

# Nepal

Common Appeal for Transition Support



Narendra Shrestha/Mahottari/NEPAL/2007

*Children Affected  
by Armed Conflict*

*Coordination*

*Emergency Food  
Security and  
Nutrition*

*Emergency Health  
Preparedness and  
Response*

*Internally  
Displaced  
Persons*

*Mine Action*

*Natural Disaster  
Preparedness and  
Response*

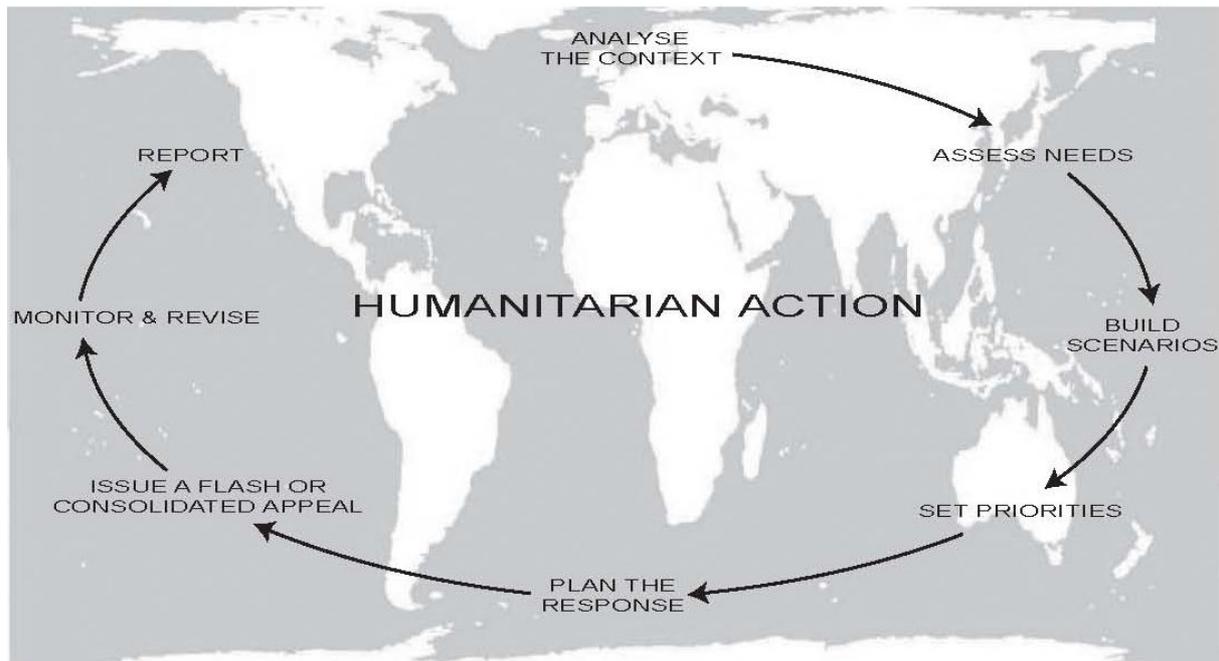
*Protection*

*Refugees and  
Asylum Seekers*

# 2008



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### **SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS**

AARREC	CRS	HT	MDM	TEARFUND
ACF	CWS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TGH
ACTED	Danchurchaid	IA	MENTOR	UMCOR
ADRA	DDG	ILO	MERLIN	UNAIDS
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	IMC	NCA	UNDP
AMI-France	DRC	INTERMON	NPA	UNDSS
ARC	EM-DH	Internews	NRC	UNEP
ASB	FAO	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNESCO
ASI	FAR	IOM	OHCHR	UNFPA
AVSI	FHI	IPHD	OXFAM	UN-HABITAT
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IR	OXFAM UK	UNHCR
CARITAS	French RC	IRC	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PACT	UNIFEM
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	PAI	UNJLC
CFA	GOAL	IRW	Plan	UNMAS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	PU	UNRWA
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RC/Germany	VIS
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	RCO	WFP
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	SECADEV	World Concern
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	Solidarités	World Relief
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	SUDO	WV
COSV				

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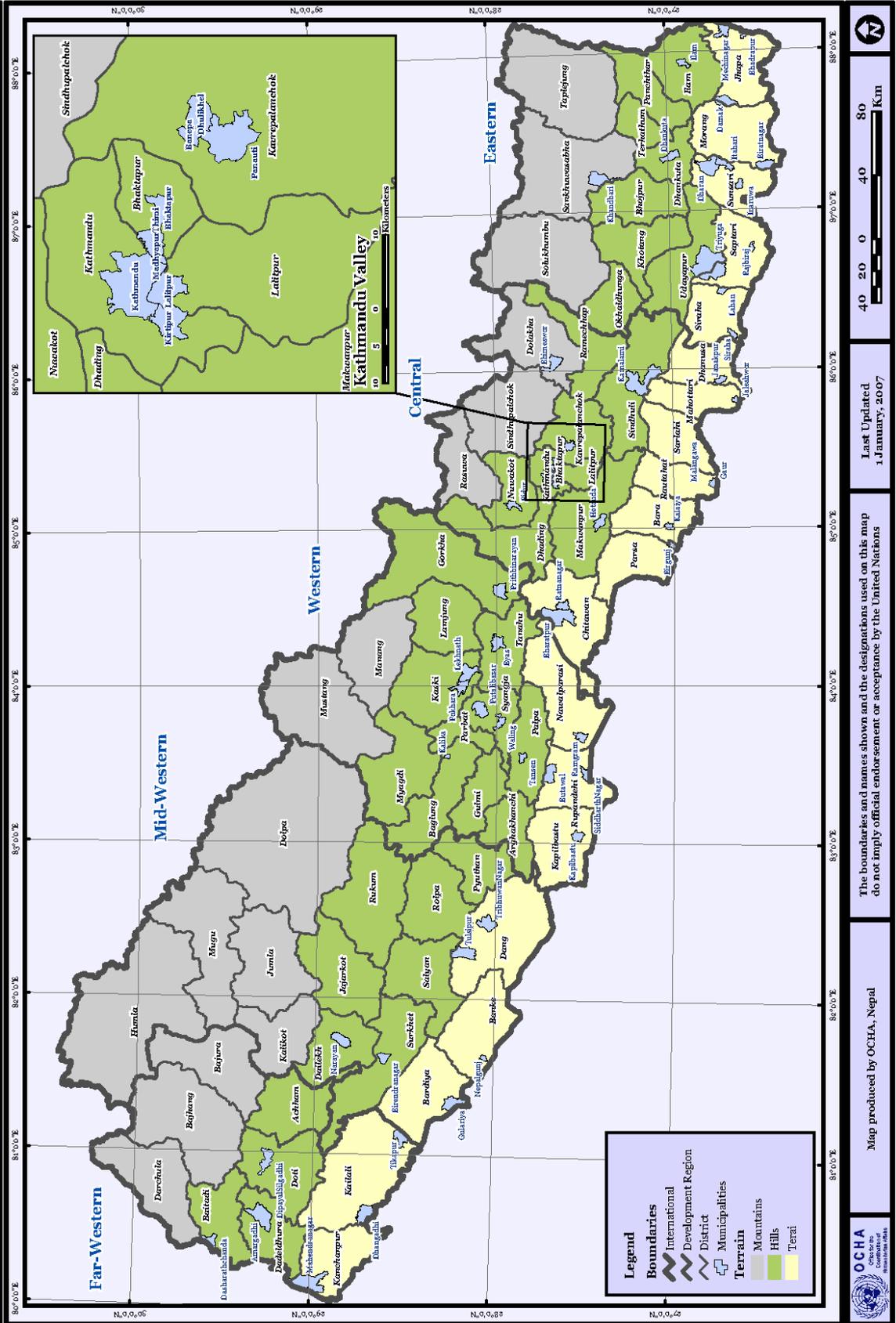
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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”

# NEPAL: Administrative Boundaries and Municipalities



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The majority of Nepal's vulnerable and marginalised populations continues to suffer as political discord over power sharing and elections remains unresolved. In the remote mountain areas of western Nepal, where the conflict was most acute, basic social services are yet to resume. In the southern lowlands region (Terai), the threat of new conflict comes from emerging new opposition groups.

The peace process experienced more setbacks in 2007, with Constituent Assembly (CA) elections postponed a second time. Elections are now planned for April 2008. In November 2006, the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-Maoist) signed a comprehensive peace agreement ending a ten-year conflict. Nevertheless, the political situation remains fragile, with the withdrawal of CPN-Maoist and other opposition Ministers from the Government. Humanitarian access and freedom of movement continues to be impeded by the numerous politically organised *bandh*<sup>1</sup>, strikes and protests.

Absence of security guarantees led to almost 500 Government officials resigning en masse from several Eastern and Central Terai districts in November 2007. Village Development Committee (VDC) Secretaries also threatened to go on a nationwide strike if the security situation does not improve.

The situation in the Terai continues to deteriorate with an increase in inter-communal tensions. More than 21 opposition groups, several armed, are active in this region. Frequent *bandh* and highway blockades curb access to health and civil documentation services. Since June 2007, 82 people were killed through conflict. In Eastern Terai, reports indicate that several hundred families left their homes due to insecurity and threats of violence. In September 2007, riots in Kapilvastu in the Western region triggered new displacements. Some 1,600 internally displaced people (IDPs) remain in camps while over 400 are reportedly displaced along the border with India. An estimated 50,000 - 70,000 people remain displaced nationwide as a result of the 10-year conflict.

Poor humanitarian indicators are pronounced due to the adverse political and climate conditions. Almost half a million people are food insecure as a result of drought and other seasonal disasters. Floods and landslides affected more than 70,000 families in 47 districts in 2007, which is over 60% of the country. Global acute malnutrition rates are estimated at 13%. The problem is severe in the mountain and hill areas of the Far and Mid-West regions where over 65% of the children are stunted and almost 50% of the children are underweight.

Many districts in the Terai are vulnerable to flooding, which increases the risk of water and vector borne disease outbreaks. Cholera and acute diarrhoeal outbreaks were reported in at least five districts in the southern Terai region in 2007. Sample studies conducted by UNICEF indicated that 50% of drinking water is microbiologically contaminated in some Terai districts and 70% of drinking water is contaminated in some hill districts. Only 39% of the population of Nepal have access to adequate toilet facilities. Nepal also rates within the top ten countries for the number of civilian casualties of victim-activated explosions. On a positive note, the longstanding refugee issue in Nepal of 107,000 Bhutanese refugees, who relied on international humanitarian aid since 1990, is finally reaching resolution. Third country resettlement will begin in 2008, with an estimated 20,000 refugees to be resettled on an annual basis.

The chronic vulnerability of the majority of Nepal's population due to conflict and seasonal disasters require urgent humanitarian action. In order to meet these needs, the Common Appeal for Transition Support was elaborated with the following strategic priorities:

- Improve monitoring and response to needs and protection concerns of the people affected by conflict, internal disturbances and natural disasters;
- Provide timely and effective humanitarian services for the most vulnerable population — where possible, linked to longer-term initiatives;
- Ensure complementarity and coherence between humanitarian assistance and existing development and peace-building efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> Strikes which entail forced closure of offices, schools and business enterprises, including transport.

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## NEPAL

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To achieve the strategic priorities for 2008, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in Nepal is appealing for US\$<sup>2</sup> 104.5 million for 61 projects, to address urgent needs in Emergency Food Security and Nutrition, Protection, Children Affected by Armed Conflict, Mine Action, Emergency Health, IDPs, Multi-Sector (refugees), Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response, and Coordination. Partners have indicated that \$3.4 million is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an **outstanding requirement of \$101.1 million.**

### SOME BASIC FACTS ABOUT NEPAL

Population	26.4 million people (*Projected - Central Bureau of Statistics 2007)
Under five mortality	61 p/1,000 live births (Demographic Health Survey 2006)
Life expectancy	62.6 years (UNDP HDR 2007)
Gross national income per capita	\$290 (World Development Database Indicators 2007)
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	24.1% (UNDP HDR 2007)
IDPs	50-70,000 (IDP working group estimates, 2007)
Refugees	130,000 Bhutanese and Tibetan refugees
ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index Score (V/C)	2/3 (severe rank)
2007 Human Development Index score	0.534: 142 <sup>nd</sup> of 177 - medium
<b>Statistics particular to Nepal</b>	
500,000 people food-insecure as a result of drought, floods and landslides (WFP 2007)	
90 new civilian casualties from victim-activated explosions in 2007 (UNICEF 2007)	
Global Acute Malnutrition in children under 5 is at 13% (Demographic Health Survey 2006)	

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<sup>2</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int), which will display requirements and current funding information on the CAP 2008 web page.

**Table I: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements - by Thematic Area  
 as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC)	4,888,680
COORDINATION	1,929,000
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	8,465,124
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	44,252,785
EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	6,119,168
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)	3,321,000
MINE ACTION	1,250,800
PROTECTION (Including Child Protection)	13,626,744
REFUGEES	20,615,412
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>104,468,713</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table II: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 28 December 2007

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

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
AAIN	250,000
ACF	653,100
ADRA-Nepal	120,000
BNMT	93,397
CECI	400,000
CONCERN	342,100
CWN	1,344,000
FAO	1,980,000
HI	1,423,550
HimRights	111,000
IHRICON	121,864
IRC	2,793,000
LWF Nepal	1,127,865
MERLIN	770,000
NRC	2,910,000
NRCS	151,000
OCHA	1,929,000
OHCHR	10,500,000
Plan Nepal	138,665
RRN	400,000
SC Alliance	3,780,600
SCG	360,000
TPO	402,680
UNDP	4,348,208
UNFPA	1,459,000
UNHCR	8,816,252
UNICEF	5,417,282
WFP	51,358,879
WHO	967,271
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>104,468,713</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## **2. 2007 IN REVIEW**

The scenarios and sector strategies set by the Nepal IASC for 2007 remained largely valid. Political fragmentation continued, along with the emergence of new militant and armed groups. Unrest continued to disrupt implementation of both development and humanitarian programmes, hampering access to basic services.

In January 2007, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission to Nepal (UNMIN) to support the peace process in Nepal. The mandate of UNMIN was extended to mid-2008.

Seasonal floods and landslides in July and August 2007 created a new set of humanitarian needs as 70,000 people needed immediate food, sanitation and shelter assistance. Food supplies procured for the drought-affected population had to be diverted to flood and landslide victims. Cases of diarrhoea and cholera emerged. The IASC Nepal made disaster preparedness a priority sector as disasters of such a magnitude are recurrent.

At the time of the Mid-Year Review in June 2007, a number of projects were significantly modified, some to reflect reduced budgets as a result of the tightened time frames. In response to evolving humanitarian needs, new initiatives were added in the areas of food and non-food assistance for conflict and flood affected populations, health care for mine victims and mine risk reduction.

The overall funding for 2007 is 64% as of 28 December, with Mine Action and Coordination attracting the least funding. However, these sectors did receive funding outside the appeal; Mine Action projects received \$2.2 million from the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal in 2007.

In October 2007, the Nepal IASC, in view of outstanding humanitarian needs and protection concerns, agreed to elaborate a common humanitarian appeal for 2008.

### 3. THE 2008 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

#### 3.1 THE CONTEXT

Since August 2007, Nepal's peace process has faced major setbacks. Political parties continue to engage in power struggles, forging and breaking alliances and exerting pressure on the interim Government to fulfil certain demands prior to the CA elections, notably on the form that the electoral system should take and on declaring Nepal a federal republic. As a result, the CA elections were postponed twice with no decision on a new election date<sup>3</sup>. Two major political events in September 2007 were the resignation of four CPN-Maoist Ministers and the decision of the Nepali Congress (NC) party and the Nepali Congress (Democratic) to unite, making NC the largest party in the interim Legislature-Parliament.

On 16 September, the killing of a local Muslim and President of the Democratic Madhesi Mukti Morcha in Kapilvastu district triggered one of the worst incidents of communal violence in recent years, triggering indefinite curfews in Kapilvastu and Dang (the adjoining district which bore the brunt of retaliatory violence) for over a week. As a result of the conflict, 14 people were confirmed dead, thousands displaced, over 300 houses and 200 vehicles destroyed, in addition to millions of rupees worth of property damage. Some 1,600 displaced people, mainly Padahes (of hill origin), remain in camps, afraid to return to their homes due to violence in previous years, the temporary presence of security forces and the minimal arrests of perpetrators. The Government of Nepal is concerned that IDP demands for resettlement elsewhere may create a pull factor, leading to an exodus of residents from villages in the unstable areas of the Terai.

The security situation in the majority districts in the Eastern and Central Terai deteriorated in the latter half of 2007. Killings and abductions, particularly of local government officials and political leaders, demands for ransom and other forms of threats increased since September 2007. A national daily reported that some 900 government officials vacated their offices in the Terai, many moving to Kathmandu due to insecurity. On 7 November, 415 government staff resigned en masse in Saptari district citing lack of security and protection by the Government. From 8 November, the Teachers' Association closed educational institutes for several days as a sign of solidarity. Local government officials throughout the country threatened to follow suit if the Government fails to guarantee their protection. Poorly equipped and under-staffed police forces cannot control localised security incidents.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) estimates that one person is killed every other day in the Terai and two people are abducted each day. The NHRC ranks Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha, Sarlahi and Rautahat as the most affected districts. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) actor mapping indicates that over 20 militant/armed groups operate in the Terai belt. There were more than 100 *bandh* and blockades activated since the popular uprising in April 2006.

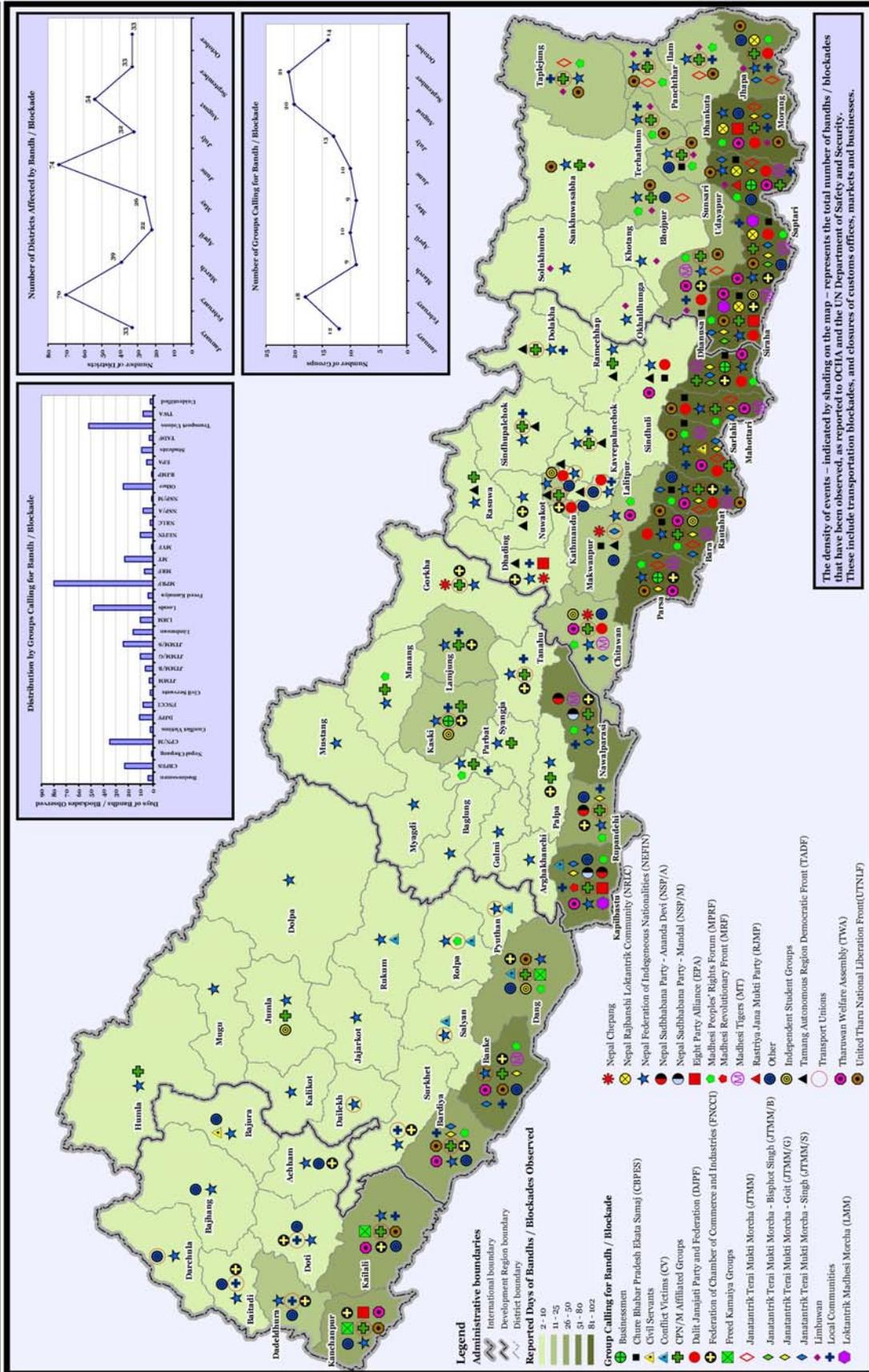
CPN-Maoists increased activities since resigning from the Government in September 2007. An increase in parallel institutions, including people's courts and pre-school learning programmes, was also reported. CPN-Maoists continued with land seizures and the re-distribution of seized land, particularly in the Terai. The Young Communist League (YCL), the youth wing of the CPN-Maoist, imposed a levy on cross-border businessmen in some areas along the Nepal-Tibet border. In August 2007, two student organisations clashed, the student wing of the Nepali Congress Nepal Students Union and Maoist-affiliated All Nepal National Independent Students' Union – Revolutionary (ANNISUR). The clash resulted in three days of violent acts in Kathmandu's higher education institutions, road blockades and the padlocking of educational institutes.

The second phase of registration and verification of CPN-Maoist combatants at the cantonment sites is ongoing in 2008. Verification is complete in six out of seven cantonments. Following a cabinet decision on 8 October 2007, the Government of Nepal released three months' allowances for the ex-combatants, except for those who did not appear for the second round of registration (verification).

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<sup>3</sup> According to the Election Commission, the postponement of the CA elections caused a NPR 1.5 billion loss (\$23.8 million) for the Government.

NEPAL: Reports of Bandhs / Blockades - 1 January to 31 October 2007



The density of events — indicated by shading on the map — represents the total number of bandhs / blockades that have been observed, as reported to OCHA and the UN Department of Safety and Security. These include transportation blockades, and closures of customs offices, markets and businesses.

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

Map Produced by OCHA with information provided by UNSSS. Data Sources: International and domestic media and field reports from UN Agencies, Donors and NGOs. This map can be downloaded from <http://www.un.org.au>

Last Updated: 29 October 2007

Department of Safety and Security

OCHA

### 3.2 OPERATIONAL SPACE AND ACCESS CHALLENGES

The ability of the state to deliver basic services continues to be compromised by different groups through abductions, threats and intimidation. VDC and District Development Committee (DDC) officials have received threatening letters from militant/armed groups to either pay or face 'physical action'. The killing of a DDC official in Saptari district led to the mass resignation of local government officials. The revival of CPN-Maoist parallel institutions further weakened the State presence in some districts.

The operating environment for aid workers in the Central and Eastern Terai districts was seriously challenged in 2007. In some cases, organisations were temporarily forced to cease operations. In other cases, aid workers were abducted, extorted or harassed in the name of 'transparency' and 'accountability' by various groups, including the CPN-Maoist, and some Terai-based groups, notably the two factions of the Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM) and the Madhesi Tigers. An increasing number of political groups and factions use *bandh* and blockades to exert pressure on the interim Government. United Nations vehicles were attacked when operating on *bandh* days, which was not the case during the State/CPN-Maoist conflict.

Factions along the lines of caste and ethnicity emerged, which adversely affected the identification of project implementation areas, targeting of beneficiaries and the recruitment procedures of both development and humanitarian organisations. New Nepali Non-Government Organisation "federations" along caste and ethnic lines affected the selection of NGO partners in the field.

In Nepal, principles regarding the impartiality of aid and unimpeded access were codified through Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs), a set of measurable working principles that the United Nations, donors, and I/NGOs agreed to uphold. Both the Government of Nepal and the CPN-Maoist expressed their commitment to adhere to the BOGs. However, an increase in the number of militant/armed groups since February 2007 and rising cases of CPN-Maoist BOGs violations since September 2007 necessitated a united stance on advocating for unrestricted operational space by the international community. The UN, donors and I/NGOs launched a unified version of the BOGs in October 2007. This revised version of BOGs appeals to 'all actors concerned to comply strictly with international humanitarian principles and human rights law'. (Refer to *BOGs on the UN Nepal website: <http://un.org.np/resources/index.php>*).

### 3.3 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

In 2007, humanitarian indicators for Nepal, which always bordered on global emergency thresholds, were further exacerbated by the weakening of state services due to ongoing political disturbances and seasonal disasters.

More than half a million people became food-insecure due to floods and landslides (July-September) in 2007<sup>4</sup>. The floods severely impacted upon the food security status of poor households, many of whom lost their houses, food stocks and assets. The drought directly affected the agriculture industry, weakening local food production for the third consecutive year in many communities of Nepal. Cereal production was significantly affected, in particular in the Eastern and Central Terai. Overall, paddy production, the most important crop in Nepal, declined by an estimated 13% nationally<sup>5</sup>. Acute malnutrition is estimated at 13%. The conflict affected areas of the mountain and hill regions of the Far and Mid-West have the highest incidence of stunting and underweight. In these areas, more than 65% of children are stunted and almost 50% of children are underweight, indicating an ongoing crisis among conflict-affected populations.

Protection concerns in Nepal are linked to the underlying causes of the conflict that are yet to be addressed. State structures for protection are weak and tensions among different political and ethnic groups are increasing, which threatens the peace process and could lead to renewed conflict if not resolved.

Most of the estimated 50,000-70,000 IDPs from the 10-year conflict have protection concerns, including lack of access to civil documentation, inability to access Government entitlements, such as

<sup>4</sup> United Nations World Food Programme Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System, Food Security Bulletin Issue 18, October 2007.

<sup>5</sup> FAO/WFP, Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment, July 2007.

pensions and widow allowances, and land seizures. Displaced populations, either as a result of internal disturbances like those in Kapilvastu, or because of natural disasters, rely on national and international humanitarian assistance.

Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) tends to increase in post-conflict situations. The collection of data on the prevalence of sexual and gender based violence in Nepal is a significant challenge, given the traditional culture of silence on these incidents. The release and return of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) faces numerous challenges as the country's political situation remains unstable.

There are some 130,000 refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR in Nepal. The largest group of refugees in Nepal is the nearly 107,000 refugees from Bhutan, accommodated in seven camps in Eastern Nepal. The population was assisted by the international community since early 1990s and recently a resolution was agreed upon enabling third country resettlement option. While it is planned that up to 20,000 persons may be resettled annually from 2008, the needs for protection and assistance of the remaining population are unchanged.

The number of civilian casualties as a result of victim-activated explosions in Nepal places it among the top ten countries in the world. In the case of child casualties, Nepal tops the list with 57% of reported casualties being children in 2006. Civilian casualties continue, despite the end of hostilities, with 90 casualties reported as of early December 2007, 169 casualties in 2006 and 142 casualties in 2005.

The armed conflict increased the magnitude of health needs and simultaneously decreased the capacity of the health system to deliver essential health services. Additionally, many districts in the Terai are increasingly vulnerable to flooding, which carries increased risk of water and vector borne disease outbreaks. Acute diarrhoea and cholera remain an important health concern in Nepal. Numerous outbreaks were reported in 2007 and tended to last a long time due to limited implementation of key containment measures. An improved epidemiological surveillance system remains to be put in place.

According to estimates by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the 2007 floods and landslides directly affected 70,000 families in 47 districts (over 60% of the country) resulting in 185 deaths, 16,000 families temporarily displaced, 19,000 houses completely destroyed, 29,000 houses partially damaged (total loss estimated at 230 million rupees) and over 130,000 hectares of arable land inundated and sand-casted in the Terai. The impact of the floods and landslides increased food insecurity for already vulnerable groups and impacted negatively on the livelihoods and nutritional status of severely affected households. Due to numerous agitations continuing in the Terai, the delivery of humanitarian aid was significantly constrained.

## 4. OUTLOOK AND SCENARIOS

### ***MOST LIKELY SCENARIO***

#### **Core assumptions**

- Political process continues with frequent delays and set backs;
- Seasonal disasters which affect at least 30% of the country;
- Increased deterioration in law and order.

#### **Triggering Factors**

- Increased political fragmentation and polarisation;
- Restricted movement of aid workers in the Terai;
- Ethnic and regional tensions flare up simultaneously in different bordering areas;
- Continued problems and delays in the return of VDC Secretaries, functioning of district level government offices and establishment of police posts in rural areas;
- Continuation of regular *bandh*, strikes and protests by unions and other political interest groups;
- Constituent Assembly Elections potentially postponed;
- CA Elections held but results not accepted;
- Revenge attacks by conflict victims.

#### **Humanitarian Implications**

- Many of the remaining IDPs displaced during conflict return home, however, some continue to need protection and assistance;
- New displacement caused by ethnic and regional tensions;
- Humanitarian access / operational space improves generally but aid becomes highly politicised in the run-up to the CA elections;
- Direct threats and rising lawlessness limit the State's capacity to deliver basic services.

### ***BEST CASE SCENARIO***

#### **Core assumptions**

- Full respect for the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Accord;
- Interim governance arrangements remain stable and productive up to the CA elections;
- State law enforcement structures re-established across the country;
- VDC and other government service providers able to return and work without hindrance;
- Security sector reform proceeds smoothly.

#### **Triggering factors**

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

#### **Humanitarian Implications**

- Massive reduction in Human Rights violations and end of impunity;
- IDPs have the possibility to voluntarily option, in safety and dignity, for their preferred durable solution;
- Increased access to quality essential State services for all.

### ***WORST CASE SCENARIO***

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

#### **Triggering factors**

- Non-agreement on the modalities for conducting elections by main political actors;
- Failure to hold elections/ non-acceptance of election result;

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

**Humanitarian implications**

- Major increase in human rights violations;
- New large scale displacement;
- Reduced access to basic services and livelihood options;
- Limited humanitarian access / operational space for aid agencies.

**5. NATIONAL PRIORITIES**

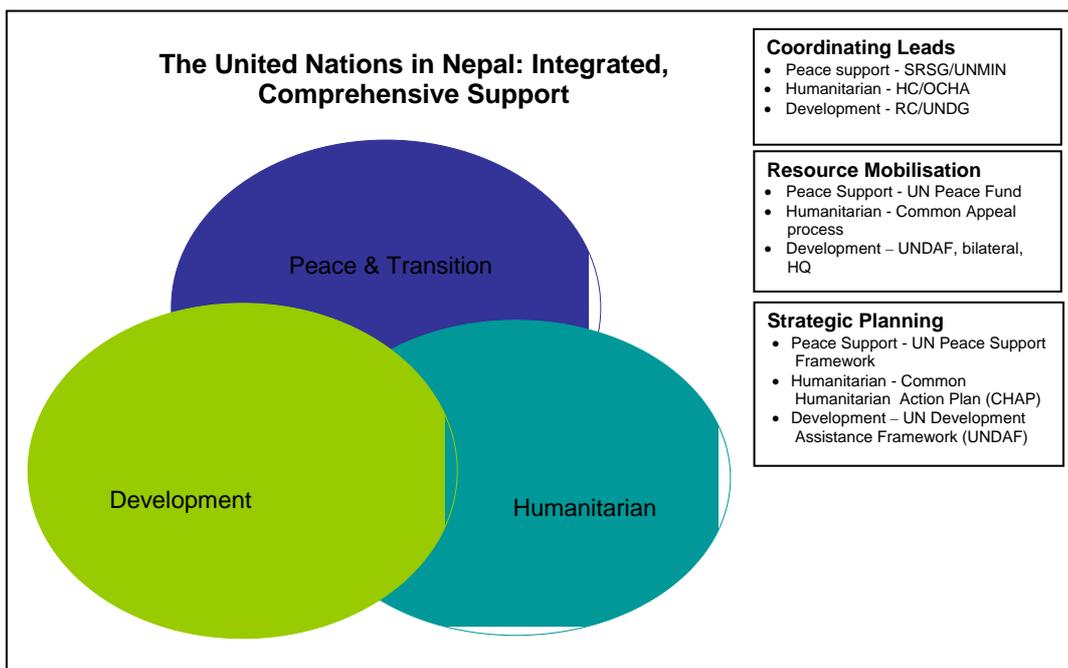
The five national priorities of the Government of Nepal are:

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

Cross-cutting priorities include gender equality and social inclusion. Programmes to support these priorities are funded through the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), established under the Finance Ministry. As of September 2007, the NPTF received \$61.3 million in pledges, of which \$34.7 million was liquidated. Other than the Government of Nepal, contributing donors to date include Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Norway and the United Kingdom. The NPTF funded projects on cantonment management, rehabilitation of CPN-Maoist combatants, IDPs and voter education for the CA elections.

**6. THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEPAL: INTEGRATED, COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT**

Effective assistance is coordinated in collaboration with local actors. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian action in Nepal and to ensure linkages to peace support and development initiatives, a collaborative framework was developed with key actors. This framework is illustrated by the diagram below.



A key goal of the international community is to support a sustainable peace process in Nepal. Durable peace includes justice, ensuring a secure environment, providing basic services and livelihood options to citizens and reducing vulnerability. In this regards, three broad categories are described to support the peace process:

- 1) Support to the peace process and political transition, including monitoring of the peace agreement and electoral assistance;
- 2) Development programmes that address root causes of the conflict and create an enabling environment for peace, including good governance, economic development, social services and infrastructure;
- 3) Effective and principled humanitarian action to save lives, alleviate suffering, restore dignity, build resilience and recover livelihoods.

This Common Appeal addresses the third category.

#### **Coordination arrangements**

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General has the mandate to coordinate United Nations efforts in Nepal in support of the peace process, in close consultation with relevant parties within Nepal and in close cooperation with other international actors.

The Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, coordinates IASC member programmes to ensure effective and principled humanitarian action, one of the tools includes the common appeal processes.

The UN Resident Coordinator, supported by the UN Development Group Office (UNDGO) and the UN Country Team (UNCT), develop longer term development planning framework, with the goal to support Nepal's efforts toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

#### **Programming and Financing Arrangements:**

As a complementary initiative to the Government's Peace Fund, UNMIN manages a multi-donor Peace Trust Fund, to support the peace process. As of October 2007, the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) had received \$4.5 million, which was allocated for projects on mine action, civil affairs monitoring, verification of ex-combatants and election preparation. Donors include Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The national NPTF and the UNPFN operate within the same governance structure, the two funds share the same Steering Committee and Donor Advisory Group, and a Government representative is part of the UNPFN Executive Committee that manages Fund activities.

The UNPFN provide resources for activities of clear short-term relevance to the peace process where these are not possible to fund or implement through the NPTF or any other mechanism. The priority areas for the UNPFN are the following:

- 1) Cantonment/reintegration;
- 2) Elections/governance;
- 3) Security;
- 4) Rights and reconciliation.

In October 2007, the 2008-2010 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was launched to support the country's development needs. The UNDAF's four priority areas, aligned with the Government's three year interim plan are Consolidating Peace, Quality Basic Services, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Human Rights, Gender and Social Inclusion. The UNCT estimates that \$360 million is required for the United Nations contribution to help achieve the UNDAF goals.

As illustrated in the above diagram, some projects could be considered under several categories. Projects included in this Common Appeal meet IASC-agreed emergency criteria, but may also be eligible for complementary funding under the UNPTF.

## 7. THEMATIC AREAS AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### 7.1 EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Needs Analysis

Following a decade of civil conflict in Nepal and recurring natural disasters, emergency conditions affect much of the country's population. Food insecurity is pervasive and widespread and the country has some of the lowest nutrition indicators in the world.

A Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)/WFP/World Bank report estimates that 40% of Nepal's population is undernourished.<sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> In some of the most conflict-affected hill and mountain areas of Mid- and Far-Western Nepal, the prevalence of under nourishment is generally higher and affects between 48% - 75% of the local population. Up to 30% of people living in these isolated areas have a daily energy intake of less than 1,600 kilocalories.<sup>8</sup>

An FAO/WFP Food Security Assessment Mission to Nepal in March/April 2007 (report published in July 2007) found that a total of 42 out of 75 districts were food deficit in 2006/07. Thirteen of the districts were estimated to have levels of per capita food production below 150kg and a further 14 districts have per capita cereal production levels between 150kg and 180kg, which is well below the national average and minimum requirements for food security.

The dire food situation, combined with prevailing poor child care and child feeding practices, has severely impacted children. The national average for acute malnutrition rate increased to 13% (from 11% in 2000), and in certain remote and conflict affected pockets, such as in some communities within the Terai region, it is as high as 17% – a rate higher than the accepted international threshold for a disaster. Acute malnutrition rates start increasing after six months of age and peak at 12 months of age at a staggering 23%. This clearly indicates late and/or inadequate introduction of complementary foods.

Almost 39% of children in Nepal under the age of five are underweight and almost every other child is stunted (49%).<sup>9</sup> In the hill and mountain areas of Mid- and Far-Western Nepal, more than 65% of children are stunted and almost 50% are underweight.<sup>10</sup> Other nutritional surveys conducted by UNICEF and *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) found equally concerning results.

Harsh terrain, geographic isolation, crippling poverty and lack of access to basic services and markets hinder the ability of these vulnerable populations to improve their livelihoods and recover from the impacts of external shocks. The majority of the population is struggling to recover from years of conflict, as well as the impact of natural disasters, such as widespread flooding and consecutive years of drought.

According to a household survey conducted by WFP in January 2007, the food security situation in many rural areas is very fragile. Almost 94% of households responded that external shocks (drought, hailstorms, floods, landslides, employment disruption/strikes, etc.) immediately result in household food shortages. In response, poor households often resort to irreversible and damaging coping strategies, such as extensive borrowing and sale of productive assets.<sup>11,12</sup>

While the Government of Nepal is focused on making political progress, the needs of vulnerable, food insecure communities are unlikely to be met in the near-term. The unstable political and security environment further disrupted market structures and cut off service delivery in the Terai, which is one of the most economically and agriculturally productive areas of the country.

<sup>6</sup> CBS/WFP/WB Poverty and Malnutrition Report, 2006

<sup>7</sup> Under-nourishment in Nepal defined as consuming less than 2700 kcal on the basis of Adult Equivalent requirements

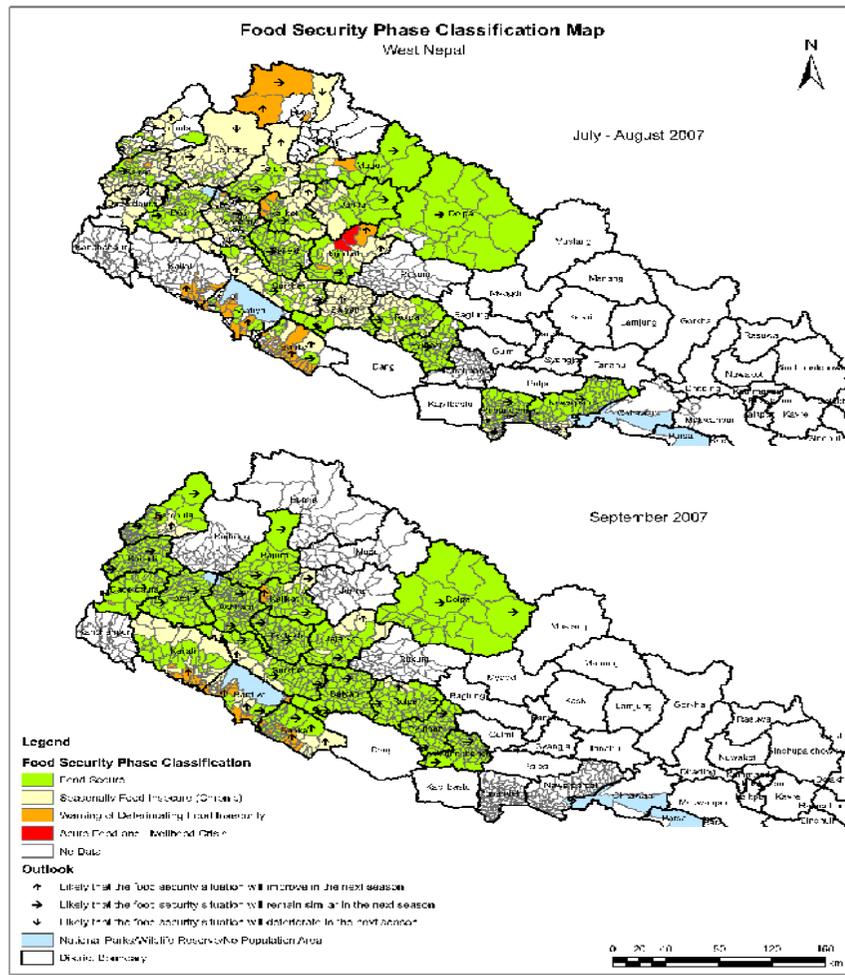
<sup>8</sup> FAO/WFP, CFSAM April 2007

<sup>9</sup> Nepal Demographic Health Survey, 2006

<sup>10</sup> CBS/WFP/WB Poverty and Malnutrition Report, 2006

<sup>11</sup> FAO/WFP, Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment, July 2007.

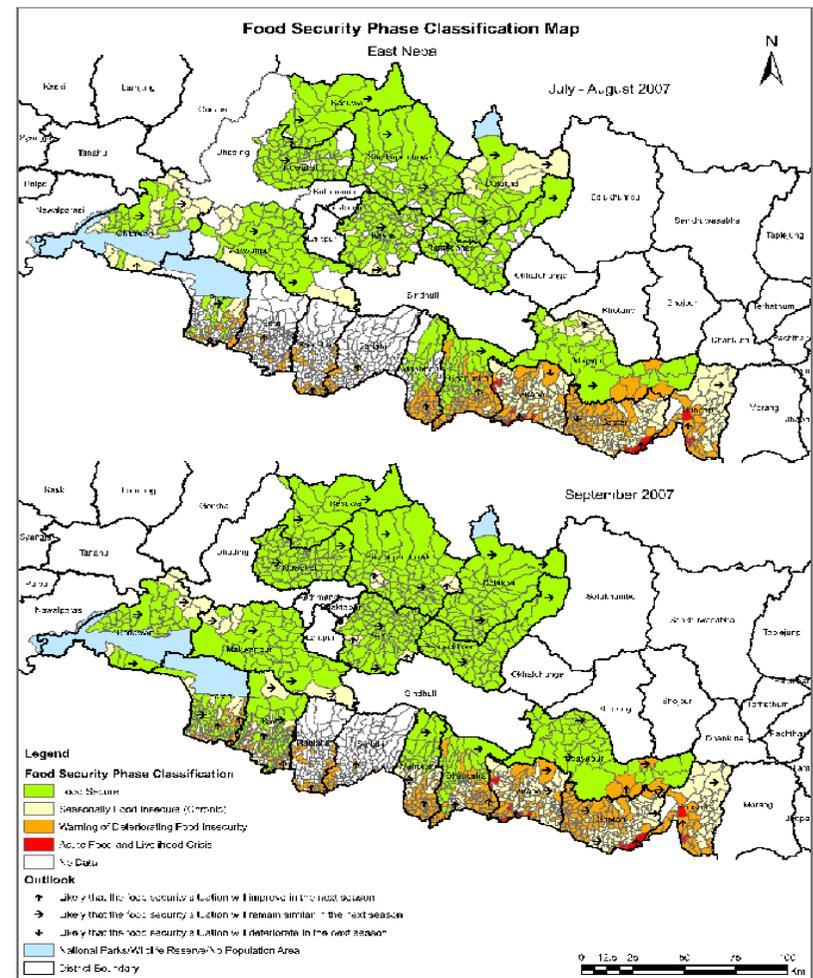
<sup>12</sup> ACF Anthropometric Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality Survey, Mugu and Humla districts, March/April 2007



World Food Programme  
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



September, 2007



World Food Programme  
Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System



September, 2007

With malnutrition rates already at emergency levels in many areas, immediate action is needed to alleviate suffering, address acute food insecurity and provide a tangible peace dividend that will strengthen citizens' confidence in the peace process. Immediate investment is also needed to improve livelihoods and coping-mechanisms for the poorest communities in order to increase their resilience to external shocks, whether they are related to the ongoing political instability or to natural disasters. Should the daily struggles of these food-insecure communities remain unaddressed, new tensions could easily erupt posing severe threats to lives, livelihoods and the success of the peace process.

### **Strategic Objectives**

The overall aim of operations addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in this Appeal are:

- Improve short-term food security among vulnerable, food-insecure populations in areas highly impacted by conflict and particularly those communities also affected by natural disasters (drought, flooding) and/or communal violence;
- Improve the nutritional status of individuals suffering from severe or acute malnutrition, especially of children in conflict affected areas;
- Monitor the overall food security and nutrition situation in Nepal in order to respond rapidly to disasters warranting critical humanitarian actions;
- Improve coordination of emergency food security, and nutrition planning and response.

A coordinated response plan was developed between WFP, UNICEF, FAO, OCHA, ACF, CONCERN and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to meet the strategic objectives of this sector. A total of eight project proposals were submitted.

## **7.2 PROTECTION (INCLUDING CHILD PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN)**

### **Needs Analysis**

Protection was defined by the IASC as a concept that encompasses activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. Protection could involve either removing individuals or groups from a risk, threat, or situation of violence that may adversely affect their fundamental human rights and freedoms, or intervening at the source of the violence to reduce or stop it.

Protection concerns in Nepal arise from the transition from armed conflict via a complex peace process. At the same time, the state structures for protection are weak and there are increasing tensions among different political and ethnic groups that threaten the peace process and could lead to renewed conflict if these tensions remain unresolved.

The mass protests of April 2006 ended the armed conflict, raising hopes for increased respect for human rights. However, the conflict and the period of autocratic rule left state institutions weak and subject to political pressure. Entrenched impunity for past and present abuses, inherited from periods prior to the conflict, remains the central obstacle to reforming Government institutions. Of particular concern to the peace process is the delay in security sector reform, which led to a public security crisis that is central to the deteriorating human rights situation. In addition, the public security vacuum provided space for a proliferation of criminal gangs and armed groups in the Terai. Much of the population remains politically under-represented and excluded from access to justice and other public services as a consequence of poverty and/or through discrimination by reason of gender, ethnicity, caste or sexual orientation.

The postponement of the CA elections for the second time in November 2007 is likely to intensify these trends. While elections remain a key step towards creating a more participatory, inclusive and equal society, there are significant obstacles to overcome to enable credible elections to take place in a climate free from intimidation and fear, in particular there is a need to improve public security.

Laws that are clearly in breach of human rights treaties are still awaiting review, despite international and national appeals for their repeal or amendment. Transitional justice, including accountability for past violations, has become a key issue of debate in the context of the peace process.

During the 10 year CPN-Maoist insurgency and the current transition period, schools were targeted by acts of violence. In 2007, classes were disrupted and students coerced by political parties into participating in demonstrations, rallies, strikes and other political activities. In many cases, schools were used as an arena for political indoctrination in the name of the children's right to participation and right to information. This process is expected to continue with more political unrest in 2008.

In 2007, large numbers of children migrated to urban centres, sometimes without their parents. These children often fail to access education due to the pressure to work versus the direct and indirect costs associated with attending school. These children are also at risk of being targets of violence, particularly sexual violence and trafficking. With the peace process these children, together with CAAFAG, will reintegrate into their own communities and re-enter the education system. Special provisions outside the normal education development plans will be required to address these additional needs.

In November 2005, the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1612 Task Force for monitoring and reporting was formed with the objective to minimise the violations against children in the context of the armed conflict and provide appropriate response to children's needs through regular coordination with organisations whose mandate includes monitoring and reporting child rights violations. Since 2007, the UNSCR 1612 Task Force is comprised of UNICEF, OHCHR, UNHCR, OCHA-observer, two INGOs, in addition to five NGOs and UNMIN.

UNSCR 1325 spells out actions needed to ensure the participation of women in peace processes and improve the protection of women in conflict zones. The peace support working group on UNSCR 1325 is co-chaired by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Norwegian Embassy. Humanitarian actors have the responsibility to design programmes to prevent sexual violence and provide appropriate assistance to survivors/victims. The IASC developed guidelines for gender-based violence (GBV) Actions in Humanitarian Settings, and Nepal will be one of six pilot countries to roll out these guidelines.

OHCHR continues to monitor the human rights provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, in line with the Government's request.

#### **Strategic Objectives**

- Build the capacity of national actors to protect and promote human rights, access to justice and protection-related activities, including strengthening existing national and community-based structures, in particular those related to women and children;
- Strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice systems so that they are able to better protect the rights of citizens and maintain law and order;
- Strengthen the capabilities of all national actors to deliver protection and design services in a gender-sensitive manner in times of emergencies;
- Strengthen and expand existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms as per UNSCR 1612;
- Prevent and address GBV against women and girls, and men and boys, in times of emergencies, by implementing IASC GBV guidelines and recommendations of UNSCR 1325.

OHCHR, UNICEF, Save the Children Alliance, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and local partners are part of working groups on Protection and Child Protection. A total of 11 project proposals were submitted.

### 7.3 CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT

#### Needs Analysis

The armed conflict severely affected children of all ages. Large numbers of children were separated from their families due to displacement, or to avoid forced recruitment. Many of these children were pushed into the labour market, including into the worst forms of child labour. Children who remained with their families have not fared well either. Their access to education and health services was severely impeded due to lack of health care service providers and teachers in remote and conflict-affected areas.



Courtesy: UNICEF

The withdrawal of children from armed forces and armed groups and their successful reintegration within their families and communities is the main focus of the CAAFAG

Working Group. Working Group members include UNICEF (chair), OHCHR, international NGOs (SC Alliance, IRC, SFCG, CARE, World Education, TPO) and national NGOs (CWIN, UCEP, Sahara, Advocacy Forum, INSEC, SZOP coalition). The ICRC, WFP and UNMIN participate as observers.

The release and return of CAAFAG continues to face numerous challenges as the country's political situation remains unstable. Issues over implementation of the peace agreement prevented the immediate and unconditional release of all children associated with the CPN-Maoist army. While registration and verification in most cantonments is complete, release of the children has yet to occur.

UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group are undertaking a series of activities that provide support to CAAFAG identified in the communities and those who have self released. Recognising the particular challenges girls face in reintegration, the Working Group is devising ways to ensure girls' access to the programme, as well as a referral system for gender-based violence. A community-based reintegration approach was developed by the CAAFAG Working Group which comprises:

- 1) Provision of reintegration services to CAAFAG and vulnerable children, including support for formal education, vocational skills training, apprentice schemes and psychosocial support;
- 2) Community sensitisation and awareness-raising campaigns on CAAFAG reintegration;
- 3) Training of child protection committees and teachers on child rights;
- 4) Advocacy with the international community on CAAFAG issues.

UNICEF will also provide capacity building for its partners in the areas of child protection, reintegration and provision of psychosocial support.

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

#### Strategic Objectives

- Support the Government of Nepal to develop a national strategy and action plan for the reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Conflict (CAAC)/CAAFAG;
- Provide released children with emergency interim care and facilitate return to civilian life in their communities;
- Facilitate durable community reintegration of released children and children affected by the conflict through an integrated approach that will benefit other at risk children;
- Advocate with all actors to stop the use of children in Nepal in armed forces and armed groups;
- Work with communities to prevent the recruitment of children by armed forces and groups;
- Capacity building of CAAFAG stakeholders and communities.

The five projects submitted for this sector are an outcome of consultation within the CAAFAG working group to meet the strategic objectives mentioned above. The sector lead, UNICEF, has ensured that there is complementarity between the projects. Reintegration of CAFAAG is also an integral component of the peace process. Projects may also be considered eligible for funding under the United Nations Peace Trust Fund.

## 7.4 MINE ACTION

### Needs Analysis

Nepal is among the top ten countries based on the number of civilian casualties as a result of victim-activated explosions. In the case of child casualties, Nepal tops the list - 57% of reported casualties in 2006 were children. Even with the peace process, civilians are increasingly at risk. 90 new casualties were reported as of early December 2007, 169 in 2006 and 142 in 2005. Although Nepal is yet to sign the Mine Ban treaty, however, mine action is a key element of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the 'Agreement on the Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies'. A Mine Action Working Group (MAWG) was established in March 2004 with the objective of developing an integrated mine action campaign.

The members of the MAWG group are UNICEF, SC Alliance, Handicap International, World Education, CARE, World Vision, ILO, Porters' Progress, the Nepal Red Cross Society, INSEC, CWIN, United Mission to Nepal, Digital Broadcast Initiative, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines and Sahara. OCHA participates as an observer in the group. The MAWG ensures a coherent approach to surveillance, information and advocacy on mine action. The MAWG also developed a coordinated response plan on mine risk education in Nepal.



Courtesy: UNICEF

### Strategic Objectives

- Develop with the MAWG and the National Mine Action Technical Committee new training methods and tools for risk education;
- Support the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) to effectively coordinate mine action activities;
- Ensure compliance with legal instruments in relation to the protection of civilians from explosive devices;
- Support the NMAA to develop a national strategy for the care and rehabilitation of survivors of explosive devices;
- Enhance Government, United Nations, and NGO capacity to meet emergency risk reduction needs in an appropriate, effective and timely manner;
- Assist the NMAA, United Nations and NGOs to develop national systems to assess explosive device risks and needs.

The four projects submitted for this sector are an outcome of consultation within the MAWG. The sector lead, UNICEF, ensures there is complementarity between the projects. The project proposal submitted by the Nepal Red Cross Society was also flagged under the United Nations Mine Action Portfolio for Nepal.

## 7.5 EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

### Needs Analysis

Eleven years of armed conflict and frequent natural disasters have increased the magnitude of health needs while decreasing the capacity of the health system to deliver essential health services. Children under five years and women of reproductive age remain most vulnerable in emergencies, as illustrated by maternal, infant and child mortality rates. Recent population-based estimates reveal that one in

every ten women of reproductive age suffers from uterine prolapse<sup>13</sup>, a curable reproductive health condition that severely impedes the lives of women.

The Mid- and Far Western regions, especially the mountain and hill districts, were heavily affected by the conflict, which originated in these remote and impoverished areas. Chronic shortcomings in the health system were exacerbated through the conflict. The shortcomings include damaged health infrastructure, inadequate supply-chain of essential drugs and equipment, limited capacity and high turn-over of health staff (especially in peripheral facilities) and restricted movement limiting health care access.

In 2007, the new dimensions to the conflict indicated the need to increase emergency preparedness and response capacity. Recent episodes of communal violence and displacement also indicated significant gaps in providing mental health services, there being virtually no referral system and counselling capacity for trauma cases.

Additionally, many districts in the Terai are increasingly vulnerable to flooding, which carries increased risk of water and vector borne diseases. Outbreaks of *Plasmodium Falciparum* malaria occurred in a number of areas in Nepal and require increased prevention and control measures. Acute diarrhoea including cholera remains an important health concern in Nepal. Numerous outbreaks were reported in 2007 and tend to last over a long period of time due to limited implementation of key containment measures. Across the board, an improved epidemiological surveillance system remains to be put in place.



Courtesy: IRC

Armed conflict and civil unrest in Nepal are also associated with increased sexual violence and transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS,<sup>14</sup> due to increased military/paramilitary activities and forced migration. Incidence rates and other relevant statistics are unavailable. Physical as well as psycho-social sequelae in survivors of sexual violence remain largely unaddressed.

As Nepal goes through an important political transition, peace building and rehabilitation are a priority for all sectors including Health. The Ministry of Health and Population is under great pressure to reactivate the health care facilities and increase the delivery of effective and equitable health services.

### Strategic Objectives

- Ensure health coordination between humanitarian and development partners during disaster response and recovery operation;
- Support the delivery of essential health care services, in particular reproductive health and newborn care, to reduce excess mortality and morbidity;
- Provide essential medicines to crisis-affected populations;
- Improve access to physical rehabilitation services for disabled people affected by the conflict;
- Intensify the disease surveillance and reporting system;
- Strengthen the capacity of peripheral level health staff by providing training and capacity building to upgrade emergency preparedness and response and preposition key medical and reproductive health kits;
- Improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities in conflict-affected communities to reduce the risk of epidemics due to waterborne diseases;
- Assess and deliver psychosocial support in conflict affected areas;
- Disseminate key public health messages to prevent and control major causes of communicable diseases at community level.

<sup>13</sup> Uterine prolapse is a downward displacement of uterus from its normal location inside the pelvis. It ranges from first to third degree prolapse, when the uterus extends outside of the body.

<sup>14</sup> In Nepal, there is considerable increase in the number of HIV infection since 1996 when the conflict started: Karkee R, Shrestha DB, School of Public Health, BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal Kathmandu University Medical Journal (2006), Vol. 4, No. 3, Issue 15, 363-367

Eight agencies (United Nations, international and national NGOs) submitted 10 health proposals under this sector. Some projects, including provision of essential medicines, reproductive health services, and capacity building of peripheral health facilities are common objectives shared by several stakeholders. These will operate on a geographical basis, to increase coverage of needed emergency health actions in several areas in Nepal. Service delivery by each submitted project proposal will be coordinated to avoid duplication of effort. Health coordination forums include the Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group and the Disaster Health Working Group.

## **7.6 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

### **Needs Analysis**

IDPs displaced over the course of the conflict continue to return to their places of origin, although many, estimated to be over 50,000 persons, chose to integrate where they are living in displacement. This is partly the consequence of protection concerns and partly of the draw factor of better services and increased opportunities and work in cities and towns where they were displaced to. Returns were largely spontaneous but some were “facilitated” by NGOs, with most returnees needing assistance to re-establish livelihoods and often legal aid regarding documentation or land and property issues. Throughout 2007, UNHCR, with the support of OHCHR, OCHA, the NRC and the NHRC, implemented a project covering 20 considerably conflict-affected districts in Eastern and Mid-Western Nepal.

The project was considerably successful in promoting dialogue, reconciliation, and mutual understanding among the stakeholders involved in IDP issues at the district level, and therefore contributing to the establishment and strengthening of an environment conducive to sustainable return. In late 2007, the Government announced a relief package of \$5.6 million from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund to support those returning and opened a new registration process to enable unregistered IDPs to register and become eligible for assistance.

During 2007, the flare up of conflict in the Terai produced new displacements, with the situation in Kapilvastu triggering a coordinated humanitarian response by the United Nations to assist the Government in providing relief and protection to several thousand IDPs, most of whom have returned home. However, the situation in the Terai remains volatile and will require constant monitoring in 2008. For this purpose, the United Nations leads an IDP Working Group of UNCT members, I/NGOs, components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and representatives of the Government.

The United Nations worked closely with the Government to finalise a set of Directives, solidly based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, to assist relevant ministries and local authorities to implement Nepal’s IDP Policy (adopted in February 2007) and to help IDPs understand their entitlements. A training programme on the Policy and Directives for local officials and civil society at the district level is being developed. The United Nations is also exploring how to support the Government’s efforts in improving information management capacity regarding IDPs and other conflict-affected people and enable the Government to effectively target and monitor its relief distribution, as well as the impact of its policies.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- Ensure effective monitoring and response to protection concerns of IDPs and returnees;
- Assist Government authorities to implement Nepal’s IDP Policy through the dissemination of the “Directives” and support training programmes for government officials and civil society, at the village, district or regional levels, including specific training on the gender aspects of the Directives;
- Ensure the recommendations in the IDP Directives which pertain to property and other rights, protection and needs of female IDPs, especially widows and single women, are implemented;
- Assist the Government to improve its capacity to monitor its relief programmes for IDPs and the impact of its policies by developing better tools (including databases with sex disaggregated statistics) and methods for gathering, managing and analysing information;
- Continued advocacy for and promotion of durable solutions for IDPs, including support for those who wish to integrate in areas of displacement, as well as those wishing to return;
- Ensure that IDPs receive humanitarian assistance, protection and legal assistance where necessary and are able to access their entitlements.

## Response Plan and Implementation Arrangement

- The Sector will be led jointly by OCHA, OHCHR and UNHCR, who will co-chair the Working Group on IDPs;
- Key stakeholders and partners, including OCHA, OHCHR, UNHCR, the Nepal Red Cross Society, INGOs [in particular, NRC, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Save the Children Alliance (SC Alliance)], and local NGOs, will continue to monitor the protection and assistance needs of IDPs, as well as the potential for violence and new displacement, and will develop contingency plans for responding rapidly and effectively should new large scale displacement occur. The experience of Kapilvastu illustrated the importance of on the ground local coordination and information-sharing mechanisms and suggested the need to develop “play books” for different scenarios spelling out the specific roles different actors will assume under different circumstances;
- OCHA, UNHCR and NRC are planning to assist the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction with organising at least five Regional Workshops on the Directives for the implementation of the Nepal IDP Policy, and with the wide dissemination of the Directives at the local level as well as to IDPs;
- OCHA will assist the MoPR to collect, manage and analyse its information on IDPs, including relief provided to the displaced, through the development of a new database and reporting system;
- Through its Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Programme, NRC, in collaboration with the Nepal Bar Association, will continue to assist IDPs to secure needed civil documentation, to realise their rights to basic services and relief and compensation, and to deal with property and land rights cases. The programme also contributes to return facilitation ensuring that IDPs are aware of the conditions of return and can make informed choices as to whether to return, integrate or resettle;
- NRC, together with the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) will also provide shelter assistance to enhance living conditions of IDPs in return or integration areas and take the lead in providing shelter should it be necessary to respond to new displacement induced by conflict or natural disaster;
- IRC and SC Alliance, together with local partners, are committed to providing integrated assistance to conflict-affected areas, including assisting the reintegration of returning IDPs with livelihood and economic support, service development and support for education. IASC Gender and GBV Guidelines will be implemented in the provision of shelter assistance.



Courtesy: NRC

Four projects were submitted for this sector by IRC, NRC and SC-Alliance.

## 7.7 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

### Needs Analysis

Presently, there are some 130,000 refugees and other people of concern in Nepal, comprised of three major groups distinguished by the country of origin and the level of rights and type of recognition accorded. The largest group is the nearly 107,000 refugees from Bhutan who were accommodated in seven camps in eastern Nepal's Jhapa and Morang districts since 1990. The second group are 20,000 Tibetan refugees who arrived in Nepal before 1990 and have, to a large extent, integrated locally. However, their legal status in the country remains inadequate for a full-fledged and durable local integration programme. Approximately 2,500 new arrivals are assisted by UNHCR annually while in transit.

The third group consists of some 350 asylum-seekers and refugees from various other countries who are largely concentrated in Kathmandu. All asylum seekers are registered and their claims are assessed by UNHCR during an individual refugee status determination (RSD) procedure. Local integration is not an option in Nepal, hence those who are recognised as refugees are submitted for third country resettlement, or if appropriate, voluntary repatriation is facilitated. As they are not

permitted to work or access national services, they require material support during their stay in Nepal such as living allowances and medical care.

For the first time in 17 years, progress was made with regard to the situation of the refugees from Bhutan. With the bilateral discussion between Nepal and Bhutan showing a lack of tangible results, the international community has called for the urgent implementation of comprehensive solutions, and in this context, third country resettlement was offered as a solution independent of the outcome of the bilateral process. The Government of Nepal has agreed to large scale resettlement. The United States of America announced their readiness to receive at least 60,000 refugees and began preparations for large scale resettlement processing. Canada offered 5,000 places over the next five years, with other countries, including Australia and New Zealand, also indicating their commitment to provide resettlement places. The operational arrangement on resettlement will commence from last quarter in 2007 and is expected to continue for several more years. Depending upon the modalities of the group resettlement, it is expected that some 20,000 refugees will be resettled annually. UNHCR will continue to ensure physical and legal protection of the refugees and sustain their life pending their lasting solution.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- Bring an end to the protracted situation of the refugees living in the camps through durable solutions, while continuing to ensure their legal and physical protection as long as they remain in camps of eastern Nepal;
- Prevent *refoulement* of Tibetans of concern to UNHCR;
- Provide international protection for asylum seekers and refugees, including specific attention to special needs of women and girls. Conduct RSD for asylum seekers and provide financial assistance to refugees under mandate pending durable solutions.

The promotion of protection principles and the identification/implementation of durable solutions demand a coordinated effort between the Government, UN agencies, donors, the refugees and NGO partners. The refugee camps will continue to be administered by the Government of Nepal (through the Ministry of Home Affairs) with the extensive support of UNHCR and WFP. Under the Government of Nepal's supervision, the camps will be managed by the Camp Management Committee (CMC) established in each camp, comprising elected representatives from the refugee community.

The urban population is heavily dependent on external inputs as they have no opportunities for self-reliance in the current situation. With the changing demographics of this group, the growing educational and psycho-social needs must also be addressed. The facilitation of the transit of Tibetans through Nepal is to be implemented with local resources and volunteers, while the conditions of those who are permitted to reside in Nepal will be carefully monitored and their continued protection concerns addressed. A system is in place at UNHCR Kathmandu to carry out the RSD of the "urban" asylum seekers in consultation with the Government of Nepal. Once recognised under mandate, each refugee is considered on a case by case for an appropriate durable solution to his/her situation.

Two projects were included in this appeal. Besides the government of Nepal, UNHCR and WFP, key actors include United Nations Volunteers (UNV), LWF, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)-Nepal, CARITAS-Nepal, FWEAN and the Nepal Bar Association.

## **7.8 NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

### **Needs Analysis**

Nepal suffers from a range of natural hazards including floods, landslides, drought, fire, windstorm, hailstorm, epidemics, glacial lake outbursts and avalanches causing enormous damage and loss of life. According to estimates put forth by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the 2007 floods and landslides directly affected 70,000 families in 47 districts (over 60% of the country) leaving 185 dead, 16,000 families displaced, 19,000 houses completely destroyed, 29,000 houses partially damaged (total loss estimated at \$3.6 million) and more than 130,000 hectares of arable land inundated and sand-casted in the Terai. This resulted in further food insecurity to already vulnerable groups and impacted negatively on the nutritional status of severely affected households. The fact that there are a number of simultaneous ongoing agitations in the Terai constrained the delivery of humanitarian aid in the flood affected areas.



Courtesy: OCHA

Humanitarian response is improving, however serious logistical challenges remain, complicated by inadequate information management, lack of adequate disaggregated data and, in the Terai districts, by security and denial of access by various groups. The need for better preparedness and response is a constant consideration. The repetitive nature of these emergencies tends to draw attention away from the greatest statistical threat of all, a major earthquake. Nepal is ranked as the 11<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to earthquakes, with Kathmandu as the worst “at risk” city in terms of potential deaths (An earthquake of magnitude 7.5 on the Richter scale would leave 40,000 people dead<sup>15</sup>). As experts say, a major earthquake is “overdue”.

In 2007, the IASC, the Government of Nepal with support from UNDP and other partners worked to improve disaster risk management. Positive outcomes included signing an Expedited Customs Agreement between the United Nations and the Government, an agreement to use the “cluster approach” for disaster management, activation of the cluster leads, conducting national and regional workshops on monsoon related disasters and preparation of a draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management based on the Hyogo Framework of Action for consideration by the Government.

Despite these gains, much work remains to ensure response preparedness meets international standards. Issues of political transition and more urgent and visible humanitarian concerns were the focus of national and international action in the past few years, diverting energies from strengthening disaster preparedness, in particular to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable, including women and children are met. For this, one of the priorities for 2008 would be the establishment of an Information Centre, harmonised with a national natural disaster management framework and based on coordination, cooperation and continuity with a bottom-up approach incorporating Government, private enterprise, donors, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. The Information Centre would also be a focal point for planning responses and organising simulation exercises for traditional responders and other interested groups.

Lessons learnt from recent seasonal disasters indicate that the capacities of local agencies need to be strengthened so that emergency preparedness initiatives are in place and relief response is better coordinated at the field level. Information management, including data preparedness, particularly for early warning purposes, is another key area that needs the attention of the humanitarian community. The United Nations is working with the Government to strengthen coordination with the Central Disaster Relief Committee. In all disasters, the first response will be local. In-country humanitarian expertise is an asset to strengthen preparedness. In the event of an emergency, it will be mobilised to respond alongside local actors and ensure linkages with the international response system.

### Strategic Objectives

- Consolidate and support existing initiatives by Government and other actors by establishing an Emergency Information Centre;
- Promote community based disaster preparedness and response in areas and among social groups most vulnerable to natural disasters, with emphasis on developing roles for positive action by women, Dalits, and other marginalised groups;
- Establish a protection paradigm for vulnerable populations (in particular women and children) within the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management;
- Establish a system of surveillance and information giving early warning of natural hazards;
- Increase awareness of donors and relevant authorities on disaster risks and importance of preparedness and response planning;
- Improve inclusion of gender considerations as per IASC guidelines.

OCHA and UNDP jointly led the consultative process for this sector, and as an outcome, 16 project proposals were submitted.

<sup>15</sup> The numbers are based on a loss estimation study conducted by the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) and Geo Hazards International in 1999.

## 7.9 COORDINATION

### Needs Analysis

The signing of the peace agreement has not led to tangible improvements in the lives of many conflict-affected populations. This requires a concerted effort by all parts of the UN system and enhanced coordination among humanitarian partners. Linkages are also required with development and peace initiatives. Some humanitarian activities could be considered “transition” activities to development and others could support the peace process. (Refer to Section 6 above on Coordination arrangements).

With a marked increase in international aid agencies in Nepal over the past two years, there was a corresponding increase in the need for coordination services and products. Partners also seek strategic coordination to reduce duplication and cover gaps and to render their programmes more effective. Humanitarian agencies also recognised the need for coordinated advocacy around humanitarian principles and protection concerns. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) convenes a country-level IASC to support common planning efforts. OCHA supports the HC and the IASC in Kathmandu, and facilitates regional coordination in Eastern and Mid- and Far Western Nepal with sub-offices in Biratnagar and Nepalgunj.

In these regions, OCHA facilitates local information gathering and sharing, advocates on issues such as operational space, protection of IDPs and disaster preparedness. In Kathmandu, OCHA works with United Nations agencies, the Government of Nepal, donors, international and local NGOs to support contingency planning, humanitarian advocacy and development of common strategies. OCHA supports humanitarian analysis with an information management unit and has expanded its mapping services to share with key partners through numerous channels, including the OCHA-managed Nepal Information Platform – [www.un.org.np](http://www.un.org.np).

Besides promoting inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination, OCHA Nepal will continue to develop coordination ‘products, tools and services’ that will be made available to the United Nations, broader international community and Government. Priority areas for coordination include ‘Early Warning’, relating to flashpoints such as the continued unrest in the Terai, and an effort to generate a more evidence-based approach to determine ‘Conflict Affectedness’.

### Strategic Objectives

- Develop and implement common strategies to address humanitarian, protection and peace support needs, including for IDPs;
- Maintain and disseminate a consolidated overview of needs and responses to challenges to humanitarian, development and peace support activities in Nepal;
- Establish and maintain systems for early warning;
- Increase access and operational space – promote BOGs;
- Improve interagency preparedness and response to natural disasters.

In addition, OCHA and WFP support UNMIN civil affairs officers in monitoring, data collection and analysis, as well as collecting information for the UNCT on humanitarian, recovery and peace support issues.

## 8. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

### **Intra-sectoral monitoring**

Sector working groups, led by the sector lead, will meet periodically to monitor the implementation of the sector strategic objectives, as well as the status or lack of adequate funding. Cumulative sector specific assessments will be prepared and shared with OCHA prior to the Mid-Year Review in 2008.

### **Inter-sectoral monitoring**

OCHA will continue to distribute information, including financial data, to partners, donors, United Nations agencies and the United Nations Secretariat. OCHA will maintain a database on humanitarian activities to reinforce the analysis and follow-up capacities of the humanitarian response through the Nepal Information Platform's "Who, What, Where" section.

OCHA – Geneva will assume core responsibility for the financial tracking of projects, based on reports from receiving agencies and donors<sup>16</sup>. However, OCHA Nepal welcomes any information on funding or lack of funding at the country level as well.

OCHA will conduct a Mid-Year Review. In the event of a significant change in the humanitarian situation in the country before June 2008, OCHA will support the IASC to conduct a review and revision of the appeal.

### **CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS**

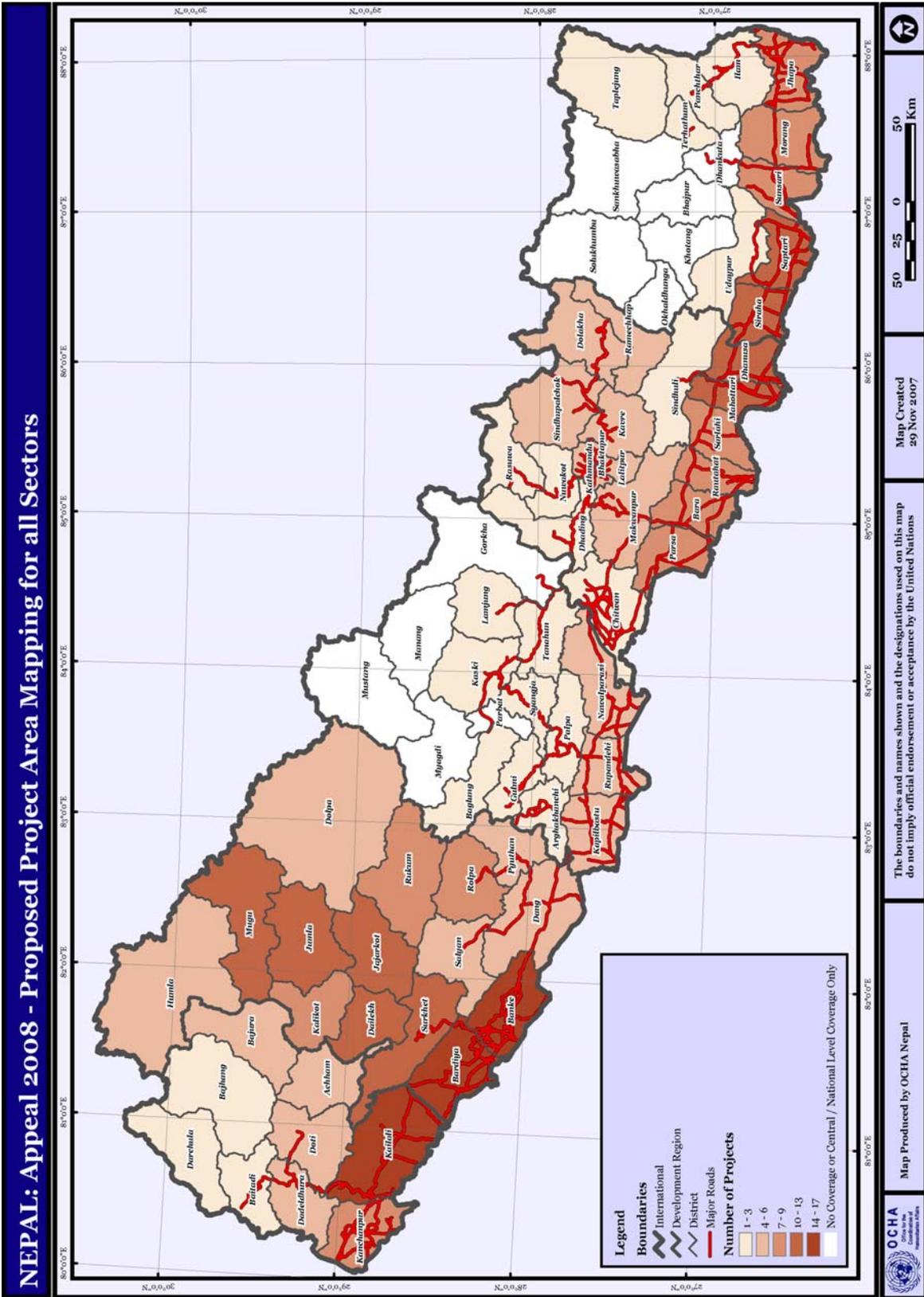
An IASC level project vetting was carried out to avoid duplication of project activities.

The following criteria were used to determine the inclusion of projects in the 2008 common humanitarian appeal:

- Projects must be in line with the strategic priorities, the sectoral objectives and the corresponding response plans;
- Projects must be supported by sex-disaggregated baseline statistics or recent qualitative and quantitative assessments and evaluations;
- Projects must be consistent and coherent with the needs assessments and have specified operational areas;
- Projects must demonstrate links, though not overlap, within each sector and with longstanding development initiatives where appropriate;
- Projects must ensure the active participation of beneficiaries throughout the project cycle;
- Projects must follow the IASC Gender guidelines and IASC Guidelines for Gender Based Violence Actions in Humanitarian Settings;
- Submitting agencies must have the expertise, operational capacity and comparative advantage to implement the proposed projects;
- Projects must be able to demonstrate a measurable impact within the stipulated timeframe; and
- Project budgets must be realistic and reflect thorough financial analysis.

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<sup>16</sup> Visit [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).



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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC)</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL12	IRC	Assistance to Conflict Affected Children and Youth	500,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL13	SCG	Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	360,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL14	SC Alliance	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG) and other vulnerable children	1,900,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL15	TPO	Comprehensive Psychosocial Care for Children Affected by Conflict	402,680
NEP-08/P/HR/RL16	UNICEF	Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	1,726,000
<b>Subtotal for CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC)</b>			<b>4,888,680</b>
<b>COORDINATION</b>			
NEP-08/CSS17	OCHA	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination	1,929,000
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION</b>			<b>1,929,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>			
NEP-08/CSS03	AAIN	Building safety nets and resilience of the local institutions for emergency preparedness and response	250,000
NEP-08/CSS04	ADRA-Nepal	ADRA Emergency Preparedness Project	120,000
NEP-08/CSS05	CECI	Emergency Response Preparedness in Central Terai	400,000
NEP-08/CSS06	CWN	Emergency response capability for the Mid-West Development Region Nepal	527,500
NEP-08/CSS07	IRC	Disaster Preparedness and Response in Bardiya	310,000
NEP-08/CSS08	LWF Nepal	Strengthening disaster response mechanism in mid and far western region of Nepal	740,644
NEP-08/CSS09	Plan Nepal	Community Based Disaster Preparedness	138,665
NEP-08/CSS10	RRN	Support to community led disaster preparedness	400,000
NEP-08/CSS11	SC Alliance	Child Led Disaster Preparedness and Response Program (CL-DPR)	250,000
NEP-08/CSS12	UNDP	Preparedness for Emergency Response	550,000
NEP-08/CSS13	UNDP	Transportation Management for Rescue and Relief Operation	200,000
NEP-08/CSS14	UNDP	Preparedness for Disaster Emergency Response in Plain Districts of Nepal	398,208
NEP-08/CSS15	UNDP	National Emergency Operations Centre	3,200,000
NEP-08/CSS16	UNICEF	Strengthening Emergency preparedness plans including pre-positioning of stocks of basic emergency education supplies and equipment for 6,000 children.	196,774
NEP-08/S/NF02	NRC	Shelter assistance to IDPs affected by natural disaster (flooding or earthquake)	450,000
NEP-08/WS02	UNICEF	Hygiene Education for Disaster Preparedness	333,333
<b>Subtotal for DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>			<b>8,465,124</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION</b>			
NEP-08/A01	FAO	Urgent Food Security Assistance to Vulnerable Farming Families	880,000
NEP-08/A02	FAO	Emergency Support to Flood-affected Populations in Staple Food Production, Livestock Raising and Irrigation Repair	1,100,000
NEP-08/A03	LWF Nepal	Food security for disaster affected populations in mid and far western regions of Nepal	387,221
NEP-08/CSS01	UNICEF	Emergency Nutrition Coordination and Surveillance	391,075
NEP-08/CSS02	WFP	Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post Conflict Recovery Operations (PRRO 10676.0)	398,153
NEP-08/F01	WFP	Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Nepal (PRRO 10676.0)	39,161,566
NEP-08/H01	ACF	Emergency nutritional assistance and prevention of malnutrition in conflict affected remote areas of Mugu district.	280,000
NEP-08/H02A	UNICEF	Community based management of acute malnutrition in three districts in the Terai and Mid and Far Western hill and mountain districts	939,570
NEP-08/H02B	ACF	Community based management of acute malnutrition in three districts in the Terai and Mid and Far Western hill and mountain districts	373,100
NEP-08/H02C	CONCERN	Community based management of acute malnutrition in three districts in the Terai and Mid and Far Western hill and mountain districts	342,100
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION</b>			<b>44,252,785</b>
<b>EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>			
NEP-08/H03	BNMT	Reducing maternal and child mortality in four conflict affected districts in eastern Nepal	93,397
NEP-08/H04	HI	Access to Physical Rehabilitation Services for Disabled People Affected by the Conflict	825,050
NEP-08/H05	HI	Corrective Surgery Referral Project	183,900
NEP-08/H06	IRC	Emergency Health Access to Rural Communities in Mugu and Humla	532,000
NEP-08/H07	MERLIN	Emergency healthcare access in post conflict situation	770,000
NEP-08/H08	UNICEF	Essential Health for Emergency-Affected Children and Women	872,050
NEP-08/H09	UNFPA	Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity for Reproductive Health Needs	1,059,000
NEP-08/H10	WHO	Post-conflict psychosocial support and services for vulnerable	225,396
NEP-08/H11	WHO	Health Interventions in Crisis (HIC)	741,875
NEP-08/WS01	CWN	Safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and education for poor marginalized as well as conflict affected people in the Mid Western Development Region, Nepal	816,500
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>			<b>6,119,168</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL17	IRC	Integrated assistance to conflict affected in the mid west region of	611,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL18	NRC	Protection of conflict affected internally displaced persons through Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	1,800,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL19	SC Alliance	Community Reintegration of IDP returnees	250,000
NEP-08/S/NF01	NRC	Shelter assistance to enhance living accommodations conditions for IDPs and returnees in return or integration areas and response to new displacement induced by conflict	660,000
<b>Subtotal for INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)</b>			<b>3,321,000</b>
<b>MINE ACTION</b>			
NEP-08/MA01	HI	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Reduction	414,600
NEP-08/MA02	NRCS	Programme on Mine Risk Education	151,000
NEP-08/MA03	SC Alliance	Mine Risk Education in Nepal	300,000
NEP-08/MA04	UNICEF	Programme for Mine Risk Education, Advocacy, Victim Assistance and Surveillance	385,200
<b>Subtotal for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>1,250,800</b>
<b>PROTECTION (Including Child Protection)</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL01	HimRights	Monitoring of the six major human rights violations of CAAC	111,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL02	IRC	Community Relief and Peace Building in Kapilvastu	490,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL03	IRC	Training on Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings (IASC)	350,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL04	IHRICON	Sexual and Gender Based Violence amongst Women and Children	121,864
NEP-08/P/HR/RL05	OHCHR	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	10,500,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL06	SC Alliance	Building Safe Communities	400,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL07	SC Alliance	Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses	450,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL08	SC Alliance	Protecting children in schools in conflict affected communities through Peace Education and School as Zone of Peace programme	230,600
NEP-08/P/HR/RL09	UNICEF	Development, pre-testing, printing and implementing peace education modules for conflict affected children	250,680
NEP-08/P/HR/RL10	UNICEF	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting mechanism on child rights violations in armed and post conflict.	322,600
NEP-08/P/HR/RL11	UNFPA	District Level Preparedness for Responding to Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Emergency	400,000
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION (Including Child Protection)</b>			<b>13,626,744</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>REFUGEES</b>			
NEP-08/F02	WFP	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (PRRO 10058.5)	11,799,160
NEP-08/MS01	UNHCR	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	8,816,252
<b>Subtotal for REFUGEES</b>			<b>20,615,412</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>104,468,713</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AAIN</b>			
NEP-08/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Building safety nets and resilience of the local institutions for emergency preparedness and response	250,000
<b>Sub total for AAIN</b>			<b>250,000</b>
<b>ACF</b>			
NEP-08/H01	HEALTH	Emergency nutritional assistance and prevention of malnutrition in conflict affected remote areas of Mugu district.	280,000
NEP-08/H02B	HEALTH	Community based management of acute malnutrition in three districts in the Terai and Mid and Far Western hill and mountain districts	373,100
<b>Sub total for ACF</b>			<b>653,100</b>
<b>ADRA-Nepal</b>			
NEP-08/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	ADRA Emergency Preparedness Project	120,000
<b>Sub total for ADRA-Nepal</b>			<b>120,000</b>
<b>BNMT</b>			
NEP-08/H03	HEALTH	Reducing maternal and child mortality in four conflict affected districts in eastern Nepal	93,397
<b>Sub total for BNMT</b>			<b>93,397</b>
<b>CECI</b>			
NEP-08/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Response Preparedness in Central Terai	400,000
<b>Sub total for CECI</b>			<b>400,000</b>
<b>CONCERN</b>			
NEP-08/H02C	HEALTH	Community based management of acute malnutrition in three districts in the Terai and Mid and Far Western hill and mountain districts	342,100
<b>Sub total for CONCERN</b>			<b>342,100</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
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<b>CWN</b>			
NEP-08/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency response capability for the Mid-West Development Region, Nepal	527,500
NEP-08/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and education for poor marginalized as well as conflict affected people in the Mid Western Development Region, Nepal	816,500
<b>Sub total for CWN</b>			<b>1,344,000</b>

<b>FAO</b>			
NEP-08/A01	AGRICULTURE	Urgent Food Security Assistance to Vulnerable Farming Families	880,000
NEP-08/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Support to Flood-affected Populations in Staple Food Production, Livestock Raising and Irrigation Repair	1,100,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>1,980,000</b>

<b>HI</b>			
NEP-08/H04	HEALTH	Access to Physical Rehabilitation Services for Disabled People Affected by the Conflict	825,050
NEP-08/H05	HEALTH	Corrective Surgery Referral Project	183,900
NEP-08/MA01	MINE ACTION	Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Reduction	414,600
<b>Sub total for HI</b>			<b>1,423,550</b>

<b>HimRights</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Monitoring of the six major human rights violations of CAAC	111,000
<b>Sub total for HimRights</b>			<b>111,000</b>

<b>IHRICON</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Sexual and Gender Based Violence amongst Women and Children	121,864
<b>Sub total for IHRICON</b>			<b>121,864</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>IRC</b>			
NEP-08/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Disaster Preparedness and Response in Bardiya	310,000
NEP-08/H06	HEALTH	Emergency Health Access to Rural Communities in Mugu and Humla	532,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community Relief and Peace Building in Kapilvastu	490,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Training on Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings (IASC)	350,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL12	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Assistance to Conflict Affected Children and Youth	500,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL17	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Integrated assistance to conflict affected in the mid west region of Nepal	611,000
<b>Sub total for IRC</b>			<b>2,793,000</b>
<b>LWF Nepal</b>			
NEP-08/A03	AGRICULTURE	Food security for disaster affected populations in mid and far western regions of Nepal	387,221
NEP-08/CSS08	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthening disaster response mechanism in mid and far western region of Nepal	740,644
<b>Sub total for LWF Nepal</b>			<b>1,127,865</b>
<b>MERLIN</b>			
NEP-08/H07	HEALTH	Emergency healthcare access in post conflict situation	770,000
<b>Sub total for MERLIN</b>			<b>770,000</b>
<b>NRC</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL18	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of conflict affected internally displaced persons through Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	1,800,000
NEP-08/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelter assistance to enhance living accommodations conditions for IDPs and returnees in return or integration areas and response to new displacement induced by conflict	660,000
NEP-08/S/NF02	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelter assistance to IDPs affected by natural disaster (flooding or earthquake)	450,000
<b>Sub total for NRC</b>			<b>2,910,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>NRCS</b>			
NEP-08/MA02	MINE ACTION	Programme on Mine Risk Education	151,000
<b>Sub total for NRCS</b>			<b>151,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
NEP-08/CSS17	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination	1,929,000
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>1,929,000</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	10,500,000
<b>Sub total for OHCHR</b>			<b>10,500,000</b>
<b>Plan Nepal</b>			
NEP-08/CSS09	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Community Based Disaster Preparedness	138,665
<b>Sub total for Plan Nepal</b>			<b>138,665</b>
<b>RRN</b>			
NEP-08/CSS10	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to community led disaster preparedness	400,000
<b>Sub total for RRN</b>			<b>400,000</b>

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**Table IV: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>SC Alliance</b>			
NEP-08/CSS11	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Child Led Disaster Preparedness and Response Program (CL-DPR)	250,000
NEP-08/MA03	MINE ACTION	Mine Risk Education in Nepal	300,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Building Safe Communities	400,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses	450,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protecting children in schools in conflict affected communities through Peace Education and School as Zone of Peace programme	230,600
NEP-08/P/HR/RL14	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG) and other vulnerable children	1,900,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL19	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community Reintegration of IDP returnees	250,000
<b>Sub total for SC Alliance</b>			<b>3,780,600</b>
<b>SCG</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL13	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	360,000
<b>Sub total for SCG</b>			<b>360,000</b>
<b>TPO</b>			
NEP-08/P/HR/RL15	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Comprehensive Psychosocial Care for Children Affected by Conflict	402,680
<b>Sub total for TPO</b>			<b>402,680</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
NEP-08/CSS12	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Preparedness for Emergency Response	550,000
NEP-08/CSS13	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Transportation Management for Rescue and Relief Operation	200,000
NEP-08/CSS14	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Preparedness for Disaster Emergency Response in Plain Districts of Nepal	398,208
NEP-08/CSS15	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	National Emergency Operations Centre	3,200,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>4,348,208</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNFPA</b>			
NEP-08/H09	HEALTH	Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity for Reproductive Health Needs	1,059,000
NEP-08/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	District Level Preparedness for Responding to Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Emergency	400,000
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>1,459,000</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
NEP-08/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	8,816,252
<b>Sub total for UNHCR</b>			<b>8,816,252</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
NEP-08/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Nutrition Coordination and Surveillance	391,075
NEP-08/CSS16	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthening Emergency preparedness plans including pre-positioning of stocks of basic emergency education supplies and equipment for 6,000 children.	196,774
NEP-08/H02A	HEALTH	Community based management of acute malnutrition in three districts in the Terai and Mid and Far Western hill and mountain districts	939,570
NEP-08/H08	HEALTH	Essential Health for Emergency-Affected Children and Women	872,050
NEP-08/MA04	MINE ACTION	Programme for Mine Risk Education, Advocacy, Victim Assistance and Surveillance	385,200
NEP-08/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Development, pre-testing, printing and implementing peace education modules for conflict affected children	250,680
NEP-08/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting mechanism on child rights violations in armed and post conflict.	322,600
NEP-08/P/HR/RL16	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	1,726,000
NEP-08/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Hygiene Education for Disaster Preparedness	333,333
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>5,417,282</b>

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**Table IV: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WFP</b>			
NEP-08/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post Conflict Recovery Operations (PRRO 10676.0)	398,153
NEP-08/F01	FOOD	Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Nepal (PRRO 10676.0)	39,161,566
NEP-08/F02	FOOD	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (PRRO 10058.5)	11,799,160
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>51,358,879</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
NEP-08/H10	HEALTH	Post-conflict psychosocial support and services for vulnerable populations	225,396
NEP-08/H11	HEALTH	Health Interventions in Crisis (HIC)	741,875
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>967,271</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>104,468,713</b>

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**Table V. Summary of Requirements – By Standard IASC Sector**

**Table V: Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements - by Standard IASC Sector  
 as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	2,367,221
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	10,400,019
FOOD	50,960,726
HEALTH	7,237,438
MINE ACTION	1,250,800
MULTI-SECTOR	8,816,252
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	21,176,424
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,110,000
WATER AND SANITATION	1,149,833
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>104,468,713</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

ANNEX I.

SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Strategic Priority	Sectors and Corresponding Strategic Objectives		Associated Projects (abbreviated)
Improve monitoring of and responses to needs and protection concerns of the people affected by conflict, internal disturbances and natural disasters	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition	Improve short-term food security among vulnerable, food insecure populations impacted by conflict and natural disasters	WFP – Food assistance for conflict affected populations FAO – Emergency support to populations affected by natural disasters FAO – Urgent food security assistance LWF – Food assistance for water induced disaster victims
		Monitor the overall food security and nutrition situation in Nepal	UNICEF – Nutrition coordination and surveillance
	Protection	Strengthen and expand existing monitoring and reporting mechanism as per UNSCR 1612	Himrights – Monitoring of six HR violations of CAAC SC-A – Monitoring, reporting, responding to child rights abuses UNICEF - Strengthen monitoring and reporting mechanism
			UNICEF – Return and reintegration of CAAFAG SC-A – Return and reintegration of CAAFAG
	Children affected by armed conflict	Facilitate durable community reintegration of released children and CAAC through an integrated approach	IRC – Assistance to conflict affected children and youth TPO – Comprehensive psycho-social care for CAAC
			SFCG–Sensitisation for return and reintegration of CAAFAG
		Advocate with all parties to stop the use of children in armed forces and armed groups	
	Mine Action	Enhance government, UN and NGO capacity to meet emergency risk reduction and develop national system to address explosive devices	UNICEF – MRE, victim assistance and surveillance SC-A – Mine risk education NRCS – Programme on mine risk education HI – Mine and explosive remnants of war risk reduction
			IRC – Integrated assistance to conflict affected communities
			NRC – Protection through counselling and legal assistance NRC – Shelter assistance to IDPs UN-Habitat - Rehabilitation and Shelter Assistance SC-A – Community reintegration of IDP returnees
			UNDP – Natural disaster information centre CONCERN – Emergency response capability CECI – Emergency response preparedness in Terai
	IDPs	Ensure effective monitoring and response to protection concerns of IDPs and returnees	
		Ensure that IDPs receive humanitarian assistance, protection and legal assistance and are able to access their entitlements	
	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Establish an Emergency Information Centre	
Establish a system of surveillance for early warning			
Provide timely and effective humanitarian services for vulnerable population — where possible, linked to longer-term initiatives	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition	Improve the nutritional status of individuals suffering from severe and acute malnutrition	ACF- Emergency nutritional assistance in Mugu district
		Improve coordination of emergency food and nutrition planning and response	UNICEF/ACF/CONCERN – Community based management of acute malnutrition
	Emergency Health Preparedness and Response	Support delivery of essential health care services, esp. for reproductive health and newborn care	BNMT – Maternal health services in eastern Nepal
		Provide essential medicines and services to crisis affected population	HI – Access to rehabilitation for people disabled by conflict HI – Corrective surgery referral project
		Improve access to physical rehabilitation services	IRC – Emergency health access in Mugu Merlin – Emergency healthcare access in Rolpa UNICEF – Essential health for emergency affected children

**NEPAL**

Strategic Priority	Sectors and Corresponding Strategic Objectives		Associated Projects (abbreviated)
		Improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities in conflict affected communities	CONCERN – Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities
		Strengthen the capacity of peripheral health staff	UNFPA–Strengthen emergency preparedness/response WHO – Health Actions in Crisis
		Assess and deliver psychosocial support in conflict affected areas	WHO – Post conflict mental health care
	Refugees	Provide physical and legal protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum seekers	UNHCR – Physical and legal protection to asylum seekers and refugees WFP – Food assistance to Bhutanese refugees
	Disaster preparedness and response	Promote community based disaster preparedness and response	ADRA – Disaster preparedness
			ActionAid – Build resilience for emergency preparedness
			IRC – Disaster preparedness and response in Bardiya
			LWF – Strengthen disaster response mechanism
			NRC – Shelter assistance
			UN-Habitat - Rehabilitation and Shelter Assistance
			PLAN – Community based disaster preparedness
			RRN – Support to community based disaster preparedness
			SC-A–Child-led disaster preparedness and response
			UNICEF – Hygiene education for disaster preparedness
UNICEF – Strengthen emergency preparedness plans and preposition stocks			
UNDP – Preparedness for emergency response			
UNDP – Transportation for rescue and relief operations			
UNDP – Preparedness for disaster emergency response			
Ensure complementarity and coherence between humanitarian assistance and existing development and peace-building efforts	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition	Provide evidence based analysis of the poorest and most conflict affected districts so that UNCT and UNMIN are better informed	WFP/OCHA – Surveillance and programme targeting for post conflict recovery operations
	Protection	Capacity building of national actors to protect and promote human rights, access to justice and protection related activities	OHCHR – HR protection and promotion
		Promote peace, tolerance and social cohesion	IRC – Community relief and peace building in Kapilvastu
			SC-A – Building safe communities
			SC-A – SZOP programme in conflict affected communities
	Protect the needs of women and children, in times of emergencies	UNICEF – Develop, pre-test and implement peace education modules	
		IHRICON – SGBV against women and children	
		IRC – Training on IASC SGBC guidelines	
	Coordination	Maintain and communicate consolidated picture of needs and responses to humanitarian, development and peace support challenges in Nepal	UNFPA – District level response to SGBV in emergency
	OCHA – Inter-agency humanitarian coordination		

## ANNEX II.

### HUMANITARIAN STRENGTHENING

#### **The Cluster Approach**

Following in country consultations and a workshop in June 2007, humanitarian partners in Nepal, including the government, agreed that in the event of a major disaster in the country, the cluster approach will be used, with the exception of refugees. The Government subsequently approved, in a draft national Strategy on Disaster Risk Management based on the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), that the cluster approach would be adopted in Government response to Disaster Risk Management.

Following the above developments, the IASC and the country Disaster Management Team (DMT) agreed to set up 8 clusters:

- Emergency Health and Nutrition;
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;
- Shelter and Camp Coordination;
- Emergency Education;
- Logistics;
- Emergency Communication;
- Food;
- Protection.

Existing sectoral coordination groups are strengthened to align with the proposed cluster approach. However, challenges remain, especially in encouraging in-country programme managers to dedicate time and resources to work on cluster issues and to understand leadership responsibilities. Identification of a Cluster Lead in the shelter and camp coordination cluster for a natural disaster situation is also outstanding.

Clusters include all relevant actors, including Government officials. The DMT provides a coordination forum for sharing of information from various clusters. The cluster approach will be used in contingency planning and strengthening disaster preparedness. It proved useful in encouraging partnership and joint planning, as well as identifying real and potential Cluster Leads through capacity mapping.

## ANNEX III.

## DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2007 APPEAL

**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**  
Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each  
as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	700,000	700,000	876,120	100%	(176,120)	-
ActionAid	635,000	332,500	436,986	100%	(104,486)	-
CAM	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
CARE	153,811	153,811	533,150	100%	(379,339)	-
CONCERN	-	398,851	398,851	100%	-	-
FAO	2,190,000	2,190,000	-	0%	2,190,000	-
HI	-	598,600	804,505	100%	(205,905)	-
IRC	1,617,569	2,291,538	1,569,997	69%	721,541	-
LWF	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	0%	1,250,000	-
MDM	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
MERLIN	350,000	350,000	675,599	100%	(325,599)	-
NCDM	45,620	45,620	-	0%	45,620	-
NRC	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,162,468	66%	587,532	-
NRCS	890,961	890,961	-	0%	890,961	-
NSET	75,000	75,000	641,404	100%	(566,404)	-
OCHA	1,831,000	1,831,000	628,425	34%	1,202,575	-
OHCHR	8,750,800	10,308,920	7,587,397	74%	2,721,523	-
OXFAM UK	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
PPCC	238,185	238,185	-	0%	238,185	-
SC - US	-	1,006,750	1,006,750	100%	-	-
SC Alliance	3,970,000	3,970,000	618,959	16%	3,351,041	-
SCG	529,100	540,102	55,000	10%	485,102	-
TPO	343,992	343,992	-	0%	343,992	-
UNDP	600,000	600,000	150,000	25%	450,000	-
UNFPA	538,200	538,200	1,330,481	100%	(792,281)	480,000
UNHCR	7,325,898	8,664,433	6,915,465	80%	1,748,968	131,752
UNICEF	7,174,645	7,189,451	7,883,661	100%	(694,210)	324,512
WFP	17,972,853	51,408,607	30,261,541	59%	21,147,066	2,530,620
WHO	1,278,300	878,000	100,000	11%	778,000	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60,610,934</b>	<b>99,244,521</b>	<b>63,636,759</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>35,607,762</b>	<b>3,466,884</b>

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

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

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

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

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**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**  
 Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector, with funding status of each  
 as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	1,800,000	1,800,000	225,833	13%	1,574,167	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,371,964	5,151,964	2,389,965	46%	2,761,999	-
FOOD	17,972,853	51,408,607	30,261,541	59%	21,147,066	2,530,620
HEALTH	6,983,974	6,727,149	5,779,611	86%	947,538	480,000
MINE ACTION	775,376	1,190,076	50,848	4%	1,139,228	-
MULTI-SECTOR	11,086,983	14,105,647	8,890,827	63%	5,214,820	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	16,189,676	18,032,119	13,748,348	76%	4,283,771	131,752
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	431,035	0%	(431,035)	324,512
WATER AND SANITATION	430,108	828,959	1,858,751	224%	(1,029,792)	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60,610,934</b>	<b>99,244,521</b>	<b>63,636,759</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>35,607,762</b>	<b>3,466,884</b>

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

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

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**Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**  
 List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
 as of 28 December 2007  
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
<b>NEP-07/A01:</b> Assistance to the flood and drought affected farm households of Nepal	FAO	1,700,000	1,700,000	-	0%	1,700,000	-
<b>NEP-07/A02:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition in drought affected areas of the Karnali	ACF	100,000	100,000	225,833	226%	(125,833)	-
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>		<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>225,833</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1,574,167</b>	<b>-</b>

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**NEPAL**

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

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>							
<b>NEP-07/CSS01:</b> Building resilience of the local institutions and emergency response	ActionAid	270,000	150,000	436,986	291%	(286,986)	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS02:</b> Community Based Disaster Preparedness Program	CARE	153,811	153,811	533,150	347%	(379,339)	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS03:</b> Support for Natural Agriculture Disaster Preparedness	FAO	490,000	490,000	-	0%	490,000	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS04:</b> Streamlining disaster response in Nepal	IRC	200,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS05:</b> Community risk reduction	LWF	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS06:</b> Develop a common approach to natural disaster preparedness and response through the preparation of interagency contingency plans	NCDM	45,620	45,620	-	0%	45,620	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS07:</b> Disaster Risk Reduction Program	NRCS	174,906	174,906	-	0%	174,906	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS08:</b> Community Based Disaster Preparedness at Ward Level	NSET	75,000	75,000	641,404	855%	(566,404)	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS09:</b> Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Eastern and Central Terai Region of Nepal	OXFAM UK	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS10:</b> Child Led Disaster Preparedness and Response Program (CL-DPR)	SC Alliance	490,000	490,000	-	0%	490,000	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS11:</b> Urban risk management and Emergency Response Preparedness for in Kathmandu Valley	UNDP	600,000	600,000	150,000	25%	450,000	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS12:</b> Preparedness Plan For Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in future emergencies	UNICEF	107,527	107,527	-	0%	107,527	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS13:</b> Hospital response capacity in post earthquake scenarios/emergencies	WHO	234,100	234,100	-	0%	234,100	-
<b>NEP-07/CSS14:</b> United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	OCHA	1,831,000	1,831,000	628,425	34%	1,202,575	-
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>5,371,964</b>	<b>5,151,964</b>	<b>2,389,965</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>2,761,999</b>	<b>-</b>

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

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

**FOOD**

<b>NEP-07/F01:</b> Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Populations in Nepal	WFP	5,656,000	15,220,202	7,432,260	49%	7,787,942	1,441,427
<b>NEP-07/F02:</b> Emergency Food Security Surveillance System	WFP	360,000	360,000	1,948,465	541%	(1,588,465)	-
<b>NEP-07/F03:</b> Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation – Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal	WFP	11,956,853	11,956,853	11,264,443	94%	692,410	368,732
<b>NEP-07/F04:</b> Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Nepal [PRRO 10676.0]	WFP	-	23,871,552	9,616,373	40%	14,255,179	720,461
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>		<b>17,972,853</b>	<b>51,408,607</b>	<b>30,261,541</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>21,147,066</b>	<b>2,530,620</b>

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Values in US\$							
<b>HEALTH</b>							
<b>NEP-07/H01:</b> Community based therapeutic care of acutely malnourished children in mountain and hill districts in Mid and Far Western region	UNICEF	634,000	634,000	347,220	55%	286,780	-
<b>NEP-07/H02:</b> Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas	ACF	600,000	600,000	650,287	108%	(50,287)	-
<b>NEP-07/H03:</b> Psychosocial Care during Discharge, Transit, Reunification and Reintegration of Children Associated to Armed Forces and Armed Groups	TPO	343,992	343,992	-	0%	343,992	-
<b>NEP-07/H04:</b> Health action in crisis	WHO	391,700	262,500	100,000	38%	162,500	-
<b>NEP-07/H05:</b> Strategy development for post-conflict mental health care	WHO	191,500	154,200	-	0%	154,200	-
<b>NEP-07/H06:</b> Environmental health in emergencies	WHO	133,000	123,600	-	0%	123,600	-
<b>NEP-07/H07:</b> Enhanced first aid services in 20 conflict-impacted districts	WHO	128,000	103,600	-	0%	103,600	-
<b>NEP-07/H08A:</b> Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	WHO	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-07/H08B:</b> Address immediate maternal and child health in conflict affected districts	MDM	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-07/H09:</b> Essential Health Services for emergency-affected children and women	UNICEF	1,473,387	1,473,387	1,466,160	100%	7,227	-
<b>NEP-07/H10:</b> Emergency response to provide care and support for survivors of conflict/emergency-related sexual violence	UNICEF	433,140	283,215	-	0%	283,215	-
<b>NEP-07/H11:</b> Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men, and adolescents in the post conflict situation through mobile Reproductive Health camps	UNFPA	538,200	538,200	1,330,481	247%	(792,281)	480,000
<b>NEP-07/H12:</b> Safe Quality Blood Services in an emergency	NRCS	566,055	566,055	-	0%	566,055	-
<b>NEP-07/H13:</b> Emergency health access to rural communities in Surkhet district	IRC	436,000	218,000	405,359	186%	(187,359)	-
<b>NEP-07/H14:</b> Improvement of conflict affected population's access to health care through effective partnership between communities and remote health facilities in Pyuthan district	MERLIN	350,000	350,000	675,599	193%	(325,599)	-
<b>NEP-07/H15:</b> Providing humanitarian aid for people disabled due to armed conflict in the mid and far western regions of Nepal	ActionAid	365,000	182,500	-	0%	182,500	-

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Values in US\$

**HEALTH**

<b>NEP-07/H16:</b> Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) Support	UNICEF	-	210,000	-	0%	210,000	-
<b>NEP-07/H17:</b> Corrective Surgery Referral Project	HI	-	183,900	804,505	437%	(620,605)	-
<b>NEP-07/H18:</b> Health Care services assistance to vulnerable population affected by the previous Internal Conflict in Dailekh and Rukum districts, Mid-Western, Nepal	CAM	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>		<b>6,983,974</b>	<b>6,727,149</b>	<b>5,779,611</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>947,538</b>	<b>480,000</b>

**MINE ACTION**

<b>NEP-07/MA01:</b> Mine Risk Education -Mine Action	UNICEF	475,376	475,376	50,848	11%	424,528	-
<b>NEP-07/MA02:</b> Programme on Mine Risk Education	NRCS	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
<b>NEP-07/MA03:</b> Mine Risk Education	SC Alliance	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
<b>NEP-07/MA04:</b> Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Reduction	HI	-	414,700	-	0%	414,700	-
<b>Subtotal for MINE ACTION</b>		<b>775,376</b>	<b>1,190,076</b>	<b>50,848</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,139,228</b>	-

**MULTI-SECTOR**

<b>NEP-07/MS01:</b> Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG)	SC Alliance	2,800,000	2,800,000	618,959	22%	2,181,041	-
<b>NEP-07/MS02:</b> Emergency response: Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG)	IRC	400,000	1,391,969	574,606	41%	817,363	-
<b>NEP-07/MS03:</b> Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	UNHCR	7,136,983	8,156,928	6,690,512	82%	1,466,416	-
<b>NEP-07/MS04:</b> Bhutanese Refugees Programme	LWF	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
<b>NEP-07/MS05:</b> Integrated assistance to IDPs (Agriculture and food security, logistics and relief commodities protection and WASH)	SC - US	-	1,006,750	1,006,750	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>		<b>11,086,983</b>	<b>14,105,647</b>	<b>8,890,827</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>5,214,820</b>	-

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**NEPAL**

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Values in US\$							
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>							
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL01:</b> Human Rights Protection and Promotion	OHCHR	8,750,800	10,308,920	7,587,397	74%	2,721,523	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL02:</b> Protection of conflict affected persons through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	NRC	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,162,468	66%	587,532	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL03:</b> Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights abuses	SC Alliance	530,000	530,000	-	0%	530,000	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL04:</b> Schools as Zones of Peace (SZoP)	UNICEF	75,269	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL05:</b> Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict and in post conflict.	UNICEF	477,526	507,526	106,998	21%	400,528	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL06:</b> Release, return and reintegration of children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	UNICEF	3,068,312	3,068,312	4,021,500	131%	(953,188)	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL07:</b> Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	SCG	529,100	540,102	55,000	10%	485,102	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL08:</b> Partnerships for protecting children in armed conflict	PPCC	238,185	238,185	-	0%	238,185	-
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL09:</b> Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	UNHCR	188,915	507,505	224,953	44%	282,552	131,752
<b>NEP-07/P/HR/RL10:</b> Integrated assistance to Returnees in the Mid west region of Nepal	IRC	581,569	581,569	590,032	101%	(8,463)	-
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>		<b>16,189,676</b>	<b>18,032,119</b>	<b>13,748,348</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>4,283,771</b>	<b>131,752</b>
<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>							
<b>NEP-07/IRC:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	IRC	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NEP-07/UNICEF:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	431,035	0%	(431,035)	324,512
<b>NEP-07/WHO:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	WHO	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>431,035</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(431,035)</b>	<b>324,512</b>

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>							
<b>NEP-07/WS01:</b> Rehabilitation of Community Water Supply Schemes Damaged by Floods & Landslides	UNICEF	430,108	430,108	1,459,900	339%	(1,029,792)	-
<b>NEP-07/WS02:</b> Water and sanitation	CONCERN	-	398,851	398,851	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>		<b>430,108</b>	<b>828,959</b>	<b>1,858,751</b>	<b>224%</b>	<b>(1,029,792)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>60,610,934</b>	<b>99,244,521</b>	<b>63,636,759</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>35,607,762</b>	<b>3,466,884</b>

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

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

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

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

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**NEPAL**

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

<b>Action Contre la Faim</b>				
ACF	NEP-07/A02	Food security	45,833	-
<b>Subtotal for Action Contre la Faim</b>			<b>45,833</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP</b>				
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid (Multilateral Funds)	2,121,331	-
WFP	NEP-07/F02	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	1,798,404	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid (Resource Transfer)	233,708	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	2,163,135	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP</b>			<b>6,316,578</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations</b>				
UNICEF	NEP-07/WS01	Assistance to floods victims in Nepal (SM069906)	50,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Australia</b>				
ACF	NEP-07/A02	Food security	80,000	-
SC Alliance	NEP-07/MS01	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups/forces (CAFAAG)	400,000	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	363,092	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL09	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	36,248	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	423,729	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	403,877	-
<b>Subtotal for Australia</b>			<b>1,706,946</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Austria</b>				
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	172,911	-
<b>Subtotal for Austria</b>			<b>172,911</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Belgium</b>				
WFP	NEP-07/F04	Food assistance for conflict-affected populations in Nepal (PRRO 10676.0)	-	720,461
<b>Subtotal for Belgium</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>720,461</b>

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Values in US\$				
<b>Canada</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	866,551	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal (M012453)	296,610	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/MA01	Mine risk education kits	50,848	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/P/HR/RL05	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on childrens rights violations in armed conflict and in post conflict (SC070171)	106,998	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/P/HR/RL06	Release, return and reintegration of children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	75,000	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/UNICEF	Multisectoral assistance to several countries ( Central African Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Uganda and Zimbabwe) [M012547] (SM070109)	431,035	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	1,300,665	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>			<b>3,127,707</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carry-over (donors not specified)</b>				
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	1,538,797	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	331,836	-
<b>Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)</b>			<b>1,870,633</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Denmark</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	1,058,201	-
UNFPA	NEP-07/H11	to be allocated to specific project/sector	-	480,000
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	37,500	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>			<b>1,095,701</b>	<b>480,000</b>

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Values in US\$

**European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office**

ACF	NEP-07/H02	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas(ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01005)	387,000	-
ActionAid	NEP-07/CSS01	Surakshit Samudaya: Building safer community through disaster management initiatives (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04014)	421,986	-
CARE	NEP-07/CSS02	SAMADHAN II - Community Based Disaster Risk Management Project in Nepal [ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04007]	533,150	-
CONCERN	NEP-07/WS02	Community-Based WatSan with Conflict Affected Populations : improving water, sanitation and health in the Mid-Western Development Region (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01001)	363,491	-
HI	NEP-07/H17	Access to Physical Rehabilitation Services for Disabled People affected by the Conflict in Nepal (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01002)	337,838	-
IRC	NEP-07/H13	Expanded Emergency Health Access to Rural Communities in Surkhet District to be allocated to specific (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01006)	405,359	-
MERLIN	NEP-07/H14	Improvement of conflict affected populations access to health care through effective partnership between communities and remote health facilities in Pyuthan district (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01003)	675,599	-
NRC	NEP-07/P/HR/RL02	Protection of conflict affected persons through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)[ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01009]	594,527	-
UNFPA	NEP-07/H11	Delivering Emergency Reproductive Health Services to conflict affected populations of Nepal[ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01010]	465,116	-
UNFPA	NEP-07/H11	Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men, and adolescents in the post conflict situation through mobile Reproductive Health camps	470,000	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/P/HR/RL06	Release, Return and Reintegration of children associated with Armed forces and Armed groups (CAAFAG) [ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01008]	675,675	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/WS01	Flood Relief and Recovery Support to Disadvantaged families in NEPAL [ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/02010]	817,440	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	681,199	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01002)	1,986,755	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			<b>8,815,135</b>	-

**Finland**

OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	789,473	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>			<b>789,473</b>	-

**France**

WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	409,836	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>			<b>409,836</b>	-

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Values in US\$

<b>Germany</b>				
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Emergency Operation - EMOP 10523.0 - Delivery of 831,6 mt Rice, 122 mt Pulses, 51 mt Oil and 15 mt Salt (BMZ-No.: 2007.1894.0)	1,367,989	-
WFP	NEP-07/F04	Food Aid - PRRO 10676.0 - Delivery of 1090 MTs Rice	1,351,351	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>			<b>2,719,340</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>International Olympic Committee</b>				
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	15,000	-
<b>Subtotal for International Olympic Committee</b>			<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Ireland</b>				
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees (WFP 07 16)	-	368,732
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>368,732</b>

<b>Japan</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	100,000	-
UNDP	NEP-07/CSS11	Preparedness for Emergency Response in Kathmandu Valley	150,000	-
UNFPA	NEP-07/H11	Delivering essential reproductive health care for women, men, and adolescents in the post conflict situation through mobile Reproductive Health camps	395,365	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	2,000,000	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/H09	Essential Health Services for emergency-affected children and women	1,466,160	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/P/HR/RL06	Release, return and reintegration of children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	2,976,129	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific project/sector	-	324,512
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>			<b>7,087,654</b>	<b>324,512</b>

<b>Korea, Republic of</b>				
WHO	NEP-07/H04	Health action in crisis	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Korea, Republic of</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Luxembourg</b>				
HI	NEP-07/H17	Assistance to disabled conflict victims	466,667	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL09	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	-	131,752
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	34,199	-
<b>Subtotal for Luxembourg</b>			<b>500,866</b>	<b>131,752</b>

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Values in US\$

<b>Nepal</b>				
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	3,949	-
<b>Subtotal for Nepal</b>			<b>3,949</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Netherlands</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	1,856,546	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid (additional contribution: 15831)	-	1,441,427
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Assistance to flood-affected population (additional contribution-15831)	683,680	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	617,000	-
WFP	NEP-07/F04	Food aid	617,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>			<b>3,774,226</b>	<b>1,441,427</b>

<b>New Zealand</b>				
OCHA	NEP-07/CSS14	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	228,425	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/H01	Community based therapeutic care of acutely malnourished children in mountain and hill districts in Mid and Far Western region (SM070045)	347,220	-
WFP	NEP-07/F04	Food aid	352,112	-
<b>Subtotal for New Zealand</b>			<b>927,757</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Norway</b>				
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	328,380	-
SC Alliance	NEP-07/MS01	Children affected by armed conflict	218,959	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/WS01	Emergency relief to flood affected population in Nepal (NPL 1073345) (SM069906)	342,460	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	19,661	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	35,466	-
WFP	NEP-07/F02	Food aid	93,799	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>			<b>1,038,725</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>OPEC Fund for International Development</b>				
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	27,000	-
<b>Subtotal for OPEC Fund for International Development</b>			<b>27,000</b>	<b>-</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**NEPAL**

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**  
List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)  
as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

**Private (individuals & organisations)**

ActionAid	NEP-07/CSS01	Building resilience of the local institutions and emergency response	15,000	-
CONCERN	NEP-07/WS02	Water and sanitation (Bank of Ireland)	35,360	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	143,882	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	70,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Private (individuals &amp; organisations)</b>			<b>264,242</b>	<b>-</b>

**Spain**

WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	683,995	-
<b>Subtotal for Spain</b>			<b>683,995</b>	<b>-</b>

**Sweden**

ACF	NEP-07/A02	Prevention of acute malnutrition in drought affected areas of the Karnali	100,000	-
ACF	NEP-07/H02	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas	224,287	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>			<b>324,287</b>	<b>-</b>

**Switzerland**

ACF	NEP-07/H02	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in remote areas	39,000	-
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	103,305	-
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	437,501	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	PRRO 10058.5: Food Assistance to Bhuthaneses Refugees	245,902	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	409,836	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>			<b>1,235,544</b>	<b>-</b>

**UN Peacebuilding Fund**

WFP	NEP-07/F04	Food aid	489,610	-
<b>Subtotal for UN Peacebuilding Fund</b>			<b>489,610</b>	<b>-</b>

**UN Programme on HIV/AIDS**

UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal/Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	150,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UN Programme on HIV/AIDS</b>			<b>150,000</b>	<b>-</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**  
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)  
 as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

United Kingdom				
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	982,318	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	196,030	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/P/HR/RL06	Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) (SM070066)	294,696	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	63,790	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	489,194	-
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>			<b>2,026,028</b>	-

United States of America				
IRC	NEP-07/P/HR/RL10	Integrated assistance to Returnees in the Mid west region of Nepal	590,032	-
NRC	NEP-07/P/HR/RL02	Protection of conflict affected persons through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	567,941	-
NSET	NEP-07/CSS08	Nepal/Preparedness - Risk Reduction (DFD-G-00-05-00147-02)	187,556	-
NSET	NEP-07/CSS08	Community Based Disaster Preparedness at Ward Level; Earthquake Preparedness and mitigation in Kathmandu Valley (central region)	453,848	-
OCHA	NEP-07/CSS14	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination (DFD-G-00-07-00074-01)	400,000	-
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	75,122	-
OHCHR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights Protection and Promotion	990,000	-
SC - US	NEP-07/MS05	Integrated assistance to IDPs (Agriculture and food security, logistics and relief commodities, protection and WASH in mid-western and far western regions [DFD-G-00-07-00118-00])	1,006,750	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	332,601	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/MS03	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	1,590,000	-
UNHCR	NEP-07/P/HR/RL09	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons in Nepal	188,705	-
UNICEF	NEP-07/WS01	Rehabilitation of Community Water Supply Schemes Damaged by Floods & Landslides	250,000	-
WFP	NEP-07/F01	Food aid	16,355	-
WFP	NEP-07/F02	Food aid	56,262	-
WFP	NEP-07/F03	Food aid	3,726,705	-
WFP	NEP-07/F04	Food aid	6,806,300	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>			<b>17,238,177</b>	-

Various (details not yet provided)				
IRC	NEP-07/MS02	Emergency response: Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG)	574,606	-
SCG	NEP-07/P/HR/RL07	Community Sensitization for the Return and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	55,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Various (details not yet provided)</b>			<b>629,606</b>	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007**  
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)  
 as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>63,636,759</b>	<b>3,466,884</b>

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

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

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)  
as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	17,238,177	27.1 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	8,815,135	13.9 %	-
Japan	7,087,654	11.1 %	324,512
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	6,316,578	9.9 %	-
Netherlands	3,774,226	5.9 %	1,441,427
Canada	3,127,707	4.9 %	-
Germany	2,719,340	4.3 %	-
United Kingdom	2,026,028	3.2 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,870,633	2.9 %	-
Australia	1,706,946	2.7 %	-
Switzerland	1,235,544	1.9 %	-
Denmark	1,095,701	1.7 %	480,000
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,041,685	1.6 %	-
Norway	1,038,725	1.6 %	-
New Zealand	927,757	1.5 %	-
Finland	789,473	1.2 %	-
Spain	683,995	1.1 %	-
Various (details not yet provided)	629,606	1.0 %	-
Luxembourg	500,866	0.8 %	131,752
France	409,836	0.6 %	-
Sweden	324,287	0.5 %	-
Austria	172,911	0.3 %	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0.2 %	-
Nepal	3,949	0.0 %	-
Belgium	0	0.0 %	720,461
Others	0	0.0 %	368,732
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63,636,759</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>3,466,884</b>

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Nepal 2007**  
List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Canada</b>			
CECI	Health, medical and household items to flood affected families in the Dhanusa and Mahottari Districts, Central Terai (M-012617)	186,916	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>		<b>186,916</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>			
IFRC	Food, Water, Shelter	97,365	-
<b>Subtotal for Czech Republic</b>		<b>97,365</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
CARE Austria	Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Communities of Remote Hill districts of Far Western Development Region (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01004)	675,676	-
ICRC	Protection and economic security activities (ECHO/NPL/BUD/2007/01007)	1,283,784	-
IFRC	Building Safer Communities: A Regional Initiative (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04010)	468,085	-
Mercy Corps	Kailali Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives, Kailali district, Nepal (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04019)	356,752	-
PA_05	Banke Bardia Flood Warning Programme (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04001)	454,005	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		<b>3,238,302</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>France</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Soutient aux oprations de secours menes par la Croix Rouge npalaise	41,040	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>		<b>41,040</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Germany</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Wildland Fire Management Project for NEPAL, Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC), Freiburg Germany (VN 05 385.28/3 - 12/07)	51,881	-
GTZ	Food Aid beside the Food Security Program (2006.1853.8) (BMZ-No.: 2007.1831.2)	533,333	-
GTZ	Food security, reconstruction and life-stability (committ new funds of 200.000 Euro) (BMZ-No. 2006.1853.8)	270,270	-
GTZ	Reconstruction and life-stability (BMZ-No.: 2007.1813.0)	1,621,622	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>2,477,106</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ireland</b>			
Plan Ireland	To provide for the immediate food and shelter needs of 5,500 amount of people affected by this years Monsoon flooding (PLAN 07 02)	187,248	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>		<b>187,248</b>	<b>-</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Nepal 2007**  
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
 as of 28 December 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Netherlands</b>			
Netherlands RC	To improve healthcare, access to drinking water (16175 (DMV0103967)	740,651	-
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>		<b>740,651</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Norway</b>			
The Southasia Trust	NPL 1071015/Himal Southasian Magazine -Strengthening civil society	98,884	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>		<b>98,884</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sweden</b>			
RC/Sweden	Humanitarian support to people affected by the extensive rainfalls	267,388	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>267,388</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>			
SDC/SHA	HA Small Action Credit Line Coof	81,967	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Nepal Nutrition Project	129,310	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>		<b>211,277</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United States of America</b>			
CII	Peace and transition initiatives (USAID/OTI)	7,385,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>		<b>7,385,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>14,931,177</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

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

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other\*)

as of 28 December 2007

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

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	24,623,177	30.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	12,053,437	15.1 %	-
Japan	7,087,654	8.9 %	324,512
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	6,316,578	7.9 %	-
Germany	5,196,446	6.5 %	-
Netherlands	4,514,877	5.7 %	1,441,427
Canada	3,314,623	4.2 %	-
United Kingdom	2,026,028	2.5 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,870,633	2.4 %	-
Australia	1,706,946	2.1 %	-
Switzerland	1,446,821	1.8 %	-
Norway	1,137,609	1.4 %	-
Denmark	1,095,701	1.4 %	480,000
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,041,685	1.3 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,000,000	1.3 %	-
New Zealand	927,757	1.2 %	-
Finland	789,473	1.0 %	-
Spain	683,995	0.9 %	-
Various (details not yet provided)	629,606	0.8 %	-
Sweden	591,675	0.7 %	-
Luxembourg	500,866	0.6 %	131,752
France	450,876	0.6 %	-
Ireland	187,248	0.2 %	368,732
Austria	172,911	0.2 %	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0.1 %	-
Others	101,314	0.1 %	720,461
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>79,567,936</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>3,466,884</b>

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

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

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

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

\*Includes contributions to the Nepal Common Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Nepal Common Appeal (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 28 December 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX IV.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
BNMT	British Nepal Medical Trust
BOGs	Basic Operating Guidelines
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAAC	Children Associated with Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CECI	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
CPN-Maoist	Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
DDC	District Development Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FWEAN	Federation of Woman Entrepreneurs Associations of Nepal
HI	Handicap International
HIMRIGHTS	Himalayan Human Rights Monitors
HR	Human Rights
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IHRICON	Institute of Human Rights Commission
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
I/NGO	International / Non-Governmental Organisation
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MAWG	Mine Action Working Group
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
RRN	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SC-Alliance	Save the Children Alliance
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SZOP	Schools as Zone of Peace
TPO	Trans-cultural Psychosocial Organisation
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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**NEPAL**

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UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPCA	Underprivileged Children's Education Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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