



**ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Nepal</b>
<b>Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator</b>	<b>Mr. Robert Piper</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>January – December 2008</b>

**I. Executive Summary**

The residual effects of a decade-long conflict, combined with recurrent drought and floods, rising food prices, chronic food insecurity and poverty have deepened the vulnerability of Nepal's poor communities. Needs are even more acute due to marginalisation and discrimination based on gender, caste, and ethnicity. These issues have also been attributed to the root causes of the conflict, and are a potential destabilizing factor during the post-conflict period. On-going instability in some regions persists, in spite of the peace agreement and consequent political transition, culminating in the April 2008 elections. New armed factions emerged, with concomitant security and protection concerns.

Nepal is the most vulnerable country in the Asia Pacific region, with nearly 41percent of its population undernourished. Kathmandu is ranked as the Asian city most vulnerable to a devastating earthquake. For these reasons, a Common Appeal for Transition Support was developed to address humanitarian priorities. However, in the latter half of 2008, new disasters struck, increasing needs..

On 18 August, the Koshi River in eastern Nepal, one of the largest river basins in Asia, broke through a retaining wall. Four Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the district of Sunsari were inundated, displacing some 70,000 people. The delayed registration process, slow identification of alternative resettlement sites and movement of flood-affected population from India to Nepal led to multiple challenges for the ensuing emergency operation. Distribution of food and non-food items (NFIs) were delayed due to the slowness of the registration process and the capacity of host families to support displaced persons became a major concern considering the endemic poverty and vulnerability of the communities themselves. Because of the complex situation, the humanitarian community faced a challenge in responding to the wider emergency needs with limited financial resources.

In the Mid and Far West regions, relief mechanisms were triggered quickly after flash flooding and landslides on 19 September. The greatest impact was felt in Kailali, Kanchanpur and Bardiya districts, where there were more than 30 deaths, 100,000 displaced and 200,000 affected by the floods. There was an urgent need to provide food to the displaced as severe food insecurity was already being experienced in the area prior to the flood, due to the prolonged drought conditions the previous year.

Combined factors including rising food prices, drought, floods, and landslides created food insecurity for more than eight million people in Nepal. Food shortages experienced throughout the country during the first quarter of 2008 led to a 40 percent increase in prices of key household

commodities. This situation greatly impacted upon people who were already living below the poverty line and was further compounded by a 20 to 40 percent crop loss in western regions. Food shortages increased the child mortality and morbidity rates in Western Nepal, which in turn highlighted the urgent need for medical rapid response teams to be prepared for emergencies, disease and pandemic outbreaks.

Direct funding to humanitarian operations declined in percentage amounts against requirements in 2007 and 2008. This impacted on-going programmes. UNHCR funding was reduced in 2008 as the resettlement plan for the Bhutanese refugees began. The 101,638 refugees residing in seven camps in Eastern Nepal, however, required continued support in the areas of health, water, sanitation and shelter. The problem was further aggravated by increased market prices. CERF funding was instrumental in enabling UNHCR to continue providing life-saving support to the Bhutanese refugees in the camps and continued provision of international protection and assistance.

In 2008, CERF was the third largest source of humanitarian funding to Nepal, enabling partners to meet urgent emergency needs and filling critical life-saving gaps in on-going emergency projects. The Underfunded window prioritized urgent gaps in refugees assistance, support to drought affected farmers, and shelter and NFI support to the conflict affected people in more than 17 districts. Under the rapid response window, CERF funds provided food, shelter, and health care to flood victims. Nepal was not spared the effects of the global food crisis, and CERF funds helped to avert immediate pipeline breaks in WFP food assistance, respond to acute malnutrition, and provide time-critical food security and crop production inputs.

### Summary of the CERF money requested and received status

<b>Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year</b>		<b>Requested</b>	<b>Received</b>	
	Common Appeal for Transition Support	\$106,000,000	\$ 77,000,000	
	Floods Response Plan	\$ 15,500,000	\$ 10,000,000	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$121,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 87,000,000</b>	
<b>Total amount of CERF requested and received by funding windows</b>		<b>Requested</b>	<b>Received</b>	
	Rapid Response	\$ 7,454,610	\$ 6,602,744	
	Underfunded Emergency		\$ 5,997,698	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 12,600,442</b>	
<b>Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners</b>	UN Agencies/IOM: \$		\$ 0,422,902	
	NGOs:		\$ 2,094,474	
	Government:		\$ 3,666	
	Other:		\$ 79,400	
	Total (equal to the total funding):		<b>\$12,600,442</b>	
<b>Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding</b>	Age	Male	Female	Total
	Below 5			139,968
	Adult	1,085,567	1,088,162	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>2,174,640</b>

<p><b>Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding</b></p>	<p>Sunsari, Saptari in East (Koshi river), Siraha, Udayapur, Jhapa and Morang districts in the East; Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kavre, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Ramechhap, Dhanusa and Dhading in the Central region; Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Parbat and Myagdi in the Western region; Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Salyan, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Kalikot, Jumla, Dolpa, Mugu and Humla in the Mid Western Region; Kanchanpur, Kailali, Achham, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Bajura, Bajhang and Darchula in the Far Western Nepal. 46 districts out of 75 total districts. All five regions. See Map on Page 18.</p>
---	--

## II. Background

Humanitarian needs in Nepal are the result of the ten-year conflict affecting an already highly vulnerable population. The signing of a peace accord in 2006 ended hostilities. Since then, the humanitarian situation in the post-conflict period is characterised by an incomplete peace process combined with other factors, including a lack of infrastructure, weak State institutional structures, and a cultural legacy of discrimination, poor economic performance, difficult terrain, and harsh weather conditions.

Nepal's governance and service delivery capacity has been directly affected by the conflict that claimed an estimated 13,000 lives, as well as the ensuing protracted political transformation. Nepal is also vulnerable to environmental hazards and has experienced both floods and droughts in recent years. Located in a seismically active zone, earthquakes are a major risk. However, chronic poverty and deep-rooted social divisions and discrimination in terms of caste, ethnicity, gender, culture and religion create much of the vulnerability and corresponding humanitarian needs.

Communities with meagre resource bases and marginalised populations with no reserves are pushed beyond emergency thresholds and need humanitarian assistance in response to external shocks. This population is of increasing concern despite the cessation of hostilities as the residual impact of the conflict has weakened safety nets, caused a lack of basic services, and reduced the purchasing power of families, particularly that of female headed households. The number of risks these vulnerable communities face continues to multiply.

Rising food prices had a distinct impact most on the eight million Nepalis living under or at the poverty line. Civil unrest continues, with the presence of armed groups. Since early 2007, the emergence of political movements and armed groups, especially in Eastern and Central Terai, has considerably disrupted daily social and economic activities.

The humanitarian situation was further compounded by major flood disasters in two regions of the country, which affected an estimated 250,000 people's lives and livelihoods.

The humanitarian community in Nepal together identified the most critical needs in the country. In order to meet these needs, a Common Appeal for Transition Support was elaborated in 2007, and again in 2008. A Needs Analysis Framework was done by the humanitarian country team (HCT), identifying the most critical humanitarian need, emerging from three inter-related axes:

- 1) Indicators in health, water and sanitation, nutrition, protection, and education have crossed emergency thresholds;
- 2) Acute vulnerability to shocks such as natural disasters or communal violence due to chronic poverty, poor infrastructure, weak government institutions, entrenched discrimination and

social exclusion;

- 3) Lack of progress against key benchmarks where insecurity and political dynamics have made access and delivery by government and development actors difficult. Sectors and projects were prioritized in the 2009 Appeal based on these needs.

The underfunded allocation in early 2008 prioritized those projects that would make an immediate impact against acute emergency needs in food security and nutrition, health, shelter, and refugee assistance. Selection criteria were based upon an analysis of previous sector performance and agency capacity, using the previous year funding data. Recommendations were made by the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) to the HCT and endorsed by participating agencies and cluster representatives, including NGOs.

In September 2008, the Koshi flood disaster precipitated deployment of a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team, the formalization of the cluster approach, and development of a Floods Response Plan (flash appeal). CERF funds sought to initiate critical projects in the Appeal – these were selected and agreed by the HCT based upon Cluster Lead recommendations.

### **III. Implementation and results**

#### **1. Coordination and implementation arrangements**

While the humanitarian country team (HCT) had already largely been organized and functioning in line with the cluster approach, the Humanitarian Coordinator requested formalization of the cluster approach in September 2008. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) endorsed the cluster approach in Nepal focused on the flood-affected areas in September 2008 to provide 'predictable leadership and accountability'.

At the national level, Cluster Leads met on a regular basis and coordinated with their counterparts in the affected districts where the cluster approach was also adopted to manage humanitarian assistance. At district level, cluster meetings were often chaired by government line ministries. Local implementing partners also attended cluster meetings. The cluster approach effectively enabled information sharing and management, monitoring of projects, and assisted in the identification of gaps and/or duplication. Cluster specific information is included on the Nepal Information Platform (<http://un.org.np>).

CERF funding helped ensure collaborative action in humanitarian response, by requiring responding agencies to ensure projects were complementary and responded to identified need. In September, the HCT conducted a Multi-Agency Koshi River Flood Impact Assessment, and a similar joint assessment was used for floods in the western regions. The request for CERF funding in response to the food crisis was based upon recommendations from a Government of Nepal-United Nations Food and Agriculture Programme (FAO) - United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) – International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - African Development Bank (ADB) - World Bank (WB) Interagency Rapid Assessment Mission in July 2008, which identified immediate and short term priorities to stabilize food production and food security through targeted assistance to priority areas.

#### **2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries**

The Underfunded Emergency (UFE) allocation provided critical support to conflict and disaster-affected families where projects were underfunded through the provision of basic services such

as potable drinking water, food security, shelter, water and sanitation facilities, nutrition interventions and integrated refugee support.

Three separate Rapid Response (RR) allocations helped respond to new disasters in 2008. The majority of CERF-funded RR projects supported the Koshi Flood response, impacting 60,000 people, and the floods in the west, where more than 100,000 people were affected. The rapid response allocation for the food crisis sought to reach 270,000 food insecure, more than half children under 5.

## **FOOD SECURITY**

### **Rapid Response**

- WFP with implementing partners Save the Children (STC), Development Project Services Centre (DEPROSC), and Concern were able to provide food assistance for persons displaced or affected by Koshi River flooding to protect their nutritional status from deterioration due to displacement and loss of assets; and to provide micro-nutrient rich commodities through health facilities to address moderate malnutrition. Children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women received additional rations of wheat-soya blend and vegetable oil at wet-feeding centers. CERF's contribution was used to purchase approximately 1,360 metric tonnes (MT) of rice and pulses for 20,800 beneficiaries and enabled WFP to respond immediately to the IDP's food needs.
- In response to the floods in Western Nepal, the CERF contribution enabled WFP to effectively respond by providing approximately 134,000 people displaced by the floods with a 15 or 30-day food ration depending on household needs. CERF's contribution of \$1 million allowed WFP to respond effectively to the needs of the beneficiaries.
- WFP expanded its coverage substantially during the latter half of 2008, reaching up to 33 districts in response to the greatly expanded needs to serve the population rendered particularly vulnerable to food price shocks. The needs were such that the 2009 humanitarian appeal listed food needs at almost half of the total requirements listed for Nepal. CERF's contribution in November allowed WFP to avert critical pipeline breaks by meeting these scaled-up needs, allowing beneficiaries in 5 districts to receive food and securing productive assets. The final CERF contribution for the operation in 2008 enabled WFP to resource 1,485 MT of rice in 2008 for 207,900 people.
- The Department of Livestock Services (DLS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) estimated that 80,000 animals were affected during the Koshi floods. FAO, in coordination with the Government, provided appropriate veterinary medicines, with technical and administrative support of qualified animal veterinary personnel funded by CERF. Enhanced food security for 5,000 displaced households (approximately 30,000 beneficiaries) through improved animal health services and provision of livestock-related inputs was targeted.
- The Government of Nepal/FAO/WFP/IFAD/ADB/WB Interagency Rapid Assessment Mission recommended assistance to stabilize food production and food security to protect 30,000 vulnerable farming households who possess landholdings of less than 0.5 Ha from food price shock. With CERF funding, the Government, supported by FAO, focused on increasing crop production and productivity of the 30,000 targeted households (180,000 persons) by a 20 percent average (10 percent for maize, rice, wheat and pulses and 30 percent for vegetables) to enhance food security. Targeted beneficiaries included 72,000 children below the age of 14. The project increased availability of vegetable seed kits (to cover 766 Ha), maize seeds (to cover 9,000 Ha), rice seeds (6,000 Ha), pulses seeds (cowpea and soybean) and fertilizer kits.

### Underfunded Emergency

- CERF-supported WFP projects enabled life-saving food support to some 480,000 conflict- and disaster-affected people in remote rural areas, who may not otherwise have obtained alternative support. Special emphasis was given to vulnerable groups including women, children and returnee populations. Food for assets activities allowed beneficiaries to secure short-term food security through WFP's food rations, in return for their work towards a variety of project schemes aimed to provide a basic safety net through the creation of quick-impact economic opportunities and the construction of productive assets focused on restoring livelihoods. This included the construction of critical infrastructure and the cultivation of high- value cash crops, enabling greater access to markets and agricultural productivity and thereby ensuring greater food security. This CERF contribution enabled WFP to procure and distribute 3,430 MT of rice.
- Funded by CERF, FAO supported 5 districts in the Mid and Far Western Regions of Nepal affected by chronic food insecurity with the provision of high quality seeds and technical knowledge. A total of 102,290 beneficiaries (18,266 head of household (HH) or 110.7percent of targeted households) were supported with the provision of vegetables and/or wheat seeds. 16 Agricultural Technicians were recruited and posted in the districts to train on crop husbandry as well as to monitor the seed distribution process.

## **SHELTER**

### Underfunded Emergency

- UN-Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) supported 4,662 conflict-affected beneficiaries (51.48 percent female) in receiving emergency packages of NFI and shelter materials for temporary shelter and shelter repair. NFI distribution and shelter repair improved living conditions of conflict-affected households and ensured the protection of family members by providing privacy and dignity.
- The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) were able to cover the cost of the maintenance of 1,000 shelters with CERF funding in the Bhutanese refugee camps.

## **HEALTH**

### Rapid Response

- WHO worked with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) to ensure there was sufficient medicine for the Koshi Flood response for 50,000 people and that the potential for the outbreak of disease was controlled by providing preventive medical services in the temporary shelters for flood affected people. Post-disaster syndromic diseases surveillance was also put in place.

### Underfunded Emergency

- During 2008, the health indicators of Bhutanese refugees remained within the accepted standards (and above national averages) as CERF (UFE) facilitated the continuous recruitment of qualified health and nutrition staff together with the uninterrupted supply of drugs which were imperative for maintaining the high standards of the healthcare system in the Bhutanese refugee camps.
- WHO, together with Ministry of Health and Population and the NRCS, supported medicines pre- positioned for timely response during outbreaks and natural disasters and enhanced the capacity of 5 District level Rapid Response Teams and equipped them appropriately to respond to emergencies with quality first aid services with CERF

funding. A pool of health staff were trained to have a comprehensive understanding of emergency preparedness and disaster response tools.

## **NUTRITION**

### Rapid Response

- Action Contre La Faim (ACF), partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), engaged the government to support the community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) pilot project funded by CERF (RR). The project supported the 4 most food insecure districts in the Mid and Far Western hills and mountains (targeting 2,240 severely malnourished children in the 6-59 months age group) with medicines, micronutrient supplements, therapeutic supplies, anthropometric equipment, technical assistance and logistic support contributing to better service delivery in the treatment and care of severely malnourished children. Technical support was key to the establishment of the CMAM intervention and strengthening capacity of MOHP and UNICEF partners to respond more effectively to the emergency nutrition needs in the affected districts. ACF supported implementation of CMAM in Mugu and Accham districts, benefiting children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Through this support, the technical competencies of health workers in identification, referral, treatment and follow up of severely malnourished children will be enhanced and treatment and care capacity of health posts in the districts strengthened.

### Underfunded Emergency Project

- UNICEF, together with ACF, continued the CMAM project in three districts in three different agro- ecological zones, addressing the needs of severe acute malnourished children. As a result, the capacity of health facilities was enhanced with anthropometric equipment and therapeutic food supplies, increasing nutrition assessment capacity for the identification of severe malnutrition. A preparatory survey was conducted in Jajarkot district and multi-micronutrient distribution was facilitated by appropriate IEC materials, creating awareness, acceptance and better utilization by the beneficiaries.

## **WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Rapid Response

- UNICEF, together with implementing partners Oxfam, (WEL) and Sabal, in consultation with the District Public Health Offices (DPHO), were successful in ensuring there were no major outbreaks of sanitation and water related disease among the displaced population. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities benefited more than 60,000 people affected by the Koshi River flood.

### Underfunded Emergency

- In the Bhutanese refugee camps, CERF funding contributed to ensuring no outbreaks of water-borne disease were reported in 2008. Water distribution was maintained at an average of 25 litres/person/day and one tap maintained for 117 persons (altogether there are 894 taps in the camps, including schools and agencies). Some 1,559 water samples, collected from water pumps, tanks, taps and households, were tested for coliforms. When found positive, the contamination sources were traced and necessary support for treatment and hygiene awareness was provided. There were also no reported outbreak

of vector-borne diseases in 2008. On average, one family toilet (double-pit latrine) was ensured for two families. There were 8,821 family latrines in all seven refugee camps. Latrines were repaired according to need. 3,997 latrine pits were shifted and 2000 latrine roofs were replaced. 100 waste disposal pits were properly maintained. One round of diesel fogging was carried out in all camps for vector control. Improvement in refugees' personal hygiene due to the distribution of at least two soap bars each, for laundry and for bathing; 264,446 bars of laundry soap and 237,782 bars of bathing soap were distributed to more than 14,500 refugee households.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Rapid Response**

- CERF funding granted 5,077 children (2,175 girls) access to temporary learning centers for formal education following the Koshi Flood. The CERF project supported the District Education Office (DEO) and the Teacher Union Saptari through UNICEF to establish 30 child friendly safe spaces for 3-5 year old children covering 911 children (458 girls), 54 Temporary Learning Centers for the formal education of IDP children in Camps E to L in Saptari (25 Sunsari, 54 Saptari).

## **PROTECTION**

### **Rapid Response**

- Child Protection: With support of the CERF funds, UNICEF, in partnership with the Women's Development Office (WDO), distributed 12,500 set of clothes for boys, 11,400 sets of clothes for girls and 72 sets of recreational materials to youth groups. The overall result of the project was to improve the well-being of the children and youth in the Koshi flood-affected communities through the distribution of clothes and recreational materials.

### **3. Partnerships**

Inter-agency collaboration was strengthened through the formalisation of the cluster approach in September 2008, which sought to engage all stakeholders and uphold the Principles of Partnership. Through the CERF funding mechanism, agencies and their implementing partners, both Government and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), were able to respond quickly and effectively to natural disasters. Relationships between the Government at the district level and the agencies and INGOs in the East and West of Nepal were strengthened both as a result of the international communities ability to respond rapidly to needs.

One joint project under the UFE window was jointly implemented by United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and NRC, which benefitted from senior experts from both offices and existing in-country programmes to ensure appropriate programming.

However, the delay in the approval of the Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) project by the Ministry of Health and Population resulted in the incomplete utilization of the funds provided as per the original plan (UNICEF).

### **4. Gender mainstreaming**

Projects submitted to CERF for funding incorporated gender issues. For example, water, sanitation and health (WASH) had a special focus on health/hygiene education focused on women and girls as the primary care-givers and ensured that enclosed bathing spaces were



established. WFP focused on ensuring that 50 percent of the targeted beneficiaries for receiving household food rations at the general food distribution point were women. All UNFPA projects include disaggregated data by age and gender to ensure appropriate targetting.

With the assistance of the relevant technical agencies , WHO worked with the District Public Health Offices (DPHO) to conduct reproductive health and gender-based violence assessments and training and orientation programmes for female health personnel in the district. UN-Habitat gave priority to female headed households, in particular elderly women and widows in need of immediate assistance.

#### 5. Monitoring and evaluation

Regular cluster and HCT meetings have improved the monitoring and evaluation of achievements against objectives and also improved accountability.

UNICEF recruited two full-time coordinators to provide support in supervising, monitoring and evaluating CERF funded projects in the East. HABITAT together with NRC hired three Shelter Assistants and one Project Coordinator under the CERF project to supervise, monitor and follow-up on all CERF-related project activities at the implementation sites. CERF-supported UNHCR project staff worked in close coordination with implementing partners and refugees to ensure efficient monitoring of all camp activities, preparation of periodic reports, random checks of the accounts to ensure efficient and high-level programme monitoring and evaluation.

#### IV. Results (by sectors/clusters)

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project per sector and title of Project	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number beneficiary (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Food Security	<b>08-WFP-015 UFE</b>  <b>Food Assistance for Populations Affected by Conflict in Nepal</b>	\$4,000,000	480,200	DEPROSC (Development Project Services Center), GTZ (German Society for Technical Cooperation), Helvetas, SAPPROS (Support Activities for Pro Producers of Nepal), The Mountain Institute  (\$698,345)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Households with access to essential food.</li> <li>▪ HH reporting increased ability to meet their immediate food requirements.</li> <li>▪ Proportion of targeted HH expenditures devoted to food.</li> <li>▪ HH with decreased reliance on negative coping mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved the livelihoods of the vulnerable people and contribute to the peace process and promoting the activities that will restore self reliance among food-insecure, conflict-affected people</li> <li>▪ Targeted beneficiaries included those affected by the conflict and natural disasters. Special emphasis to vulnerable women, children and returnees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In total, CERF funding enabled WFP to procure and distribute 3,430 MT of rice for 480,200 conflict-affected people in remote districts.</li> <li>▪ CERF contribution (Underfunded window) enabled WFP to respond promptly and efficiently to the needs of the targeted beneficiaries.</li> <li>▪ Food for assets activities allowed beneficiaries to secure short-term food security through WFP food rations.</li> <li>▪ Through the construction of critical infrastructure and the cultivation of high-value cash crops, enabled beneficiaries for greater access to markets and agricultural productivity and thereby ensuring greater food security.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-WFP-103 RRW</b> <b>Food Assistance for Conflict affected and High Food Prices in Nepal – Koshi Flood component</b>	\$1,001,809	65,000	Save the Children, DEPROSC, CONCERN  (\$277,942)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food against planned figures.</li> <li>▪ Tonnage of food distributed against planned figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide food assistance for displaced persons to protect nutritional status from deterioration and provide micro-nutrient rich commodities through health facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WFP provided food to more than 60,000 people displaced by the Koshi floods in August 2008 and additional rations to children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women.</li> <li>▪ The CERF (Rapid Response window) contribution allowed WFP to respond immediately to the food needs of displaced people.</li> </ul>

<p><b>08-WFP-106 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Flooding in Western Nepal</b></p>	<p>\$1,000,000</p>	<p>133,818</p>	<p>NRCS (\$169,950)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving critical food assistance against planned figures.</li> <li>▪ Tonnage of food distributed against planned figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To save lives and reduce or prevent acute malnutrition among populations displaced by floods</li> <li>▪ Improved short-term food security and reduced vulnerability to help facilitate the return of flood-affected populations to their homes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In response to the September floods in Western Nepal, the CERF RRW contribution enabled WFP to effectively respond to the emergency by providing approximately 134,000 people displaced by the floods with a 15 or 30-day food ration depending on household needs.</li> <li>▪ Beneficiaries received a general food basket of rice, pulses, salt and vegetable oil. In total, 2,068 mt was resourced between October and December 2008.</li> <li>▪ WFP was the only channel of food aid support to flood-affected households in Western Nepal. CERF allowed WFP to respond effectively to meet the needs of the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<p><b>08-WFP-071 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Food Assistance for Populations Affected by Conflict and High Food Prices in Nepal</b></p>	<p>\$1,449,495</p>	<p>207,900</p>	<p>DEPROSC (Development Project Services Centre), Winrock International (\$303,488)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Households with access to essential food.</li> <li>▪ HH reporting increased ability to meet their immediate food requirements.</li> <li>▪ Proportion of targeted HH expenditures devoted to food.</li> <li>▪ Households with decreased reliance on negative coping mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To safeguard lives and livelihoods and contribute to overall peace and stability in Nepal in food insecure, conflict-affected people affected by the high food prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WFP expanded to 33 districts, in response to the greatly expanded needs to serve the population rendered particularly vulnerable to high food prices.</li> <li>▪ CERF contribution allowed WFP to avert critical pipeline breaks by meeting these scaled-up needs in part, allowing beneficiaries in 5 districts to receive food in exchange for work in building or reconstructing critical infrastructure and securing productive assets.</li> <li>▪ CERF contribution WFP to secure the necessary financial resources to continue its food for assets activities, as other resources were unexpectedly drawn to the Koshi flood response activities during the latter half of the year of 2008.</li> <li>▪ CERF enabled WFP to procure and distribute 1,485 MT of rice in 2008.</li> </ul>

Food Security and Livelihood	<p><b>08-FAO-002 UFE</b></p> <p><b>Urgent Food Security Assistance to Vulnerable Farming Families”</b></p>	\$400,000	Approx. 92,400 farmers or 16,500 HHs	WFP and its implementing Partners (\$82,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WFP/OCHA assessment (August 2007) on impact of conflict identified the Far West and Mid West Regions and the Terai as regions with the highest levels of underlying poverty and food insecurity.</li> <li>▪ FAO/WFP Food Security Assessment (April 2007) identified the Mid and Far Western regions as priority areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable improvements in nutritional status and food security situation through improved HH level agricultural practices and production technologies and greater diversification of agricultural production.</li> <li>▪ Strengthened technical knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries on HH -level agricultural practices</li> <li>▪ Total number of people improved household food security targeted 92,400 (16,500 HHs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project supported 5 districts in the Mid and Far Western Regions of Nepal affected by chronic food insecurity with the provision of high quality seeds and technical know -how.</li> <li>▪ A total of 102,290 beneficiaries (18,266 HH or 110.7percent of targeted households) supported with the provision of vegetables and/or wheat seeds.</li> <li>▪ 16,679 HH received composite packages containing 7 different vegetable species (radish, turnip, rayo, peas, french beans, carrot, cabbage). 7,000 HH received wheat seeds and 440 HH received both vegetables and wheat seeds.</li> <li>▪ 16 Agricultural Technicians were recruited and posted in the districts in order to carry out trainings sessions on crop husbandry as well as to monitor the seed distribution process.</li> </ul>
Food Security and Livelihood	<p><b>08-FAO-057 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Emergency Livestock Support for Flood Affected Farmers</b></p>	\$205,698	56,000 flood affected farmers (10,000 HH)	Department of Livestock (DLS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) and District Livestock Services Office (DLSO) Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) (\$ 2,456)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DLS and MOAC estimated that 80,000 animals were affected during the Koshi floods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhanced food security for 5,000 displaced HH through provision of livestock-related inputs.</li> <li>▪ Focus on minority, female headed HH and HH with small children.</li> <li>▪ Improved animal health services and provision of appropriate veterinary medicines and other supplies</li> <li>▪ Provision of appropriate veterinary medicines, Technical and administrative support of qualified animal veterinary personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5,000 flood affected households supported with animal feed and veterinary facilities to sustain 20,000 livestock.</li> <li>▪ 500 MT of rice straw distributed to 5,000 displaced households in order to sustain livestock.</li> <li>▪ 40 MT of urea molasses blocks distributed to improve the animal nutritional and overall health status.</li> <li>▪ 395 MT of compound feed being distributed to beneficiaries for the improvement of animal nutrition.</li> <li>▪ 25,000 vaccinations applied to animals to avoid the spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>▪ Deworming (antihelmintics) medicines were applied to 20,000 animals to improve food security of the flood affected households.</li> <li>▪ Quality and superintendence services were provided through a Letter of Agreement with NARC.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>08-FAO-059 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP)- Support to Improve Access to Agricultural Production Inputs and Support Services in Nepal</b></p>	<p>\$899,998</p>	<p>180,000 farmers (-90000 M &amp; 90000 females. 11,028 &lt;5 yrs of age); (72,000 children &lt;14 yrs)</p>	<p>International / National NGO, CBOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoN, FAO, WFP, IFAD, ADB, WB Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission recommended assistance to the GoN to stabilize food production and food security (July 2008)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted to 30000 HHs or 180,000 farmers, or 72000 children,</li> <li>▪ Target families whose landholdings are &lt;0.5 hectares,</li> <li>▪ Increased crop production and productivity of targeted families by 20percent</li> <li>▪ Increased availability of agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) to the targeted families</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>ON- GOING PROJECT</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6 districts selected as target areas in the Western Region. (Kapilbastu, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Myagdi, Parbat and Arghakhanchi)</li> <li>▪ 180 MT of maize seeds are being procured to support farmers in the hills (16,000 households or 96,000 beneficiaries) and in the low lands (2,000 households or 12,000 beneficiaries) to increase food availability and households' food security.</li> <li>▪ Vegetable composite packages consisting of 9 different species are being procured in order to assist 30,000 households (180,000 beneficiaries) to increase vegetable production by 30 percent.</li> <li>▪ Urea (75 MT) and complex (N: P 150 MT) fertilizers are being procured to be distributed to 30,000 households (180,000 beneficiaries) with the aim of increasing productivity and hence production.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>08-HAB-002 UFE</b></p> <p><b>Non-food items and emergency shelter assistance to conflict returnees</b></p>	<p>\$200,000</p>	<p>4,662 Conflict induced IDPs and returnees in Nepal</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ (see photos)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3,000 affected beneficiaries receive emergency packages of NFI and temporary shelter materials</li> <li>▪ Beneficiaries able to withstand adverse weather conditions (monsoon) and resume normal living conditions</li> <li>▪ Gain experience for future emergency response in case of civil unrest and displacement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4,662 affected beneficiaries received emergency packages of shelter materials and NFI for temporary shelter and shelter repair.</li> <li>▪ NFI distribution and shelter repair had a positive impact on the living conditions of the most vulnerable IDPs</li> <li>▪ NFI distribution improved daily life and the shelter repair programme improved the living space and ensured the protection of the family members with privacy and dignity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Shelter and Non Food Items</b></p>	<p><b>08 – IOM -026 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</b></p>	<p>\$200,000</p>	<p>Total 32,259 4,000 &lt;5 3623&lt;12M 3425&gt;12F 4720&gt;17M 4641&gt;17F 5966&lt;18M 5884&gt;18 F</p>	<p>Koshi Victim Society (KVS), and Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)</p> <p>\$20,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NFI Distribution as per assessed need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provider of last resort for NFI, in particular winter clothing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IOM managed to distribute winter clothing to 32,259 beneficiaries in the Koshi Flood Response where a gap had been identified.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>08-WHO-009</b> <b>UFE</b></p> <p><b>NEP-08-01/H02:</b> <b>“Health Interventions in Crisis (HIC)”</b></p>	\$300,000		<p>Ministry of Health and Population;</p> <p>Nepal Red Cross Society;</p> <p>Health Care Foundation – Nepal</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emergency medicines pre-positioned for timely response during outbreaks and natural disasters</li> <li>▪ Enhanced capacity of 5 District level Rapid Response Teams with quality first aid services</li> <li>▪ Trained pool of health staff</li> <li>▪ Improved coordination among humanitarian and development agencies working on emergency health and nutrition</li> <li>▪ Maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity reduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Post-disaster surveillance training programme conducted at the community and central levels</li> <li>▪ Intermediate Level training for Ambulance Drivers</li> <li>▪ Capacity Enhancement of District Disaster Response (DDRCE) for 5 districts</li> <li>▪ Mass casualty management “Mock Drill Exercise” in Bheri Zonal Hospital, Nepalgunj</li> <li>▪ Installed the air conditioners, base and rooftops for containers</li> <li>▪ Procured outbreak response medicine, personal deployment kits for Rapid Response Team -15 districts and Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits for pre-positioning in vulnerable districts.</li> </ul>
Health	<p><b>08-WHO-066</b> <b>RRW</b></p> <p><b>NEP-08-01/H02:</b> <b>Emergency Health Response</b></p>	\$300,000	50,000 Koshi Flood affected population	<p>Ministry of Health and Population and Nepal Red Cross Society</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sufficient medicine for response available</li> <li>▪ No disease outbreak in the flood-affected communities</li> <li>▪ Post-disaster syndromes diseases surveillance established</li> <li>▪ Health professionals will be acquainted with different assessment forms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WHO strengthened surveillance system and conducted the health orientation programme on Post-Disaster Diseases Surveillance</li> <li>▪ Coordination meetings of Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group in Kathmandu and in the affected districts</li> <li>▪ Procured 3 sets of IEHK-2006, 15 sets of Interagency Diarrhea Disease Kits, 5000 sets of LLIN for pre-positioning,</li> <li>▪ Deployment Kits procured for 15 District (80 Sets).</li> </ul>

	<p><b>08-FPA-005 UFE</b></p> <p><b>Strengthened delivery of essential and reproductive health , sexual and gender based violence screening and HIV/AIDS awareness</b></p> <p><b>Project NPL 6 R 22B Fund code – UOA 55 Activity no. 2,</b></p>	<p><i>\$269,000</i></p>	<p>10,023 – ( male 4122 – female 5901-58.9percent)</p>	<p>Manmohan Memorial Hospital for Dailekh Hospital ( 2 camps of each three days)</p> <p>Phect- Nepal for Jumla (one camp of three days)</p> <p>Sagarmatha Health Foundation for Dolpa (one camp of three days)</p> <p>Helping Hand Hospital for Humla (one camp of three days)</p> <p>BP Memorial Health Foundation for Mugu (one camp of three days)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of persons registered by camps</li> <li>▪ Number of persons receiving general health services</li> <li>▪ Number of persons provided with essential reproductive health services</li> <li>▪ Number of women screened for SGBV receiving counseling and referral services</li> <li>▪ Number of persons provided with diagnostic services by kind of investigations</li> <li>▪ Number of women inserted with ring pessary and trained for self insertion of ring pessary.</li> <li>▪ Number of women by age group and detailed address and contact points listed for surgery for uterine prolapse</li> <li>▪ Proportion of people accessing health services in the mobile camps who had HIV/AIDS test and know the result disaggregated by sex &amp; age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 11250 registered persons in camps ( 2250 per camp) 89percent ( male 4122 – 41.1percent, female 5901- 58.9percent)</li> <li>▪ 8410 received health services ( 1682 per camp), (32.4percent of the women attending the camp and 102percent of the target),</li> <li>▪ 1866 received reproductive health services - ( 311 per camp),</li> <li>▪ 78 women screened for SGBV receiving counseling and referral services –( 13 per camp)</li> <li>▪ 156 women inserted with ring pessary and trained for self insertion of ring pessary (6 per camp)</li> <li>▪ 1914 provided with essential reproductive health services</li> <li>▪ 889 provided with diagnostic services by kind of investigations</li> <li>▪ 286 women listed for surgery for uterine prolapse -, 4 cases referred for surgery in Mugu with detailed name and address provided</li> <li>▪ Of 100 cases examined for HIV in six camps in five districts, 9 were found positive in Dailekh</li> </ul>
--	--	-------------------------	--	---	--	--	---

<p><b>08-FPA-039 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Provision of essential reproductive health care for flood-affected women, men and adolescents in Sunsari and Saptari districts of Nepal</b></p>	<p>\$272,000</p>	<p>(4678 + 3000 =) 7678 men and women</p> <p>4,850 adolescent girls (between age 13-18)</p> <p>350 male youth (10-14 yr olds)</p>	<p>Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA): (\$30,000 )</p> <p>Kirat Yakthung Chumlung (KYC): (\$23,673)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of persons receiving general and essential reproductive health services disaggregated by sex and age;</li> <li>▪ Number of women screened for SGBV receiving counseling and referral services;</li> <li>▪ Proportion of people accessing health services in the mobile camps who had an HIV/AIDS test and know the result disaggregated by sex and age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased utilization of life-saving and essential health services, particularly reproductive health services;</li> <li>▪ Increased utilization of screening, counseling and referral services by victims of sexual and gender based violence;</li> <li>▪ Increased utilization of voluntary counseling and testing services for HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4678 individuals served through forty five days of mobile camps; 3316 (70.88percent) women, 1362 (29.12percent) men.</li> <li>▪ More than 79 percent of the persons received general primary health care services.</li> <li>▪ 999 clients received RH Counseling Services</li> <li>▪ 39 clients received Gender Based Violence Counseling.</li> <li>▪ 0.024percent of clients receiving lab services were tested for HIV and know their result (100percent male)</li> <li>▪ 227 youth and adolescents (98 boys and 129 girls), received HIV/AIDS and STI education</li> <li>▪ 465 received counseling on STD/HIV/AIDS (78 males, 387 females; 46 adolescents)</li> <li>▪ One case of HIV/AIDS was identified and referred</li> <li>▪ Another 66 people were referred for VCT/STI treatment</li> </ul>
<p><b>08-CEF-018 UFE</b></p> <p><b>Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition in three districts in the Terai, Mid and Far Western hills and mountains</b></p>	<p>\$298,316</p>	<p>9,000 mal-nourished children</p>	<p>CONCERN Worldwide (\$4,829.10)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased coverage of nutrition service delivery for treatment of SAM through outpatient treatment at local health facilities in 3 districts</li> <li>▪ Adequate supply of therapeutic foods and essential drugs to health facility in the districts.</li> <li>▪ Nutrition status assessed and monitored</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of partners' staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The CMAM project started in 3 districts addressing the needs of severe acute malnourished children.</li> <li>▪ Capacity of health facilities was enhanced with anthropometric equipment and therapeutic food supplies, increasing nutrition assessment capacity for the identification of severe malnutrition.</li> <li>▪ Preparatory survey was executed in Jajarkot district</li> <li>▪ Multi-micronutrient distribution was facilitated by the development and printing of appropriate IEC materials, creating awareness, acceptance and better utilization by the beneficiaries</li> <li>▪ Emergency response for the Koshi flood-displaced population remained effective in collaboration with the Ministry.</li> </ul>

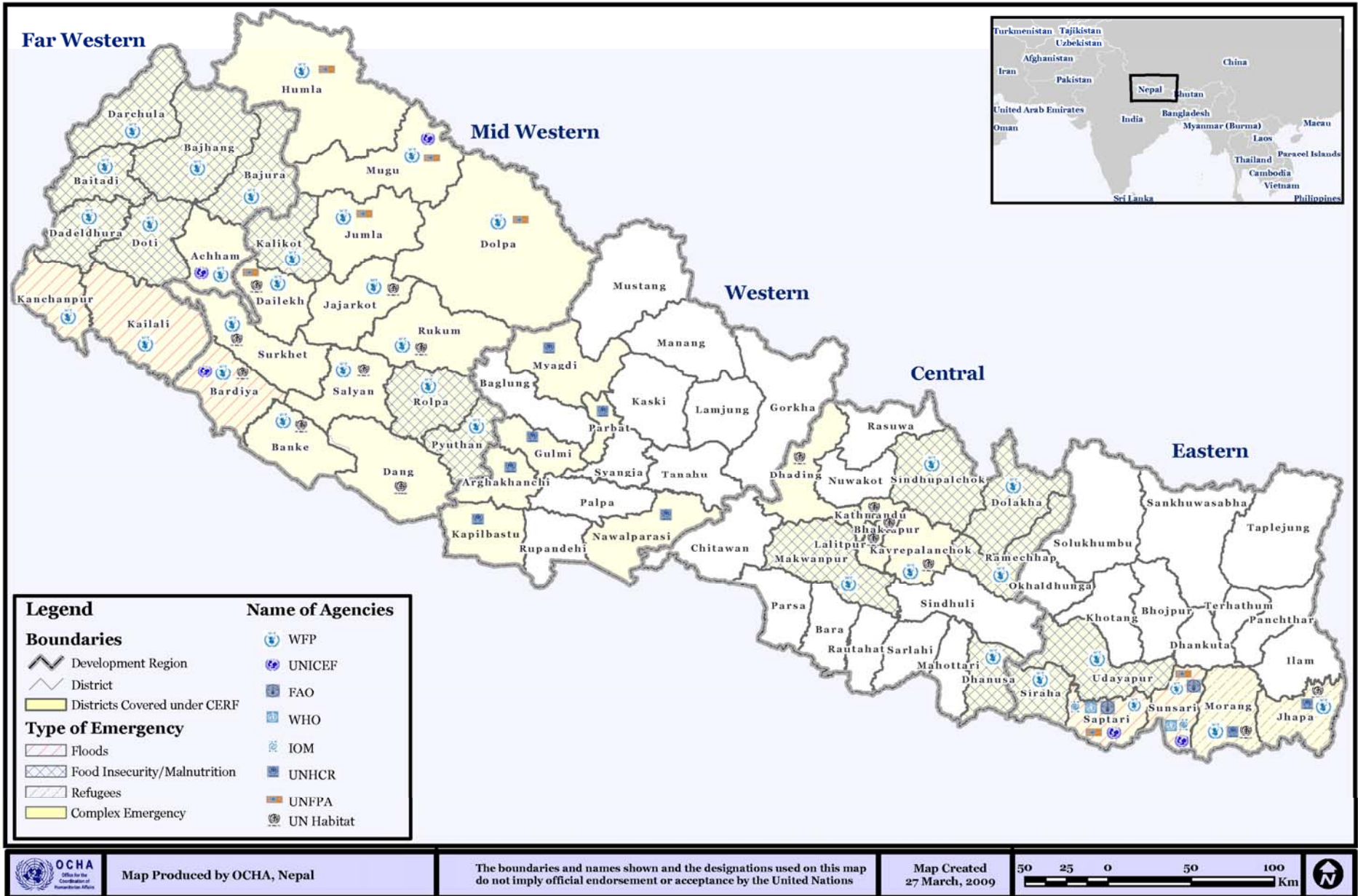


Nutrition	<p><b>08-CEF-085 RRW</b></p> <p><b>Rapid response for community-based management of acute malnutrition in 4 most food insecure districts in Mid and Far Western hills in Nepal</b></p>	650029	2,240 severely malnourished children in the 6-59 months age group	Action Contre La Faim (ACF) (\$349,942)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate management of severe acute malnutrition through community based identification, treatment and follow up in 4 food insecure districts</li> <li>▪ Malnutrition cases with medical complications requiring stabilization treated through referral to existing facilities or stabilization centres established in selected hospitals</li> <li>▪ Adequate supply of therapeutic foods(F75, F100, RUTF) ReSoMal, antibiotics, and other essential drugs to health facility based management of severely malnourished children with medical complications</li> <li>▪ Nutrition rehabilitation, screening, and child feeding and care counseling capacity for partner NGO staff , volunteers and hospital staff.</li> <li>▪ Reduced severe acute malnutrition prevalence in children under five years of age.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>NO COST EXTENSION UNTIL MAY 2009</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNICEF supported the 4 most food insecure districts in the Mid and Far Western hills and mountains with medicines, micronutrient supplements, therapeutic supplies, anthropometric equipment , technical assistance and logistic support contributing to better service delivery in the treatment and care of severely malnourished children.</li> <li>▪ Technical support provided to establish the CMAM intervention and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP).</li> <li>▪ ACF supported the establishment and implementation of CMAM in Mugu and Accham districts benefiting children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and increased technical competencies of health workers in identification, referral, treatment, and follow up of severely malnourished children.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>08-CEF-080C RRW</b></p> <p><b>“Koshi Flood Relief Project”</b></p>	\$120,750	12,500 boys (age group 5-18 years) 11, 400 girls (age group 5-18 years)	Women Development Offices in Sunsari and Saptari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved well-being of children and youth in the flood-affected communities,</li> <li>▪ Enhanced dignity and protection of children from sexual abuse</li> <li>▪ Increased participation in peace building activities</li> <li>▪ Children and youth are motivated to interact and positively engage in team building activities</li> <li>▪ Prevention of youth and children from joining armed groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNICEF supported children and gained the increased sense of normalcy amidst the emergency situation,</li> <li>▪ Psychosocial wellbeing through the release of stress through physical engagement,</li> <li>▪ Opportunities to participate in peace building activities.</li> <li>▪ These achievements were made possible through the distribution of 12,500 sets of clothes for boys and 11,400 sets of clothes for the girls aged from 5 to 18 years and 72 sets of recreational materials to the youth groups in the Koshi flood-affected areas.</li> </ul>

Child Protection	<b>08-CEF-080A RRW</b>  <b>Koshi Flood Relief Project</b>	\$277,151	Targeted 60,000 flood displaced people or 10000 HHs	OXFAM (\$53,154)  WEL (\$17,322)  Sabal (\$63,829)  and  rest UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No major outbreaks of water borne diseases among the flood affected population.</li> <li>▪ Access to water, latrines (separate for male &amp; female with private bathing facilities), solid waste disposal facility and hygiene information and supplies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No major outbreaks of sanitation and water related disease among the displaced population</li> <li>▪ Installation of 300 tube wells and handpumps, one for every 10 families, provided access to at least 15 liters of water per day for 21,000 people.</li> <li>▪ Installation of 600 latrines, one for every 20 people separate for male and female, provided access to 6,000 men and boys and 6,000 women and girls.</li> <li>▪ Installation of 300 bathing facilities provided private bathing for 10,500 women and girls.</li> <li>▪ Installation of 260 containers provided waste disposal facilities for 5,400 families</li> <li>▪ Procurement and distribution of water purification and hygiene items ensured access to safe drinking water means for maintaining personal hygiene to 10,000 families for 2 months</li> <li>▪ Health/hygiene information and promotion ensured 60,000 people had knowledge for good hygiene practices and ensured the displacement camps and facilities were kept clean and well maintained.</li> </ul>
Water and Sanitation (WASH)	<b>08-CEF-080B RRW</b>  <b>Koshi Flood Relief Project</b>	\$185,004	3-5 years children (Girl: 458, Boy: 453) ===== 7,466 (1-18 yrs children (Girl:3400 Boy:4066)	DEO (\$1,210),  Teacher Union (\$79,400)  UNICEF (\$85,052)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 67 schools including 6 affected Madarsa, 23 schools used as temporary shelters, 11,000 school children affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to education by establishing temporary learning centers,</li> <li>▪ Enabling families and children to have a sense of normalcy,</li> <li>▪ Provide Child Kit, ECD Kit for children to resume their education</li> <li>▪ Provide child friendly learning materials to schools and ECD facilities to resume learning activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supported the establishment of 30 child friendly safe spaces</li> <li>▪ 79 Temporary Learning Center for formal education in Koshi areas,</li> <li>▪ Teacher Union in Saptari established 7 Temporary Learning Spaces, and</li> <li>▪ UNICEF supplied the Educational materials and technical support.</li> </ul>
Education	<b>08-HCR-013 UFE</b>  <b>Health and Nutrition sector</b>	\$129,000	107,810 persons (Male 53,092, Female 54,718)	AMDA Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR/WFP joint assessment mission identified gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Efficient operation of the high standard health system in the refugee camps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR supported to recruit the qualified health and nutrition staff</li> <li>▪ An uninterrupted supply of drugs</li> <li>▪ Both were imperative for maintaining the high standards of the healthcare system in the camps.</li> </ul>

Refugees	<b>08-HCR-013 UFE</b>  <b>Water and Sanitation</b>	\$253,500	Same as Above	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  (\$448,300)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All refugees have access to adequate water (at least 20litres / person / day)</li> <li>▪ Outbreak of vector-borne diseases is prevented</li> <li>▪ Personal hygiene and health of refugees are ensured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No major outbreaks of sanitation and water related disease in the refugee camps</li> <li>▪ A total of 894 water taps are installed in 7 camps with necessary support for water treatment and hygiene awareness including soap distribution to 14500 HHs,</li> <li>▪ No outbreak of vector borne diseases in 2008</li> <li>▪ A total of 8821 family latrines installed and 100 waste disposal pits were properly maintained.</li> </ul>
	<b>08-HCR-013 UFE</b>  <b>Shelter</b>	\$66,000	Same as Above	LWF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate shelter is ensured for at least 1,000 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR provided sufficient shelter materials to all vulnerable refugee families, enhancing their physical protection.</li> <li>▪ 3,000 refugee shelters were repaired/maintained (CERF funding covered the costs of 1,000)</li> </ul>
	<b>08-HCR-013 UFE</b>  <b>Project Support</b>	\$32,766	Same as Above	UNHCR Nepal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate provision of human resources and project support costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR supported its partners to have adequate staffing and an efficient information sharing mechanism which enhanced the smooth operation of the partner's programme.</li> </ul>

# NEPAL: Geographic Coverage Areas of CERF Funding



## V. CERF IN ACTION

### Success stories

#### Shelter

UNHabitat's CERF project, implemented with partner NRC provided NFI materials including shelter kits to the most vulnerable population in 15 prioritized districts. The photos below illustrate the significant difference the shelters made to the lives of the vulnerable people.



Before Intervention



After Intervention

#### Food Security and Agriculture

Because of the severe and prolonged droughts in 2007, the Mid and Far Western Districts of Nepal experienced a significant decline in agricultural production as well as the loss of seeds. FAO, through a CERF under funded project (08-FAO-002), aimed to improve food security through the provision of agriculture inputs in 5 most affected districts.

Mr. Yam Bahadur Ban, a resident of Ward-9 of Kansikandh VDC in Dailekh, was one of the beneficiaries of the CERF (UFE) project. The provision of seeds with technical backstopping helped him to grow vegetables in a small piece of land (250 m<sup>2</sup>). Mr. Ban was able to earn NPR 4,500 (\$55) from the vegetables he grew and he was then able to increase the area of cultivation with high value crops the following season. After one and a half years, he made a net profit of NPR18,000 (\$220) from the extended piece of land. It would not have been possible to earn the same amount from alternative labor work in India.



Preparation of vegetable composite package (FAO)



Vegetable planted with carrots, rayo, cabbage and turnip's seeds distributed by FAO through the CERF funded project

This CERF project was a huge success in providing households with food security and improving the nutrition and health status of the family through the cultivation of their land.

Mr. Ban's economic status, as well as his confidence and knowledge about vegetable production have grown ever since. He has now decided to produce vegetables on a full time basis and even to lease some land in order to expand his production. The FAO CERF seed support programme together with the technical backstopping provided through NGOs had the following important impacts on Mr. Ban's life:

- The health and nutritional status of his family have significantly improved thanks to the nutrient rich vegetables produced and consumed;
- The household's food self sufficiency has extended dramatically;
- The economic status of the household has improved considerably;
- Mr. Ban and his family gained knowledge about vegetables' production and how to effectively market the produce;
- The income generated by selling the extra vegetables produced has allowed the fulfillment of the basic household's needs;
- Mr. Ban's children have resumed their studies in school;

Mr. Ban does not need to migrate to India in order to raise cash for his family

## **Protection**

### *Child Protection*

#### **Flooding in Nepal leaves women and children vulnerable**

##### **By Ashma Shrestha Basnet**

SUNSARI, Nepal, 2 September 2008 – In better times, the classroom in the Sunsari district of southern Nepal would be filled with young students. Today, it is occupied by 10 families – a total of about 80 people – seeking refuge after the Saptakoshi River flooded and washed away everything they had.

Conditions at the school are Spartan. Children sleep on the cold cement floors of the classrooms, lacking blankets or proper clothes. Pneumonia is spreading amongst the young, while their mothers struggle just to keep them fed.

"We don't have mattresses and blankets with us, so our children sleep like this," says Ms. Begum, 40, a mother of 11 children. "I am having difficulty finding food for my three-month-old child. I used to feed her cow's milk, but now the river has taken away all our cows."

Ms. Begum is not alone. Other women in the camp share similar plights. Shahida Khatun, 25, a mother of four daughters, is seven-months pregnant. She reached the camp by wading through the cold, neck-deep water. Her husband, Tarja, worries about her health, and the health of their unborn child.

"My wife started to bleed soon after we reached the camp," he recalls. "She was taken to the hospital but she is still weak. I am worried about her as she is not getting a proper diet or a safe place to rest."

#### **Concern for adolescent girls**

While displaced families wait for the government to resettle them to a safer place, the women, particularly the mothers of adolescent daughters, are constantly worried.

Naima Khatun, 32, is concerned about her two teenage daughters. "We are sharing this room with five other families, and I don't get sleep at night thinking about their safety," she says. "It's quite embarrassing to share this tiny space with other males."

To address such privacy and security concerns, UNICEF and its partners are installing 320 bathing spaces especially for women and adolescent girls. UNICEF is also advocating for, and establishing, separate toilets for males and females, and has requested that proper lighting and security patrols be implemented at night to reduce the risk of violence against women.

In addition, UNICEF is working with local partners to monitor and report on protection issues in the shelters – and to ensure that psycho-social support is provided to those in need.

## Material support from UNICEF

Meanwhile, UNICEF is helping Save the Children to establish at least 30 safe spaces for young people in Sunsari. The spaces will support a variety of activities, including early childhood development, informal schooling, life-skills training, psycho-social support and recreation for children.

In material support for the affected districts of Sunsari and Saptari, UNICEF has distributed 1,000 blankets for small children and is procuring 10,000 clothing kits for children and young people – along with 3,000 bedding and clothing kits for pregnant and lactating women.

UNICEF has already reached 10,000 people and is planning to reach the total of 55,000 living in temporary shelters in the affected districts.

## Refugees

Ms. Khina Maya Rizal, a Bhutanese refugee residing in Khudunabari camp has seven members in her family including three school-aged children. Her husband works in the camp's health centre. She says, "the regular supply of water not more than 100 metres away from my hut has made my life much easier". She adds, "I keep my jerrycan in the queue and come back home to make preparations for cooking, when my turn comes, my neighbours fill my container and I go back to the water tap to collect it. It has never taken me more than half an hour to bring the water back to my hut. I would like to thank UNHCR and LWF for making my life easier in the camp". Mr. Bhupal Kattel, staff of Nepal Bar Association, an Implementing Partner of UNHCR that provides legal aid to refugees says, "I am surprised to see how clean the camps are. Though the refugee shelters (including latrines) are congested, there is no bad odour or piles of garbage anywhere as would be the case in our villages, where the number of houses is much smaller compared to the camps."



A family latrine



Chlorinated water is distributed 2-3 times a day



Mass immunization campaign on Japanese Encephalitis for 15 year refugee children



The final moments in refugee camp....  
Refugees departing on Resettlement after 17 years of stay in camp

CERF funding was utilized for the maintenance and repair of the water supply system in all refugee camps, including the provision of fuel for water pumps and water testing. CERF funding further complemented UNHCR's assistance activities in sanitation, shelter repair and the health and nutrition sectors. This included assistance to vulnerable refugee families for repairing their shelters and latrines. In addition, CERF funding was also utilised for recruitment of qualified health staff and the procurement of drugs, which were both crucial for the maintenance of the high quality healthcare services in the camps.



## Annex: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Relief Fund
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CMC	Camp Management Committee
DEPROSC	Development Project Services Centre (national NGO) DLS Dept of Livestock (Government of Nepal)
DLSO	District Livestock Office
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office (GoN) GCM General Coordination Meeting
GoN	Government of Nepal
GTZ	German Society for Technical Cooperation
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator HCT Humanitarian Country Team HH Households
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICLA	Information Counseling and Legal Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
IP	Implementing Partner
ISFP	Initiative on Soaring Food Prices
JAM	UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission
LOU	Letter of Understanding
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative
MOAC	Ministry of Agri and Cooperatives
MOU	Memorandum understanding
MT	metric tonnes
NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council NARC Nepal Agricultural Research Council NFI: Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NUCRA	National Unit for Coordination of Refugee Affairs
PHC	Primary Health Centre
RCU	Refugee Coordination Unit
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SAPPROS	Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (national NGO)
SCF	Save the children Fund
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
TB	Tuberculosis
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion