

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
NEPAL
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD 2017**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Valerie Julliard

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

An AAR was held on 23rd April 2018. The majority of CERF supported agencies attended with each agency providing an overview of the humanitarian needs they sought to address, the operational challenges they faced and the humanitarian context in flood affected areas at the end of the implementation period. The AAR was chaired by staff from the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO).

b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES ☒ NO ☐

c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES ☒ NO ☐

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

In mid-August 2017 Nepal experienced a period of sustained heavy rainfall resulting in large scale adverse impacts on life, livelihoods and infrastructure across 35 of the country's 75 districts. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) over 80 percent of land in the Terai, Nepal's breadbasket, was inundated by flood waters with an estimated 460,000 people displaced from their homes at the height of the emergency.

Flooding impacted already vulnerable and marginalised regions of Nepal including some Terai districts which were affected by major flooding in 2014 where recovery has been poor. Some of the worst flood affected districts in Province 2 (including Saptari, Rautahat, Mahottari, Dhanusa and Siraha) are also some of the lowest performing areas of Nepal in development terms.

The initial response by the GoN was timely and helped to save lives and alleviate suffering. In total the GoN mobilized 27,000 security personnel and civil servants to support relief efforts. Via the Nepal army the GoN conducted more than 100 helicopter sorties to rescue stranded and injured persons and deliver aid.

The GoN also allocated roughly US\$11.5 million toward first-phase relief activities. Despite efforts by the GoN major gaps existed in the response and in the penultimate week of August MoHA issued a communique making clear that the Government of Nepal (GoN) welcomed, but did not request, external assistance.

In August the GoN, via the MoHA, also requested that the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) trigger its preparedness plans for monsoon flooding. This facilitated international actors to address unmet needs and also brought a boon to coordination as it led to regular HCT meetings, situational reporting and analysis led by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) as well as coordinated response planning.

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,787,881
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	17,120,000
	TOTAL	21,900,000

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 01/09/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	17-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	400,003
IOM	17-RR-IOM-031	Shelter	450,149
UNDP	17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	451,124
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-042	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	137,495
UNFPA	17-RR-FPA-043	Health	106,979
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-084	Health	130,005

UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-085	Nutrition	505,971
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-086	Protection	105,984
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,000,322
WFP	17-RR-WFP-048	Food Aid	999,849
WFP	17-RR-WFP-049	Nutrition	500,000
TOTAL			4,787,881

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,860,138
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	1,679,080
Funds forwarded to government partners	248,663
TOTAL	4,787,881

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

An 'Initial Rapid Assessment' (IRA) was conducted over the period 14th to 20th August in 28 flood affected districts. Data from the IRA showed that 1.7 million people were impacted the majority of whom were concentrated in ten districts in the Terai along Nepal's southern border with India. Nearly 140 people were killed by floods during August 2017. A total of 460,000 people were temporarily displaced by floodwaters which destroyed and damaged private dwellings. According to inter-agency Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) calculations, the affected population included 425,000 women of reproductive age, of which 32,884 pregnant and 1,428 women likely to experience complications in the next three months.

In early September 2017 MoHA released an updated dataset regarding the humanitarian impacts of the floods. Data from MoHA loosely corresponded to the results of the IRA in geographic terms. For example, according to the IRA there were 1.7 million affected persons in Saptari, Rautahat, Mahottari, Bardiya, Sunsari, Dhanusa, Siraha, Banke, Parsa and Jhapa districts. Against this overall caseload, MoHA's data showed that there were 1 million particularly impacted persons in Rautahat, Sunsari, Sarlahi, Bardiya, Saptari, Siraha, Morang, Banke, Mahottari and Parsa. Note that MoHA's definition of affected refers to those households (HHs) whose homes sustained complete destruction or partial damage.

The floods had wide ranging and serious humanitarian impacts. For example, nutrition needs spiked alarmingly as evidenced by a rapid assessment that was undertaken by the Nutrition Cluster in late August 2017. This assessment showed that the average rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in 18 assessed districts had risen to nearly 24 per cent i.e. far above the "critical" level of 15 per cent according to classifications used by the World Health Organization (WHO). Similarly, an assessment conducted by the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System ([NeKSAP](#)) revealed that 778,000 people required external assistance in order to meet basic food needs. Of this number NeKSAP assessed that 748,000 people were in a state of "crisis" / phase three according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Nearly 30,000 people were in an "emergency" / IPC phase 4. In late August MoHA released data which showed that in ten Terai districts nearly 40,000 houses had been destroyed with a further 152,000 houses sustaining damage of varying kinds.

Assessment data from the IRA process and from Government ministries illustrated the deleterious impacts that flooding had on critical infrastructure and livelihoods. For example, across the 28 districts surveyed by the IRA 80 schools were destroyed and a further 710 sustained varying degrees of damage. Schools across the Terai were also used to accommodate displaced persons placing further strain on the education sector. In addition, approximately 100 health posts were destroyed or damaged in 18 districts according to the National Planning Commission's (NPC) post-flood assessment. Damage caused to health infrastructure had secondary humanitarian impacts given

the disruption it caused to health care provision including nutrition activities. The NPC's assessment also showed that the health and WASH sectors sustained physical damages worth a combined US\$14.5 million.

As noted above, monsoon flooding in 2017 also had a major impact on livelihoods across the Terai. Over 126,000 hectares of paddy fields (equivalent to 235,000 soccer pitches) were damaged during the floods with more than 18,000 hectares of fish ponds, sugarcane, banana plantations etc. also impacted. In total, agricultural losses the NPC estimates were approximately US\$70 million. The livestock sector was also majorly impacted with animal pens and fodder destroyed and close to 1 million poultry killed along with 9,429 cattle and other animals worth a combined US\$23.7 million. Such losses comprised food insecurity and saw HHs, normally reliant on agricultural and livestock farming for income generation, resort to destructive coping mechanisms including skipping meals and taking loans to make up for the loss of revenues.

Immediately after the floods GoN actors initiated works to re-open and repair major highways that were damaged by the floods. These works helped to re-store access to markets, health services etc. for communities across the Terai. However, more than 40 Village Development Committees (VDCs) faced access constraints for a number of weeks owing to damaged roads and bridges which impeded relief and recovery efforts. Rapid restoration of important community infrastructure (rural roads, culverts and small bridges) to facilitate improved access to and for flood affected communities was identified as a priority.

In August 2017 the Protection Cluster assessed that against the overall affected caseload some 400,000 people were exposed to a range of protection risks including gender based violence (GBV) and people trafficking. Particularly vulnerable persons affected by the floods included single women, female headed HHs, females living with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), adolescent girls, sexual and gender minorities, older persons, children, caste and ethnicity-based minorities who required targeted support to facilitate equitable access to humanitarian services and information.

On 25th August the HCT, which is chaired by the UNRC, launched a [Joint Response Plan](#) (JRP) budgeted at US\$41.38 million. The JRP aimed to support 1.7 million people across 35 flood affected districts. An overarching aim of the JRP was to complement the timely and effective response by the Nepali authorities. Other key strategic aims of the JRP, which were drawn from the HCT's [Emergency Response Preparedness](#) (ERP) plan, were:

SO1	The immediate food needs of affected women, men, boys, girls and transgender populations are met to avoid nutritional deterioration.
SO2	Individuals and families with destroyed or damaged homes, including the displaced population, attain basic and protective shelter solutions.
SO3	Prevent increases in mortality and morbidity and the outbreak of communicable diseases through immediate access to basic water, sanitation, hygiene, and health services.
SO4	Affected women, men, boys, girls and transgender populations are protected against violence and have equal access to assistance, services, information and rights without discrimination.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The strategic objective of the CERF 2017 monsoon response was to address the critical needs of the most vulnerable flood affected communities in 10 Terai districts for a period of six months commencing in early September 2017. The protection of vulnerable and at-risk persons was a central plank of the HCT's CERF response. Assistance resourced by the CERF was delivered in an equitable and safe manner that promoted recovery and resilience to future shocks for targeted populations.

The UNRCO, working on behalf of the HCT, oversaw the development of the funding proposal to the CERF Secretariat. In developing the CERF response, the HCT sought to address life-saving and urgent needs in 8 inter-linked sectors / Clusters (health, WASH, food security, nutrition, shelter, livelihoods, protection and early recovery) with a focus on the ten worst affected Terai districts (Rautahat, Sunsari, Sarlahi, Bardiya, Saptari, Siraha, Morang, Banke, Mahottari and Parsa) according to MoHA and IRA data. Pre-crisis data, much of it gathered and analysed in the process to develop the HCT's ERP, was used to filter and refine assessment data from the IRA and MoHA and helped to provide important contextual information regarding pre-crisis vulnerabilities and inequalities. The HCT's nuanced understanding of past-disaster events (e.g. flooding in 2014 and 2008) also further supported prioritisation and response planning.

In addition to the IRA key sectoral assessments were undertaken by HCT members. As noted above, NeKSAP in conjunction with the Food Security Cluster undertook a detailed assessment of the impact of the floods. This was carried out via ad hoc District Food Security Networks meetings in 15 flood affected districts (Banke, Bardiya, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusa, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa, Bara, Parsa, Chitwan and Kailali) during the periods 23rd to 29th August and from 9th to 17th September 2017.

Based on the post-flood situation, the NeKSAP classified 8 VDCs as severely food insecure (IPC Phase 4), 256 VDCs as highly food insecure (IPC Phase 3), 373 VDCs and municipalities as moderately food insecure (IPC Phase 2) and 404 VDCs and municipalities as minimally food insecure (IPC Phase 1). The NeKSAP assessment made clear the specific impacts of the floods and how they had comprised food security. For example, in IPC phase 3 VDCs in Saptari 80 per cent of HHs lost their entire food stocks which were washed away or inundated with floodwater. Spikes in the cost of staples were also recorded with vegetables increasing in price by 500 per cent in some assessed districts.

The Nutrition Cluster's rapid assessment illustrated the serious diminution in the nutrition context. In Sarlahi district rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) were nearly 50 per cent - more than three times higher than the internationally recognized threshold for an emergency context. The average rate of global acute malnutrition in 18 assessed districts in September was 23.7 per cent i.e. at critical / emergency levels. The Cluster co-lead, UNICEF, reported in September that 6 per cent of 10,257 assessed children aged 6-59 months were suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF projected that *overall* numbers of SAM cases of children aged 6-59 months were likely to be 15,000.

Against the overall affected caseload, the WASH Cluster assessed that some 800,000 people were in need of urgent assistance to help repair damaged water supply infrastructure, to support the installation of latrines and bathing spaces amongst other things. Public outreach for the *entire* affected population regarding safe sanitation practices to help guard against outbreaks of waterborne diseases was also identified as a priority. As with other Clusters agencies working in the WASH Cluster sought to address the needs of the approximately 460,000 displaced persons and to provide support in a range of different displacement contexts. WASH support targeted persons living in spontaneous camp-like settlements and it was provided to persons who had taken shelter in schools and other public buildings. WASH support was also provided in a manner that enhanced the protection context for flood affected persons with relief commodities distributed that facilitated safe and dignified menstrual hygiene practices.

In August and September 2017 humanitarian actors were extremely concerned that the rapid decline in the nutritional status of flood affected communities coupled with other impacts brought about by the floods and due to the Terai's pre-crisis vulnerabilities could have contributed to a spike in mortality and morbidity. The Health Cluster assessed in August that the possibility of outbreaks of communicable diseases, including measles, owing to low levels of immunisation coverage and heightened levels of humanitarian stress amongst young children were high. Flooding also complicated the ability of health actors, including reproductive health (RH) related, to deliver services due to damaged health facilities meaning flood affected communities faced difficulties in accessing health facilities. Physical access to health services was also disrupted as floodwaters destroyed roads. Damaged WASH infrastructure impacted the health and education sectors as well as having negative HH level effects which served to aggravate nutrition related needs.

III. CERF PROCESS

In the second week of August 2017 the MoHA requested the HCT to mobilize its preparedness plans for the monsoon. This augmented coordination particularly regarding situational reporting and analysis and response planning.

Response planning for the 2017 monsoon was undertaken in a collaborative and transparent manner led by the UNRCO working under the auspices of the HCT. The UNRCO oversaw the development of both the JRP and the funding application to the CERF Secretariat; both processes involved close working the HCT and Cluster co-lead agencies. Colleagues from the OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP) also provided support to the UNRCO in developing the CERF application. OCHA ROAP provided independent and robust challenge regarding the HCT's proposed sectoral, geographic and beneficiary targeting strategies.

Health, WASH, food security, nutrition, shelter, livelihoods, protection and early recovery were identified by the HCT as urgent priorities. Assessment data released in August 2017 illustrated the physical impacts of the floods in terms of damage to houses, WASH and health infrastructure, community infrastructure such as roads, culverts and bridges and livelihoods due to agricultural and livestock losses. The results of food security and nutrition assessments, also released in August 2017, highlighted the rapid decline in the humanitarian context

in both sectors. The HCT prioritised these sectors as well as those that contribute to food security and nutrition which in the context of the Terai were WASH, health, protection and livelihoods.

The HCT took the decision to submit a funding proposal to the CERF due to the limited availability of resources from the in-country donor community and given the extent of humanitarian need despite the GoN's efforts.

The HCT focused its response planning on the most vulnerable HHs in the worst affected VDCs across Rautahat, Sunsari, Sarlahi, Bardiya, Saptari, Siraha, Morang, Banke, Mahottari and Parsa. Planning was done in consultation with implementing partners and other humanitarian stakeholders with planning estimates compared and triangulated with GoN figures.

All relevant Cluster/sectors conducted coordination meetings and consulted members on the CERF application. The decision of the RC to request CERF Rapid Response funding was communicated to and agreed by the Heads of UN Agencies via the HCT and with OCHA ROAP staff in Bangkok. To facilitate timely action and to support time-critical response activities, the HCT applied for a CERF Rapid Response grant of US\$4.78 million to cover life-saving activities targeting more than 700,000 people.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

A key added value of the overall CERF response was its speed which helped the HCT to address urgent gaps and to arrest a major worsening of the humanitarian context across the Terai. The swift provision of CERF resources also supported UN agencies and their partners to quickly scale-up service provision.

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1.7 million									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Agriculture	9,044	9,556	18,601	9,233	9,294	18,527	18,277	18,851	37,128
Early Recovery	0	64,074	64,074	0	61,720	61,720	0	125,794	125,794
Food Aid	14,996	17,603	32,599	14,407	16,914	31,321	29,403	34,517	63,920
Health	155,233	65,952	221,185	149,640	5,475	155,115	304,873	71,427	376,300
Nutrition	419,201	239,700	658,901	402,671	0	402,671	821,872	239,700	1,061,572
Child Protection	32,866	50,178	83,044	34,208	42,448	76,656	67,074	92,626	159,700
Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	4,951	14,424	19,375	6	14	20	4,957	14,438	19,395

Shelter	13,668	15,164	28,832	13,619	15,017	28,636	27,287	30,181	57,468
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	37,572	45,921	83,494	33,692	46,527	80,219	71,264	92,449	163,713

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING²			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	419,201	239,700	658,901
Male	402,671	0	402,761
Total individuals (Female and male)	821,962	239,700	1,061,662

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

To avoid overlap and duplication table 5 provides a *conservative* estimate of total beneficiaries reached and only includes results from the UNICEF nutrition component

CERF RESULTS

Agriculture (FAO):

Funding from the CERF enabled FAO to initiate a response that addressed HH and community level food insecurity through a range of activities that facilitated resumption of agricultural activities and fish cultivation. In total 37,128 people directly benefitted from CERF's support to FAO. The programme also delivered important community-wide benefits through works to rehabilitate rural roads.

Notable outputs from FAO managed interventions include:

- 6,000 HHs received quality agricultural inputs (vegetable seeds);
- 7,400 metres of irrigation channels rehabilitated;

Sexual GBV and health (UNFPA):

Working in partnership with relevant GoN actors, UN Women, implementing partners and the Protection Cluster the CERF funded intervention managed by UNFPA achieved a range of results:

- 14,395 vulnerable women and girls in the flood affected districts accessed female friendly spaces (FFS) established in 4 districts, equipped with case managers, psychosocial counsellors, and outreach workers. The services provided from the FFS included psychosocial counselling, awareness raising on protection and GBV prevention, case management, referral and shelter support.
- A total of 5,000 dignity kits were distributed accompanied by GBV prevention and response information in the 5 worst affected districts. The dignity kits included clothing, underwear, flashlight for safety at night, as well as hygiene and menstruation supplies.
- 35,936 adolescents, women of reproductive age, men and other marginalized affected people received RH services through 63 mobile RH clinics in five districts.

In addition to the above, UNFPA was able to conduct Protection Cluster detailed assessments in Rautahat, Dang and Banke districts with CERF support.

Child protection (UNICEF)

Via UNICEF, CERF resources delivered a number of urgent protection related services across 10 flood affected districts. Key results delivered by UNICEF and its partners included:

- Psychosocial support services provided to 49,024 flood affected persons.
- Establishment of 44 child friendly spaces (CFS) which were accessed by 3,117 children (1,568 boys and 1,549 girls).

Health (UNICEF)

As noted above, flooding contributed to a rapid deterioration in the humanitarian context across the Terai. In August 2017 the Health Cluster was concerned that the region's pre-crisis vulnerabilities, specifically the low level of coverage of vaccinations for preventable diseases, may have brought about a spike in mortality and morbidity. To address this concern UNICEF, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO), delivered an intervention to intensify and scale-up the national routine immunization programme to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases. CERF resources delivered the following results:

- 296,199 children received vaccinations to prevent measles, rubella and meningitis. In addition, the same children also received a 'pentavalent' vaccination to provide coverage against 5 preventable diseases.
- 44,165 caregivers received the above vaccinations.

WASH (UNICEF)

UNICEF targeted WASH needs in 5 Terai districts with a focus on local level coordination of WASH activities, hygiene promotion, safe and dignified menstrual management and the provision of safe potable water, toilets and bathing spaces. UNICEF and its partners with funding from the CERF delivered the following results:

- 163,713 people in total benefitted from WASH activities managed by UNICEF.
- 30,368 children benefitted from improved access to safe and dignified toilets and washing facilities.

Nutrition (UNICEF)

The Nutrition Cluster's rapid post-flood assessment illustrated the serious diminution in the nutrition context with GAM rates significantly exceeding emergency thresholds in all assessed districts. The floods also brought about a significant increase in SAM cases amongst young children.

In total UNICEF via its CERF supported nutrition interventions reached more than 1 million people:

- Establishment of 100 outpatient therapeutic feeding centres (OTCs) across the 10 targeted districts (10 per district) for treatment of SAM.
- 11,483 children with SAM assisted at CERF supported OTCs with an 87 per cent recovery rate.
- The provision of training to 500 female community health volunteers (FCHV) on nutrition screening of children aged 6-59 months.
- Caregivers of 42,790 children <5 years suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were provided with community-based counselling services on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).
- More than 821,000 children provided with vitamin A supplements.
- The provision of iron and folic acid to 87,742 PLW and 7,865 adolescent girls.

Nutrition (WFP)

To complement nutrition support provided by UNICEF, WFP provided targeted support to address the specific needs of PLW and young children. Specifically, WFP provided:

- 309 metric tons of Super Cereal benefitting more than 86,500 people.

Food Security (WFP)

WFP also oversaw the provision of cash-based assistance in order to plug the food security needs of nearly 64,000 people. In total WFP allocated US\$637,545 in Saptari and Rautahat.

Early Recovery (UNDP)

According to the NPC's assessment monsoon flooding in 2017 caused more than US\$585 million worth of losses. To help address the urgent recovery needs of communities in flood affected Terai districts UNDP delivered the following results:

- 54 community infrastructure interventions with the rehabilitation of 26 roads and 28 culverts providing improved access to relief aid for nearly 90,000 people.
- Nearly US\$90,000 provided via cash-for-work programmes.
- 20,455 livestock provided with vaccinations and other veterinarian-related care services.

Shelter (IOM)

At the height of the emergency some 460,000 people were displaced from their homes across the Terai belt. As flood waters receded the majority of HHs and individuals returned to their homes although some pockets of displacement, albeit limited in size, persist – as of June 2018.

The floods caused major damage to the housing stock across notably in provinces 2 and 5. According to the NPC's assessment 41,216 houses were completely destroyed and a further 150,510 houses sustained damage of varying kinds in 18 districts. Rautahat district accounted for nearly 40 per cent of completely destroyed houses.

The shelter response delivered by IOM and its partners reached 57,468 people. Support provided by IOM addressed immediate shelter needs and also supported beneficiaries to prepare for the onset of the winter season.

ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

Funding from the CERF – the largest single contribution from any external donor – provided a much-needed boon to the response that enabled UN agencies and their partners to scale-up the delivery of humanitarian support in a prompt manner. The CERF grant enabled UNICEF, for example, to provide life-saving nutrition support to more than 11,000 children with SAM building on UNICEF's networks and relations with government and non-government actors that were in place before the floods.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

Yes, financial support from the CERF helped UN agencies and their partners to address time critical needs. Life-saving nutrition support, for example, was delivered to more than 11,000 children via UNICEF's network of delivery partners that had been established prior to the monsoon. Likewise, supplementary nutritional assistance via WFP was also delivered via existing networks of delivery partners.

Other UN agencies, notably IOM and UNDP, faced impediments to delivery linked to the election code of conduct. Such impediments majorly slowed the pace of operational activities and in some instances required UN agencies to adjust programmes in order to respond to the changed operating context they faced following the conclusion of local elections when programmes were allowed to re-commence.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

The contribution from the CERF was the single largest from any external source and was the first allocation to be made to the monsoon response from outside of Nepal. Sizeable allocations were made by the governments of China and the UK in the weeks following the award of the CERF grant.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES ☒ PARTIALLY ☐ NO ☐

The development of the CERF proposal was part of a wider response planning process – specifically the development of the JRP (see <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-flooding-response-plan-august-2017-february-2018>). The JRP and by extension the CERF proposal were also linked to the HCT's contingency plan for the monsoon season. The JRP and the CERF allocation operationalised the HCT's preparedness plan in a coordinated manner i.e. the response was led by the HCT which in turn, via the UNRCS, produced regular situational reporting.

At the district level support from the CERF provided support to coordination processes. For example, UNFPA conducted joint and coordinated Protection Cluster detailed assessments in Rautahat, Dang and Banke districts with CERF support. UNICEF also used CERF resources to support District Health Offices to carry out response planning alongside the District Coordination Committee.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Importance of CERF in addressing the needs of SAM children via the provision of life-saving support.	Management of SAM should be a priority concern for the CERF in Nepal and the HCT. Evidence from the 2017 response made clear the impact that floods had on SAM (and GAM) rates. Looking forwards, the transition to federalism might see a short-term diminution in the ability of GoN actors to provide timely and effective nutrition assistance following floods and other disaster events. Consequently, the CERF and the HCT should continue to prioritise SAM treatment given its life-saving impacts.	CERF and HCT

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Importance of district-based child protection officers in non-government agencies.	A sufficient focus on child protection-related concerns was maintained throughout the response due to the presence of district-based child protection officers in non-government agencies in flood affected areas. This might be further strengthened by working to integrate child protection thinking within development programmes in the Terai. For example, development programmes in the Terai should be supported to give consideration to the protection needs of children during times of crisis allowing them to flex and adjust accordingly.	Protection Cluster and Child Protection sub-Cluster
Protection issues not prioritised by local government officials.	Increased advocacy and outreach with local government actors including newly elected ones.	Protection Cluster
Addressing the scale of undernutrition in Nepal will require additional finances beyond those provided by the CERF.	Additional resources are needed to enhance the capacity of the GoN to respond to the major caseload of malnourished children and women. As part of this, focus also needs to be given to the capacity of local government to provide nutritional support in an emergency context including through more effective prepositioning of ready-to-use therapeutic food.	GoN and development partners
Importance of activities to augment response capacity of GoN actors on diarrheal disease outbreaks.	Focused capacity building on the ability of GoN actors to manage diarrheal disease outbreaks in specific flood prone districts.	GoN, WASH Cluster and UNICEF
The establishment of 'User Committees' for the community infrastructure schemes promoted community ownership and transparency of the project implementation and fund management. Out of total 417 User Committee members, 175 (42%) were female promoting women's leadership in humanitarian response.	This approach of implementing early recovery interventions through User Committees should be continued in future response	Early Recovery Cluster and UNDP

Role of secondary data to facilitate early action.	Support GoN entities to improve their usage of secondary data in order to quicken responses.	UNRCO, WASH Cluster and UNICEF
Involvement of GoN actors in programme delivery.	Government actors should support all aspects of programme design and implementation as a means to promote national leadership and ownership of nutrition response efforts.	UNICEF and GoN actors

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:		07/09/2017 - 06/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-084		6. Status of CERF grant: <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:		Health					
4. Project title:		Intensification of immunization activity for the flood-affected people in Nepal					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ² :		US\$1,780,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: ■ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ■ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 0		
	b. Total funding received ³ :		US\$ 0				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 130,005				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		158,943	157,017	315,960	149,003	147,196	296,199
Adults (≥ 18)		13,727		13,727	44,165	0	44,165
Total		172,670	157,017	329,687	193,168	147,196	340,364
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs		3,517					
Host population					340,364		
Other affected people		326,170					
Total (same as in 8a)		329,687			340,364		

² This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

³ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improving access to immunization services for children and pregnant women in 16 districts affected by flood in Nepal		
10. Outcome statement	Targeted beneficiary including children 0-2 years and pregnant women affected by the flood gained access to lifesaving immunization services.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Number of vulnerable children and pregnant women from affected districts have access to lifesaving immunization services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of children in the affected districts receive life-saving vaccine	273,518 (90% of target population in the catchment area)	296,199 children reached
Indicator 1.2	# of pregnant women in the affected districts receive vaccination against tetanus	10,982 (80% of target population in the catchment area)	44,165 caregivers reached
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	District planning with district disaster coordination committee with the district public health office (DPHO)	District health office (DHO)	DHO
Activity 1.2	Conduct Social mobilization for increasing number of clients in the outreach session	DHO	DHO
Activity 1.3	Distribution of the vaccines from the district vaccine store to outreach session (the vaccines are available in the country)	DHO	DHO
Activity 1.4	Conduct outreach session for vaccinating children and pregnant women	DHO	DHO

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:
The Intensification of Routine Immunization Activity (IRIA) was led by the MoH in collaboration with DPHO, WHO and UNICEF. The immunization coordination committee endorsed the plan for scaling-up the IRIA via CERF resources. In developing the implementation plan for the IRIA agencies working in the Health Cluster led a series of outreach and social mobilization initiatives so that target communities in flood affected district understood the aims of the initiative.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No evaluation will be undertaken for this CERF supported intervention. However, MoH undertakes regular ex post monitoring of vaccination campaigns and communities supported by the CERF will be monitored by the MoH.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:		10/09/2017 - 09/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-085		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Nutrition				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Life Saving Comprehensive Nutrition Response including “Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition”					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁴ :		US\$ 8,000,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received ⁵ :		US\$ 5,000,000		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 250,583.28		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 505,971		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 204,244		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		283,560	272,440	556,000	419,201	402,761	821,962
Adults (≥ 18)		156,000		156,000	239,700	0	239,700
Total		439,560	272,440	712,000	658,901	402,761	1,061,662
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population					1,061,662		
Other affected people		712,000					
Total (same as in 8a)		712,000			1,061,662		

⁴ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁵ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	There are significant discrepancies between planned / intended results and actual results delivered by the intervention. Additional funding provided to UNICEF in Nepal by the UK Department for International Development and the French Government facilitated UNICEF to scale-up its nutrition interventions
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Save lives of 65,000 (Severe: 15,000 and Moderate: 50,000) girls and boys of under five years of age suffering from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and improve their families’ access to improved care, sanitation and hygiene services in the 18 flood affected districts, with a focus in the affected areas.		
10. Outcome statement	Incidence of acute malnutrition reduced among girl and boy children 6-59 months in the target districts		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Severe Acute malnourished girl and boy Children aged 6-59 months children have been identified and are admitted in the OTCs for therapeutic feeding and care services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of severe acute malnutrition of 6-59 months girl and boy children have effectively treated as per Sphere standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coverage rate (girl and boys): >50%• Death rate (girl and boys): <10%• Defaulted rate (girl and boys): <15%,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coverage rate (girl and boys): 76%• Death rate (girl and boys): 0%• Defaulted rate (girl and boys): <13%,
Indicator 1.2	Percentage of under-five boy and girl children suffering from acute malnutrition with medical complications are timely identified and referred to the stabilization centres located in local hospitals	>50% (girl and boys):	100%
Indicator 1.3	Number of targeted girl and boy children suffering from acute malnutrition have access to therapeutic and supplementary feeding services in the local health facilities	65,000 (girl: 35,000 and boys: 30,000):	39,515
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Orientation and screening of under-five girl and boy children by health workers and FCHVs	DHO and Civil Society organization (CSO)	DHO and 4 CSOs (Aasman Nepal; Global Health Alliance Nepal; Nepal Public Health Foundation and Kaman Health, Nepal)
Activity 1.2	Procurement of RUTF by UNICEF	DHO and CSO	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Distribution of RUTF and essential medicines	DHO and CSO	DHO and CSO

Activity 1.4	Establish and strengthen OTCs and stabilization centers	DHO and CSO	DHO and CSO
Activity 1.5	Establish stabilization centers in the local hospitals	DHO	DHO
Activity 1.6	Community based screening of 5-69 months	DHO and respective health facilities	DHO and respective health facilities
Output 2	All children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) are timely identified through community based screening mechanism and referred to WFP managed supplementary feeding sited by FCHVs and community health workers		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition of 6-59 months girl and boy children have effectively managed as per Sphere standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage rate: >50% Death rate: >3% Defaulted rate: >10%, 	WFP to report on this via 17-RRWFP-048
Indicator 2.2	Percentage of caretakers of girl and boy children with MAM have been provided with maternal, infant and young child care, nutrition, WASH, and health counselling services to enhance their recovery to normal nutrition status and to prevent them from deteriorating further into SAM conditions	>50%	>50%
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Identification of moderate acute malnutrition and reference to supplementary feeding centers	District public health office (DPHO), WFP and its partners	DPHOs, WFP and its partners
Activity 2.2	IYCF counselling to the care takers of MAM girl and boy children	DPHO through health workers and FCHVs	DPHO through health workers and FCHVs
Output 3	All girl and boy children age 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women are provided essential micronutrients in all 10 districts		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Percentage 6-59 months girl and boy children received a dose of vitamin A supplements	556,000 (girls: 283,560; boys: 272,440)	821,962 Girls: 419,201 Boys: 402,762
Indicator 3.2	Percentage of pregnant and postnatal women receive iron and folic acid tablets as per rules	156,000	87,742
Indicator 3.3	Percentage of girl and boy children age 12-59 months receive a dose of de-worming tablets	492,000 (girls: 250,920; boys: 241,080)	701,108 Girls: 419,201 Boys: 402,762
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Vitamin A supplementation of all 6-59 months girl and boy children (from government supply)	DPHO, CSOs and health facilities	DPHO, CSO and health facilities
Activity 3.2	IFA distribution to pregnant and postnatal women through health facilities and Primary Health Care Outreach (from government supply)	DPHO, CSOs and health facilities	DPHO, CSO and health facilities

Activity 3.3	Deworming of 12-59 months girl and boy children from government supply	DPHO, CSOs and health facilities	DPHO, CSO and health facilities
Activity 3.4	Distribution of micronutrient powder to 6-23 months girl and boy children integrating with IYCF counselling (joint supply from UNICEF and Government)	DPHO, CSOs and health facilities	DPHO, CSO and health facilities
Output 4	All caretakers of under-five girl and boy children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls receive appropriate counselling services through trained counsellors at community as well as health facilities		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Percentage parents/caretakers of under-five girl and boy children received IYCF, WASH and care counselling services	>50%	83%
Indicator 4.2	Percentage of pregnant and lactating women received appropriate counselling services on maternal care and nutrition	>50%	56%
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Orientation of FCHVs and health workers and screening of under-five girl and boy children for identification of severe and moderate acute malnutrition and IYCF counselling including breast feeding, complementary feeding, WASH, hygiene and sanitation and care practices including maternal and adolescent nutrition as well	DPHO, civil societies and health facilities	DHO and 4 CSOs (Aasman Nepal; Global Health Alliance Nepal; Nepal Public Health Foundation and Kaman Health, Nepal) and health facilities
Activity 4.2	IYCF, WASH/hygiene and care counselling to caretakers of under five years' girl and boy children	DPHO, civil societies and health facilities	DHO and 4 CSOs (Aasman Nepal; Global Health Alliance Nepal; Nepal Public Health Foundation and Kaman Health, Nepal) and health facilities
Activity 4.3	Nutrition and care counselling to pregnant, lactating women	DPHO, civil societies and health facilities	DHO and 4 CSOs (Aasman Nepal; Global Health Alliance Nepal; Nepal Public Health Foundation and Kaman Health, Nepal) and health facilities
Output 5	Coordination system established and strengthened for better nutrition outcomes		
Output 5 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 5.1	Number of nutrition cluster established and functional in all districts	10 (one per district)	10

Indicator 5.2	Number of cluster coordination meeting conducted	1 per months per district	1 per month per district
Output 5 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 5.1	Establish nutrition cluster system in all project districts	DPHO, civil societies and health facilities	DHO and 4 CSOs (Aasman Nepal; Global Health Alliance Nepal; Nepal Public Health Foundation and Kaman Health, Nepal) and health facilities
Activity 5.2	Organize monthly meeting of nutrition cluster	DPHO, civil societies and health facilities	DHO and 4 CSOs (Aasman Nepal; Global Health Alliance Nepal; Nepal Public Health Foundation and Kaman Health, Nepal) and health facilities

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The Ministry of Health and Population had originally intended to provide supplies of iron and folic acid tablets to UNICEF which UNICEF would facilitate the distribution of. However, the Ministry was unable to provide supplies meaning the overall target of supporting 156,000 pregnant and postnatal women was not achieved. UNICEF did not have sufficient funds available under the CERF grant to procure iron and folic acid tablets to address the gap of 68,258 pregnant and postnatal women.

Under the CERF grant UNICEF provided support to 11,688 children suffering from SAM and also provided counselling services to 27,827 additional children. In total UNICEF provided nutritional support and services to 39,515 children across the Terai with CERF resources. In total UNICEF aimed to reach 65,000 children with therapeutic and supplementary feeding services. WFP provided supplementary food to those 27,827 children that received counselling support from UNICEF as well as reaching a further 25,485 children that were part of UNICEF's original target under the CERF program

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

UNICEF, jointly with Nutrition Cluster members, conducted regular visits to flood affected communities in the Terai prior to the start of the CERF grant and during the implementation period. This enabled UNICEF staff, and those from partner organizations, to disseminate information about the aims of the CERF programme and seek inputs from beneficiaries and GoN interlocutors. During such interactions GoN officials demonstrated the requirement for supplementary feeding which was incorporated into the final design of the programme.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Programme monitoring was undertaken throughout the implementation period in-line with protocols established by the Nutrition Cluster. Key performance indicators for staff training, numbers of beneficiaries reached, numbers of target children screened for acute malnutrition, numbers of SAM cases admitted to OTCs plus recovery, mortality and defaulter rates were assessed at regular intervals.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	25/08/2017 - 24/02/2018			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-086		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Mitigating the impact of flood and displacement on children and their families to prevent and protect them from violence and exploitation						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁶ :		US\$ 900,00				
	b. Total funding received ⁷ :		US\$ 405,984				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 105,984				
			d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 96,130.03 ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> 				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		7,000	7,000	14,000	6,379	4,944	11,232
Adults (≥ 18)		14,000	12,000	26,000	29,910	7,791	37,701
Total		21,000	19,000	40,000	36,289	12,735	49,024
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		40,000			49,024		
Total (same as in 8a)		40,000			49,024		

⁶ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁷ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	An additional 4 child friendly spaces (CFS) were established by UNICEF which contributed to a greater number of children accessing associated services than originally proposed.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To mitigate the protection risks of flood affected population with focus on children (boys and girls) and their families through provision of psychosocial support, child friendly spaces and protection monitoring and coordination.		
10. Outcome statement	Flood affected children (boys and girls) are protected and prevented from violence, abuse and exploitation.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Child Friendly spaces are established across the targeted areas to protect children (boys and girls) from violence, abuse and exploitation		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Child friendly spaces are established and functional	40	44
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Communities are mobilized to establish 40 child friendly spaces	Local NGOs and Women and Children's Offices (WCOs)	8 local NGOs and WCOs across affected districts
Output 2	Psychosocial support provided to children and caregivers, reducing trauma and psychological distress		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of children (boys and girls) and their caregivers reached through psychosocial support	40,000	49,024
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Psychosocial First Aid services are provided to the children and families	Local NGOs and WCOs	10 local NGOs and WCOs across affected districts
Activity 2.2	Psychosocial support is provided to children at child friendly spaces	Local NGOs and WCOs	10 local NGOs and WCOs across affected districts

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:
An additional 4 CFSs were established by UNICEF which contributed to a greater number of children accessing associated services than originally proposed.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

UNICEF ensured appropriate AAP throughout the design and execution of the intervention:

Engagement with flood affected children, their families and wider community members in the design of the CERF programme. For example, UNICEF consulted with children about their preferences and requirements for appropriate play areas etc.

Feedback mechanisms were an important component of the programme and beneficiaries were provided with information about how they could engage with delivery partners in this regard. During the course of implementation UNICEF and its partners NGOs met regularly with beneficiaries in order to obtain insights and feedback regarding the programme and the wider post-flood context.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

No evaluation was carried out due to the rapid and limited nature of the project. However, a number of monitoring visits carried out by UNICEF and its partners during implementation.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:		12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-CEF-087		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		WASH Response to flood emergency in Nepal					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁸ :		US\$ 8,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁹ :		US\$ 1,600.000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 470,518.21			
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,322	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 44,419.14			
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		24,011	23,069	47,080	37,572	33,692	71,264
Adults (≥ 18)		29,347	28,196	57,543	45,921	46,527	92,449
Total		53,358	51,265	104,623	83,494	80,219	163,713
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs		24,734					
Host population							
Other affected people		79,889			163,713		
Total (same as in 8a)		104,623			163,713		

⁸ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene for children and women in the most affected districts affected by flood in Nepal		
10. Outcome statement	Targeted beneficiaries including children and women affected by flood gained access to improved WASH conditions and reduce mortality and morbidity by water borne diseases		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Children and women in flood-affected areas access Improved water and sanitation facilities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Effective leadership for WASH cluster/ inter-agency coordination, with links to other cluster/ sector coordination mechanisms on critical inter-sectoral issues established in targeted districts and national level	(Y/N)	Y
Indicator 1.2	# targeted beneficiaries including children (boys and girls) and women gained access to sufficient water of appropriate quantity and that is secure, sanitary, user-friendly and safe	104,623	127,395
Indicator 1.3	# targeted beneficiaries including children (boys and girls) and women gained access to temporary toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, child and disable friendly and gender appropriate	104,623	30,368
Indicator 1.3	# targeted beneficiaries including children (boys and girls) and women received critical WASH related information and materials and practicing appropriate hygiene behaviour to prevent water borne diseases including diarrhoea and cholera	104,623	163,713
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Conduct WASH Cluster coordination activities in targeted districts and national level	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts.	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts
Activity 1.2	Provide adequate and safe water supply for temporary settlements/camps and communities	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts.	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in

			the targeted districts
Activity 1.3	Provide sufficient temporary sanitation facilities including toilets and bathing facilities for temporary settlements/camps and shared HHs	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts.	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts
Activity 1.4	Hygiene Promotion,	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts.	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts
Activity 1.5	Procure and distribution of WASH NFIs including family hygiene kits to targeted beneficiaries	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts.	UNICEF emergency standby WASH partners and local NGOs in the targeted districts

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

UNICEF sought to provide 104,623 people, mostly displaced populations, with access to temporary toilets and washing facilities. This target was not reached owing to the rapid nature in which displaced persons returned to their homes once floodwaters had receded.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

During the course of the implementation period UNICEF and WASH Cluster partners conducted several joint monitoring visits to communities targeted by the CERF. This enabled UNICEF to meet with programme beneficiaries to understand their perceptions about the interventions and the quality of support provided.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

As noted above, during the course of the implementation period UNICEF and WASH Cluster partners conducted several joint monitoring visits to communities targeted by the CERF. In addition, an 'end use' visit was also conducted by UNICEF at the conclusion the intervention. Through this visit UNICEF was able to assess overall delivery of the programme.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	01/09/2017 -31/03/2018			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FAO-024		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Agriculture						
4. Project title:	Rapid response to the severely flood affected farming communities for the enhancement of food security status and the restoration of the production capacity						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁰ :		US\$ 4,500,000				
	b. Total funding received ¹¹ :		US\$ 400,003				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 400,003				
			d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: ■ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 49,870 ■ Government Partners:				
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		8,867	9,052	17,919	9,044	9,233	18,277
Adults (≥ 18)		9,369	9,112	18,481	9,556	9,294	18,851
Total		18,236	18,164	36,400	18,601	18,527	37,128
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		36,400			37,128		
Total (same as in 8a)		36,400			37,128		

¹⁰ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹¹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Providing immediate and time-critical assistance to the most vulnerable 7,000 HHs in the flood worst-hit two districts for the enhancement of nutrient-rich food and the restoration of the production capacity in six-month timeframe.		
10. Outcome statement	Agricultural production system restored and food and nutrition security enriched in the worst hit two districts to a total of 7000 families.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Most vulnerable 7,000 farming families receive quality agricultural production inputs to initiate farming activities and recover their lost agricultural production and assets.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Most vulnerable farming communities receive quality agricultural production inputs (cereals and vegetable seeds).	6,500 HHs for cereal seeds and 2 MT of lentil seed.	6,000 HHs received quality agricultural inputs (vegetable seeds)
Indicator 1.2	Most vulnerable fish farming communities receive fingerlings to resume fish farming and substitute the nutritional foods	200,000 nos. of Fingerlings	Fingerlings were provided to flood affected HHs by the GoN through District Agricultural Development Offices (DADOs). This enabled FAO to re-direct finances earmarked for procurement and distribution of fingerlings towards instalment of water supply infrastructure – specifically shallow tube wells (STW).
Indicator 1.3	Most vulnerable farming communities receive seed and grains storage bags/bins	200 nos. of. Metal Bins and 400 nos. of Hermetic bags	400 metal bins distributed.
Indicator 1.4	Most vulnerable farming communities receive hand and animal-drawn tools to resume the cultivation of their fields.	400 HHs of essential farming tools	Programme beneficiaries made clear to FAO that STW were preferred over and above farming tools.

Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement and distribution of 6,500 composite packets of Vegetable seeds	FAO Nepal	FAO
Activity 1.2	Procurement and distribution Wheat seed for 16 ha	FAO Nepal	DADOs / GoN
Activity 1.3	Procurement and distribution Winter maize seed of 16 ha	FAO Nepal	DADOs / GoN
Activity 1.4	Procurement and distribution of Pulses (Lentil) Seed 2 Metric tons	FAO Nepal	DADOs / GoN
Activity 1.5	Procurement and distribution of 200,000 nos. of Fingerlings	FAO Nepal	DADOs / GoN
Activity 1.6	Procurement and distribution of 200 nos. of. Metal Bins	FAO Nepal	FAO
Activity 1.7	Procurement and distribution of 400HHs. of Hermetic bags	FAO Nepal	DADOs / GoN
Activity 1.8	Procurement and distribution of 400 set of essential farming tools (Tarpaulin sheet, spade, MB plough)	FAO Nepal	N/A
Output 2	Spot repair and rehabilitation of river embankment, small irrigation, fish ponds, community grain storage and resumed the lost agricultural activities and increased food availability for survival.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Most vulnerable farming communities have access to irrigation facilities for vegetables, wheat and winter maize crop.	16 nos. of treadle pumps and 16 nos. of shallow tube wells	157 STW were installed benefitting 645 hectares of agricultural land / 2,445 HHs.
Indicator 2.2	Spot repair and maintenance of small irrigation and river embankment	Spot repair of 5 small irrigation canal and 8 river embankments	6 irrigations channels (comprising 7,400 metres in length) were rehabilitated benefitting 950 hectares of agricultural land / 1,965 HHs. 8 river embankments were rehabilitated benefitting 3,905 HHs. Embankment rehabilitation facilitated farming communities to reclaim 4 hectares of previously inaccessible land. 4 hectares of damaged agriculture land reclaimed for farming.

Indicator 2.3	Most vulnerable fish farming communities have access to resume fish farming and substitute the nutritional foods.	16 hectares of fish ponds	2 fish were rehabilitated comprising an area equivalent to 4 hectares.
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Procurement and installation of Treadle pump to irrigate vegetable farming	FAO Nepal	N/A
Activity 2.2	Procurement and installation of Shallow tube well installation (drip irrigation) in the sand casted areas to irrigate wheat, pulses and vegetable cultivation	FAO Nepal	FAO
Activity 2.3	Rehabilitation of damaged/sand deposited fish ponds	FAO Nepal	FAO
Activity 2.4	Spot repair of farmer's managed small-scale irrigation schemes	FAO Nepal	FAO
Activity 2.5	Protection of the human settlement through sport repair of river embankment.	FAO Nepal	FAO

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Target beneficiaries and GoN stakeholders (DADOs) made clear their requirement and preference for STWs rather than hermetic bags, threshers and treadle pumps. In addition, DADOs from target districts were also able to provide fingerlings and cereal seeds to FAO's intended beneficiaries and requested FAO to adjust its CERF programme accordingly. Further, newly elected mayors in rural municipalities also provided CERF communities with 12 pumps to support the drainage of flood waters during future flood events.

In order to deliver an increased number of STW FAO requested a no cost extension on their component of the CERF programme which the CERF Secretariat agreed to. Changes made to FAO's component were in-line with original aims and objectives of the intervention and they did not require FAO to request an intervention realignment.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Prior to operational activities commencing FAO, DADOs and target communities met to agree on aims of the CERF supported intervention and to discuss programmatic activities. During consultations with target beneficiaries and GoN stakeholders it became apparent that STWs were in demand and hence FAO adjusted its programme accordingly. In addition, through close working with DADOs and newly elected mayors in rural municipalities FAO could align and ensure complementarity between its activities with those supported by the GoN – specifically the distribution of fingerlings and drainage pumps.

Throughout the implementation period FAO staff met regularly with beneficiary communities. Through regular interactions FAO was able to encourage supported HHs to commit to upkeep and maintenance of irrigations channels, fish ponds and also drainage pumps provided by local mayors.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:	UNFPA		5. CERF grant period:	01/09/2017 - 28/02/2018			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FPA-042		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Mitigating the impact of flood and displacement on women and girls through protection from violence and exploitation.						
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹² :		US\$ 720,00				
	b. Total funding received ¹³ :		US\$ 227,495				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 137,495				
			d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:				
			▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 27,669		
			▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		2,000		2,000	4,951	6	4,957
Adults (≥ 18)		18,000		18,000	14,424	14	14,438
Total		20,000		20,000	19,375	20	19,395
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		20,000			19,395		
Total (same as in 8a)		20,000			19,395		

¹² This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹³ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To mitigate the protection risks of flood affected vulnerable persons, women and girls of reproductive age through the provision of essential protection, hygiene and other non-food supplies as well as services and protection information and referral.		
10. Outcome statement	Flood affected women of reproductive age and adolescent girls are provided with protection supplies and services		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Provision of dignity kits containing essential protection and hygiene supplies to women and girls of reproductive age, especially pregnant and lactating mothers and displaced women and girls		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of women receiving dignity kits	5,000	5,000
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procurement of 5,000 dignity kits ¹⁴	UNFPA	UNFPA
Activity 1.2	Transport and distribution of dignity kits in coordination with local authorities	UNFPA	UNFPA / WCO
Output 2	Provision of essential GBV prevention and response services through the establishment of female friendly spaces		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of female friendly spaces established	4	4
Indicator 2.2	Number of women accessing services through female friendly spaces	15,000	14,395
Indicator 2.3	Number of women referred to multi-sectoral services (e.g. medical services, legal support or police)	300	35
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Establishment of female friendly spaces including GBV case management, psychosocial counselling, referral and provision of protection related information	UNFPA, Women Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)	UNFPA, WOREC
Activity 2.2	Mobilization of psychosocial counsellors for support to affected people	UNFPA	UNFPA, WOREC
Output 3	Deploy GBV personnel to guide implementation of humanitarian interventions across clusters		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached

¹⁴ This cost does not include freight and distribution, estimated at \$30,000. UNFPA will cover these costs.

Indicator 3.1	GBV and protection components included in sector/cluster assessments	50% of cluster assessments	Detailed Protection Cluster assessments were undertaken in three districts
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	GBV experts deployed in cluster assessments	UNFPA/UN Women	UNFPA / UN Women
Activity 3.2	Mobilization of community organizations representing vulnerable groups in need of protection	UN Women	UN Women

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

A total of 19,395 vulnerable women and adolescent girls in 4 districts accessed female friendly services. The services provided included psychosocial counselling, dignity distribution, awareness raising, case management, referral and shelter support.

In relation to results delivered for indicator 2.3; the actual number of cases referred to multi-sectoral services were lower than anticipated. Targets developed by UNFPA for this aspect of the CERF program were based on experiences from the 2015 earthquake response. Going forwards, for future flood response operations UNFPA will draw on more context specific experience when developing targets.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

UNFPA consulted with local Government officials, Protection Cluster members, beneficiaries and community members when designing the CERF intervention. As part of this UNFPA worked to convey information pertaining to beneficiary selection criteria for dignity kits, and criteria for establishing FFS, including the services to be made available.

Further, UNFPA was able to gather information directly from community members only days after the onset of the emergency, as distribution of prepositioned dignity kits began immediately. These distributions were used as an entry point for gathering information about the protection needs of women and girls. Their feedback regarding concerns, awareness of available services, and immediate hygiene and safety needs informed the design of these interventions.

UNFPA also worked closely with UN Women to mobilize the Women Friendly Disaster Management network, which brings together community based organizations representing women and other most-at-risk groups to enhance their participation in the response. UNFPA further participated in community feedback mechanisms through the [Common Feedback Project](#) by orienting enumerators collecting the views of women and adolescent girls regarding the extent to which they feel included, informed, and listened to.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

No evaluation was carried out due to the rapid and limited nature of the project. However, there were a number of monitoring visits carried out including during distribution of the dignity kits and monitoring of FFS activities by UNFPA, the district WCO and implementing partner WOREC. To ensure adequate tracking of number of people reached, type of services provided, and necessary adjustments to be made, a monitoring and evaluation framework was developed and used.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNFPA		5. CERF grant period:		28/08/2017 - 27/02/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-FPA-043		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Health				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Ensuring Lifesaving Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services through mobile RH clinics					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁵ :		US\$ 622,150		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received ¹⁶ :		US\$ 206,979		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 99,980		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 106,979		▪ Government Partners:		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		1,800		1,800	6,230	2,444	8,674
Adults (≥ 18)		7,200		7,200	21,787	5,475	27,262
Total		9,000		9,000	28,017	7,919	35,936
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		9,000			35,936		
Total (same as in 8a)		9,000			35,936		

¹⁵ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁶ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Upon the request of district health/public health offices, the number of mobile RH clinics were increased to serve a larger population than originally planned. Follow up mobile RH clinics were also conducted to target additional flood affected persons. UNFPA was able to eclipse RH-related targets thanks to cost savings made in the procurement of medical supplies and similarly through savings made in human resource costs.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Reduce avoidable Reproductive Health (RH) mortality and morbidity from the Flood situation in Nepal		
10. Outcome statement			
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Adolescents, Women of reproductive age and other affected population can access lifesaving reproductive health services for four months		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of adolescents, women of reproductive age and other affected population received Sexual and Reproductive Health Services through RH clinics	9,000 (estimated 500 per clinic, 8% of the women of reproductive age in the 3 affected districts)	35,936
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Implement RH information campaign and RH clinics for women of reproductive age and adolescents	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), UNFPA, District Public Health Office (DPHO)	ADRA, UNFPA, DHPO

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:
A total of 35,936 adolescents, women of reproductive age and other affected people received sexual and reproductive health services through 63 mobile RH clinics in five districts. Services offered included family planning, GBV, essential health care, reproductive health services, referral and adolescent friendly corners. Upon the request of district health/public health offices, the number of mobile RH clinics were increased to serve a larger population than originally planned. Follow up mobile RH clinics were also conducted to target additional flood affected persons. Mobilisation of medical teams locally, not from Kathmandu. Local procurement of supplies saved money.
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:
In addition to extensive consultation with local health officials, Health Cluster members and other stakeholders, UNFPA engaged FCHVs to ensure dissemination of information about available services. The FCHVs also function as an informal feedback

mechanism. Monthly reports were also produced by UNFPA's implementing partners including collection of feedback and quotes from affected community members.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

No evaluation was carried out due to the rapid and limited nature of the project. However, there were a number of monitoring visits carried out including during the implementation period. To ensure adequate tracking of number of people reached, type of services provided, and necessary adjustments to be made, an M&E framework was developed and used.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		IOM		5. CERF grant period:		14/09/2017 - 13/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-031		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Shelter				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Emergency shelter/non-food item support for populations affected by 2017 Flood in Terai Districts of Nepal					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁷ :		US\$4,120,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received ¹⁸ :		US\$450, 149		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 70,000		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 450,149		▪ Government Partners:		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		5,931	5,564	11,495	13,668	15,164	28,832
Adults (≥ 18)		6,969	6,536	13,505	13,619	15,017	28,636
Total		12,900	12,100	25,000	27,287	30,181	57,468
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs		25,000			57,468		
Host population							
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		25,000			57,468		

¹⁷ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

¹⁸ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	In total IOM was able to reach 57,468 people with shelter assistance an increase of 32,468 people as per the original CERF project proposal. Actual prices of shelter commodities, provided by IOM's vendor in India, were majorly cheaper than prices quoted to IOM during the development of the CERF proposal. In addition, IOM was also able to generate savings under the travel budget line as IOM limited staff travel in the Terai in the run up to local elections so as to avoid interactions with political events and rallies etc. Such savings were re-directed towards procurement of additional shelter materials.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Humanitarian response to meet the immediate and live saving Shelter needs of 25,000 (5000 HHs) most vulnerable of those affected by the 2017 Terai Flood.		
10. Outcome statement			
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Reduce morbidity and mortality due to exposure through the rapid, effective and secure delivery and distribution of emergency shelter and non-food items to the flood affected population		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of HHs with damaged/destroyed houses benefitting from Emergency Shelter Support	5000 HHs (25000 population)	9,000 HHs (57,468 people)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Coordinate and finalize implementation arrangements and target locations together with the Shelter Cluster lead, cluster partners, government of Nepal's Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) and local government.	IOM	Plan International in consultation with the Shelter Cluster, DUDBC and local government.
Activity 1.2	Procurement and shipment of materials to Kathmandu	IOM	IOM
Activity 1.3	Distribution of shelter kits targeting the most vulnerable HHs.	Plan International Nepal	Plan International
Activity 1.4	Monitoring of distributions and post-distribution monitoring conducted by mobile monitoring teams. The teams will comprise of men and women.	IOM	IOM and Plan International
Activity 1.5	Regular information sharing with the Shelter Cluster regarding areas reached as well as emerging gaps and needs.	IOM	IOM and Plan International

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:
In total IOM was able to reach 57,468 people with shelter assistance an increase of 32,468 people as per the original CERF project proposal. Actual prices of shelter commodities were majorly cheaper than prices quoted to IOM during the development

of the CERF proposal. In addition, IOM was also able to generate savings under the travel budget line which were re-directed towards procurement of shelter items.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Affected communities and local authorities were consulted by IOM prior to implementation commencing so that the needs and requirements of flood affected persons were more clearly understood. A series of consultations and focus group discussions were conducted by IOM with findings used to shape the design of the CERF intervention. A key outcome of the consultations was the decision to include insulating foam in the package of shelter support provided to beneficiaries following consistent feedback to IOM that this was a specific requirement.

During implementation IOM's monitoring teams conducted spot checks on delivery partners and met with beneficiary communities to gather feedback regarding the CERF programme. In total IOM gathered feedback from 410 individual beneficiary HHs with the majority noting the importance of the intervention in addressing shelter needs.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

A post-distribution monitoring exercise was also carried out among a sample of beneficiaries to gather lessons learned from the CERF response with a view to informing future responses. The post-monitoring exercise showed that majority of the beneficiaries found the support impactful and the actual shelter items of high quality.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		UNDP		5. CERF grant period:		04/09/2017 - 03/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-UDP-009		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Early Recovery				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Safe disposal of disaster waste and essential community infrastructure rehabilitation					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ¹⁹ :		US\$ 1,050,000		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received ²⁰ :		US\$ 651,124		▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 399,829		
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 451,124		▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0		
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)					0	0	0
Adults (≥ 18)		21,313	21,394	42,707	64,074	61,720	125,794
Total		21,313	21,394	42,707	64,074	61,720	125,794
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs							
Host population							
Other affected people		42,707			125,794		
Total (same as in 8a)		42,707			125,794		

¹⁹ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

²⁰ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The humanitarian response to the 2017 monsoon was adversely affected by local elections and the stringent application of the election code of conduct by GoN officials. The code of conduct aims to preclude the politicisation of relief activities, and broader development initiatives, by political groups and individuals standing for office. The code of conduct allows for humanitarian response programmes to be delivered in the period prior to elections. However, such were the concerns of GoN officials that relief activities would be susceptible to politicisation in some locations CERF interventions were requested to cease until after elections had concluded. For example, UNDP was requested to halt works related to the disposal of livestock carcasses. Recognising the importance of these activities carcass disposal was led by local GoN staff. Once UNDP's CERF programme was able to re-commence there was no longer a requirement for disposal-related works meaning UNDP re-directed finances towards restoration of community infrastructure and veterinary services to prevent livestock diseases. In doing so UNDP was able to reach a greater number of beneficiaries than originally intended.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Minimizing threats to public health from diseases originating from dead livestock and restoring access to flood-affected communities.		
10. Outcome statement	Dead livestock removed and safely disposed. Affected communities have access to food and emergency relief assistance.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Safe disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses (target districts: Rautahat, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Sunsari, Saptari Parsa) to be completed within 30 days		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of livestock and poultry carcasses safely disposed	1051 livestock, 67,500 poultry	20,455 livestock benefitted from vaccines and other services
Indicator 1.2	Number of people benefiting from safe disposal of livestock carcasses	40,879 people	4,062 HHs benefitted from the supply of vaccines and other veterinarian care to livestock
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Mobilization of technical experts by Ministry of Livestock Development	Ministry of Livestock (MoLD) Development and technical experts from FAO as needed	MoLD
Activity 1.2	Coordination with Regional Livestock Directorate and District Livestock Offices in the targeted districts	MoLD	MoLD, Community Development and Advocacy Forum Nepal, Koshi Victim's Society, Rural Development Centre, Community

			Development Centre Parsa, Village Development Society, Rural Society Development Centre
Activity 1.3	Mobilization of equipment and labor for preparing safe disposal sites	UNDP with local government	Local government
Activity 1.4	Procurement of protective gear (gum boots, hand gloves, apron, masks); lime; disinfectant	UNDP	Government
Output 2	Critical community infrastructures rehabilitated for access to humanitarian assistance (target districts: Rautahat, Mahottari, Saptari). This work will be completed within two months		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	number of critical community infrastructure rehabilitated	36	54 (26 roads and 28 culverts)
Indicator 2.2	number of people benefiting from access to humanitarian assistance.	113,089 (Male: 56,331, Female: 55,758)	88,023 Male: 41,354 Female: 46,669
Indicator 2.3	Number of emergency employment through cash for work beneficiaries	1,828 people (927 female, 901 male)	16,543 Male 9,926; Female 6,617
Indicator 2.4	Total amount transfer to beneficiaries	\$ 87,270 through cash for work wages)	US\$88,300.25 through cash for work
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Community mobilization and finalization of critical community infrastructure	UNDP, partner NGOs with technical inputs from UN Women for community mobilization	UNDP, Community Development and Advocacy Forum (CDAF) Nepal, Koshi Victim's Society (KVS), Rural Development Centre (RDC) with technical inputs from respective municipal offices
Activity 2.2	Design and cost estimation of the community infrastructure to be rehabilitated	UNDP, partner NGOs	UNDP, CDAF, Nepal, KVS and RDC.
Activity 2.3	Identification of the beneficiaries of cash for work	UNDP, partner NGOs, UN Women,	UNDP, CDAF, Nepal, KVS and RDC. User Committees and respective municipality offices

Activity 2.4	Spot repair/rehabilitation of community infrastructure	UNDP, Partner NGO	UNDP, CDAF, Nepal, KVS and RDC
Activity 2.5	Handover of the completed critical infrastructure to local communities/authorities for regular maintenance and sustainability	UNDP	UNDP, CDAF, Nepal, KVS and RDC

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

As noted above, UNDP was requested to halt works related to the disposal of livestock carcasses during the election period. Once UNDP's CERF programme was able to re-commence there was no longer a requirement for disposal-related works meaning UNDP re-directed finances towards restoration of community infrastructure and veterinary services to prevent livestock diseases. In doing so UNDP was able to reach a greater number of beneficiaries than originally intended.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

UNDP ensured appropriate AAP throughout the design and execution of the CERF project. The flood affected people, local partner NGOs and local government representatives, including municipalities and ward offices were engaged in the site selection, beneficiary selection and prioritization of the critical community infrastructures, supported by UNDP's field monitoring team. UNDP's field-based teams, stationed at Sunsari, Mahottari and Rautahat, were responsible for close monitoring and quality assurance and for ensuring expedited delivery of the project.

To support implementation of the CERF programme UNDP established 'User Committees' in those locations where the intervention was delivered. These committees included local community representatives including direct beneficiaries of the CERF programme who were involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring phase of the CERF project. UNDP used the committees to clarify details of the programme and to seek feedback regarding its aims. Through the User Committees UNDP was also able to agree with local communities plans for long-term maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure. At the completion of the CERF project, a social audit was conducted (for each community infrastructure scheme) whereby the CERF project beneficiaries, User Committee members, local government representatives and partner NGO jointly reviewed the completed project activities including total budget expended.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

During the course of implementation UNDP worked with the User Committees to assess delivery. At the completion of the CERF project, a social audit was conducted (for each community infrastructure scheme) whereby the CERF project beneficiaries, User Committee members, local government representatives and partner NGOs jointly reviewed the completed project activities including the budget expended.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

In addition, in late 2017 the Early Recovery Cluster undertook a lessons learning review of the monsoon response which included the CERF supported recovery intervention.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		WFP		5. CERF grant period:		12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-WFP-048		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Food Aid				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Emergency cash distribution to the most vulnerable food insecure populations in four Terai districts severely affected by flooding					
7.Funding	a. Total funding requirements ²¹ :		US\$6,850,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ²² :		US\$ 1,900,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 35,500			
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 999,849	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0			
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		15,249	14,651	29,900	14,996	14,407	29,403
Adults (≥ 18)		17,901	17,199	35,100	17,603	16,914	34,517
Total		33,150	31,850	65,000	32,599	31,321	63,920
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs		65,000			63,920		
Host population							
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		65,000			63,920		

²¹ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

²² This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Improvement the short-term food security and reducing hunger among 65,000 targeted flood-affected individuals of 76 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Saptari and Rautahat districts for a period of one months.		
10. Outcome statement			
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Improved and/or stabilized access to adequate and nutritious food has increased through cash distribution in a timely manner to targeted flood-affected populations.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving cash assistance by beneficiary category and sex as planned.	65,000	63,920
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of cash assistance distributed as planned.	USD 662,116	US\$637,545.77
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Compilation of beneficiary lists and distribution preparations	WFP and District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs)	WFP, DDRCs, local government and the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)
Activity 1.2	Distribution of USD662,116 to the most vulnerable HHs (\$36.40/HH * 18,190)	Commercial bank partners	Commercial bank partners
Activity 1.3	Capacity augmentation and technical support to Government of Nepal for cash distributions as required or when requested.	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.4	Monitoring	WFP and cooperating partners	WFP and NRCS
Activity 1.5	Reporting	WFP	WFP

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:
N/A
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

WFP's flood response operation was designed to be as inclusive as possible, targeting the most vulnerable population among the food and nutrition insecure of the Terai. Distribution sites were organized in the secure premises of the financial service provider (commercial bank) and distribution was conducted during daylight hours only. Separate waiting lines were in place for women and men, with priority given to persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women, and persons accompanied by children. Drinking water and toilet facilities and security were also arranged within the premises, ensuring equal access to all including marginalized groups.

Prior to the beginning of all WFP activities, a series of meetings were organized to orient various stakeholders on the objectives of the programme, the beneficiaries that were to be reached, and beneficiary entitlements. In these meetings, communities were represented by their leaders who in turn explained to them programme modalities and the risks of GBV. WFP and cooperating partners were vigilant during and after the cash distribution for any potential indications of GBV or other forms of exploitation. No reports or complaints were filed related to GBV.

Community mobilization efforts carried out by the cooperating partner (NRCS) helped inform beneficiaries about the amount of entitlement, purpose, distribution arrangements (venue, date, time), with a specific focus on women, girls and marginalised groups to prevent exclusion and/or any risks of disputes during and after the distribution process.

WFP rolled out *Namaste WFP*, a complaint and feedback mechanism, in flood-affected Saptari and Rautahat districts. This toll-free mechanism was introduced with the objective of giving beneficiaries access to a simple and safe means of seeking information, providing feedback, or voicing complaints. The numbers were disseminated through brochures and beneficiaries' identity cards, and Quick Response cards provided by WFP). Most of the calls received under the initial emergency operation were regarding information on when and where distribution was taking place. To address this issue, WFP organized additional meetings with communities and disseminated information, education and communication materials to ensure that information was well spread. In addition, WFP's partner staff also visited several HHs for the purpose of increasing community outreach. WFP staff addressed all questions and complaints received. Consequently, some complaints and feedback received was regarding the exclusion of some vulnerable groups and some perceived cases of politically and ethnically motivated bias. These complaints were immediately investigated and resolved.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Owing to the limited period of implementation no evaluation was conducted although WFP undertook regular monitoring of the food security context across the Terai during the last quarter of 2017.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS							
CERF project information							
1. Agency:		WFP		5. CERF grant period:		12/09/2017 - 11/03/2018	
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-WFP-049		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing	
3. Cluster/Sector:		Nutrition				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
4. Project title:		Providing lifesaving support to women and children (girls and boys) directly affected by floods in Nepal					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ²³ :		US\$ 4,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ²⁴ :		US\$ 3,100,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$179,000			
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 500,000	▪ Government Partners: US\$			
Beneficiaries							
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).							
Direct Beneficiaries		Planned			Reached		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)		32,579	33,908	66,487	34,412	35,741	70,153
Adults (≥ 18)		16,386		16,386	16,386	N/A	16,386
Total		48,965	33,908	82,873	50,798	35,741	86,539
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
Category		Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees							
IDPs		82,873			86,539		
Host population							
Other affected people							
Total (same as in 8a)		82,873			86,539		

²³ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

²⁴ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The CERF grant was originally planned to reach 82,873 beneficiaries through the procurement of 298 mt of Super Cereal in three districts. However, given favourable market conditions, WFP procured 309 MT of Super Cereal thereby reaching 86,539 beneficiaries with CERF grant. Additional funding received also meant that WFP reached three more districts than planned. Therefore, the <i>overall</i> blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) to prevent malnutrition reached a total of 257,808 internally displaced persons in 6 Terai districts.
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To prevent malnutrition related morbidity and mortality among children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women		
10. Outcome statement			
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Improved access to nutritious food through timely distribution of Super Cereal to flood-affected population		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of children 6-59 months and PLW receiving supplementary food	82,873 people assisted with supplementary food (32,579 girls, 33,908 boys and 16,386 PLW)	86,539 people assisted with supplementary food (34,412 girls, 35,741 boys and 16,386 PLW)
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of supplementary food distributed	298 MT	390 MT
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Revision and extension of the current field level agreements with implementing partners	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Procurement of supplementary food	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.3	Distribution of supplementary food from extended delivery points to final distribution points (Health Posts)	Implementing partner	Nepal Public Health and Education Group (NEPHEG) and Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu (HHESS)
Activity 1.4	Recruit and give orientation to staff and community volunteers for the BSFP programme	Implementing partner	NEPHEG; HHESS
Activity 1.5	Undertake community sensitization and advocacy activities to present the project to stakeholders	Implementing partner	NEPHEG; HHESS
Activity 1.6	Distribute supplementary food to registered beneficiaries	Implementing partner	NEPHEG; HHESS
Activity 1.7	Provide information on health and nutrition to target beneficiaries	Implementing partner	NEPHEG; HHESS

Activity 1.8	Distribution monitoring	WFP/GoN/Implementing partner	WFP / GoN / implementing partner
Activity 1.9	Project close of the activities and final report writing and submission	WFP	WFP

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The CERF grant was originally planned to reach 82,873 beneficiaries through the procurement of 298 MT of Super Cereal in three districts. However, given favourable market conditions, WFP procured 309 MT of Super Cereal thereby reaching 86,539 beneficiaries with CERF grant. Additional funding received also meant that WFP reached three more districts than planned. Therefore, the *overall* BSFP to prevent malnutrition reached a total of 257,808 internally displaced persons in 6 Terai districts.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

WFP designed the nutrition component in a manner that was sensitive to the requirements of its principal beneficiaries – PLW and young children. For example, all distributions were held during daylight hours with distribution centres equipped with toilets and areas set aside for breastfeeding.

WFP also used a network of community health volunteers, the local authorities as well as local radio stations to disseminate information about the programme in terms of its aims and target beneficiaries and their entitlements. This prevented exclusion, over-crowding at distribution sites and/or any risks of disputes during and after the distributions process.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT ☐

Owing to the limited period of implementation no evaluation was conducted although WFP undertook regular monitoring of the nutrition context across the Terai during the last quarter of 2017.

EVALUATION PENDING ☐

NO EVALUATION PLANNED ☒

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
17-RR-WFP-048	Food Assistance	WFP	RedC	\$35,500.00
17-RR-WFP-049	Nutrition	WFP	NNGO	\$79,000.00
17-RR-WFP-049	Nutrition	WFP	NNGO	\$100,000.00
17-RR-CEF-085	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$204,244.00
17-RR-CEF-085	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$36,227.89
17-RR-CEF-085	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$80,556.00
17-RR-CEF-085	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$88,371.38
17-RR-CEF-085	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$45,428.01
17-RR-IOM-031	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$70,000.00
17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	NNGO	\$120,290.02
17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	NNGO	\$33,615.00
17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	NNGO	\$108,923.51
17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	NNGO	\$33,615.00
17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	NNGO	\$69,770.33
17-RR-UDP-009	Early Recovery	UNDP	NNGO	\$33,615.00
17-RR-FPA-043	Health	UNFPA	INGO	\$99,980.00
17-RR-FPA-042	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$27,669.00
17-RR-FAO-024	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$49,870.39
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	RedC	\$66,765.87
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	RedC	\$7,370.85
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$32,382.56
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$87,346.93
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,105.87
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$26,307.09
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,251.55
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$4,949.91
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,251.55
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$4,174.03
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,251.55
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$10,706.38
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$10,908.65
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$13,455.12
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$9,348.99

17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$37,983.18
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$1,128.92
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$7,680.72
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$37,983.18
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$1,128.92
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$7,680.72
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$37,983.19
17-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$8,791.62
17-RR-CEF-086	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$19,212.75
17-RR-CEF-086	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$8,551.34
17-RR-CEF-086	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$17,855.10
17-RR-CEF-086	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$39,999.22
17-RR-CEF-086	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$2,511.62
17-RR-CEF-086	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$8,000.00

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After action review
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
BSFP	Blanket supplementary feeding programme
CDAF	Community Development and Advocacy Forum
CSO	Civil society organization
DADO	District Agricultural Development Office
DDRC	District disaster relief committee
DHO	District health office
DPHO	District public health office
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
ERP	Emergency Response Preparedness
FCHV	Female community health volunteers
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GBV	Gender based violence
GoN	Government of Nepal
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	Household
HHESS	Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification System
IRA	Initial Rapid Assessment
IRIA	Intensification of routine immunization activity

IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
JRP	Joint Response Plan
KVS	Koshi Victims Society
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MT	Metric ton
NeKSAP	Nepal Food Security Monitoring System
NEPHEG	Nepal Public Health and Education Group
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
OCHA ROAP	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Regional Office for Asia-Pacific
OTC	Outpatient therapeutic feeding centres
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
RC / HC	Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator
RH	Reproductive health
RUTF	Ready to use therapeutic food
RDC	Rural Development Centre
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
STW	Shallow tube wells
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
VDC	Village development committee
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WCO	Women and children's offices
WOREC	Women's rehabilitation center