms.

In line with WFP's Enhanced Commitment to Women, measures will continue to be implemented on gender sensitive criteria such as: improved work norms, inclusion of their specific activities of preference and ensuring women's greater involvement in households' utilization of cash/food wages received for WFP-supported activities, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

In order to address alarming rates of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will integrate nutrition components into food/cash for work activities. Children aged 6-59 months will be provided with micronutrient powder to complement the standard food basket of rice and pulses. This intervention would increase the intake of vitamins and minerals, in order to enable optimal physical development of young children at a critical period in their lives.

In addition, a pilot project to treat children who are moderately malnourished (i.e. wasting) will be launched in districts also supported by food/cash for assets activities and existing micronutrient interventions (provision of micronutrient powder). Supplementary food for children will be complemented by training for mothers and caregivers on appropriate child feeding practices, encourage behavioural changes in food preparation, and hygiene and sanitation measures through a participatory learning approach.

## **Outcomes**

- Improved short-term food security and reduced vulnerability in populations affected by conflicts, high food

prices, and/or natural disasters, through the rebuilding of critical infrastructure, improved agricultural production and provision of alternative livelihood activities.

- Reduced undernutrition rates as observed through the reduction of anaemia levels, in particular among children under five years old.

<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct operational costs	72,184,250
Indirect support costs	5,052,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,237,148</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct operational costs	72,184,250
Indirect support costs	5,052,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,237,148</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Field Surveillance under the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NekSAP) (PRRO 106760)
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/F/26255
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	- Provide evidence-based analysis of the poorest and most food insecure districts of Nepal. - Support and strengthen the district based food security networks. - Strengthen government information systems (crop monitoring and early warning, nutrition surveillance and market information).
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Poor, remote, disaster and conflict affected population of Nepal
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	WFP / Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) / Planning Commission / Ministry of Local Development (MOLD)
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

The food security outlook for Nepal is worrisome, particularly, in remote and inaccessible areas. Food prices have returned to at or above those experienced during the height of the international food crisis; the crop situation is critical with ongoing drought conditions impacting the country. MOAC is expecting a 400,000 mt food grain deficit for 2009. Natural disasters exacerbated by climate change continue to affect many poor Nepalese.

There is a significant need for evidence-based, up-to-date information on vulnerable population groups especially in times of crisis. Timely understanding of the population's food security and nutrition situation is not only required for early warning and risk management, but also for developing a food security strategy and other related interventions. Vulnerability factors that could also jeopardize the post-conflict recovery process such as delivery of basic services, lack of good governance and health care, unemployment, and food insecurity, must be regularly monitored so that appropriate remedies and support activities can be implemented.

### Activities

- WFP field surveillance programme expanded to include data collection in support of additional thematic requirements of UN agencies.
- Household data collection, market and price surveys, crop assessments and nutrition surveillance undertaken in collaboration with relevant government ministries.

### Outcomes

- Real-time information on post-conflict recovery vulnerability factors, food security, nutrition and livelihoods.
- Bulletins and updates at critical times of the year, thematic and targeting maps, white papers, programme performance reports, baseline profiles/data for emergency preparedness, early warning information and intervention reports for WFP operations.
- Strengthened capacity of the government in food security monitoring.

<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Total budget	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	
	<b>\$</b>
Total budget	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Immediate rehabilitation of agriculture-based livelihoods and restoration of food and nutrition security in the drought-affected districts in the Far-Western and Mid-Western Development Regions of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/26258
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	To increase the resilience of beneficiary households to drought and enhance the level of food security and nutritional status of beneficiaries through improved livestock and crop production.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 100800 drought-affected, food insecure farmers and their families. Children: 7056 Women: 50600
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	National and international NGOs, national institutions and national academic institutions will be engaged in farmer training activities, input delivery, beneficiary selection and survey implementation.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$2,700,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

The 2008/2009 winter season was one of the driest on record for Nepal with an average 50 percent decrease in the precipitations during the period of November 2008 to February 2009. Due to the extremely prolonged drought, farmers living in the mid and high hills districts of the Mid-Western and Far Western Regions have incurred major crop losses and the depletion of food and seed stocks, resulting in decreased food intake and increased debt.

It was estimated that the 2008/2009 winter drought resulted in 14.5 percent and 17.3 percent country-wide decreases in barley and wheat production, respectively, as compared with the previous year. Despite the abundant 2008 summer harvest, yearly crop production for 2008/2009 resulted in an average cereals' deficit production of 133 000 tonnes across Nepal with most of the shortfalls deriving from harvest losses in the hill and mountain areas of the Mid- and Far Western Regions. Locations characterized by high dependence on rainfall for their agricultural production were the most affected; hence, districts in the Mid-Western mountains faced a 50 percent average loss in wheat, Far-Western mountains incurred an average 46 percent loss in wheat, while Far-Western hills suffered from an average 36 percent reduction of the same cereal crop.

The 2009 summer crops were severely impacted by the erratic and reduced precipitations during the 2008/2009 winter and the delayed arrival of the 2009 monsoonal rains. Summer crops were planted much later than usual when temperatures are not ideal for germination, ultimately affecting yields. In most of the hilly districts where summer crop seeds were planted in due time, the absence of spring rains resulted in extremely low germination rates, which required replanting. The scarcity and unavailability of quality seeds did not always allow for such practice to take place. The most affected summer crops were maize (in the hills) and rice (in the Terai).

The occurrence of droughts is increasing in Nepal and particularly in the hilly and mountain areas of the Far Western and Mid-Western Regions, causing increased food insecurity and an urgent need for interventions aimed at the restoration of agricultural production and better resilience to future shocks.

FAO aims to carry out agriculture-based rehabilitation activities in support of 20 160 drought-affected households in the districts of Bajura, Accham and Dadeldhura in the Far Western Region and Dailekh, Humla and Mugu in the Mid-Western Region. The targeted 20 160 beneficiary families will be assisted during the 2010 summer crop season and 2010 winter crop season through: the provision of improved cereals and vegetable seeds with emphasis on drought-tolerance varieties; establishment of water harvesting and micro-irrigation systems; and the promotion of improved soil and crop management techniques for soil moisture preservation.

Water harvesting structures will be constructed in situ under the supervision of technical staff and with materials provided by FAO. The project will emphasize on the provision of technical training and the

dissemination of drought awareness-raising materials to beneficiaries through implementing partners and other humanitarian and development actors. In addition, capacity building, especially in the case of the MoAC and DADO staff, will be an integral part of the project, which will support the development of drought resilience strategies.

The areas of project implementation are characterized by difficult accessibility, which will require the extensive use of local organizations for input delivery and other logistical arrangements.

**Activities**

- Conduct a detailed, area-specific needs assessment in collaboration with Government line agencies and other relevant UN agencies in order to identify the most vulnerable VDCs and households affected by drought and their immediate priorities.
- Provide immediate agricultural input assistance (such as improved cereal and vegetable seeds, construction materials for water harvesting structures, inputs packages for the installation of micro-irrigation units, etc.) and related training, in close collaboration with the relevant Government line departments.
- Promote simple agricultural practices for crop and soil management aiming at the conservation of soil moisture and increased soil fertility.
- Provide training on post-harvest and food preservation techniques in order to prolong the shelf-life and availability of food stocks.
- Facilitate capacity building initiatives at the local community level with the participation of Government institutions and main humanitarian and development actors on management strategies for local water resources, including: watershed management, water distribution management, crops management for water conservation, management of drainage waters, etc

**Outcomes**

- Enhanced availability and access to improved seeds among 20,160 farming-based, drought-affected families.
- Improved household-level food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable, drought-affected population, increasing their resilience to future shocks from the drought.
- Increased knowledge on crop diversification and food security through training on preparedness, response and mitigation against the effects of drought.
- Improved agricultural and water management practices in drought-prone areas through technical know-how and skills transfer.
- Enhanced collaboration and capacity of target beneficiary families, Government institutions and other relevant stakeholders in drought mitigation.

<b>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	540,000
Contracts (including training costs)	295,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	1,460,000
Administration and operational costs	405,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	540,000
Contracts (including training costs)	295,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	1,460,000
Administration and operational costs	405,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Immediate assistance to improve the nutrition and food security of vulnerable communities in the conflict-affected districts of Rukum, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Salyan, Pyuthan and Gorkha
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/26260
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	To enhance the household-level food security and nutritional status of beneficiaries through the resumption of crop production and rehabilitation of community-based irrigation systems.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 92500 conflict-affected farmers and their food insecure families. Children: 47600
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Local NGOs, including CCF Nepal, Dalit Development Society, Five Star Youth Samrakshyab Manch, Himalayan Youth Club Nepal, Mallarani Rural Development Concern Center, Kalika Development Center, Integrated Development Center, HURED-KARS, among others.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,700,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

The 'People's War' was launched in Rukum, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Salyan and Gorkha in the Mid-Western and Western Regions. These districts can be considered as the epicentre of the Maoist insurgency in Nepal and the effects of such actions have resulted in the collapse of the agriculture sector and a worsening situation with regards to the food security status of the local population.

Rural infrastructure, especially those devoted to the agriculture sector, in remote locations and villages were completely destroyed or seriously damaged during the period of decade-long conflict. In addition, all services provided by Government agencies, including the agricultural extension services offered by the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) and District Livestock Services Office (DLSO), were restricted only to the safer areas around the district headquarters. Even after three years from the peace agreement, the situation has not much improved in the context of infrastructure renovation. The disruption in market access, storage and the transportation of agricultural goods, and the availability and access to agricultural inputs resulted in a serious deterioration in households' food security and nutritional status. As a result of the depletion of household food stocks, there have been significant migration flows, especially from the mid and high-hills towards Terai and India, in order to secure an income to be later used for the purchase of food. This has had significant consequences on the availability of hand labour for agriculture, resulting in a serious disruption to agriculture-related activities.

In response to the above, between late 2008 and early 2009 FAO has supported 15 000 conflict-affected families in 23 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Rukum, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Salyan and Pyuthan districts. The intervention allowed for the introduction of improved varieties of maize, rice, wheat and finger millet seed among an average of 70 percent of all farming families of the respective VDCs. The introduction of improved varieties of essential staple crops, coupled with a wide-scale hands-on training for beneficiaries on crop production and livestock rearing, allowed for an annual increase in annual staple crop yields of between 15 and 20 percent. The project also enabled the diversification of agricultural production for household consumption through the expansion of vegetable cultivation and the introduction of improved goat breeds, as well as the creation of nutrition awareness. The increased food production resulted in a significant extension in the duration of the food self-sufficiency period for poor households, thus reducing the pressure for migration and significantly contributing to social stability and cohesion.

There is now a consistent need and explicit request by local authorities for the replication and expansion of these activities to an additional 25 VDCs, as well as the inclusion of the additional district of Gorkha, which was also severely affected by the conflict. In addition, these areas are all highly food insecure and were severely affected by the 2008/09 winter drought, as well as by the delayed monsoon rains of summer 2009. The intervention would allow the targeting of an estimated 17 000 families, or 95 200 individuals, during the 2010 winter cropping season and the 2010 summer season, through the distribution of improved cereal and vegetable seeds, the implementation of wide-scale hands-on beneficiary training on basic improved

agricultural practices, the introduction of improved breeds of small animals and poultry, as well as support to nutrition awareness.

The areas of implementation of the project are characterized by difficult accessibility, which will require the extensive use of local organizations for inputs delivery and other logistical arrangements.

### Activities

- Distribution of improved varieties of cereal seeds (wheat, rice, millet, maize) and vegetable seeds (over 15 different species for winter and summer seasons).
- Distribution of inputs, including small livestock ruminants and poultry, animal shelter materials and veterinary supplies for the rearing of small livestock and poultry production.
- Capacity building of local DADOs and DLSOs for the provision of better extension services.
- Rehabilitation and development of small irrigation infrastructure.
- Creation of awareness on nutritional issues through training and other community-based activities.
- Provision of training to farmers on agricultural production and livestock rearing.

### Outcomes

- 15 to 20 percent increase in staple crop yields.
- Enhanced household-level food security through the resumption of crop production and rehabilitation of community-based irrigation.
- Enhanced nutritional status of beneficiaries through increased consumption of vegetables and other highly nutritious crops.
- Improved agricultural and livestock support services at local level
- Increased nutritional awareness.

<b>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	340,000
Contracts (including training costs)	170,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	940,000
Administration and operational costs	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	340,000
Contracts (including training costs)	170,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	940,000
Administration and operational costs	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition Security Surveillance System
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/26266
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	The primary focus of the Nutrition Security Surveillance System (NSSS) is to collect, interpret and disseminate timely information on nutritional status of children less than five years of age for early warning and to aid policy and program decision making.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Government policy makers
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MOHP
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$183,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

Household food insecurity in the Mid and Far Western Regions of Nepal is widespread, and continues to worsen owing to recurrent droughts. The nutritional effects of the deteriorating food security situation are likely to be severe. However due to lack of time series data to monitor changes in the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in these regions it is a challenge to assess the impacts of the various adverse factors. In a recent National Nutrition Prioritization meeting organized by MoHP and UNICEF in 2009, senior policy makers highlighted the inadequacies of current surveillance systems in the Mid and Far Western region and in Nepal in general.. Currently the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), which is implemented every five years, is the primary source of nutrition and health data. The NDHS does not deliver the up to date information needed over time to monitor the nutrition situation especially in food insecure districts that would provide early warning of impending nutrition crises. This highlights the need for a strong nutrition surveillance especially in the Mid and Far Western regions.

### Activities

Activities for which funding is being requested in the 2010 CAP include the following;

1. Provide technical assistance for coordination, planning, design of nutrition surveillance system
2. Development of guidelines, protocols, tools, and formats for surveillance system
3. Training of staff in data collection, analysis
4. Field data collection in selected districts and sites
5. Data analysis, data sharing and information dissemination
6. Monitoring and quality control

### Outcomes

1. Functional nutrition surveillance system established in the Mid and Far Western region
2. Availability of updated data on changes in nutritional status in the Mid and Far Western region
3. Enhanced capacity of MoHP staff to collect, analyse and report on nutrition surveillance data
4. Timely dissemination of nutrition surveillance data on a quarterly basis

<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Technical Assistance and Coordination Support	100,000
Programme communication and dissemination of nutrition surveillance data	50,000
Indirect Project Support Costs	33,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Technical Assistance and Coordination Support	100,000
Programme communication and dissemination of nutrition surveillance data	50,000
Indirect Project Support Costs	33,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION NEPAL (LWF NEPAL)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improve Food Security of Families Affected by Natural Disaster and Soaring Food Price in Mid and Far West Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/28928
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	The proposed operation aims to improve immediate and medium term food security of the most vulnerable households affected by low food production and high food prices living in disaster prone area.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 13750 Food insecure population in need of critical food assistance, Children: 1100 Women: 70000 Other group: 5600 Children under 5 to be supported under the nutrition intervention
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	District based local NGOs.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$276,587</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

The complexities of household food insecurity in Nepal encompass a broad range of factors. However, the key problems identified in the proposed districts include low and insecure agriculture production due to the long dry season (drought) and poor access to agriculture inputs and services, inadequate technical know-how, limited irrigation facilities, weak government agricultural extension services, high post-harvest losses, weak institutional support mechanisms, poorly developed infrastructure, traditional farming practices that are not viable in the changing environmental context, lack of necessary human resources, lack of employment opportunities, absence of an early warning system and soaring food prices due to the global food crisis.

In the year 2008/2009, experienced the worst drought conditions ever recorded throughout the country. The resulting winter crop loss, reported up to 70 percent in some hilly districts (WFP, 2009), and low crop production, has adversely affected 127,200 families (700,000 people) in the mid and far western hills and mountains resulting in the need for food assistance. Heavy crop losses and rising prices of food commodities have resulted in a significant increase in household food insecurity, particularly in areas where wheat and barley play an important role in household food security. Sixteen percent of rural households display very poor food consumption patterns, with basic consumption of cereals but rare, if any consumption of other food groups. An additional 11 percent have poor food consumption patterns, with minimum access to dairy and pulses.

The current low food production situation has further aggravated the poverty situation in Nepal. According to WFP (MoAC/WFP/FAO Joint Assessment Report–May 2009), approximately 3.4 million Nepalese are directly affected by food insecurity and the recent winter drought. However, Nepal has witnessed food deficits every year since 1990, rendering it heavily reliant on imports from India and other neighboring countries. Nepal spends nearly US\$ 31.5 million to import rice and wheat to feed its population. The impact of rising food prices on food security is primarily due to heavy dependence on food and oil imports.

Districts of the Mid and Far-West regions of Nepal are not an exception, as they are disadvantaged in terms of economics, geography, and access to basic social services. The food security situations for many communities living in these districts are highly concerning and is expected to remain precarious. Hunger and starvation are increasing in many settlements and villages, where the population is at risk of food shortages as their food stocks dwindle with recent floods causing damages in the rice paddies.

In the context of critical food insecurity due to winter crop losses, soaring food prices and summer floods, immediate food assistance is required for short-term to medium term food security of vulnerable communities in the proposed districts.

### Activities

Food for work (FFW) – construct, upgrade and rehabilitate the following:  
-village roads, foot trails and footbridges

- community irrigation canals
- drinking water facilities
- soil erosion control and embankment protection
- school buildings
- community service centres (Community learning centre, health post, community meeting places)

Food for Education (FFE):

- Awareness on common health issues
- Awareness on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS
- Awareness raising on environment and sanitation issues
- Training on crop production and management
- Training on livestock management and fodder/forage plantation
- Community infrastructure repair and maintenance

Alternative skill development:

- Training on vocational skills
- Support for the establishment for small entrepreneurs

**Outcomes**

- Improved short-term food security and reduced vulnerability of populations affected by natural disasters and soaring food prices through the rehabilitation of critical community infrastructures, improved agriculture and animal products
- Improved medium term food security through the promotion of non-agriculture alternative skills and small scale entrepreneurship.

<b>Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF Nepal)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct operational costs	254,832
Indirect support costs	21,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,587</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct operational costs	254,832
Indirect support costs	21,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,587</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR POOR PRODUCERS (SAPPROS-NEPAL)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Establishment of critical infrastructures and enhancement of agricultural practices for the vulnerable, food-insecure population of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/28933
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	The project is complementary to WFP's food assistance to the vulnerable population affected by conflict, high food prices and natural disasters, by facilitating the establishment of critical infrastructures and enhancing agricultural practices in Acham, Bajhang, Bajura, and Dailekh districts.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 133500 Children under 5 to be supported under the nutrition intervention. Food insecure population in need of critical food assistance Children: 36410 Women: 68051
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	SEBAC, CBO, other local NGOs (currently in the selection process)
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,578,131</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

Nepal has faced severe impediments in addressing its relief needs in recent years, in large part due to monsoons, droughts, floods, poor physical access, and inadequate technological interventions in irrigation and agriculture technologies - challenges that have been compounded further by the ongoing political instability. People residing in rural communities have been forced to migrate as livelihood opportunities in the area are minimal, leaving behind the elderly, women and children to subsist purely on remittances, and exacerbating the food insecurity situation of an already vulnerable population.

In addition, the 2008/09 winter drought in Nepal was one of the worst on record with a national decrease in wheat and barley production (the two major winter crops) of 14.5 to 17.3 percent respectively compared to last year. Despite a strong summer harvest, yearly crop production resulted in a negative production balance of 133,000 metric tons of cereal for all of Nepal, the worst hit areas being the Far and Mid Western Hill and Mountain Districts. Compounded to this, the recent global financial crisis and increasing food prices have warranted the need to devise strategies to enhance their coping capacities.

Vulnerable groups and marginalized people, in particular women and children, are still subjected to the negative effects of the post-conflict situation. The impact of a new inclusiveness approach by the government is only expected to be felt after basic needs are met throughout the country.

Nepal's national response capacity should be boosted, by understanding the local economic, social and institutional setups, coordination mechanisms, and socio economic patterns in order to improve food security. This project aims to improve the food security and nutrition status of the populations affected by conflict, high food prices and natural disasters, by establishing productive community infrastructures and improving farming practices while assuring household income during the project activities.

### Activities

The proposed project aims to reorganize vulnerable people with an effective and sustainable service delivery mechanism. The community members will be identified on the basis of their food insecurity status, and receive food provided by WFP as compensation for their work. SAPPROS will deliver the food, while monitoring the construction of essential project schemes and providing essential technical input. An active social mobilization strategy will be carried out initially at a grass-root level under the proposed project. Social mapping, wealth ranking surveys and household surveys will be carried before the full scale implementation of project in order to set the needs and priorities.

Facilitation services will be provided to encourage communities to form self governing organizations to generate local community funds. User groups will also be formed to maintain productive community infrastructures. The groups will ensure that the infrastructures operate in a sustainable manner.

The assets created during the implementation of the project will include the construction of irrigation systems, drinking water supply systems, hybrid systems (linking drinking water system with irrigation, micro hydro with irrigation etc) trail roads. In addition, greenhouse facilities in high hills will be constructed to produce high value cash crops and organic green vegetables, which would help diversify beneficiary communities' livelihood strategies. When needed, gravity ropeways will be constructed, provided that the scheme is technically and economically feasible for transferring goods to the nearest market centres.

The user groups will be directly involved from the inception of the projects, from project formulation, implementation, to the regular collection of management funds to maintain the systems.

Communities will benefit from trainings on the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) techniques, a technology employing organic farming which, if properly employed, yields more than double the crop yield from traditional farming methods. This would also include a value chain and market linkage training.

Public auditing systems have been made mandatory on all type of community infrastructures to ensure that the quality of the projects is maintained and expenditures are kept transparent.

### Outcomes

- increased food security through SRI (cereal crops) intervention and sales of high value cash crops.
- consumption of vegetables to improve the beneficiaries' nutrition status
- construction of critical infrastructure for the beneficiary communities
- improved buy-in among community members through a holistic mode of intervention
- formation of groups at the community level that would take over the and maintain the assets created.

<b>Support Activities for Poor Producers (SAPPROS-Nepal)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Other Direct Operational Costs (ODOC)	685,946
Internal Transport Storage and Handling Cost (ITSH)	817,036
Indirect support costs	75,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,578,131</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Other Direct Operational Costs (ODOC)	685,946
Internal Transport Storage and Handling Cost (ITSH)	817,036
Indirect support costs	75,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,578,131</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Capacity building and support for improved health facility-based management of severe malnutrition
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/29186
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	1. To train health workers in the health facility - based management of severe malnutrition among children 2. To provide health facilities with the needed supplies and equipments for the appropriate management and care.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 2000 Children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition Children: 2000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	CHD (DoHS, GoN), UNICEF, NYOF
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$190,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

### Needs

Despite improvements in other health indicators, Nepal is still seeing widespread persistent malnutrition rates, women and children being the greatest sufferers. Making things worse, the current financial, food and fuel crisis, the recent droughts and the resulting household food scarcity is expected to still deteriorate the nutritional situation of young children in Nepal, particularly in the Mid- and Far Western Regions. At the same time the capacity of the health facilities has shown to be inadequate in meeting the needs of the high number of severely malnourished children. Only a small number of health workers have so far been trained in the appropriate clinical management of the cases and the supplies and equipments in the hospitals are either insufficient or unavailable.

### Activities

1. Train health workers on the health facility-based management of severe malnutrition
2. Strengthen the referral system for improved management of cases
3. Procurement of essential supplies for the management of malnourished cases in the hospitals
4. Training district nutrition focal persons for monitoring and supervision purposes
5. Conducting supportive supervision visits to the health facilities following the trainings
6. Continuous monitoring of the health facilities with trained staff

### Outcomes

1. 120 health workers in the main health facilities in the Mid and Far Western Regions trained and enabled to manage severely malnourished patients.
2. Decreased morbidity and mortality related to severe acute malnutrition, among the under 5 year-old children in Mid and Far Western Regions of Nepal.

<b>World Health Organization (WHO)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct activity costs	103,857
Procurement	27,571
Staff costs	30,000
Programme management and reporting	16,143
Programme Support costs	12,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct activity costs	103,857
Procurement	27,571
Staff costs	30,000
Programme management and reporting	16,143
Programme Support costs	12,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Support to mitigate the negative effects of high food prices on local rural populations in ten districts in the Eastern, Central, Mid-Western and Far-Western Regions of Nepal
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/A/29578
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
<b>Objectives</b>	To enhance the food security of 100 000 farmers and mitigate the effects of soaring food prices through the provision of improved quality seeds of staple crops (cereals), vegetables and pulses, fertilizers and training. In addition, the project will seek to reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), especially its extension services, of the Government of Nepal to improve its food security and nutrition monitoring capabilities.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 100000 farmers affected by the soaring food prices crisis. Children: 10000 Women: 50000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	WFP, international and national NGOs, MoAC and other relevant Government line ministries, and academic institutions.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$5,500,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

In 2007 and 2008, the price of agricultural commodities experienced an unprecedented rise throughout the world as a result of a combination of factors, including declining food stocks, lower agricultural production resulting from adverse weather conditions, changes in dietary habits, depreciation of the dollar and the rising costs of fuel and inputs. In 2009, food prices did not significantly decrease from the peaks registered in 2007 and 2008 despite improvements in aggregated food supply.

Such increases had the greatest impact on vulnerable populations in countries such as Nepal, where large sections of the population spend a substantial share of their income on food, eroding their already limited purchasing power. Nepal is highly dependent on food imports and is one of the poorest countries in South Asia. Given its demographic, geographic and agro-ecological characteristics, the country is one of the most susceptible to food insecurity.

The proposed project activities, through an integrated approach, will assist the target beneficiaries by:

- mitigating the impact of soaring food prices for 100 000 farmers through the provision of agricultural inputs;
- supporting farmers in adopting improved agricultural practices;
- facilitating the development and deployment of a comprehensive national food security and nutrition information and monitoring system.

### Activities

1. Finalization of target areas in cooperation with the Government and WFP based on district- and VDC-level analysis, using both food availability mapping and vulnerability mapping.
2. Identification and selection of implementing partners.
3. Development of beneficiary selection criteria in consultation with key partners and stakeholders.
4. Procurement and quality inspection of assorted seeds inputs and matching amounts of fertilizers for two cropping seasons.
5. Distribution of large input package to 70 000 extremely vulnerable farmers to enable them to boost production.
6. Distribution of vegetable seed package to 30 000 extremely vulnerable farmers.

7. Stakeholder consultation process for the mapping of training curriculum and preparation of training materials.
8. Recruitment and training of 25 master trainers, including both MoAC and project staff (at the National Agriculture Training Institute).
9. Mobilization of 40 MoAC staff (from District Agriculture Service Centres) and 147 community-based organization representatives for training of trainers.
10. Implementation of a training programme for 26 700 farmer trainees through a total of 80 100 training days in 3 200 classes.
11. Build the capacity of MoAC to monitor and analyse food security by institutionalizing the WFP Food Security Monitoring Analysis System (see WFP logframe).

## Outcomes

Establishment of productive safety nets, with the aim of maintaining and improving agricultural infrastructure in order to raise agricultural productivity.

Provision of quick impact support to increase staple food availability for extremely vulnerable households.

Support to farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices through capacity building of both farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) extension services.

Strengthened monitoring system for food security and disaster risk management.

<b>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	467,500
Contracts (including training costs)	275,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	2,860,000
Training	660,000
Operational and administrative costs	1,237,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff, technical support and backstopping costs	467,500
Contracts (including training costs)	275,000
Inputs costs (expendable and non-expendable)	2,860,000
Training	660,000
Operational and administrative costs	1,237,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

## REFUGEES (Multi-sector)

<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>	NPL-10/MS/26262
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	REFUGEES (Multi-sector)
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide international protection to, and seek comprehensive durable solutions for, all refugees in Nepal, and providing protection to asylum seekers.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 125727 Refugees, asylum seekers and host communities Children: 40000 Women: 40000 Other group: 45727 Adult Men
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	LWF, Caritas-Nepal, AMDA-Nepal, Pro Public, TPO Nepal, Nepal Bar Association, Tribhuvan University and other short term NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$14,079,400</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

Nepal has not acceded to either the 1951 Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol, and it has no domestic asylum legislation. In the absence of formal legislation addressing refugees, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has adopted different approaches for different refugee populations. The largest such population comprise of 89,211 refugees from Bhutan (data as of 10 October 2009) living in seven camps in eastern Nepal and approximately 20,000 refugees from Tibet – which Nepal recognizes as enjoying a legal right to remain in the country. Refugees are people with real needs and despite efforts of agencies like UNHCR many needs still remain unmet due to overstretched aid budgets. Since the early 1990s, UNHCR, in co-operation with the GoN have been providing protection to the refugees from Bhutan and assisting with health and nutrition, water and sanitation, community services, primary education, domestic household items, as well as transport and logistics, and legal assistance. The international donor community has generously funded assistance programmes for all these years. Basic food rations and supplementary food items are provided by WFP. In the delivery of assistance and protection UNHCR works closely with its NGO partners. The refugees are required to reside in camps in order to be entitled to basic humanitarian and material assistance. Those refugees who are registered with the GoN and who opt to live outside the camps are also entitled to protection.

An important step towards addressing the protracted situation of the refugees from Bhutan took place with the announcement by the GoN, in November 2007, of a large scale third country resettlement program for all interested refugees. The Core Group consisting of seven resettlement countries, and including the United States of America, Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and New Zealand have committed to the resettlement programme over the next five years. As of 10 October 2009 over 79,500 have expressed a declaration of interest in resettlement and 21,899 individuals have already departed to resettlement countries. UNHCR, working together with IOM, expects that around 15,000 persons will depart through the course of 2010. In addition, UNHCR together with the international community will continue with its efforts to achieve lasting solution to the plight of refugees from Bhutan, including voluntary repatriation to Bhutan as and when conditions permit.

Meanwhile, the population in the camps will remain dependent on the assistance from the international community as they are legally barred from working in Nepal. The ongoing resettlement operation has created a challenge for the maintenance of services due to the departure of skilled refugee workers who worked for a minimal incentive and their replacement with longer term national workers. Another impact of resettlement has been the highlighting of protection issues which have been present for years, but which are surfacing prior to the departure of refugees for resettlement, such as complicated divorce and custody cases. Longstanding efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence in the camps continue.

Tibetans who arrived in Nepal before 1990 were also recognized as prima facie refugees by the GoN, and have a right of legal residence and religious freedom. However, their enjoyment of civil, political or economic rights is limited and many are without identity documentation.

There are also approximately 300 asylum seekers and refugees (not from Bhutan or Tibet) residing in Kathmandu who are considered to be illegal migrants and, after overstaying their tourist visas, are subject to visa fines and at risk of detention under Nepal's immigration laws.

## **Activities**

Nepal has not acceded to either the 1951 Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol, and it has no domestic asylum legislation. In the absence of formal legislation addressing refugees, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has adopted different approaches for different refugee populations. The largest such population comprise of 89,211 refugees from Bhutan (data as of 10 October 2009) living in seven camps in eastern Nepal and approximately 20,000 refugees from Tibet – which Nepal recognizes as enjoying a legal right to remain in the country. Refugees are people with real needs and despite efforts of agencies like UNHCR many needs still remain unmet due to overstretched aid budgets. Since the early 1990s, UNHCR, in co-operation with the GoN have been providing protection to the refugees from Bhutan and assisting with health and nutrition, water and sanitation, community services, primary education, domestic household items, as well as transport and logistics, and legal assistance. The international donor community has generously funded assistance programmes for all these years. Basic food rations and supplementary food items are provided by WFP. In the delivery of assistance and protection UNHCR works closely with its NGO partners. The refugees are required to reside in camps in order to be entitled to basic humanitarian and material assistance. Those refugees who are registered with the GoN and who opt to live outside the camps are also entitled to protection.

An important step towards addressing the protracted situation of the refugees from Bhutan took place with the announcement by the GoN, in November 2007, of a large scale third country resettlement program for all interested refugees. The Core Group consisting of seven resettlement countries, and including the United States of America, Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and New Zealand have committed to the resettlement programme over the next five years. As of 10 October 2009 over 79,500 have expressed a declaration of interest in resettlement and 21,899 individuals have already departed to resettlement countries. UNHCR, working together with IOM, expects that around 15,000 persons will depart through the course of 2010. In addition, UNHCR together with the international community will continue with its efforts to achieve lasting solution to the plight of refugees from Bhutan, including voluntary repatriation to Bhutan as and when conditions permit.

Meanwhile, the population in the camps will remain dependent on the assistance from the international community as they are legally barred from working in Nepal. The ongoing resettlement operation has created a challenge for the maintenance of services due to the departure of skilled refugee workers who worked for a minimal incentive and their replacement with longer term national workers. Another impact of resettlement has been the highlighting of protection issues which have been present for years, but which are surfacing prior to the departure of refugees for resettlement, such as complicated divorce and custody cases. Longstanding efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence in the camps continue.

Tibetans who arrived in Nepal before 1990 were also recognized as prima facie refugees by the GoN, and have a right of legal residence and religious freedom. However, their enjoyment of civil, political or economic rights is limited and many are without identity documentation. Tibetans who arrived in Nepal after 1990 in search of international protection have been allowed access to Nepal's territory as a means of obtaining a solution in a third country (India). UNHCR provides protection and assistance while they are transiting to India.

## **Outcomes**

- Provision of international protection and assistance and the facilitation of durable solutions for all refugees in Nepal.
- Group resettlement to third countries remains available for registered refugees from Bhutan.
- Collaboration with the GoN for assessment and registration of a limited number of pending asylum-seekers from Bhutan.
- The safe transit of Tibetan new arrivals through Nepal is facilitated, and they are provided with assistance while transiting through Nepal
- Implementation of reach out activities in collaboration with other UN agencies in the host communities to facilitate programmes of mutual benefit for the refugees and the local community.
- Provision of international protection to individual urban asylum-seekers and refugees in Kathmandu, as well as assistance, including through community based programmes, and resettlement for a limited number of particularly vulnerable refugees.

- Pilot projects for marginalized stateless people resulted in access to citizenship and greater government accountability.

<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	12,088,900
Programme support costs	1,990,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079,400</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	12,088,900
Programme support costs	1,990,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,079,400</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>* WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees (PRRO 100586)
<b>Project Code</b>	NPL-10/F/26977
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	REFUGEES (Multi-sector)
<b>Objectives</b>	WFP's three main objectives are to: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; improve and or/maintain the nutritional status of refugees; and promote and expand opportunities of self-reliance for the refugees in meeting their basic needs.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 86000 Total estimated number of refugees Children: 6880 Women: 43600
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Asian Medical Doctors Association (AMDA), CARITAS, Social Awareness Development Group (SADG), Bhutanese Refugee Women's Forum (BRWF) Government of Nepal- Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$11,890,000</b>
<b>Location</b>	Not Specified
<b>Priority</b>	Strategic Objective 1 - Response

### Needs

An estimated 91,000 Bhutanese reside in seven camps in Nepal (figure as at August 2009). This population is completely dependent on WFP assistance to meet its basic food needs and on the aid of other humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR for protection, education, and health services.

The operation aims to provide complete food assistance with the following objectives:

- Meet the basic food consumption needs of the refugee population residing in seven refugee camps.
- Improve and/or stabilize the nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly among vulnerable groups, including children under five, pregnant and lactating women as well as chronically ill and elderly, through a supplementary feeding programme.
- Self-sufficiency of livelihood skills promoted through supplementary vocational and income-generation activities.

WFP will provide near constant levels of fortnightly take-home rations to support the needs of the Bhutanese refugees who continue to live in the camps. WFP will maintain targeted supplementary activities to emphasize women, vulnerable refugees, and host community members so that they might join the approximately 20,000 beneficiaries who have already gained from such programmes. Pregnant and lactating women, children between the ages of 6 to 59 months, chronically ill, and persons living with HIV/AIDS will continue to receive WFP provided regular supplementary rations as needed. Likewise, WFP will sustain micronutrient powder supplementation aimed at reducing micronutrient deficiencies among young children aged 6 to 59 months.

### Activities

WFP is responsible for the procurement, transport, storage, handling, and distribution of food commodities for both the general and supplementary feeding programmes. Extended delivery points (EDPs), located in each of the seven camps, can store enough of the seven general food ration (GFR) commodities to meet the needs of all beneficiaries for up to eight weeks. Food distribution is managed and monitored through post distribution and food basket monitoring, to ensure correct rations are provided to each household.

WFP assists Bhutanese refugees to meet their basic nutritional requirements by providing general food distribution (2,100 kilocalories/person/day), and targeted supplementary feeding and micronutrient programmes in refugee camps. This activity aims to improve or stabilize the nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly among vulnerable groups including children under five years, pregnant and lactating women, and chronically ill persons.

WFP also funds a number of supplementary activities aimed to engage beneficiaries and specifically the most vulnerable among them, such as women and school drop-outs, to enhance self-reliance. Activities include home gardening, HIV/AIDS awareness and life skills training, theatre for development, host community and refugee vocational training and a micro-loan scheme programme.

**Outcomes**

- Meet the basic food consumption needs of the refugee population residing in seven refugee camps;
- Improve and/or stabilize the nutritional status of the refugee population, particularly among vulnerable groups including children under five, pregnant and lactating women as well as chronically ill, through the supplementary feeding programme;
- Increase self-sufficiency of livelihood skills promoted through supplementary vocational and income-generation activities.

Indicators used:

- Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as a percentage of planned distribution.
- Quality and nutritional value of food distributed to refugee beneficiaries.
- Proportion of timely deliveries of basic food items, by type, as a percentage of planned.
- Number of refugees receiving food, by category and as a percentage of planned beneficiaries.
- Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods, and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as a percentage of planned.
- Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children with under 5 years of age.
- Reduction in current anaemia in children under 5 years old.
- Number of beneficiaries by category, gender, and age group.

<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct operational costs	11,112,200
Indirect support costs	777,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,890,000</b>

<b>Revised BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct operational costs	11,112,200
Indirect support costs	777,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,890,000</b>

