

**NEPAL
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD
2022**

22-RR-NPL-53977

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

9 February 2023

AAR was conducted on 9 February 2023, UN Agencies and implementing partners participated.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The compound effects of climate crisis, economic downturns and COVID-19 pandemic come with high human and economic costs that far exceed existing response capacities and resources from Governments and the humanitarian system. The interplay of these drivers of vulnerability and food insecurity are making the life of communities-at-risk harder as floods become more frequent, intense, and unseasonal. CERF-funded anticipatory action has been crucial in saving lives and protecting livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations (mainly daily wage laborers and smallholder farmers) by providing multi-purpose cash ahead of predictable climate shocks at scale. CERF Anticipatory Action Framework offered holistic outlook for UN agencies in joint designing, planning, adapting, and implementing including monitoring and evaluation. The framework is a recollection of the approach undertaken in Nepal and further guide UN agencies for operational readiness to undertake anticipatory action with pre-defined triggers and pre-arranged financing. Significant momentum is gained on weather-informed decisions for impactful, scalable, and sustainable way of addressing the impacts of climate hazards and reducing humanitarian needs.

CERF's Added Value:

The CERF AA framework was designed in coordination among five UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO) in partnership with the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and national NGOs and in close collaboration with the federal, provincial, and local government authorities starting from selection of target areas up to implementation of anticipatory actions to mitigate and prevent the impact of floods. Moreover, CERF strengthened the Local Governments' capacity to implement AAs through establishing triggers, identification, and pre-targeting of beneficiaries, setting up beneficiary information management systems to register and transfer cash assistance through contracted financial service providers to ensure timely disbursement of cash to the beneficiaries, and undertaking joint post distribution monitoring. The CERF has also enabled the development of proof of concept through after-action reviews, documenting lessons and best practices that will inform scale-up and sustainability.

Households from all the target locations unanimously stated that the floods affected their food security status on multiple levels. First, the floodwaters that entered the households resulted in loss and damage of stored food items. Second, the vulnerable households, many of whom depend on daily wage employment for income, were unable to indulge in any income generating activities to make up for the loss of food items caused by the flood. Under such circumstances, multipurpose cash transferred immediately after the flood, was pivotal in ensuring households' access to food at a time when needs were high.

The CERF-AA enabled UN Women to strengthen the integration of gender and social inclusion in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the CERF-AA intervention. These include: (i) inclusion of GESI lens in the Post Disaster Assessment led by WFP, with technical assistance from UN Women; (ii) more efficient use of resources such as psycho-social counselling and legal assistance across agencies (UN Women and UNFPA) at the community level and (iii) provision of GESI analysis and technical know-how (through stakeholder consultations and technical advisors) to inform strategic interventions across the CERF AA.

Did CERF funds lead to a **fast delivery of assistance to people in need?**

Yes

Partially

No

WFP provided anticipatory cash assistance on 11 October 2022 and reached over 80% of the planned caseload (8797 HHs out of 12,275 HHs) by 21 October 2022.

The pre-arrangement of the CERF anticipatory action project allowed UNFPA to provide timelier assistance to the flood affected population, including women and girls. The supplies reached in affected communities within four days of action trigger activation which were mobilized from the pre-positioning and later replenished.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

WFP's response covering both AA / early response and post-shock (as demonstrated during two stages of data collection) shows that food consumption score of beneficiaries who received cash assistance at the early response phase is higher compared to the beneficiaries assisted during post-shock phase. Similarly, comparative analysis of reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) indicates that households receiving early assistance are less likely to adopt negative coping strategies.

Testimonies of project participants who received UN Women's comprehensive relief package (CRP) demonstrate that the intervention was critical in meeting immediate and short-term needs of their households. Further, the design of UN Women's CRP was in line with the objectives of the CERF AA, enabling affected populations to access and use the support whilst in temporary shelters, and during relocation. Project participants also mentioned that they were able to access critical referral services and direct psycho-social and legal assistance support, which were part of the CRP.

CERF funds facilitated timely implementation of critical and life-saving interventions in the flood affected areas. Affected populations were forced to abruptly flee their homes and sought shelter on slightly higher ground on the nearby highway, where thousands stayed in poorly constructed makeshift shelters. This situation meant that protection and reproductive health services were needed on an urgent and lifesaving basis. The pre-arrangement of the CERF anticipatory action project allowed UNFPA to provide timelier assistance to the flood affected population, especially women and girls.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF-AA facilitated improved coordination amongst the humanitarian community in Nepal. These included UN agencies, International Red Cross Society, civil society organization and relevant local governments. Key areas include: (i) effective coordination with relevant local governments for the implementation of the CERF AA; (ii) joint planning of key project activities such as selection of project wards and identifying sites for distribution of relief package; (iii) integration of GESI in monitoring tools such as the PDA and (iv) making available real time GESI analysis and monitoring reports from the field to all CERF AA partners.

Interagency coordination and partnership among the five UN agencies in Nepal enabled the design and implementation of AA through a commonly agreed CERF-based AA framework. This coordination led to the common geographical targeting and beneficiary selection based on a risk assessment of the most vulnerable and flood-prone areas. Similarly, joint Post Distribution Monitoring led to cost effectiveness of the project while also reducing beneficiary fatigue avoiding multiple interviews and collection of feedback.

Coordination between the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP, UN Women and UNFPA worked well throughout the proposal development stage and implementation of the readiness activities. Furthermore, the project priorities were also shared with the RH sub-cluster under the Health Cluster, with the MoHP, and the GBV sub-cluster under the Protection Cluster, with the Department of Women and Children, Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens.

For UNFPA as the co-lead of the RH sub-cluster, Protection Cluster and GBV sub-cluster, the CERF funding has significantly enhanced the leadership, and coordination function of the UNFPA by addressing the gaps identified by the clusters. Similarly, the

GBV referral pathways mapped under the GBV Sub-Cluster were immediately activated using the visual template that provides an overview of the functioning response mechanisms in the two districts.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds provided an opportunity to further advocate and prioritize the needs of women of reproductive age including their access to SRH services and health sector response to GBV. It also helped demonstrated the UN's commitment to supporting SRH and GBV interventions. The e UNFPA has an ongoing strengthening emergency preparedness project supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) DFAT. The DFAT and UNFPA Emergency Fund used to preposition relief supplies, and CERF funding was used in complementary ways for preparedness actions in targeted districts and municipalities in 2022.

The ERC's priorities on SRH and GBV were instrumental to prioritize the issues during the anticipatory action pilot project design in Nepal. The deployment of community-based psycho-social counsellors were critical during the time of response. It did not just ensure the provision of psycho-social first aid to the flood affected population but was able to raise awareness on GBV including harmful practices and connect the women and girls with GBV service providers through the functional referral mechanisms.

WFP mobilized additional resources from the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and assisted 2,946 HHs- in high risk if flooding found in Banke District through providing anticipatory and multipurpose cash assistance.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

1. Other aspects of protection: Provide resources to strengthen early warning systems at the local level, as part of an expanded protection framework
2. Supporting for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people;

From UN Women's perspective, the areas that require most urgent funding under the four priority areas are as follows:

- a. Strengthening gender, disability, and social inclusion data systems at the local level. There is need to support each LGU and build their capacity to collect and use data on the most vulnerable groups. One of the key challenges faced during implementation of the CERF AA was the lack of a coherent and disaggregated data set, that could be used to inform critical
- b. project activities. A useful framework for this could be the GESI Common Framework developed by the International Development Partners Group in 2017, which has been further updated by UN Women.
- c. Dedicated funding for capacity development of local women's organizations and networks on excluded groups, as they are often the first to respond to humanitarian crisis and are therefore critical stakeholders in humanitarian response including AA approach.

(2) programmes targeting disabled people

Resources are required to strengthen disability inclusion in all aspects of the CERF AA. In the current project, efforts were made to include persons with disabilities, specifically women with disabilities as a priority group. Further additional costs (for transportation) were built in to improve accessibility of persons with disabilities to project interventions.

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount required for the humanitarian response | 3,186,691 |
| CERF | 3,186,691 |
| Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable) | 0 |
| Other (bilateral/multilateral) | 0 |
| Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above) | 3,186,691 |

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

| Agency | Project Code | Sector/Cluster | Amount |
|--------------|---------------|---|------------------|
| UN Women | 22-RR-WOM-002 | Shelter and Non-Food Items | 127,090 |
| UNFPA | 22-RR-FPA-029 | Protection - Gender-Based Violence | 424,405 |
| UNFPA | 22-RR-FPA-029 | Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health | 126,770 |
| WFP | 22-RR-WFP-043 | Multi-Purpose Cash | 2,508,426 |
| Total | | | 3,186,691 |

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods | 3,053,684 |
| Funds sub-granted to government partners* | 0 |
| Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners* | 0 |
| Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners* | 43,427 |
| Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners* | 89,580 |
| Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)* | 133,007 |
| Total | 3,186,691 |

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Nepal is prone to various natural hazards, including landslides and flood. Nepal has faced a series of crises that demand a coordinated, inter-sectoral response. The recurring annual floods, coupled with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, have further exacerbated the vulnerability of marginalized and disadvantaged communities. The flat plains of the Terai in Nepal are prone to flooding during the monsoon season. In 2017, monsoon floods affected some 1.7 million people in the Terai, including 460,000 who were displaced. Economic losses were estimated at US\$705M. The flooding impacted 35 of the country's 75 districts, with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) at the time estimating that over 80 percent of the land in the Terai – Nepal's breadbasket – was inundated. Yet it is often possible to predict severe monsoon flooding events and a targeted anticipatory approach can lead to a more timely, effective, efficient, and dignified solution to respond to and ultimately reduce humanitarian needs.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated a total of \$6.55 million from CERF's Rapid Response window for an anticipatory action pilot in Nepal. The projects aimed to provide life-saving assistance to over 154,000 people in 15 flood-prone municipalities across 2 regions: municipalities in the southeast of the country (Province No. 1, Province No.2) and municipalities in the south-west (Lumbini, and Sudurpaschim) based on flood warnings. The funding intended to support 4 UN agencies, in collaboration with the Nepali Red Cross Society and NGO partners to: provide multi-purpose cash transfers; distribute hygiene kits, dignity kits, reproductive health kits, water purification tablets, comprehensive relief kits, and jerry cans; and provide psycho-social support.

UPDATE (Pilot activities for the east of Nepal): Ultimately the threshold for triggering this anticipatory action pilot in the east of Nepal was not reached during 2022.

UPDATE (Pilot activities for the west of Nepal): On 2 October, early warnings signalled the possibility of heavy flooding in the west of Nepal. CERF promptly disbursed \$3.2 million and the UN agencies - WFP, UNFPA and UN Women - and their partners carried out last-minute readiness activities. On 7 October, the forecasts reconfirmed that severe floods were imminent, setting into motion the distribution of goods and services aimed at mitigating the humanitarian impact on the most vulnerable households ahead of peak flooding. As a result, the UN agencies and their partners distributed cash, comprehensive relief packages (food and non-food items, energy saving cooking device, solar radio, clothes) and hygiene, dignity and health kits; and delivered services such as psycho-social counselling to over 71,000 people.

People Directly Reached:

Through UN Women intervention, 250 households received comprehensive relief packages; from these 77 people received psycho-social counselling, 44 received legal counselling and eight received accompaniment support to access citizenship documents and file GBV related cases.

WFP uses historical flood events detected by Sentinel-1 images to overlay with a population raster constructed using the population data (source: National Statistics Office) in estimating households at risk at Palika level. This is further verified with an existing database on the number of affected people historically from secondary sources such as District Preparedness and Response Plans and consulted with District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCc) and Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) district chapters on historical

events. WFP also used the SCOPE platform, electronic beneficiary information, and a transfer management system to make sure there is no double-dipping by households.

UNFPA used population data from vulnerable households based on WFP beneficiary registration. Target group included pregnant, lactating women, reproductive age of women, women-headed households, and adolescent girls.

People Indirectly Reached:

UN Women indirectly reached to 1353 people.

It is estimated that the institutional strengthening and operational readiness implemented as part of the proposed anticipatory actions have an indirect impact on at least 50 people at the local government level and 102,952 people in the communities through the dissemination of early warning messaging and the indirect economic and market-related benefits of cash assistance.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

| Sector/Cluster | Planned | | | | | Reached | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health | 3,139 | 0 | 554 | 0 | 3,693 | 2,739 | 0 | 554 | 0 | 3,293 |
| Multi-Purpose Cash | 22,972 | 20,267 | 15,315 | 15,792 | 74,346 | 22,042 | 19,446 | 14,696 | 15,151 | 71,335 |
| Protection - Gender-Based Violence | 12,001 | 0 | 2,118 | 0 | 14,119 | 13,833 | 0 | 2,440 | 0 | 16,273 |
| Shelter and Non-Food Items | 1,123 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 1153 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 1353 |

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

| Category | Planned | Reached |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Refugees | 0 | 0 |
| Returnees | 0 | 0 |
| Internally displaced people | 0 | 0 |
| Host communities | 0 | 0 |
| Other affected people | 74,346 | 71,335 |
| Total | 74,346 | 71,335 |

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

| Sex & Age | Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding* | | Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total | |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| | Planned | Reached | Planned | Reached |
| Women | 22,972 | 25,707 | 446 | 427 |
| Men | 20,267 | 25,175 | 393 | 378 |
| Girls | 15,315 | 10,745 | 298 | 286 |
| Boys | 15,792 | 9,708 | 306 | 293 |
| Total | 74,346 | 71,335 | 1,443 | 1,384 |

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 22-RR-WOM-002

| 1. Project Information | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Agency: | UN Women | Country: | Nepal |
| Sector/cluster: | Shelter and Non-Food Items | CERF project code: | 22-RR-WOM-002 |
| Project title: | Gender and Social Inclusion responsive AA for the mitigation and prevention of flood-related risks on women and other vulnerable groups (WEST) | | |
| Start date: | 21/08/2022 | End date: | 20/02/2023 |
| Project revisions: | No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/> | Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Funding | Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency: | | US\$ 127,090 |
| | Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency: | | US\$ 0 |
| | Amount received from CERF: | | US\$ 127,090 |
| | Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners: | | US\$ 0 |
| | Government Partners | | US\$ 0 |
| | International NGOs | | US\$ 0 |
| | National NGOs | | US\$ 35,745.34 |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation | | US\$ 0 | |

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

250 female headed households in Tikapur Municipality and Janaki Rural Municipality enhanced their access to critical life-saving relief assistance, which included a range on food, and non-food items as well as essential GBV related services and information. This was facilitated through the distribution of the comprehensive relief package by UN Women's CSO partners. From this cohort, 77 people received psycho-social counselling, 44 received legal counselling and eight received accompaniment support to file GBV related cases (four women) and securing citizenship/ legal identity documents (four women). Out of 250 households, 29 households have persons with disabilities, and 105 were living in temporary shelters/camps. In total 1353 people (family members of the 250 project participants) benefited from the CERF AA interventions

27 community volunteers (all women) enhanced their capacities in local crisis/disaster response specifically data collection, coordination with local government, setting up psychosocial counselling and legal services, and compilation and distribution of relief materials. This was facilitated through orientation sessions conducted by UN Women's CSO partners as part of the readiness phase. Additionally, 12 social mobilizers (no disaggregated data available) engaged in the distribution of multi-purpose cash (under WFP) were sensitized on the importance of GESI-informed assistance during flood response.

3. Changes and Amendments

UN Women could not distribute solar radio and cooking devices due to the delays in the procurement. Alternative cooking device was manufacture in Nepal and Solar radio had to be imported, and there were inadvertent delays in the process including challenges in getting custom clearance due to the national holidays for Dashain. By the time, the two items were received from vendor on 9 November 2022, the contract with the CSO partner for AA initiatives had ended. A decision was therefore made by UN Women Nepal to carry out the distribution directly as per the beneficiary list prepared by the CSO partners. The distribution of these two items was further delayed, due to the national and provincial election in November. UN Women noted a potential security risk for personnel engaged in distribution on the ground, given the political climate. Therefore, UN Women decided to distribute the items post-election and planned to distribute these in the week of 12 December 2022 in both the project municipalities. However, the distribution procedure was again put on hold as NCO could not secure approval from both the Municipalities ward chairs to continue with the same beneficiary list, used by the CSO partner for distribution of the other food/non-food items as part of the comprehensive relief package. UN Women Nepal discussed the potential risks (political and security related) of proceeding with the distribution with UNRCO and OCHA on 27 December 2022.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

| Sector/cluster | Shelter and Non-Food Items | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Category | Planned | | | | | Reached | | | | |
| | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Refugees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Returnees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Internally displaced people | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Host communities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other affected people | 1,123 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 1153 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 1353 |
| Total | 1,123 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 1153 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 1353 |
| People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

- A total of 1353 people were indirectly benefitted by the AA Project through the comprehensive relief packages and psychosocial and legal support.
- Knowledge and understanding of select local officials in six wards in the project LGUs were enhanced on GEDSI data. This was facilitated by the GESI advisor deployed under the CERF AA to conduct GESI analysis and undertake real time advocacy with local governments and humanitarian actors to ensure GESI integration and prioritization. One key result was the updating of the Initial Rapid Assessment conducted by Red Cross in collaboration with local governments, following the engagement with the GESI advisor.

6. CERF Results Framework

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Project objective | Anticipatory activities for monsoon flood response are gender-responsive, socially inclusive and non-discriminatory and reduce the discriminatory impact of monsoon flooding on women and vulnerable groups | | | | |
| Output 1 | 250 women and other vulnerable groups have access to and benefit from NFIs and food items and other services in the critical Comprehensive Relief Package to reduce the unequal impact of monsoon floods on these groups | | | | |
| Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? | | | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sector/cluster | Shelter and Non-Food Items | | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification | |
| Indicator 1.1 | SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance | 1300 | 1353 | [Partner report] | |
| Indicator 1.2 | SN.2b Number of in-kind comprehensive package distributed | 250 | 250 | [Approved list of households by Municipality] | |
| Indicator 1.3 | % of surveyed recipients of Comprehensive Relief Package who find the items in the package are useful in mitigating the impact of the crisis on their lives | 70%– through telephone | [Limited data available to report on this indicator. Only 16 of the 250 project participants were included in the two CERF AA surveys. All 16 shared that they found items in the CRP useful] | On-the spot feedback collected by UN Women's CSO partner (sample: 7 project interviewed post distribution of the CRP PDA conducted by WFP (sample: Nine UN Women project participants) | |
| Indicator 1.4 | Number of women included as first responders in the handling of the Comprehensive Relief Package | 6 | 27 | (Partners report] | |
| Explanation of output and indicators variance: | | There is no stated variance on the relevant indicators. However as mentioned above, there is limited data to report on 1.3 (only 16 out of 250 were surveyed) | | | |
| Activities | Description | Implemented by | | | |
| Activity 1.1 | Procurement of items for the Comprehensive Relief PackageFill in | FWLD/WFDM | | | |
| Activity 1.2 | Assembly of the Comprehensive Relief Package | FWLD/WFDM | | | |

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| Activity 1.3 | Delivery of the Comprehensive Relief Package | FWLD/WFDM |
|--------------|--|-----------|

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Output 2 | At least 10% of the total women and other vulnerable groups have access to and benefit from other critical services as part of the Comprehensive Relief program to reduce the unequal impact of monsoon floods on these group | | | | |
| Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? | | | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sector/cluster | Shelter and Non-Food Items | | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification | |
| Indicator 2.1 | Number of people provided with mental health and/or psycho-social support services | | 77 | Partners Report | |
| Indicator 2.2 | Number of people accessing protection referral mechanisms and/or pathways | | 4 GBV related support, and 4 accompaniment support to secure citizenship/legal identity documents | Partners Report | |
| Indicator 2.3 | Number of women and vulnerable/excluded group who received legal assistance etc | | 44 | Partners report) | |
| Explanation of output and indicators variance: | | | | | |
| Activities | Description | Implemented by | | | |
| Activity 2.1 | Availability of psychosocial support | FWLD/WFDM | | | |
| Activity 2.2 | Provision of Referral support | [FWLD/WFDM | | | |
| Activity 2.3 | Provision of Legal services | FWLD/WFDM | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Output 3 | [Gender and social-inclusion analysis, recommendations and guidance provided to government and cluster system's response plans, CSO and Private sector initiatives and Anticipatory Action programmes] | | | | |
| Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? | | | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sector/cluster | Shelter and Non-Food Items | | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification | |
| Indicator 3.1 | Number of gender experts deployed | 1 for one district each | 1 for one district each | GESI Advisor's Report | |
| Indicator 3.2 | Number of Humanitarian actors who received orientation/ information on GESI Checklist | 3 per palika | 6 meetings with the total of approx. 30 participants | GESI Advisor's Mission Report | |
| Indicator 3.3 | Number of meetings held in which concrete recommendations on GESI provided | 5 | 14 | GESI Advisor's Field Report | |
| Explanation of output and indicators variance: | | | | | |
| Activities | Description | Implemented by | | | |
| Activity 3.1 | Deployment of gender expert to affected palikas | UN Women | | | |

| | | |
|--------------|--|----------|
| Activity 3.2 | Checklist revised and recommendations developed for guidance to local government and local humanitarian cluster actors | UN Women |
| Activity 3.3 | Provision of gender analysis and guidance | UN Women |

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas² often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

UN Women distributed the Comprehensive Relief Package to women and vulnerable groups, with positive feedback. UN Women made changes based on the feedback received, including the type of cooking stove to be included in the CRP most relevant to the target group in flood affected areas. As noted in Section 3 above the distribution of cooking stove is pending.

Women components were delivered by local experts and networks who are representative of and know the local target populations.

Women maintained regular communication with the gender experts and held regular meetings with FWLD/WFDM to assess feedback from is affected people (especially women from excluded groups) about the implementation.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has the working group on the Accountability to Affected People and Community Engagement through which the community feedback are feed into the the cluster coordination and the HCT. In addition to this the local government has the givevances and complain handling mechanism. The Deputy Mayor of the local municipality who heads the Judicial Committee hears the grievances and complaints.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Information on PSEA and its reporting mechanism, government hotline number, availability of psychosocial counselling, legal support was displayed in the Comprehensive relief distribution site both in Tikapur and Janaki Municipalities. UN Women follows the standard work plan developed and institutionalised by the UNCT, including relevant components for informing the communities where it is working

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

UN Women's interventions focused on women, girls and excluded groups. LGBTIQ+ community was also identified as a priority group. However in the final list prepared, no one self-identified as LGBTIQ+ in the affected locations.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

² These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

A total of 27 persons with disability were provided with comprehensive relief packages. Further additional costs (for transportation) were built in to improve accessibility of persons with disabilities to the CRP distribution sites.

f. Protection:

N/A

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

| Planned | Achieved | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| No | Choose an item. | |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

| Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster | Restriction |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N/A | 0 | US\$ 0 | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title | Weblink |
|---|---|
| Unseasonal heavy in western Nepal has pushed affected population into humanitarian need | https://twitter.com/unwomennepal/status/1580524776560345089 |
| Facebook post | https://www.facebook.com/unwomennepal/photos/pcb.1499139947203727/1499137633870625/ |

3.2 Project Report 22-RR-FPA-029

| 1. Project Information | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Agency: | UNFPA | Country: | Nepal |
| Sector/cluster: | Protection - Gender-Based Violence Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health | CERF project code: | 22-RR-FPA-029 |
| Project title: | Anticipatory action to reduce the impact of floods on vulnerable women and girls through provision of essential SRH and GBV services (WEST) | | |
| Start date: | 21/08/2022 | End date: | 20/02/2023 |
| Project revisions: | No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/> | Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Funding | Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency: | | US\$ 601,175 |
| | Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency: | | US\$ 50,000 |
| | Amount received from CERF: | | US\$ 551,175 |
| | Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners: | | US\$ 0 |
| | Government Partners | | US\$ 0 |
| | International NGOs | | US\$ 0 |
| | National NGOs | | US\$ 0 |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation | | US\$ 0 | |

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this project, UNFPA and its implementing partners reached 13,833 women and 2,440 girls with dignity kits and basic psychosocial support, including 330 women and girls with disabilities. This assisted to provide essential SRH services to 3,293 women and girls through supplying of RH kits in 9 hospitals/health posts in the flood affected areas. The One-Stop Crisis Management (OCMCs) were strengthened by capacitating 57 health service providers and stakeholder to ensure multi-sectoral GBV services, including clinical management of rape. The project was instrumental to mitigate the impact of floods on women and girls in particular their SRH status including preventing maternal deaths and morbidity, as well as to ensure prevention and response to GBV.

3. Changes and Amendments

There are no changes and amendments in the project from the original proposal.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

| Sector/cluster | Protection - Gender-Based Violence | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Category | Planned | | | | | Reached | | | | |
| | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Refugees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Returnees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Internally displaced people | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Host communities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other affected people | 12,001 | 0 | 2,118 | 0 | 14,119 | 13,833 | 0 | 2,440 | 0 | 16,273 |
| Total | 12,001 | 0 | 2,118 | 0 | 14,119 | 13,833 | 0 | 2,440 | 0 | 16,273 |
| People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 240 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 282 | 282 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 330 |
| Sector/cluster | Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health | | | | | | | | | |
| Category | Planned | | | | | Reached | | | | |
| | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Refugees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Returnees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Internally displaced people | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Host communities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other affected people | 3,139 | 0 | 554 | 0 | 3,693 | 2,739 | 0 | 554 | 0 | 3,293 |
| Total | 3,139 | 0 | 554 | 0 | 3,693 | 2,739 | 0 | 554 | 0 | 3,293 |
| People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

UNFPA oriented and mobilized 36 female community health volunteers (FCHVs) and Red Cross Volunteers for the promotion of SRH and GBV services with IEC materials across the six targeted municipalities and reached over 20,000 affected people with SRH and GBV related messages. Further, capacitated health service providers and key stakeholders from affected municipalities and districts on GBV prevention and clinical management of rape.

6. CERF Results Framework

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Project objective | To mitigate the impacts on reproductive health including maternal deaths and morbidity, and ensure prevention and response to gender-based violence in case of floods caused by the monsoon in selected municipalities of Koshi River basin by identifying and deploying immediate response interventions prior to the disaster | | | | |
| Output 1 | Life-saving sexual and reproductive health services are delivered to women and girls in line with the anticipatory action approach to mitigate the impact of the floods on the most vulnerable women and girls | | | | |
| Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? | | | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sector/cluster | Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health | | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification | |
| Indicator 1.1 | SP.2a Number of inter-agency emergency reproductive health kits delivered | 35 | 35 | UNFPA/ NRCS workplan progress report and kits handing over notes | |
| Indicator 1.2 | SP.2b Number of people accessing services enabled by inter-agency emergency reproductive health kits | 2,493 | 2,493 | UNFPA/NRCS workplan progress report | |
| Indicator 1.3 | Number of third trimester pregnant women provided with the Clean Delivery kits (6 sets) | 1200 | 800 | UNFPA/NRCS workplan progress report | |
| Indicator 1.4 | Number of health service providers oriented on the clinical management of rape protocols | 30 | 57 | UNFPA/WOREC workplan progress report | |
| Indicator 1.5 | Number of FCHVs and NRCS volunteers mobilized at the community level for promotion of SRH and GBV services | 36 | 36 | UNFPA/ NRCS workplan progress report | |
| Explanation of output and indicators variance: | | Due to zero home delivery policy of targeted municipalities in Kailali, two sets of clean delivery kits (400 kits) were not distributed pregnant women. However, the visible pregnant women received information through local health facilities and FCHVs and NRCS volunteers. | | | |
| Activities | Description | Implemented by | | | |
| Activity 1.1 | Distribution of IARH kits including rape treatment kits to hospitals and health centres | Nepal Red Cross Society | | | |
| Activity 1.2 | Distribution of clean delivery kits to third trimester pregnant women with limited access to the health facility | Nepal Red Cross Society through local health facilities | | | |
| Activity 1.3 | Training of health service providers on clinical management of rape | Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) Nepal | | | |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| Activity 1.4 | Support pregnant women with transportation service or conditional cash for high-risk pregnancies with complications | WFP |
| Activity 1.5 | Mobilization of FCHVs and NRCS volunteers at the community level for awareness raising on SRH and GBV services and referral | Nepal Red Cross Society |

Output 2 GBV prevention and multi-sectoral response services continue to be available for vulnerable women and girls in target areas in line with the anticipatory action approach

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Protection - Gender-Based Violence

| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification |
|---------------|---|--------|----------|---|
| Indicator 2.1 | SP.1b Number of people benefiting from menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits | 12,839 | 12,855 | UNFPA/NRCS workplan progress report and dignity kits distribution sheet |
| Indicator 2.2 | SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed | 12,839 | 12,855 | UNFPA/NRCS workplan progress report and dignity kits distribution sheet |
| Indicator 2.3 | PS.2 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management | 30 | 57 | UNFPA/WOREC workplan progress report |
| Indicator 2.4 | Number of community psychosocial workers trained and mobilized in flood affected municipalities (estimated beneficiaries :1,280) | 12 | 12 | UNFPA/WOREC workplan progress report |

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Trained community psychosocial workers reached 3,415 affected people with basic psychosocial support, which was more than initial target of 1,280 beneficiaries.

| Activities | Description | Implemented by |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| Activity 2.1 | Distribution of Dignity Kits to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged women and girls of reproductive age | Nepal Red Cross Society |
| Activity 2.2 | Support GBV survivors/at risk of GBV with transportation service or conditional cash to access multi-sectoral GBV services | WFP |
| Activity 2.3 | Training and mobilization of community psychosocial workers (2 psychosocial workers in each municipality) | WOREC Nepal |

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁴ often lacking appropriate

⁴ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁵:

During the planning phase, SRH and GBV services were mapped out to ensure the provision of service during emergencies. The UNFPA Dignity Kits contain essential hygiene and safety supplies for women and girls and were tailored to the local needs based on experiences of past emergencies. Similarly, cluster partners including those working with PwDs and other vulnerable groups were active member of the Protection Cluster/GBV sub-cluster and were informed of the design of the AAP activities. FCHV and NRCS volunteers, especially women volunteers were engaged in the distribution of supplies reaching to most vulnerable and marginalized groups. The CPSWs from communities were trained and mobilized who also ensured the service access and refer to address any concerns regarding project implementation.

While implementing the project, monitoring visits were conducted regularly by UNFPA and IP staff and interacted with the beneficiaries and communities. The monitoring specialists deployed by UN RCO through UN Women also monitored the UNFPA project activities and consulted with beneficiaries. UNFPA also carried out post-distribution monitoring of the services, supplies and the cash support provided by UNFPA in coordination with WFP.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNFPA collected feedback from health service providers and beneficiaries on the support provided under the project including on the utilization of the RH kits, dignity kits and psychosocial services. The monitoring visits also included interactions with direct and indirect beneficiaries to collect information. UNFPA and IPs established the formal complaint mechanism by identifying the focal persons and shared the phone numbers to the beneficiaries for any wrongdoing. A few calls were received about the queries of relief supplies and SRH and GBV services. However, there was no complaint about any wrongdoing.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNFPA had put in place a confidential and secure SEA reporting mechanisms. UNFPA follows the Protocol on Allegations of SEA regarding which outlines the requirements of the United Nations entities when working with its implementing partners to ensure adequate safeguards and appropriate action related to SEA are in place. As part of it, PSEA capacity assessment of the concerned IPs are ensured and the programme personnel including the community-based volunteers are provided with orientation on PSEA. This included the prohibition of SEA, the role of PSEA focal points, the requirement to report all SEA through relevant reporting mechanisms. UNFPA IPs (NRCS and WOREC) have put in place their own complaints mechanism on PSEA at the community level.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

UNFPA's interventions were specifically designed to address the needs of marginalized women and girls, including those with disability by ensuring access to the essential lifesaving SRH services and prevention and response services to GBV in flood affected areas. Through this project, multi-sectoral service access to the personnel at risk of GBV was provided. This project also built confidence and trust of survivors to seek services and exercise their rights to leave free of violence, neglect, and abuse. The provision of CPSWs ensured linkage of the survivors of GBV to referral services including psychosocial.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNFPA's interventions paid the attention to the intersectional vulnerabilities of women and girls with disabilities, including their increased vulnerability to GBV. This was achieved through ensuring service providers orientation to address the needs of PwD as well as mobilizing FCHVs and NRCS volunteers for outreach efforts and risk communication.

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

f. Protection:

The protection of all persons affected and at-risk was at the heart of the project design. This was done through the protection/GBV sub-cluster coordination mechanism at the federal and sub-national level. Further, FCHV and NRCS volunteers disseminated the messages related to the protection of vulnerable groups in the affected areas while the CPSWs continued providing psycho-social first aid to the flood distressed population.

g. Education:

The awareness of SRH and GBV services was essential to promote utilization among affected communities during emergency. Over 20,000 people were reached with SRH and GBV risk communication messages and IEC materials through FCHV and NRCS volunteers in the affected areas.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

| Planned | Achieved | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| No | Choose an item. | |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The cash was provisioned for SRH services for women with complications during pregnancy and multi-sectoral GBV services for GBV survivors. On behalf of UNFPA, WFP arranged to transfer the cash to 65 women with complications during pregnancy and one GBV survivor.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

| Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster | Restriction |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N/A | 0 | US\$ 0 | Choose an item. | Choose an item. |

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title | Weblink |
|---|---|
| CERF helps Nepalese doctors to scale up urgent flood response efforts | https://nepal.unfpa.org/en/news/cerf-helps-nepalese-doctors-scale-urgent-flood-response-efforts |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580131368889364483?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580454786259767298?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580619490093838336?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580770433887924225?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580885320802832385?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580888059779764225?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1580982980771975169?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UN_Nepal/status/1580534062581620736?s=20 |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1581142691210883072?s=20 |
| UNFPA Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNFPANepal/status/1581262945040101376?s=20 |
| UNFPA Facebook | https://www.facebook.com/UNFPANepal/photos/a.433995476677503/5658666410877024/ |
| UNFPA Facebook | https://www.facebook.com/UNFPANepal/photos/a.5396149593795375/5658599827550349/ |
| UNFPA Facebook | https://www.facebook.com/UNFPANepal/posts/pfbid0hqEUzUvujSua64ZsiMTWFq37Ka4cgHPD5eJFC4KwdhgwcWC4ikgR3HarZubJDAWI |

3.3 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-043

| 1. Project Information | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Agency: | WFP | Country: | Nepal |
| Sector/cluster: | Multi-Purpose Cash | CERF project code: | 22-RR-WFP-043 |
| Project title: | Forecast based Anticipatory Action to Strengthen Food Security and Coping Capacity of Households-at-highest risk (WEST) | | |
| Start date: | 21/08/2022 | End date: | 20/02/2023 |
| Project revisions: | No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/> | Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> | Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Funding | Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency: | | US\$ 2,508,426 |
| | Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency: | | US\$ 0 |
| | Amount received from CERF: | | US\$ 2,508,426 |
| | Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners: | | US\$ 0 |
| | Government Partners | | US\$ 0 |
| | International NGOs | | US\$ 0 |
| | National NGOs | | US\$ 0 |
| Red Cross/Crescent Organisation | | US\$ 0 | |

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, WFP and its partners provided orientations to 22 government officials from Local Government on the conceptual and operational framework of AA to 124 local representatives on targeting and beneficiary selection criteria, trained 65 enumerators on SCOPE registration of beneficiaries, trained 6 staff on advocacy and awareness on AA and community feedback mechanism to beneficiaries, sensitized 72 Red Cross volunteers on AA and use of Multi-Purpose Cash before cash distribution, provided training to 14 enumerators on joint post distribution monitoring, trained 46 enumerators on impact evaluation assessment. WFP also disseminated, early warning communication along with transfer of multipurpose cash assistance to 14,267 HHs across Bardiya and Kailali districts. Moreover, and on behalf of UNFPA, WFP transferred cash top-up to 28 individuals in Bardiya and 38 individuals in Kailali who are pregnant, including one survivor of Gender Based Violence (GBV) within.

The targeted beneficiaries largely comprise of households surviving on daily wage labour and subsistence farming living in informal settlements and landless communities next to the embankments. The findings from the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) suggest that households are better likely to cope with the impacts of the flood when they are provided with anticipatory assistance at the early stage of the disaster than post-shock.

3. Changes and Amendments

WFP faced some delays due to: the government's doubts about the reliability of the GloFAS predictions on 7 October, disruptions within the banking sector due to the holidays (for example the Central Bank was closed from 1-9 October, impeding the timely transfer of funds to financial service providers at the local level), and issues coming from 20% of beneficiaries planned under impact evaluation studies, receiving cash assistance after a month of trigger activation.

Nonetheless, the project supported 14,267 HHs out of planned 14,869 HHs which constitutes 96% of the planned total and the rest of households didn't receive their cash transfers due to incomplete information and as some were out of the country for seasonal labour migration. An unspent balance of USD 160,236.82 meant for cash transfers to 602 HHs as well as exchange rate gains was returned to CERF.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

| Sector/cluster | Multi-Purpose Cash | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Category | Planned | | | | | Reached | | | | |
| | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total | Women | Men | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Refugees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Returnees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Internally displaced people | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Host communities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other affected people | 22,972 | 20,267 | 15,315 | 15,792 | 74,346 | 22,042 | 19,446 | 14,696 | 15,151 | 71,335 |
| Total | 22,972 | 20,267 | 15,315 | 15,792 | 74,346 | 22,042 | 19,446 | 14,696 | 15,151 | 71,335 |
| People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 446 | 393 | 298 | 306 | 1,443 | 427 | 378 | 286 | 293 | 1,384 |

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

It is estimated that the institutional strengthening and operational readiness implemented as part of the proposed anticipatory actions have an indirect impact on at least 50 people at the local government level and 102,952 people in the communities through the dissemination of early warning messaging and the indirect economic and market-related benefits of cash assistance.

6. CERF Results Framework

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---|
| Project objective | To reduce the impact of forecasted floods on the food security and essential needs of the most vulnerable households and to generate evidence on the impact of anticipatory actions at household level. | | | |
| Output 1 | At risk households have higher capacity to proactively prepare and reduce the impacts ahead of a forecasted flood. | | | |
| Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| Sector/cluster | Multi-Purpose Cash | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification |
| Indicator 1.1 | Cash. 1a Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash (anticipatory action) | 64,346 | 52,570 | WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management system (SCOPE) |
| Indicator 1.2 | Cash. 1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD (anticipatory action) | 1,563,841 | 1,274,499.4 | WFP's corporate system for recording budgets and transactions (WINGS) |
| Explanation of output and indicators variance: | | [Fill in] | | |
| Activities | Description | Implemented by | | |
| Activity 1.1 | Geographical targeting of districts and municipalities, and households-at-risk | WFP, Local Government and Cooperating Partner (CP) | | |
| Activity 1.2 | Compilation of pre-registered households in SCOPE database | WFP, Palikas and CP | | |
| Activity 1.3 | Design joint intervention, distribution plan and SOP for anticipatory cash for each Palika. | WFP, CP and Financial Service Provider (FSP) | | |
| Activity 1.4 | Verification and endorsement of final beneficiary list | WFP and CP | | |
| Activity 1.5 | Monitoring and communication to stakeholders of readiness and activation triggers if reached | WFP and DHM | | |
| Activity 1.6 | Cash delivery to beneficiaries upon activation trigger | WFP, CP and FSP | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Output 2 | At risk households and communities have higher capacity to implement pre-emptive actions through enhanced awareness and understanding of flood risks and its potential impacts | | | |
| Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| Sector/cluster | Multi-Purpose Cash | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Indicator 2.1 | Number of tools on early warning communication and anticipatory action developed or reviewed | 1 | 1 | AA SOP |
| Indicator 2.2 | Number of people provided with direct access to information on flood risks through local emergency operations center (LEOC) | 12,869 | 12,275 | LEOC |
| Explanation of output and indicators variance: | | [Fill in] | | |
| Activities | Description | Implemented by | | |
| Activity 2.1 | Design early warning communication components for anticipatory action with LEOC | WFP, LEOC and CP | | |
| Activity 2.2 | Design local AA SOPs | WFP, Palikas and CP | | |
| Activity 2.3 | Early Warning dissemination upon trigger activation | WFP, Federal Government (DHM) and CP | | |

Output 3 Evidence is generated on household level food security impact of anticipatory cash assistance compared to traditional post-shock cash assistance.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Sector/cluster | Multi-Purpose Cash | | | |
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification |
| Indicator 3.1 | Percentage of households reporting having taken any pre-emptive actions to prepare for flood impact | 50% | 79.4% | PDM |
| Indicator 3.2 | Percentage of households with low coping strategies (reduced Coping Strategies Index) | 40% | 22.4% | PDM |
| Indicator 3.3 | Average percentage of households with maintained Food Consumption Score | 40% | 81.5% | PDM |
| Indicator 3.4 | Cash.1a Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash (post-shock multipurpose cash under the impact evaluation control groups) | 10,000 | 7,340 | SCOPE |
| Indicator 3.5 | Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD (post-shock) | 243,040 | 401,472.8 | WINGS |

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Activities | Description | Implemented by |
| Activity 3.1 | Design Impact Evaluation concept note and data collection tools | WFP |
| Activity 3.2 | Distribution of post-shock cash to targeted beneficiaries of control groups | WFP and CP |
| Activity 3.3 | Gather and analyse the necessary data across time and control groups to measure the impact | WFP and CP |
| Activity 3.4 | Document and disseminate the results | WFP |

Output 4 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and Gender- Based Violence (GBV) survivors receive anticipatory cash from WFP on behalf of UNFPA so they have higher capacity to cover for their additional needs ahead of the forecasted flood.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

| Sector/cluster | Multi-Purpose Cash | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|----------|------------------------|
| Indicators | Description | Target | Achieved | Source of verification |
| Indicator 4.1 | Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (health) | 120 | 65 | SCOPE |
| Indicator 4.2 | Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (protection) | 30 | 1 | SCOPE |
| Indicator 4.3 | Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD (health) | 12,000 | 6384.7 | WINGS |
| Indicator 4.4 | Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD (protection) | 6,000 | 173.8 | WINGS |

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

| Activities | Description | Implemented by |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| Activity 4.1 | WFP and UNFPA design the joint CBT intervention to top up households with UNFPA's targeting criteria | WFP and UNFPA |
| Activity 4.2 | WFP and UNFPA sign the requiring agreement and documents regarding the conditions on data management and cash delivery systems. | WFP and UNFPA |
| Activity 4.3 | Report on cash distributions as per the distribution plan | WFP |

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁶ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

⁶ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁷:

The project was designed and implemented in consultation with community level structures and committees consisting of community representatives of affected population such as local disaster management committees and *Budghars* (community leaders) who were consulted and in charge of verification and approval of the selection of affected population to receive WFP's assistance based on the criteria. Throughout the implementation phase, feedback and complaints from the affected population was collected through established formal mechanisms. Furthermore, monitoring and assessments activities (both onsite and post distribution) include AAP related questions that helped identify the satisfaction level on the received entitlements and ensure risks were mitigated.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP set up help desks, with the support from cooperating partners, at each distribution point to handle any in-prompt grievances, queries and feedbacks from the communities. Alternatively, WFP's hotline numbers were shared through programme visibility materials. The information on the existing mechanisms, their purpose and use were communicated through trained social mobilizers and volunteers throughout the implementation period. All information addressed through these mechanisms were handled confidentially and shared only with relevant staff responsible for action and resolution of each case.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Sexual exploitation and abuse are significant protection concerns for WFP. WFP ensured measures to safeguard affected populations and further ensured that they safely accessed WFP programmes without being subject to sexual exploitation or abuse by WFP employees, partners, or FSPs. WFP ensured cooperating partners were trained on compliant with WFP PSEA zero tolerance policy. Community members were also made aware of this existing policy and support mechanism in an accessible way. Monitoring and effective community feedback mechanisms were in place for detecting incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

WFP targeted female headed household for cash assistance and registered in the corporate SCOPE system. This allowed women community members to be able to equally support family members meeting their basic essential needs. Similarly, to ensure protection from any harm to female beneficiaries within the household male spouse or in laws/guardians, beneficiaries were sensitized on the purpose of cash assistance through cooperating partners. In addition, less travel time and timings were planned for cash collection through the remittance agents in close coordination among cooperating partners and FSPs. Common distribution points for UNFPA and WFP were setup to use for GBV referral purposes if/when required.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Mainstreaming disability inclusion into operations and programming is a strategic and operational commitment by WFP. The project also targeted PwD households that falls under social protection criteria. Special measures were adopted to ensure PwD can easily access assistance as well as ensuring that they receive assistance in a safe and dignified manner. Disaggregated data collection by disability in registration, assessment and monitoring as well as exploring other information related to barriers to inclusion were also maintained. WFP staff and cooperating partners were also sensitized on disability inclusion.

f. Protection:

WFP believes local understanding of issues through our field presence and adequate expertise is critical to interplay on relationships and dynamics between groups to ensure protection of all at-risk and affected persons. WFP worked with cooperating partners who have foundational presence in the areas, understand local context, know the local community, and could apply appropriate response to prevent or mitigate protection risks. Similarly social mobilizers and volunteers were locally recruited to meet ethnic knowledge and language.

⁷ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Namaste WFP toll free numbers were also used to connect directly with the community beneficiaries for any concerns including protection related concerns

g. Education:

While education component is not directly addressed in the design of the proposed intervention, as per the Multi-Purpose Cash Guideline, 6% of the recommended MEB value is intended for expenditures on education. As such, through use of multi-purpose cash, education needs are expected to be covered. Based on outcomes of PDM, beneficiaries under anticipatory action and post-shock reported 2 and 6 percentages of total cash on education respectively.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

| Planned | Achieved | Total number of people receiving cash assistance: |
|---|---|---|
| Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project | Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project | 71,335 |

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

| Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above) | Number of people receiving CVA | Value of cash (US\$) | Sector/cluster | Restriction |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| WFP AA cash transfer | 54035 | US\$ 1,274,499.4 | Multi-Purpose Cash | Unrestricted |
| Top up for pregnant women & GBV (UNFPA) | 66 | US\$ 6,558.5 | Multi-Purpose Cash | Unrestricted |
| WFP post-shock control groups for impact evaluation | 7340 | US\$ 170,335.9 | Multi-Purpose Cash | Unrestricted |

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

| Title | Weblink |
|-----------|---|
| Twitter | https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1588479857855696896?s=20 |
| ReliefWeb | Anticipating and Responding to Intense and Unseasonal Climate-Driven Disasters: UN Emergency Fund assists communities in Nepal before peak monsoon floods [EN/NE] - Nepal ReliefWeb |
| Twitter | https://twitter.com/WFP_Nepal/status/1585139238571425792?s=20 |

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

| CERF Project Code | Sector | Agency | Implementing Partner Type | Funds Transferred in USD |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 22-RR-WFP-043 | Multi-Purpose Cash | WFP | RedC | \$36,166 |
| 22-RR-WFP-043 | Multi-Purpose Cash | WFP | RedC | \$22,507 |
| 22-RR-FPA-029 | Sexual and Reproductive Health | UNFPA | RedC | \$25,903 |
| 22-RR-FPA-029 | Gender-Based Violence | UNFPA | RedC | \$5,004 |
| 22-RR-FPA-029 | Gender-Based Violence | UNFPA | NNGO | \$14,588 |
| 22-RR-WOM-002 | Shelter and Non-Food Items | UN Women | NNGO | \$28,839 |