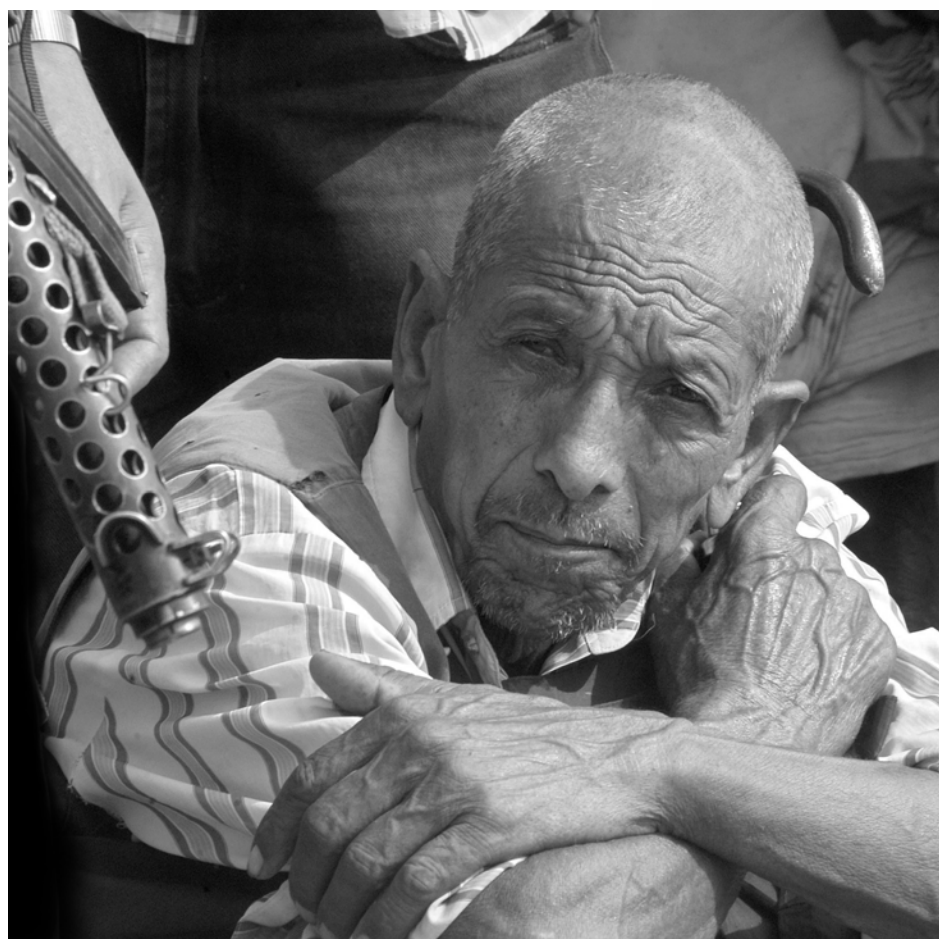


Nepal

2006



MID-YEAR
REVIEW

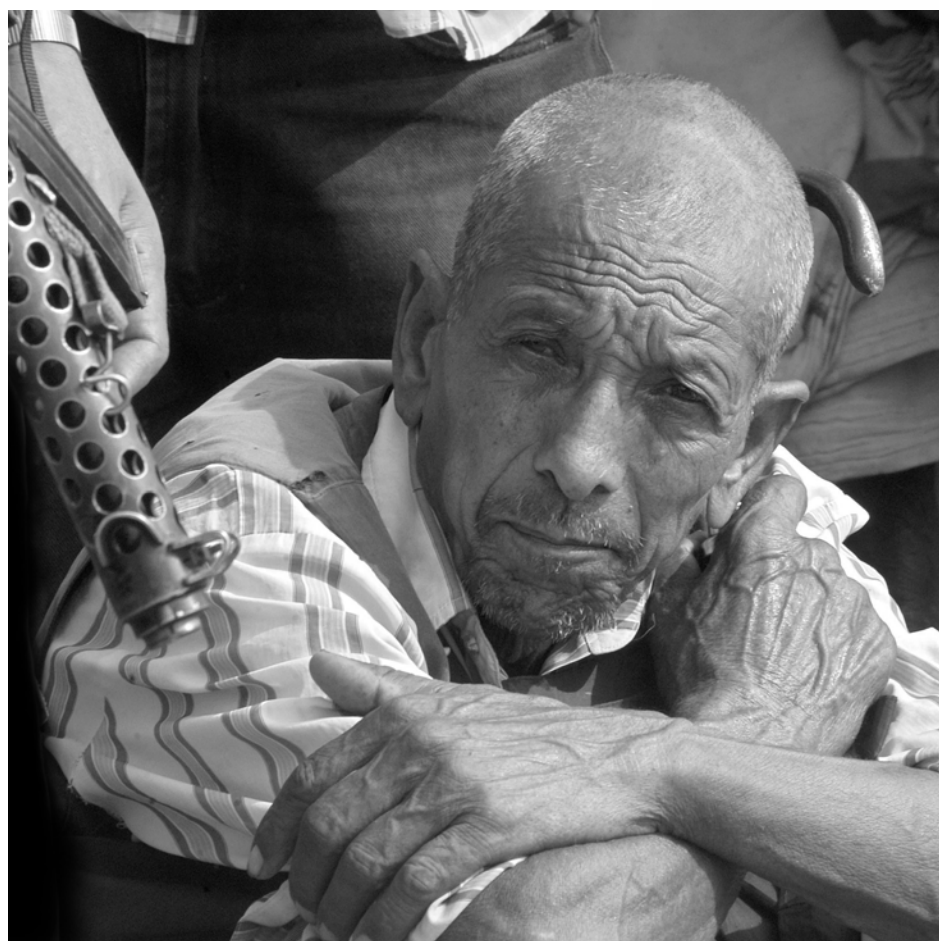
Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

Nepal

2006



Narendra Shrestha - Kantipur Publications - 2005

MID-YEAR REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It 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; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes 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;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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NEPAL Topography and Access



Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
 United Nations, Nepal

Data Source: CBS (Census 2001)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since October 2005, Nepal has seen major political changes. On 24 April a people's movement involving massive nationwide protests and strikes resulted in the announcement by King Gyanendra of the return of power to the people and the reinstatement of parliament.

The protests followed a 12-Point understanding reached between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) of agitating political parties and the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN-Maoist) in November 2005. An earlier unilateral ceasefire was ended by the CPN-Maoist in January to destabilise the 8 February municipal elections, called by the King. The SPA also opposed these elections and actively boycotted them.

Since the April movement both sides have announced ceasefires and engaged in peace talks. In a less positive vein, the new Finance Minister has announced that the Government is effectively bankrupt.

Whilst the political changes have brought obvious improvements in the overall security situation across the country, the CPN-Maoist continues to maintain effective control over the majority of the countryside, refusing access to many service providers from the Government.

Reports of abductions, extortion and recruitment by the CPN-Maoist have increased and attempts to interfere in the humanitarian and development programmes have continued. Due to security concerns, for the time being most persons displaced by the conflict have been reluctant to return.

New emergency food and nutritional programmes have been initiated in 10 districts of the mid and far west to address emergency needs related to drought. Other recent assessment missions have found startling levels of malnutrition in lowland Terai districts, where wasting has been found to be as high as 20% amongst children under five years old.

A recent study by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) puts Nepal amongst the 10 most-affected countries for victim-activated explosions, ranking higher than Chechnya. In 2005 there were 142 reported casualties with the second highest proportion of child casualties in the world.

The capacity to respond to conflict and natural disasters is not yet fully established. The ability to support essential services in areas where the conflict has been most devastating has also been compromised by the limited availability of new funds.

Although the present political environment is a positive development, many obstacles are yet to be overcome before lasting peace can even be foreseen. Meanwhile, the needs of the population, especially in the remotest areas, still require careful monitoring and bold responses by the specialised agencies. Efforts to ensure operational space, access and safety of aid workers and independent needs-based interventions have to increase.

At the time of the preparation of this Mid-Year Review, the CAP has been funded at 59% of the total requested. The protection sector has been relatively well funded – though major gaps remain in all other areas, especially with respect to child protection requirements. The revised requirements for this Appeal are of US\$ 68,440,750¹, out of which unmet requirements, for the remainder of 2006, total \$ 28,090,033.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States (US) dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2006 page.

2. CHANGES IN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

King Gyanendra's address on 1 February reaffirming the royal takeover as a means towards restoration of democracy, as well as the highly opposed 8 February municipal elections, triggered an escalation of the conflict across the country.



Courtesy: Nigel Hiller

However, only a few months later an understanding between the main political parties and the CPN-Maoist reached in November began to prove fruitful.

Nineteen consecutive days of nationwide pro-democracy strikes and protests called by the SPA and supported by CPN-Maoist, brought hundreds of thousands of people on to the streets throughout the country in defiance of curfews imposed by the Government in Kathmandu and some other towns. 21 protesters lost their lives due to violent reprisals and hundreds were injured.

On 24 April King Gyanendra appeared on television to announce the reinstatement of the dissolved House of Representatives (HoR), expressed condolences for all those who had lost their lives in the people's movement, and handed sovereignty back to the people. This followed an attempt by the monarch a few days earlier to end protests by inviting the SPA to nominate a new Prime Minister, an offer that was rejected.

The HoR met for the first time on 28 April and announced plans to work towards the formation of a constituent assembly – a longstanding demand of the CPN-Maoist. The HoR also removed a 'terrorist' label from the CPN-Maoist.

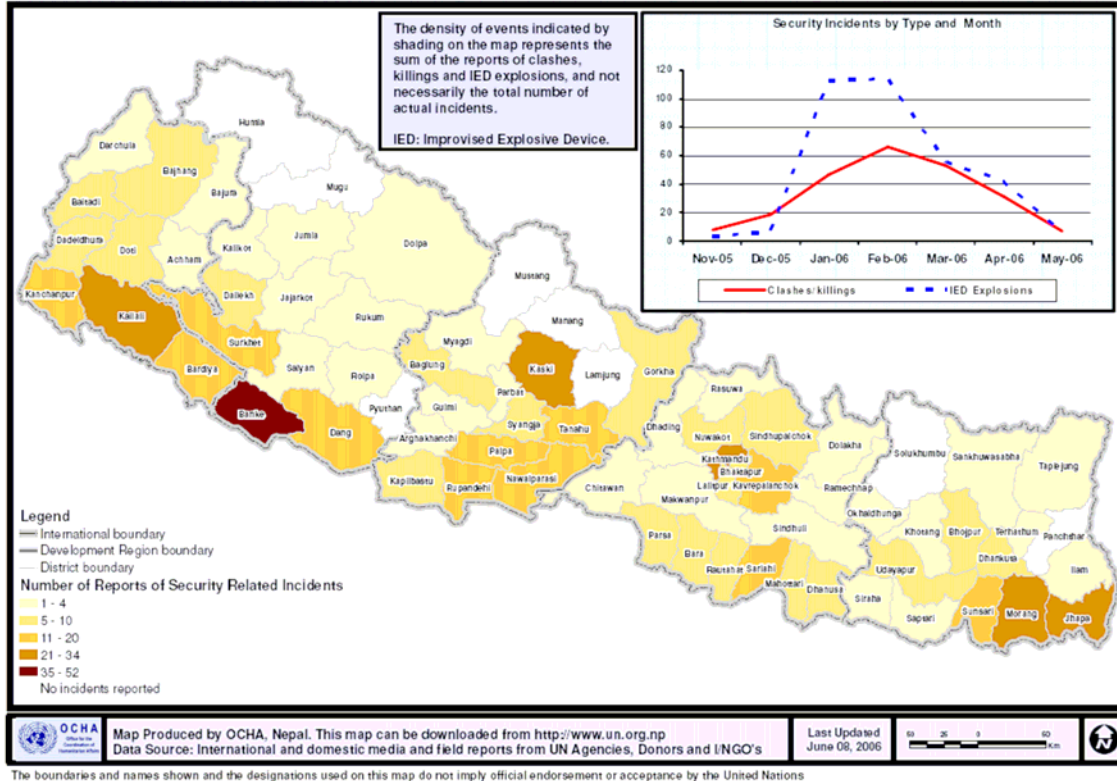
The CPN-Maoist declared a unilateral ceasefire for three months on the day before the first sitting of the HoR, which was reciprocated by the Government on 3 May for an indefinite period.

On 19 May the HoR formally removed references to the palace in the name of the Government and army - renamed as the Government of Nepal (GoN, formerly His Majesty's Government) and the Nepali Army (formerly Royal Nepal Army). Nepal was also declared a secular state, with non-discriminatory citizenship rights for women. Many appointments made during the royal regime were annulled, including those from the February municipal elections, and twelve Ambassadors were recalled.

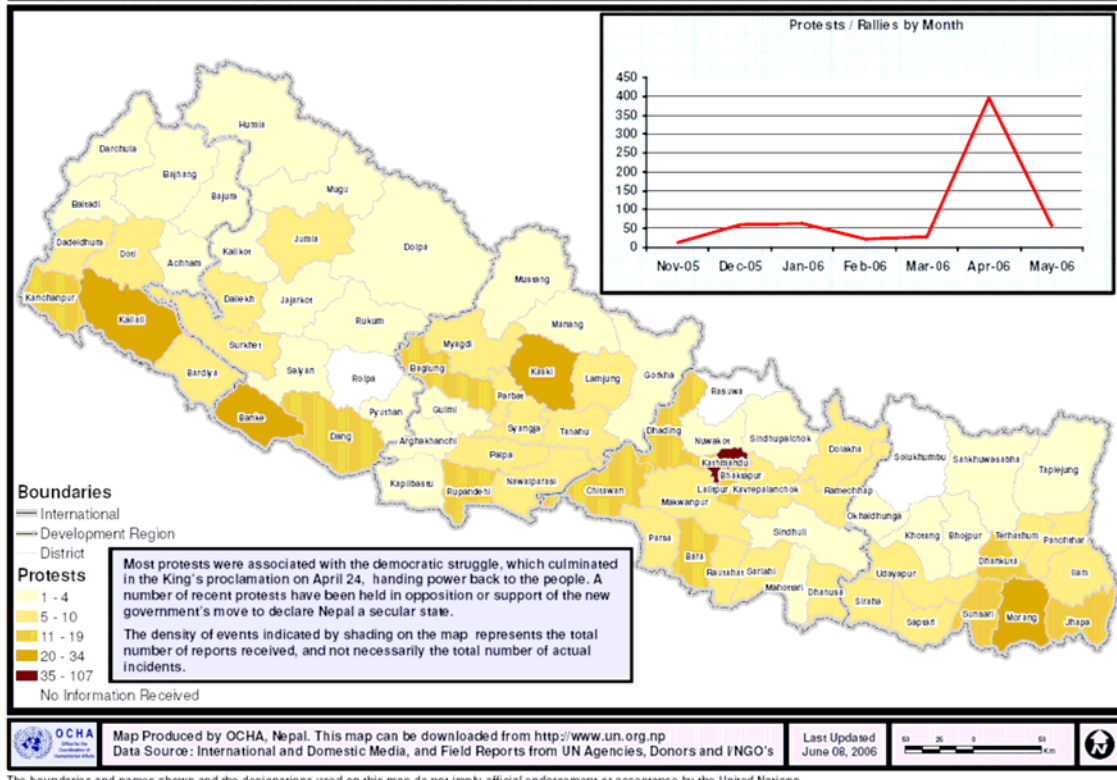
The first round of peace talks between the CPN-Maoist and the SPA Government took place in Kathmandu on 26 May resulting in a 25-point Code of Conduct (included as Annex II). As a result, CPN-Maoist cadres started moving freely in urban areas, opening offices and holding mass rallies, including a first-ever in Kathmandu on 2 June joined by an estimated 500,000 cadres and supporters.

A number of discussions between the UN and the Government have taken place to understand the ongoing process and express readiness by the organisation to support in any way needed. While preparing this MYR, initial discussions have suggested possible roles to support arms management and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR). No formal request had yet been made by the Government to the UN.

NEPAL Reports of Security Incidents: November 1, 2005 - June 07, 2006



NEPAL Reports of Protests and Rallies: November 1, 2005 - June 7, 2006



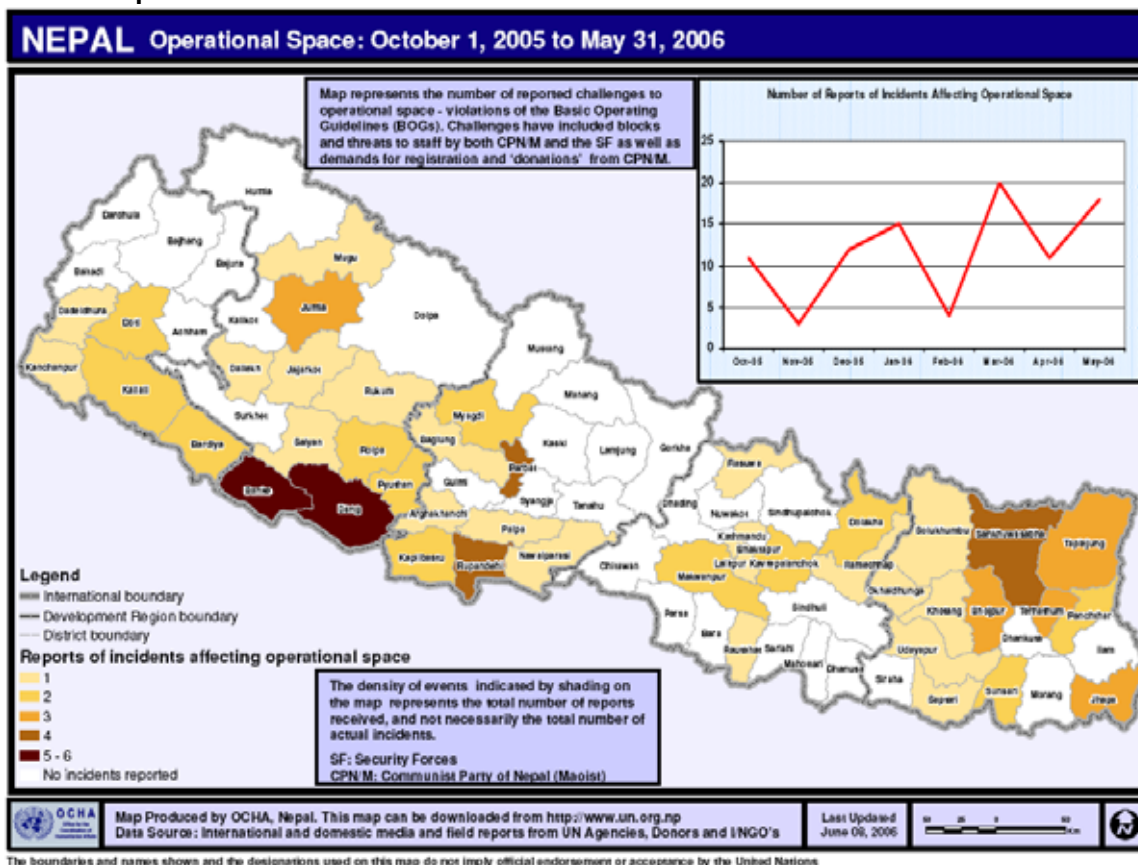
Security

Whilst the conflict was at a peak during the first few months of the reporting period there have been very few incidents since the declarations of ceasefire. The Nepali Army has reportedly remained largely in its barracks. However, urban centres including Kathmandu have seen an increase in criminal activity, including daylight robberies in banks and civilian houses. In addition, 142 civilian injuries and deaths have been caused from the unintentional explosion of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in 2005 alone, out of which 80 were children.

The reach of the state

Despite the two unilateral ceasefires much of the countryside has remained a no-go area for many civil servants, including Village Development Committee (VDC) secretaries and other service providers, who generally remain displaced in district headquarters, prevented from visiting their assigned areas by the CPN-Maoist.

Operational Space



In December 2005 the CPN-Maoist leadership followed an earlier statement by the Government of Nepal in publicly accepting the Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) of both the UN system and of the bilateral donors. Since the two unilateral ceasefires were declared, physical access to remote areas of rural districts has improved - thought to be partially due to the new presence of CPN-Maoist cadres in district headquarters. Despite this, true 'operational space' for humanitarian and development organisations remains a major challenge with new incidents of CPN-Maoist attempting to dictate geographic areas for development agencies to work in, and the continued regular demands for agencies to register programmes and pay 'donations'.

Protection

The installation of a new government and subsequent developments has resulted in some improvements in the human rights situation, particularly with regard to freedom of assembly and expression. Several hundred detainees suspected of involvement in the CPN-M and held under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Ordinance (TADO) have been released, including juveniles, and there has been a sharp reduction of detention in army barracks. The Government has announced the repeal of several pieces of legislation, which curtailed human rights, including the Media Ordinance. The ceasefires announced by the two parties to the conflict have drastically reduced the number of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) violations by both sides.

Nevertheless, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other organisations have raised a number of continuing concerns with regard to basic human rights and international humanitarian law by both parties to the conflict. Reports of cases of abduction, extortion and also some recruitment of children by the CPN-Maoist have continued during the entire period. Of particular concern has been a spate of abductions by the CPN-Maoist since late April 2006 where the victims have subsequently been found dead.

The issue of impunity and accountability for past abuses committed by both sides remains pending, including the clarification of the whereabouts of several hundred detainees who disappeared in the years prior to 2006, although the new Government has started to take some initiatives to clarify individual cases of disappearances. More long-term concerns such as gender and caste-discrimination also need to be more fully addressed.

Displacement Dynamics

Confusion over the definition of an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) in the Nepali context persists. The definition stated in the Government's Internally Displaced Persons' Policy of March 2006 fails to include those displaced by threats and those displaced by state actors. The United Nations aims to assist the current Government prepare a new policy in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles. An IDP Protection Sub-Group of the Human Rights and Protection Working Group has been established and is co-chaired by OHCHR and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Post-ceasefire, limited returns have been taking place, a number of them facilitated by local human rights organisations. Many displaced are not yet ready to return due to security concerns. Promotion of proper return conditions must address issues such as food security, shelter, income opportunities, property restitution, compensation, and most importantly, physical security against further human rights violations.

Economy

The new Government announced shortly after taking office that the state was effectively bankrupt. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Nepal's total debt in 2005 increased to \$ 271,400,000 with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2006 expected to be only 2.3%. This figure could have been negative were it not for the increased remittances from overseas, resulting from the massive numbers of young people leaving Nepal to escape the effects of the conflict or seeking better economic opportunities. A poor harvest and high defence spending have added to the economic difficulties facing the new Government.

The current Finance Minister has appealed to the international community for \$ 1.2 billion for relief and rehabilitation. A number of donors have announced that funds previously frozen after the royal takeover in February 2005 will be released.

A recent visit to New Delhi by Nepal's Prime Minister resulted in the signing of a new aid package worth \$ 2.1 billion, including an immediate unprecedented grant of \$ 22,000,000 for budgetary support.

Drought

World Food Programme (WFP) conducted a food/vulnerability assessment in northern mid and far western drought-affected districts and found 10 districts needing an emergency food intervention². *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) conducted a nutritional assessment in selected VDCs in Humla and Mugu districts (the same region) indicating high levels of malnutrition, in particular in children below 24 months of age. To address the issue of food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP, ACF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are launching an emergency 'Food for Work' operation in those 10 districts, to provide assistance to 225,000 beneficiaries over a period of three months.

Nutrition Survey

UNICEF conducted a series of district nutrition surveys in Kanchanpur, Sankhuwasabha, Baitadi and Surkhet districts. Wasting was found to be particularly high in Kanchanpur district - above 20%. A follow up study on the underlying causes was conducted, indicating that the high rate of malnutrition is caused by inadequate childcare, especially feeding practices, as opposed to food shortages.

² WFP believes that the dry winter may have negatively affected food production by up to 50% in some districts.

Inter-Agency assessments

IDP assessment missions

Two Inter-Agency missions, to the eastern and mid-western regions were conducted, to understand the nature and scope of displacement. The missions identified several distinct forms and trends of displacement, caused by both conflict parties. Specific protection and material needs of those displaced, at risk of displacement or trying to return are highlighted in the mission reports.

Hospital assessments

An interagency hospital assessment in 26 hospitals in some of the more accessible areas of the country (13 in the hills and 13 in the Terai) found that 90% of the Ministry of Health hospitals outside the Kathmandu valley were understaffed, with poor infrastructure and inadequate infection prevention capacity. 35% of all surveyed hospitals reported lack of blood transfusion services and shortage of emergency drug supplies.

All latest assessments, studies and reports are available to download on the Nepal Information Platform – www.un.org.np

Gender

The House of Representatives (HoR) has unanimously endorsed a landmark proposal on women's rights that allows people to obtain citizenship through their mothers, and that reserves 33% of all posts in all bodies to women.

3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

The Nepal IASC considers that the strategy elaborated in the original CHAP remains largely valid. There has been positive progress on the political front; however significant humanitarian and protection concerns remain. Basic state services and development projects implemented through Government mechanisms remain compromised by the CPN-Maoist general opposition to inputs from the Government into areas under its effective control.

The Nepal IASC organised a contingency planning workshop for both complex emergency and natural disaster scenarios in April 2006 to review sectoral preparedness and response plans. The workshop agreed that 'worse case' caseloads of beneficiaries remain relevant for preparedness planning purposes.

Summary of Funding Analysis

This first CAP for Nepal has succeeded in attracting new humanitarian funding, including from non-traditional donors to Nepal. Protection and coordination have been particularly well supported, though significant funding gaps still remain even in these sectors. The biggest outstanding gaps are in establishing emergency preparedness – including for natural disasters - and for humanitarian action in the education, health and economic recovery sectors. The water and sanitation working group decided that longer term approaches to community drinking water supply are more appropriate to the current context and have removed all such projects from the CAP. Many of the budget revisions reflect the reduced time frame of activities in these sectors, rather than a change in the operating environment.

3.1 SCENARIOS

Following the release of the Nepal CAP 2005-06 the situation in the country followed a track similar to the proposed 'worst case scenario' until the major political changes in April. The Nepal IASC proposes the following reworked scenarios:

Best Case Scenario

Core assumptions

- SPA and CPN-Maoist agree to power sharing and modality for constituent assembly elections;
- Interim Government starts addressing the issues of human rights violations and discriminatory socio-economic policies; tackles the issue of impunity;
- Discussion on demobilisation, disarmament, reconstruction and rehabilitation begins.

Triggering factors

- Bilateral cease fire holds with few and very localised incidents;
- Dates for election to constituent assembly and local elections set;
- Possible movement of people in large numbers;
- Review of existing development projects pending full countrywide assessments.

Humanitarian implications

- Decrease in human rights violations though few localised incidents persist;
- Ceasefire leads to increased access to vulnerable population and freedom of movement;
- CPN-Maoist are more open to discussions between project implementing agencies/organisations and decrease their taxation demands from staff or civilians, thus increasing the number of project beneficiaries;
- Displaced people slowly voluntarily return to their areas of origin, check on the security and try to reclaim their property;
- Cases of the disappeared are taken up by both conflict parties;
- Increased economic opportunities created by the scaling up of development projects and foreign investment reduces the out-migration of youths.

Worst Case Scenario

Core Assumptions

- SPA and CPN-Maoist cannot find agreement on power sharing and the 12-Point agreement does not hold;
- People take to violent protests that turn bloody as the security forces try to repress;
- CPN-Maoist withdraws the 3 month cease fire and so does the SPA;
- Nepali Army supports the King back to power to 'save Nepal and its people' - possible imposition of State of Emergency or prolonged curfews;
- Power structure within the CPN-Maoist collapses; emergence of warlordism;
- Nepal army fills the "political" void left by the King;
- A high level political assassination takes place;
- Repression on political parties and all layers of the civil society - vacuum in local government bodies continue;
- Foreign countries disagree on their political support to Nepal.

Triggering factors

- CPN-Maoist regional groups/cadres cannot agree on mainstreaming, as they do not trust the SPA;
- Clashes between CPN-Maoist and Security Forces (SF) is renewed; SF arm more vigilante groups;
- An international aid worker is killed/kidnapped;
- A major natural disaster strikes (avian flu or earthquake in the Terai or Kathmandu Valley).

Humanitarian implications:

- Human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations dramatically increase;
- Bandhs and strikes, absence of local government bodies affect/limit access to civilian population;
- International aid assistance is stopped due to evacuation of international staff after one is killed;
- Avian flu is identified in Nepal and large parts of the economy collapse due to culling of poultry;
- A major earthquake in the Kathmandu valley, during the monsoons, destroys all physical infrastructures so that access by international teams is extremely limited and difficult; Nepali Army refuses to bring assistance to areas under CPN-Maoist control and vice versa.

3.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Since the overall humanitarian situation remains largely unchanged from the time of the original CAP preparation, the local IASC consider the four strategic priorities of October 2005-06 still valid.

1. Expand and maintain 'operational space' for humanitarian action and development cooperation.

2. Ensure effective monitoring of, advocacy and response to, major protection concerns, where operational protection is defined as *'All activities aimed at ensuring full respect of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law, i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law'*.
3. Ensure the provision of basic services for people in need by linking humanitarian response with longer-term goals and building the capacity of civil society and pre-existing structures.
4. Develop systems for common assessment, analysis of need and coordination of emergency preparedness and response, including natural disasters.

3.3 RESPONSE PLANS

3.3.1 Human Rights/Protection/Rule of Law

Sector lead: OHCHR

With the exception of strong financial support to OHCHR, other projects in this sector received little funding from donors. OHCHR was able to establish a large monitoring presence in Nepal with a broad mandate. OHCHR was operational within three weeks of the signing of an Agreement with the Government. OHCHR's impact in the human rights sector is widely agreed to have been very significant. Four field offices have been established in addition to a HQ in Kathmandu. Cooperation with the Government, security forces and the CPN-Maoist has been positive, as well as with the larger community of human rights defenders. OHCHR personnel have had direct contact with hundreds of victims of violations.

UNICEF and Save the Children US (SC-US) received partial funding. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) mobilised internal resources and started the implementation of its project to address gender-based violence issues in six districts. UNHCR has fielded a number of headquarters missions, and deployed a Senior Advisor on IDP issues. Project implementation for most of the agencies was subsequently delayed due to lack of funding. As of now, the focus and objectives of activities remain largely unchanged – build a nationwide system to monitor, investigate, and report on violations of human rights, including ensuring legal and physical protection for IDPs, promote accountability and build the capacity of national partners.

In light of the changes of April/May 2006, it may be easier for agencies to implement human rights programmes in accordance with their mandates. Most agencies intend to continue or expand work in this sector and are therefore seeking funds to launch or continue planned activities for 2006.

3.3.2 Water and Sanitation

Sector lead: UNICEF/Water Aid

The CHAP in this sector had identified two priority interventions – 1) support to remote communities in highly conflict-affected districts of the Mid and Far Western region for drinking water supply and latrine installation and 2) preparation for responding to the water and sanitation needs for an influx of IDPs into district and regional centres and the Kathmandu Valley.

With all projects in the sector remaining unfunded, there has been no progress in meeting the objectives of the Nepal CAP 2005-06. The water and sanitation working group has collectively decided that, given the changed political scenario, anticipated improvements in operational access and the availability of major development funds, many of the needs described in the original CHAP are best addressed through programmes with longer implementation timeframes via development mechanisms. Hence, all projects have been removed from this sector.

3.3.3 Health and Nutrition

Sector lead: World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF

At the time of the MYR health projects had received low funding. Only WHO has been supported to implement a 'Health Action in Crises' project. With the two unilateral ceasefires in place and peace talks between the SPA and the CPN-Maoist, operational space for development and public health activities has increased, however it remains to be seen whether the current political climate is sustainable or not. During the democratic movement in April 2006, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA conducted a country-wide assessment of hospitals' mass casualty management capacity based on experiences during the conflict. WHO and UNICEF have established an Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group to strengthen intra-sectoral collaboration between operational agencies. The

participation of a large number of donors, International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs) and the Government has been encouraging and bears witness to the perceived need of enhanced coordination and operational planning.

WHO has started implementing the CAP project, working towards a stronger human resource base (recruitment and training) and compilation of district baseline data and national public health guidelines – see the health section on www.un.org.np. The bulk of implementation of the new CAP project will take place in the conflict-affected districts during the second half of 2006 and will focus on assessing health priorities in crises and emergency settings; coordinating health stakeholders and interventions; ensuring that gaps are identified and filled in; supporting local capacity and systems strengthening.

WFP has included its new Emergency Operation as a project sheet in this MYR (under the food sector). To complement WFP's food project, ACF is launching a new emergency nutrition project also under the CAP.

UNFPA has completed rapid assessments of the impact of conflict on programme activities and trained thousands of health service providers in reproductive health in emergency settings. Seventeen reproductive health mobile outreach camps for conflict-affected populations were conducted this year.

A number of new humanitarian health initiatives were initiated outside of the CAP framework – though in coordination with the Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group.

3.3.4 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Sector Lead: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Even if the political situation at the central level has changed, there is yet to be significant change at the grassroots level. The humanitarian and development needs remain the same for the rural conflict affected people. Therefore the priority needs and the response strategy proposed in October 2005 are still valid, and the projects still relevant. Unfortunately, this sector has not received any funding to date, resulting in critical funding gaps.

In light of the peace process it is hoped that access will be better in terms of service delivery, even in the most affected areas, and, provided that funding becomes available, activities can be implemented without further delay. Hence, the members of the sectoral working group decided that the projects would be retained as in the CAP.

3.3.5 Education

Sector lead: UNICEF/Save the Children US

The political changes have triggered enthusiasm and hope that many of the problems in the education sector, mainly caused by the conflict will find quick solutions. However, given the scale and duration of the conflict, solutions will require much time and effort. The sector working group believes that large numbers of children are IDPs, and are unlikely to return home until peace is firmly established. Children suffering from trauma will need help, and damaged infrastructure will take years to repair. If peace takes hold, there will be new challenges to demobilise and provide vocational training for former rebels and soldiers. Teachers are ill equipped to deal with psychosocial trauma and ensure that school lessons promote values and practices that foster peace building and alternative conflict resolution methods. When displaced people and former fighters return to their communities more efforts will be needed to promote peaceful dialogue and reintegration. Closure of many rural schools by the CPN-Maoist continues to be a reality exacerbated by the opposition of the All Nepal National Independent Student Union – Revolutionary (ANNISU-R) to the Government strategy of handing over school management to the community. The 'Welcome to School' campaign which enrolled 500,000 children - more than double the originally targeted children – has stretched the capacities of the schools especially in the urban areas where overcrowding due to displacement was already an issue.

A failure to respond could well result in an erosion of 'Education for All' gains, and drop out has already been observed, especially for vulnerable communities which would lead to less educated children and result in less capable citizens.

This sector has suffered a lack of funding and could not initiate any of the CAP projects and thus has been unable to meet the strategic priorities and the objectives for the education sector.

Projects have been reviewed, and out of nine projects, two (from the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Save the Children US) have been dropped, while the other seven have been revised, taking into account the reduced time frame, and have been resubmitted as they are highly relevant.

3.3.6 Shelter and Non-Food Items

Sector lead: UNHCR

Large numbers of displaced Nepalese continued to find physical shelter with their relatives or in rented accommodation. As a result, there was no need for large-scale relief in this sector. From within their existing programmes, agencies provided support to those persons in need of immediate assistance.

The renewed ceasefire and prospects of peace have opened up opportunities for eventual return of the displaced, and both parties have made a commitment to ensuring that people will be able to return to their homes in safety and dignity. However, it is too early to determine if large numbers will in fact be able to return any time soon. cursory field assessments show that those who do return may need assistance with home repair and maintenance as many homes have fallen into disrepair during the prolonged absences of their owners. In addition, basic household items needed for cooking and heating have been looted and need to be replaced if returnees are to successfully re-establish themselves in their homes.

Therefore, while the basic objectives of this sector have not radically altered as a result of the recent changes, the emphasis of interventions has shifted from meeting the needs of those displaced to assisting those returning home when and if they are able and willing to do so. Activities will be closely linked to protection interventions to support property restitution and compensation issues.

The inter-agency Shelter Working Group will also work with the Government to identify and promote standards for emergency shelter appropriate to Nepal and applicable for both natural disasters and humanitarian complex emergencies. The need for contingency shelter stocks to meet emergency needs – particularly those arising from a natural disaster – remains a priority in this sector.

Since at the time of the MYR this sector has not received any funding, progress toward objectives cannot be measured.

3.3.7 Food Security

Sector Lead: WFP/FAO

WFP and FAO continue to implement long-term development projects to address chronic and structural food insecurity problems, largely targeting the vulnerable rural populations in the hill and mountainous areas of mid-western and far-western Nepal. In the aftermath of the people's movement, it is envisaged (though still premature) that the new political environment will create a more conducive social and economic environment for these activities to continue and expand for households, communities, Government and the aid community. Overall, the strategy and objectives stated in the 2005-06 CAP document remain valid, especially as the projects submitted are all still facing resource shortfalls.

One major development in the food security sector this year has been the winter drought, which has severely affected some VDCs in Western Nepal. Between October and March, Nepal witnessed the lowest rainfall in recorded history. Many districts received only 0% to 30% of the rainfall normally experienced and required for normal winter harvests. This lack of moisture contributed to a major-to-complete crop failure in the hill rain-fed areas of ten districts, where the winter agricultural production (wheat/barley) was reduced by 50% to 100%. This winter's low production follows similarly poor harvests (rice/millet/maize) last summer caused by erratic monsoon rains (June-September 2005). With the combination of two successive weak harvests, the "lean season/hunger gap" for the affected areas, which normally runs from March to May, is being extended this year until the next August-September harvest.

In addition to limiting household production, the drought has also reduced agricultural labour opportunities (upon which most vulnerable and food insecure rural populations heavily depend). Rural communities in affected areas are now exhausting traditional and viable coping strategies and have

started resorting to more damaging alternatives such as reducing food consumption, selling Household productive assets and livestock, depleting any remaining form of possible credit, and considering distressed migration of all able-bodied household members (which would increase the number of female-headed households).

WFP and ACF are launching emergency interventions to secure both lives and livelihoods of food-insecure, drought-affected communities until the next harvest. Their assistance will aim to:

- Stabilise vulnerability to food insecurity by improving short-term food security;
- Maintain nutritional status (with special attention to women and children) and treat global acute malnutrition;
- Preserve household assets and mitigate vulnerability through creation/rehabilitation of basic community assets;
- Prevent mass migration (and prevent possible increase in number of female headed-Households).

3.3.8 Refugees

Sector lead: UNHCR

UNHCR, WFP, LWF, Caritas and other partners continued to provide protection and assistance to the nearly 130,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal. Civil disturbances in Nepal reduced UNHCR's ability to monitor the protection situation and to deliver humanitarian assistance, particularly for the Bhutanese refugees living in the seven camps. However, refugees and asylum-seekers did not endure inordinate hardships as a result of the conflict during this period and their neutrality was respected by both parties to the conflict.

UNHCR, WFP and their partners continue to provide basic humanitarian assistance to the Bhutanese refugees upon which they remained fully dependent. Despite strong resistance from refugees, a new cooking fuel was introduced to cope with budgetary restrictions imposed by chronic low levels of funding. The Government restricted protection options such as resettlement for vulnerable women and girls by refusing to issue necessary travel papers to refugees, or granting UNHCR permission to conduct the long overdue census of the refugee population living in the camps. During the first months of the year there was some progress with the bilateral process as the Foreign Ministers of Nepal and Bhutan exchanged a series of letters on the subject. Unfortunately, this did not result in any measurable progress regarding repatriation to Bhutan, or open the doors to other solutions. The international community continued to provide UNHCR with support in the search for solutions for all refugees in Nepal, including generous offers for the resettlement of the protracted caseloads in Nepal. The uncertain political environment within Nepal has not opened any opportunities for enhanced self-reliance among the refugees. On the contrary, the on-going economic and social instability has reduced the coping mechanisms established by many refugees during their extended stay in Nepal.

The sector objectives have not changed due to recent political changes in Nepal. The objectives remain to provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal while intensifying the search for durable solutions. However, it is apparent that the youth in the camps are becoming more frustrated by the absence of any hope or future, and radicalisation of this group must be avoided for the protection of the overall refugee community. For this reason, additional projects to provide lighting in the camps as well as programmes targeted at youth will be introduced during the second half of 2006.

3.3.9 Natural Disaster Risk Management

Sector lead: UNDP

The needs analysis carried out in October 2005 is still valid for this year - the onset of the monsoon in late June will increase the probability for heavy floods, landslides and epidemics. Also, looking at the frequency of earthquakes in the region, the probability of an earthquake hitting Nepal is very high. Only UNICEF received funding within this sector, which has meant only limited implementation of the sector strategy as a whole. As all the projects focus on emergency disaster preparedness activities, coping mechanisms and operational stand-by capacities, they need to be implemented without delay. To achieve this, the sector group is re-submitting all proposals with revised budgets, reflecting the shortened time frame of programme delivery.

Outside of the CAP, there have been some efforts towards natural disaster preparedness and response. The Nepal Red Cross Society has deployed more than 10,000 first aid and disaster preparedness and response volunteers including trainers from national to community level. Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) has supported the Nepal Centre for Disaster Management to develop a legal framework on disaster risk management. UNDP has continued activities under its community based project for disaster management and engaged with the Government on developing a national strategy for disaster risk management.

WHO, FAO, UNICEF and OCHA also geared up support to the Government for the preparation of a four year operational plan to accompany the National Bird Flu Preparedness and Control Project. This operational plan includes human and animal health interventions as well as a comprehensive communication strategy.

At the interagency contingency planning workshop held in April lessons were shared from recent earthquake response efforts, including from Pakistan. Participants agreed that a new senior Natural Disaster Response Preparedness Coordinator should be recruited to lead further efforts in coordination and work with Government structures. A project seeking support for this position – to be situated in the OCHA office under UNDP administration - is included in this CAP review.

3.3.10 Mine Action

Sector lead: UNICEF

A UNICEF survey based on media reports in 2005 places Nepal among the 10 countries in the world most affected by civilian casualties from 'unintentional explosions.' During 2005, media survey data also indicate there were more than 300 new civilian victims from "intentional" explosions, such as attacks with explosives, roadside or building command-detonated bombs or from aerial bombing. About 28 schools were also directly affected by these intentional explosions.

From 1 January to 20 March 2006, the Nepal media reported some 30 civilian casualties due to victim-activated explosions from unexploded devices, booby traps or landmines. These included casualties located in another eight districts that had not reported incidents in 2005. Thus 38 out of Nepal's 75 districts, more than half, reported explosive incidents between 1 January 2005 and 20 March 2006.

The mine action sector is 80% funded. UNICEF has been supported to initiate mine-risk education through a Landmines and Small Arms Team; a full-time international Mine-Action focal point was recruited for the Mine-Risk-Education (MRE) Working Group, which is coordinated by UNICEF. 56,000 copies of a "Meena" comic booklet on accident prevention were disseminated. A series of workshops on the ethical reporting of children, particularly those affected by armed conflict were held. The courses, for members of the Federation of Nepalese Journalists, include a major MRE component. The aim was to generate more accurate and more sensitive reporting on explosive incidents involving children and their families. UNICEF also received funding to buy equipment for the national IED/ Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)/Mine Casualties Surveillance System, currently run by the Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC).

In the first quarter of 2006, the Working Group held two meetings and established a sub working group on 'Terminology and Definition' with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and seven Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), to help ensure uniformity and clarity in the terms used in English and in Nepali. MRE tools were developed, including a prototype 'emergency kit', especially designed for preparedness and post-engagement risk education.

3.3.11 Coordination and Support Services

Sector lead: OCHA

Coordination remained a priority for all organisations working to address humanitarian and other conflict related issues. A local IASC was formally created in March and has driven the review process of complex emergency and natural disaster contingency planning. OCHA facilitated a number of interagency field assessment missions over the reporting period, including IDP assessments in the Mid West and East of Nepal.

The OCHA office expanded over the course of the reporting period, including opening field offices in Nepalgunj and Biratnagar, where local coordination forums have been initiated and access challenges

addressed through targeted advocacy with the conflict parties on issues related to the Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs).

A number of new or rejuvenated sector coordination groups have been meeting, including on IDP Protection (co-chaired by OHCHR and UNHCR) and geographic data sharing (chaired by OCHA with the participation of data and GIS specialists from international organisations and Government). OCHA has also been hosting regular meetings of a 'Contact Group' on humanitarian and conflict issues in Kathmandu.

Information management continued to improve with new additions from a variety of humanitarian partners to the Nepal Information Platform – www.un.org.np

Increased support was provided to the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)/Regional Coordinator (RC) to manage interviews with local and international media. Especially during the April strikes, Nepal and the UN received unprecedented media attention to which the UN responded rapidly and proactively. A number of speeches and press releases on behalf of the UN system were also prepared by OCHA. The production of daily and monthly situation reports was systematised during the reporting period. A United Nations Country Team (UNCT) emergency communication plan was prepared and ad-hoc support provided to a number of agencies including UNFPA, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WFP and WHO.

The sharing and analysis of security and operational space information improved, with strong networks emerging between the field staff and managers of UN agencies, INGOs - through the Association of International NGOs (AIN), and the donor BOGs group. The UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) together with OCHA have been maintaining events databases and generating analytical maps, shared regularly with partner agencies. The tracking of 'BOGs incidents' has also fed in to the development of the revised UNDP BOGs Training, Advocacy and Communication programme, which is included amongst the revised project sheets. OCHA has supported the preparation of the BOGs project.

3.3.12 Safety and Security of Staff and Operations

Sector lead: UNDSS

The current ceasefire agreements have provided a respite from the continuous monitoring of security incidents and the tracking of, and provision of information to, the UN community. The political environment, however, remains uncertain. Whilst the CPN-Maoist remains armed and in *de facto* political control of the majority of the rural areas the security threat to staff remains.

The additional existing risks to staff of vehicle accidents, earthquake, influenza pandemic, increasing criminality and the high potential for re-ignition of armed conflict requires the continuation of the existing security infrastructure. The potential for future disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration activities across all of Nepal also emphasizes the need to maintain, upgrade and resource effectively the communication systems and security network. At this time the requirements under this CAP are fully funded until the end of 2006 via agency contributions.

4. PROJECT REVIEW

Five new projects have been included in the CAP: WFP – Food assistance to drought affected populations of Mid and Far West Nepal; ACF – Emergency nutrition and food security programme in drought affected areas of Mugu and Humla districts; WHO – Health action in crisis; SC-US – Emergency health in schools; and UNDP/OCHA – Natural Disaster Response Coordinator.

29 projects have been revised, largely to reflect the reduced implementation period and therefore budgets. Three projects have been dropped from the water and sanitation sector, two from education and five from health. The total number of projects is now 57, and at the time of the mid-year review preparations, funding levels stood at 59% of the total appeal.

A table summarising funding and implementation status is included as annex I.

5. CONCLUSION

At a meeting of the Nepal IASC in mid-June participants reached agreement on the following points concerning the situation in Nepal and future joint planning and appealing: The present political environment is extremely volatile; a possible return to intense, countrywide armed conflict should not be discounted. A number of recent assessments have found region-specific levels of humanitarian need that are well in excess of classical emergency thresholds; notably in nutrition, food security (related to drought) and health. Whilst donors have largely continued ongoing field-based development activities through the reporting period, there remains an urgent need for additional humanitarian funding to address these needs.

Participants strongly agreed that the large number of human rights abuses committed during the conflict must be addressed in the course of any future peace process for the peace to be truly meaningful and sustainable.

This has been a first ever CAP for Nepal, which has been instrumental in bringing agencies together for new joint assessments, analysis and planning in response to needs arising from the conflict and natural disasters. The process has led to the development of new coordination forums and information management mechanisms, which will be maintained. Many donors have requested the UN to take a lead coordinating role in supporting peace and recovery initiatives; the Government has also expressed interest in this regard, though a formal request had not yet been made at the time of the preparation of this mid year review.

As mentioned throughout this document, the political situation in Nepal remains extremely precarious. Assuming the present positive developments continue, it is proposed that a joint strategy and appeal for 'transition' be prepared for 2007, to incorporate likely activities in support of the ongoing peace process such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, transitional justice and constitutional reform. This mechanism will be fed by new assessments and joint analysis of needs for transition, peace building and recovery, whilst still covering outstanding humanitarian issues.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Information management, planning and capacity analysis and building for disaster risk management (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/CSS09
Sector	Natural Disaster Risk Management
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase awareness on disaster risk reduction, mitigation and preparedness issues across the communities in Nepal; To strengthen information management systems on disasters in Nepal; To expand the capacities of the Kathmandu fire brigade on search and rescue mechanisms;
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: Pop: 1,000,000 (approx) in Kathmandu city. However most activities are at the central level.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Home Affairs/GoN, other UN agencies, DP-Net (a network of organisations working on disaster preparedness in Nepal) members
Project Duration	June-December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 500,000
Funds Requested	\$ 500,000

Summary

The project's main objectives will incorporate the strategic priorities of being multi-dimensional in addressing stakeholders and hazards. The awareness generation would focus more on the pre-disaster preparedness at the community and household level. Information management, especially in disaster assessment would contribute to better relief and rehabilitation especially through the disaggregated data on vulnerable groups. Hardware support in the form of search and rescue equipment would ensure better response by the urban local bodies.

Activities

(1) Development and airing of disaster preparedness related audio visual materials on television, radio spots for radio and other materials for print and IT media. (2) Partial support to the establishment of a live system for data compilation and analysis at different levels as a follow-up to the 33-year database on disasters that UNDP has already helped develop. (3) Basic search and rescue equipment (light and heavy) to be provided to the fire brigade in Kathmandu

Expected outcome

(1) Greater awareness among the general public about the risks of the hazards they are vulnerable to, how they could reduce those risks and mitigate the impacts of the hazards if and when they strike. (2) Improvement of development planning at all administrative levels through informed decision making based on scientifically compiled and analysed data on past and current disasters. (3) Higher number of lives saved and physical injury reduced by the search and rescue teams in both a mass casualty situation and in individual cases of small and medium disasters

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	25,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	425,000
Administrative costs	50,000
Total Project Budget	500,000
Funds Requested	500,000

NEPAL

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Natural disaster response preparedness for mitigating threats to children and women (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/CSS02
Sector	Natural Disaster Risk Management
Objective	To strengthen response capability for addressing the special needs for protection and care of children and women affected by a major earthquake in Kathmandu valley (Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Thimi)
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 600,000 potentially affected persons of which: Children: 180,000 Women: 300,000
Implementing Partner(s)	Govt Ministries and Departments, Municipal Authorities, Nepal Water Supply Corporation, Nepal Red Cross Society, UNDP, WHO, WFP UNESCO, Private and Boarding Schools Organisation Nepal (PABSON), National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) and other I/NGOs.
Project Duration	October 2005 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 594,890
Funds Requested	\$ 594,890

Summary

This Project supports the strategic priority focused on strengthening the coordination mechanisms and capacity for emergency preparedness and response by assisting three municipalities (Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Thimi) in Kathmandu valley in developing emergency response plans; disseminating features of the plan to all residents; training human resources for coordinated emergency services in health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation, protection and education; and strategically positioning basic emergency supplies and equipment. These activities will not only contribute to preparedness for natural disasters, but will also be able to support a response to manmade disasters, e.g. a large influx of vulnerable IDPs into Kathmandu valley.

Activities

- Organise workshops that support the process of developing disaster risk management plans and a mechanism for periodic reviews and updates for 3 Municipalities in Kathmandu valley;
- Prepare sector response plans linked to the municipal disaster risk management plans in coordination with other collaborating agencies;
- Develop rapid assessment tools and train sector professionals, NGOs and other partner agencies in rapid assessment techniques;
- Train municipal officials and ward leaders, schoolteachers, scouts, block health promoters, Red Cross volunteers in communicating messages on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), hygiene and sanitation, nutrition, and protection of separated children;
- In collaboration with other partner agencies, train sector professionals in providing emergency services within the framework of the sector response plans;
- Develop, produce and disseminate information materials for disaster preparedness and response;
- Pre-position stocks of basic emergency supplies and equipment.

Expected Outcome

A coordinated disaster response plan and mechanisms will be in place to address the vulnerabilities of women and children in three Municipalities in Kathmandu valley in the event of a major earthquake or a manmade disaster resulting in an influx of IDPs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Implementation and operation costs	
Preparation of response plans	60,000
Capacity Building	165,000
Development of IEC Materials	50,000
Pre-positioning	180,000
Direct programme support costs	68,500
Indirect programme support costs*	71,390
TOTAL	594,890

* Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/0 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Natural Disaster Response Preparedness Coordinator (<i>New</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/CSS12
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objective	To harmonise and exercise natural disaster response preparedness initiatives between all key national and international agencies.
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries - UN agencies, I/NGOs and Government counterparts.
Project Duration	July 2006 – June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$ 172,000
Funds Requested for 2006	\$ 86,000

Summary

Nepal is a highly natural disaster prone country, with frequent earthquakes, floods, landslides and avalanches causing loss of life and overwhelming local response capacities. A devastating earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley is statistically likely in the coming years. This has led the United Nations and local IASC to reinvigorate a collaborative preparedness process with the Government of Nepal and with other international and national organisations. The Natural Disaster Response Preparedness Coordinator will lead a process of review and exercise of the various contingency-planning initiatives in the country, including managing simulation exercises. Work completed during the initial period of this project will also ultimately lead to the development of a longer term project to be presented to donors for engagement with the Government of Nepal on improving national capacities in coordination and information management during the first critical phase of disaster response.

Main activities – The incumbent will

- Expand and lead the interagency Disaster Management Team (DMT) and coordinate ongoing contingency planning efforts, including with member agencies of DP-NET;
- Lead the preparation of a support strategy for the expansion of national natural disaster response preparedness in Nepal and develop the strategy into a funding proposal;
- Lead the preparation for an earthquake simulation exercise in the Kathmandu Valley involving all relevant Government, national civil defence agencies and the international community;
- Review and document existing information management systems in disaster risk management with the OCHA Information Management Unit and the Disaster Management Team;
- Organise disaster response training with the UN system in Nepal and its counterparts;
- Lead interagency assessments to disaster affected communities and coordinate response efforts.

Expected outcome

- Agreed strategy for increasing national capacities in disaster response and improved coordination in disaster response preparedness amongst key national and international agencies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	120,000
Travel costs	10,000
Implementation and Operating costs	42,000
Total Project Budget (from July 2006 – June 2007)	172,000
Funds Requested for 2006	86,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	UNICEF Coordination and Management Unit (<i>Revised</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/CSS10
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objective	To ensure planning, monitoring, coordination and management of UNICEF humanitarian assistance
Beneficiaries	N/A
Implementing Partners	All CAP partners
Project Duration	January - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 137,500
Funds Requested	\$ 137,500

Summary

Given the range of sectors that UNICEF is involved in, the number of projects it proposes and the volume of funds it hopes to raise through the Consolidated Appeal, UNICEF will need additional staff to plan, monitor, coordinate and manage implementation of CAP projects and related humanitarian initiatives. This is in addition to specialised staff, the recruitment of which is already proposed in the individual CAP projects. Experience teaches - and this was confirmed by the CHAP/CAP preparations - that humanitarian response generates many additional management and coordination tasks whose transaction costs are considerable and which can be only partially ensured by current UNICEF staff who will continue to devote a large part of their work to ongoing development programmes. Proposed staff will be recruited in accordance with the needs and depending on the success of the Consolidated Appeal and the amount of work it will generate. UNICEF may approach donors to directly second qualified staff to the position of Emergency Coordinator (L-4).

Activities

- Humanitarian coordination with UNOCHA, CAP partners and donor agencies;
- Monitoring and assessment of the humanitarian situation of children and women;
- Planning and coordination of emergency preparedness measures;
- Continuous assessment and analysis of UNICEF capacity and that of its partners to effectively reach populations in need of humanitarian assistance;
- Ensure optimal coordination between various CAP projects and related partners;
- Identification of new initiatives called for by the evolving situation in the country, including initiation of new interventions on the ground and/or additional preparedness;
- UNICEF focal point for humanitarian reporting;
- Preparation of donor reports;
- Financial monitoring and reporting of donor contributions.

Expected Outcome

- Optimal impact of UNICEF's humanitarian response.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Emergency Coordinator (L-4)	80,000
2 Project Officers (NO-B)	22,500
1 Support staff (GS-5)	4,500
Operating cost, including travel	7,500
Office equipment	6,500
Indirect programme cost*	16,500
Total Project Budget	137,500
Funds Requested	137,500

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Health sector earthquake risk mitigation and capacity building for mass casualty incidents (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/CSS04
Sector	Disaster Risk Management
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate seismic risk mitigation activities for hospitals; To build capacity of health sector staff to manage mass casualty incidents whether from natural or man-made hazards.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 50,000 people in urban areas of Kathmandu Valley and Dharan Municipality
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), NSET, Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS), Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)
Project Duration	January – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 174,700
Funds Requested	\$ 95,200

Summary

When it comes to disaster mitigation, hospitals require special attention due to the vital functions they perform, their high level of occupancy, and the role they play during a disaster situation. In recent years, WHO and the national health authorities have carried out a number of activities in the area of crisis management. Seismic vulnerability assessments of hospitals have identified the need to carry out retrofitting and non-structural risk mitigation in all hospitals in urban areas as a matter of priority. Risk mitigation should go hand-in-hand with a programme to enhance the level of emergency preparedness of hospitals and the capacity for Mass Casualty Management (MCM) of first responders and medical staff. In this context, WHO wants to build on the achievements of the health sector so far by strengthening the focus on hospital risk mitigation and capacity building?

Main activities

- Implementation of a MCM training programme including Training of Trainers (ToT);
- Institutionalising the Multi-User System for Training in Emergency Response (MUSTER) Computer-based Mass Casualty Management Training Programme in BPKIHS for increased and sustainable national capacity for training on MCM (the software licence is already obtained and is being used by WHO South-East Asia Regional Office – SEARO);
- Detailed qualitative assessment of one-hospital and design drawings for implementation of retrofitting and non-structural interventions as a model programme;
- Training of hospital maintenance workers and management sections on earthquake safety measures for non-structural vulnerability mitigation.

Expected output

- One team of trainers trained and experienced in conducting MCM trainings and mock drills;
- One MCM trainings and mock drills held for medical staff and first responders;
- MUSTER MCM training Software permanently installed in BPKIHS and one team of trainers trained in conducting training programmes;
- Complete risk reduction plans ready for one model hospital including a detailed quantitative assessment, retrofitting recommendations and the detailed design drawings;
- 30 hospitals maintenance staff and management section staff trained in non-structural mitigation and earthquake safety measures.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	40,000
Implementing and operating costs	115,000
Project monitoring and reporting	12,000
Programme Support Costs	7,700
Total Project Budget	174,700
Minus available resources	79,500
Funds Requested	95,200

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
Project Title	Meeting the urgent needs for IDP youth: integrated vocational education (<i>Revised</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/E09
Sector	Education
Objective	To provide internally displaced youth with basic educational and vocational education/skills training through existing community based organisations.
Beneficiaries	300 IDP youths, their families and CLCs in Kathmandu, Chitwan and Morang
Implementing partners	Selected Community Learning Centres (CLCs), national and local NGOs, UNICEF
Project Duration	June 2006 – Dec 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 113,000
Funds Requested	\$ 113,000

Summary

Displacement of people due to armed conflict, violence, and human rights violations has been an imperative issue in Nepal, the current UN IDP estimate being over 200,000 nationwide. The need for basic educational services, skills development to facilitate income generation, and rehabilitation and support for this particularly vulnerable group and its host communities must get urgent attention. The IDP question still remains largely unsettled even in light of the recent political developments, as it is not clear as to how many of IDPs will return to the village of origin. UNESCO's experience with CLC demonstrates the CLC to be a successful platform to meet basic learning needs, to deliver non-formal education, and to improve family and community life through various programmes like income-generating activities and other complementary services to vulnerable and marginalised groups. The proposed project intends to contribute to the social, cultural, economic and political well being of particularly vulnerable groups of IDPs in selected districts. The IDP youth will be given learning opportunities through CLCs to meet their needs –both short and long term, including needs for those who will return to home village as well as those who will not. It also aims to build on a strong and well-functioning structure to achieve integrated development of grassroots communities by developing capital in the community through a bottom-up community-based approach well suited to the special circumstances associated with IDPs and the host communities.

Main activities

- Vocational Education and skills training: Provide demand-driven and market-oriented vocational education programmes (short-term income generating and medium term vocational education) for IDP youth;
- Functional literacy and/or post literacy programmes integrating elements such as essential life skills, health, Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention, legal knowledge, computer literacy;
- Learning to live together programme: community based non-formal/informal education activities to inculcate culture of peace in the minds of the youth, and rights-based peace education using the materials developed by International Network of Education in Emergencies;
- Guidance & counselling for IDP and community youth for future career and further study, and prepare the IDP youth for next steps.

Expected outcomes

- Increased capacity of IDP youth in vocational skills and access to livelihood activities;
- Increased number of youth with life skills and capacity in dealing with various crisis situations;
- Awareness raised amongst youth on peace, mutual respect/understanding, reconciliation;
- Smooth integration of IDP youth in the host community;
- Enhanced preparedness for IDPs to return to their villages of origin.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	15,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	85,000
Administrative costs	13,000
Total Project Budget	113,000
Funds Requested	113,000

Appealing Agency	SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SCA)
Project Title	Peace education to children of conflict affected schools and communities (Revised)
Project Codes	NEP-05/E07
Sector	Education
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop knowledge, attitude and behavioural change among children and youths culminating in peace, resilience and respect to social and cultural values; To promote psycho-social and self development of children growing up in adverse situations through peace initiatives.
Beneficiaries	Total: 20,500 Children: 20,000 students including Internally displaced children (50% girls, including IDP girls) Other group: 500 teachers (indirect benefit to all the students of 200 schools and surrounding communities)
Implementing partners	UNESCO and local NGOs in collaboration with MOES/DOE
Project Duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 277,395
Funds requested	\$ 245,526

Summary

Children across Nepal are facing serious abuses from the conflicting parties. A culture of violence, war games and indiscipline is widely prevalent in schools and communities. Children raised in a culture of violence are often maladapted to peace, and therefore, often perpetuate violent means as a method of social problem solving as adults. Teachers themselves have been victims of conflict. In this context it is crucial that children are supported to gain life skills that will help them to respond to new challenges in life.

SCA is already piloting peace education in 120 schools for the first time in Nepal. The proposed project will take this peace education to more conflict affected schools and communities. The project will focus on conflict-affected districts of Mid West, Far West and Western Region but could expand to other districts if required. This contributes directly to sector priorities and objectives of supporting and rehabilitating vulnerable children through educational programs and creating a safe and secure school environment through child friendly school initiatives, including peace education.

Activities

- Improve already existing peace education modules making it relevant to the current context in Nepal;
- Train teachers on implementing peace education;
- Implement peace education modules in conflict affected schools;
- Engage students to carry out peace initiatives in their schools and communities.

Expected Outcomes

- 500 teachers trained on implementing peace education;
- Peace education implemented in 200 conflict affected schools with 20,000 students;
- About 200 peace initiatives conducted by students in their schools and communities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Program Cost	132,143
Operational costs	54,515
Staff Costs	52,571
Administrative Costs	38,166
Total Project Budget	277,395
Minus available resources	31,869
Funds requested	245,526

Appealing Agency	SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SCA) and PLAN NEPAL (Plan)
Project Title	Reconstruction, renovation and improvement of schools in most conflict affected areas (Revised)
Project codes	NEP-05/E08
Sector	Education
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure children's access to learning opportunities through reconstruction and renovation of schools To improve physical facilities and infrastructure in schools.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 100,000 Children: 100,000 school going children Others: about 5,000 locals get direct or indirect employment.
Implementing partners	Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Department of Education (DOE), NGOs, and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).
Project duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 546,000
Funds requested	\$ 462,700

Summary

Damaged school infrastructure and consistent threat to school teachers and students have disrupted and denied access to education in the remote and conflict affected areas of Nepal. Slightly safer areas, on the other hand, have been overly crowded causing difficulty in managing unprecedented increase in enrolments. SCA and Plan have already begun reconstruction, renovation and school improvement works in some of the conflict-affected districts. This project will be built upon SCA and Plan's experience in the impact districts and will be expanded to reach communities those that are most conflict affected and those that need immediate intervention on humanitarian ground such as overcrowded classrooms in the schools nearby IDP camps and urban/semi-urban areas due to displaced families in 15-26 conflict affected districts.

Activities

- Reconstruction and renovation of schools destroyed or damaged;
- Improvement of school's infrastructure – toilet, drinking water facility, furniture, library, etc...
- Provision of education and sports materials in schools;
- Development of alternative/temporary sites.

Expected outcomes

- 50 temporary classrooms built;
- 50 schools renovated;
- 500 schools' physical facilities and infrastructure are developed;
- 500 schools receive educational materials.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	85,750
Implementing costs	325,000
Operating costs	68,250
Administrative costs	67,000
Total Project Budget	546,000
Minus available resources	83,300
Funds Requested	462,700

Appealing Agency	SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE (SCA) and PLAN NEPAL (Plan)
Project Title	Psycho-social support and care to conflict-affected, traumatised children of IDPs (<i>Revised</i>)
Project codes	NEP-05/E05
Sector	Education
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide psychosocial support and care to younger children. Build resilience in younger children to cope with rapidly changing situation due to conflict. Build community mechanisms to cater to psychosocial and basic developmental needs of young children.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 8,000 Children: 6,000 (3-18 years-of-age), Others: 2,000 parents, 100 facilitators, 100 management committee members and schools and CBOs
Implementing partners	MoES, DOE, NGOs, and CBOs.
Project duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 378,900
Funds requested	\$ 378,900

Summary

At times of conflict, infants and young siblings are the ones who tend to suffer the most. As parents desperately look for opportunities to sustain livelihoods, young children mostly remain unattended by adult caregiver, neglected and deprived of basic care and support. As a result of continuous neglect, deprivation of stimulation, children develop deviant behaviour. Over a decade long conflict have severely affect youngsters' psychosocial well-being. This project aims to develop a sense of emotional security, self-esteem, build resilience, confidence and support for psychosocial well-being of younger children through flexible modes of early childhood services and alternative education. SCA and Plan have expertise and effective working mechanisms through its NGO partners and CBOs in collaboration with District Education Offices. Partner NGOs and CBOs working on early childhood development activities with SCA and Plan will be mobilised to increase coverage in the conflict affected communities and IDP concentrations in Banke, Kailali, Bajura, Siraha, Mahottari and Makwanpur districts.

Activities

- Implement flexible models of Early Childhood Services and alternative education in most conflict affected areas;
- Psychosocial counselling to parents, caregivers and the youths through parenting education;
- Distribute learning kit boxes including reading and creative development support materials for alternative education;
- Support monitoring and supervision;
- Provide basic support to run Early Child Development (ECD) and alternative education.

Expected outcomes

- 6,000 three to eighteen year old children benefit from 100 ECD and alternative education centre;
- 2,000 parents and teachers receive parenting education;
- 100 ECD centre are established and equipped with basic infrastructure and learning materials;
- 100 facilitators are trained and recruited;
- 100 members are trained on ECD and alternative education management.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	22,500
Implementing costs	275,000
Operating costs	48,750
Administrative costs	32,650
Funds Requested	378,900

Appealing Agency	WORLD EDUCATION (WE)
Project Title	Reducing the Vulnerability of Child Victims, IDP Children and Youth in the most Conflict-Affected Areas through Education (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/E03
Sector	Education
Objective	Provide non-formal, vocational and formal school support for child victims, IDPs and working children; and livelihood support for families of these children and IDPs in particular to facilitate their schooling
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 4,750 Children: 4,450 Women: 300
Implementing Partners	World Education and local NGOs
Project Duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 480,000
Funds Requested	\$ 480,000

Summary

World Education and its NGO partners will expand upon a successful existing humanitarian, conflict-mitigation project - capitalising on effective strategies and resources which are being utilised in 11 highly affected districts including those areas that are known as the "Maoist heartland." This project will address the education of the most vulnerable and victimised children including those traumatised by the death of one or more parent, IDPs and working children by targeting a greater number of VDCs in the existing service area while reaching out to victims and at risk individuals in five other priority war-torn districts. This initiative will link to and coordinate with other humanitarian and development projects to meet the needs of the target groups and prevent the duplication of services. Beneficiaries will be chosen according to an identification process that utilises referrals from community based organisations, local partner NGOs and child welfare boards.

Activities and Outcomes - the project's main activities and outcomes will be:

- Formal school (scholarship) support to 1,200 children that have lost a parent/s, IDPs and working children and youth in order to maintain and normalise their class attendance, effectively keeping them in school while pre-empting the need to join one of the armed parties in the conflict;
- 100 non-formal education classes for 2,500 children and youth unable to attend formal school, particularly those that are overage and susceptible to recruitment by the Maoists, with the objective of ultimately facilitating their transition to formal school;
- Vocational education for 750 youth including an innovative skills training approach for 350 adolescents that will combine vocational education with school support by training youth on school grounds in skills that are necessary to rehabilitate those same schools and which will allow for independent income generation (16 schools will be rehabilitated);
- Livelihood support, including a provision of mini-grants, will be provided to 300 women that are mothers of conflict-affected children, and especially IDPs, to jumpstart their economic rehabilitation. This integrated approach is intended to bolster the family's ability to generate an income that is sufficient to keep children in school over the long term;
- Individual beneficiaries and their families will receive community-based counselling and, where appropriate, will be linked to important service referrals, i.e. psycho-social, legal, and economic, through networks established under both World Education's existing conflict-mitigation program as well as other programs including literacy, health, working children, agriculture and micro-credit.

Proposed Districts - Rolpa, Rukum, Surkhet, Salyan, Dang, Bardiya, Banke, Kanchanpur, Dailekh, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Jhapa, Morang, Okhaldunga, Udayapur, Khotang

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs, coordination and technical assistance	106,845
Implementing Costs or Operating Costs	315,351
Administrative Costs	57,804
Total Project Budget	480,000
Funds Requested	480,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Preparedness Plan for Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in Emergencies (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/E02
Sector	Education
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the collective preparedness among the education partners (UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, GoN) To respond to educational needs of children severely affected by emergency.
Beneficiaries	Children: 150,000
Implementing Partner(s)	Govt Ministry of Education and Sports and Departments, Municipal Authorities, WFP, Nepal National Teachers Association (NNTA), PABSON, I/NGOs.
Project Duration	July 2006 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 248,000
Funds Requested	\$ 248,000

Summary

This project aims to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response by assisting MoEs/DoE and Municipality to develop emergency response plans; building capacity to provide emergency services in education; and strategically positioning stock, of basic emergency education supplies and equipment.

Activities

- Conduct periodic reviews and updates on educational needs of children in emergencies among partners;
- Adapt and disseminate rapid assessment tools and orient sector professionals and NGOs in rapid assessment techniques;
- Prepare municipal officials, ward leaders, and school teachers to deliver education services within and after emergencies;
- Develop, produce and disseminate information materials for preparedness and response;
- Pre-position stocks of basic emergency supplies and equipment.

Expected Outcomes

A coordinated emergency response plan and mechanisms institutionalised at district and central level of Government/MOES will be in place to address the educational needs of children in emergency.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	20,000
Implementation Costs:	
Preparation of response plans and develop rapid assessment tools	27,000
Capacity Building	40,000
Development/dissemination of preparedness planning materials	20,000
Pre-positioning of educational supplies	100,000
Direct Programme Support Costs	11,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs ³	30,000
Funds Requested	248,000

³ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

NEPAL

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Provide minimum basic educational needs for children in overcrowded urban schools caused by influx of IDPs and children affected by conflict (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/E04
Sector	Education
Objective	Improve enrolment capacity, learning environment and quality of education services for school-age children in urban centres impacted by IDPs and effects of the conflict.
Beneficiaries	Children: 30,000
Implementing Partners	Department of Education, UNICEF, WFP, World Education, other INGOs, local NGOs and CBOs.
Project Duration	July 2006 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 716,000
Funds Requested	\$ 716,000

Summary

The conflict in Nepal has resulted in large numbers of displaced families seeking shelter in district headquarters towns and cities. The children of these IDP families have enrolled in Public Schools. In many districts the rebels have closed all the private schools forcing thousands of additional students from these schools to seek admission to public schools. Over the last two years this huge surge in enrolment has overwhelmed the schools in urban centres. Districts and schools will be identified in collaboration with MoES/DoE and other agencies.

Activities

To improve enrolment capacity, learning environment and quality of education services for school-age children in urban centres impacted by IDPs and effects of the conflict UNICEF will:

- Provide temporary classrooms in the most affected schools;
- Hire and train temporary teachers or para-teachers to provide a quality basic education;
- Provide assistance to repair and replace damaged infrastructure and school furniture;
- Provide latrines and improved drinking water to most needy schools;
- Link most needy schools and communities to school lunch programs through WFP in HQs of the most conflict affected districts with IDP populations;
- Increase enrolment of vulnerable IDP children as a means to strengthen the protective environment;
- Supply basic educational and recreational materials - including stationery, textbooks, library books and other teaching-learning materials to children and teachers;
- Provide support for uniforms, stationery for the most needy students;
- Expand access to ECD in collaboration with schools and communities with a special focus on children of IDP families too young to enrol in grade 1;
- Train School Management Committee (SMC)/Parent Teachers Association (PTA) members to support school improvement and other child friendly initiatives for safe and quality education for all students;
- Provide a basic education to overage children with non formal package or alternative schooling when appropriate.

Expected Outcomes

The most overcrowded schools in urban areas will have increased capacity to provide a safe and child friendly education, through formal school, school outreach and ECD.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	82,000
Implementation costs	508,000
Direct Programme Support Costs	40,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs*	86,000
Funds Requested	716,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	Food Assistance to drought affected populations of Mid-West and Far-West Nepal (New)
Project Code	NEP-05/F02
Sector	Food
Objective	To secure lives and livelihoods through to the next harvest of food insecure drought-affected communities
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 225,000 Children: Women: 112,500 Other Group (Specify):
Implementing Partners	Development Project Service Centre (DEPROSC), Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS)
Project Duration	June 2006 - August 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 3,172,396
Funds Requested	\$ 3,022,396

Summary

WFP proposes an Emergency Operation (EMOP) to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of food insecure, drought-affected communities in 10 districts of Nepal.

Using primary and secondary data gathered through the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and a rapid European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), 70 VDCs in 10 districts in the mid and far-western hill and mountain regions of Nepal have been identified as severely or highly affected by this winter's drought and in need of food assistance. These chronically food insecure areas already experienced a reduced summer crop production in late 2005 due to late and erratic monsoon rains and now are expecting a 50% to 100% crop failure due to the lack of moisture this winter. Food availability and access in the targeted areas are severely limited due to the drought conditions recently seen.

The proposed EMOP will provide a two-month emergency food ration to 225,000 beneficiaries in all of the 10 target districts over an implementation period of three months. Using a summarized and accelerated Food-for-Work (FFW) modality, i.e. "FFW-Light," WFP will distribute an 80kg of rice ration per household against 20-work days. Additionally 14 kg of wheat-soya blend (WSB) will be distributed to all beneficiary households as a take-home, blanket supplementary feeding ration intended to support the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children 6-24 months. The "FFW-Light" schemes in all 10 districts will plan for basic and simple infrastructure works and will thus require minimal NFIs and technical input. Implementation will be coordinated with WFP's two regional sub-offices, district line agencies, and two national NGO partners. UNICEF and ACF have been closely consulted regarding the implementation of the supplementary feeding scheme. Logistic constraints are likely to render implementation challenging and might force prioritisation between districts.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	117,636
Implementing costs or Operating costs	2,847,020
Administrative costs	207,740
Total Project Budget	3,172,396
Minus available resources	150,000
Funds Requested	3,022,396

Appealing Agency	NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY (NRCS)
Project Title	Safe Quality Blood Service in conflict <i>(Revised)</i>
Project Code	NEP-05/H01
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objective	Strengthen the capacity of the blood transfusion service (BTS) to provide safe blood and quality service to meet increased need due to the conflict situation
Beneficiaries	Total: 75,000 receiving blood
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health and Population in collaboration with WHO
Project Duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 373,172
Funds Requested	\$ 373,172

Summary

The Nepal Red Cross Society is mandated by the Government of Nepal as the sole organisation to manage, collect and distribute safe blood. It is providing its service through one central, three regional, 22 district level, 15 emergency and 15 hospital-based blood banks throughout the country. The total current need of blood products in the country is covered through these institutions. The capacity of this emergency service should be strengthened to be able to meet needs arising from the conflict. Sixteen districts, three regional and one emergency blood banks⁴ have already experienced an increased demand of blood products due to the conflict. Other blood banks, especially on regional level, will need an increased preparedness. Quality and safety of blood will need to be ensured and motivational awareness initiatives increased to ensure the number of voluntary donors needed. The project will benefit from Nepal Red Cross community level network and its neutral, impartial and independent image, acceptance of conflicting parties and experienced/trained staff.

Activities

- Motivational and recruitment activities for the continuation and increment of voluntary donors;
- Provide safe blood to the victims affected by the internal conflict;
- Ensuring safe blood and provide quality service through providing additional equipment to blood banks and maintaining standard storage systems;
- Expansion of and maintaining standards of testing regarding blood groups, HIV, Hepatitis Antigen\Antibody Tests (HBsAg), Hepatitis C virus (HCV), syphilis;
- Train staff members and volunteers of the blood transfusion system for efficient and quality service.

Expected Outcomes

- Increased number of voluntary donors;
- Safe blood is provided promptly to 100% of the people affected by the internal conflict as well as to all others needing blood products;
- Blood banks are well equipped throughout the country and providing quality service during conflict related emergencies;
- Well-trained staff ensuring quality of the blood service.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Equipment	231,524
Supplies	66,391
Transportation costs	10,952
Staff and training cost	10,245
Motivational and recruitment activities	20,135
Programme support costs	33,925
Funds Requested	373,172

⁴ District blood banks: Ilam, Jhapa, Panchthar, Terhathum, Sunsari, Siraha, Parsa, Chitwan, Rupandehi, Baglung, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur.

Regional blood banks: Morang, Kaski, Banke

Emergency blood bank: Jumla

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Essential drugs and basic medical equipment for emergency preparedness and response (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/H02
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objective	Improve health care services through provision of drugs and equipment to health facilities primarily in areas which have been heavily affected by the conflict
Targeted Beneficiaries	200,000 people living in conflict affected districts
Implementing Partners	MoHP, local health committees
Project Duration	June – December 2006
Funds Requested	\$ 375,000

Summary

Recently, there have been many reports about severe shortages and stock outs of drugs at both community and health facility level. Restrictions in movement/logistics, previous looting of drugs from health facilities in conflict-affected areas, have negatively affected the already precarious drug supply situation in Nepal. In the mountainous parts of the country most affected by the conflict, Government health facilities are the sole source of health care, including drugs; essential drugs in these facilities are provided free of cost. Basic medical equipment is also needed.

Frequent blockades by the insurgents during the past 6 months as well as the tight control of drug supplies to conflict affected areas by security forces for fear of drugs falling into the hands of the rebels have exacerbated the lack of drugs in rural health facilities. Furthermore, in areas where IDPs are concentrated, the local health facilities in the host communities are taxed by the burden of having to provide essential drugs and care to the additional populations. To ameliorate the difficult drug supply situation, Emergency Health Kits will be pre-positioned. The drugs are expected to cater for about 200,000 people, most in need of support.

The aim of the project is to strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Health and Population to respond timely to emergency drug needs in areas previously affected by the conflict.

Activities

- Procurement and pre-positioning of essential drugs and basic equipment;
- Monitoring of distribution and proper end use of the drugs and basic equipment.

Outcomes

- Essential drugs and basic equipment available to deal with an emergency situation;
- Conflict affected populations provided with better access to drugs and health care.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Procurement and distribution of essential drugs and basic medical equipment	300,000
Monitoring	15,000
Staff/admin/operating cost	15,000
Indirect programme costs	45,000
TOTAL	375,000

*For information on proposed UNICEF CAP project districts, please see map in the annex.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Preparedness and emergency nutrition response for people IDPs and other vulnerable groups in conflict areas (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/H04
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop mechanisms to monitor nutritional status of women and children in conflict areas and IDP settlements; Ensure correct case management of moderate and severe malnutrition.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 23,000 Children: 16,500 preschool children Women: 6,500
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health and local NGOs in collaboration with WHO and WFP
Project Duration	June – December 2006
Funds Requested	\$ 673,000

Summary

Over the years the conflict has led to displacement of many families, restricted movement of food supplies and medicines and reduced access to health services. This, coupled with disruption in income generation opportunities and a reduction in food security, has further exacerbated malnutrition in Nepal where already more than half the children are stunted, 48% are underweight and almost 10% are wasted. To prevent malnutrition related deaths and a further deterioration of the nutritional status, there is an urgent need to preposition and respond with nutrition interventions through a Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) approach. At present, there is no technical capacity and preparedness or resources in the country to carryout such a response. UNICEF, together with WHO, is already leading the Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group, and will support the Ministry of Health and Population in defining the CTC protocol in collaboration with other partners involved in nutrition rehabilitation. There is also a need for extensive advocacy and awareness creation to address the problem in a well-coordinated and systematic manner.

Activities

- Provision of therapeutic foods, anthropometric equipment, and supplies for feeding programmes;
- Training of Ministry of Health staff and partner NGOs to conduct effective nutrition assessment and to provide support and supervision to the CTC approach in 15 districts;
- Advocacy and orientation for policy makers, human rights groups and NGOs on nutrition and its effects;
- Conduct surveys to monitor the nutritional status of vulnerable populations;
- Build the capacity of health facility staff on the management of severe malnutrition.

Outcomes

- Health facilities and NGO partners equipped with adequate capacity to treat severe malnutrition;
- 750 severely malnourished children correctly treated;
- 100 health facilities with capacity to implement CTC and 1,000 community volunteers on nutrition assessment;
- 16,500 children, 6,500 pregnant and lactating women receive supplementary feeding.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Procurement of supplies	325,000
Capacity building training on nutrition assessment, CTC, advocacy/orientation	150,000
Nutrition surveys	40,000
Staff /admin/operating costs	77,250
Indirect programme costs	80,750
Total Funds Requested	673,000

* For information on proposed UNICEF CAP project districts please see map in the annex

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title	Emergency reproductive health services for conflict affected populations (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/H06
Sector	Health
Themes	Reproductive health (RH), including family planning, safe motherhood, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS and gender based violence
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness and improve reproductive health services in conflict affected areas Strengthen the capacity of state and NGO health service providers to deliver essential reproductive health services
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs and conflict affected populations of Saptari, Mahottari, Rautahat, Kapilvastu, Dang and Dadeldhura districts; peri-urban slum dwellers in Kathmandu, Nepalgunj, Gularia and Pokhara municipalities; State and NGO health personnel.
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health and Population, NGOs, CBOs and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Project Duration:	June 2006 - December 2006
Funds Requested:	\$ 620,000

Summary

The conflict has led to increased displacement and migration of some of the poorer sections of Nepali society to peri-urban slum areas, especially to the municipalities listed above. This project targets both peri-urban slum dwellers and also six conflict affected districts in which UNFPA has a longstanding history as noted above, where it will use its existing networks to expand formal and informal emergency RH services as well as training and advocacy for the general population on RH issues. The conflict is having a direct impact on the already poor levels of access to emergency reproductive health services, especially obstetric care. There have also been many reports of increased sexual and gender based violence as a result of the conflict.

UNFPA has close ties to the Ministry of Health and Population, and health development partners. These existing relationships, together with new and innovative approaches with NGO partners, will be used to target some of the most conflict-affected groups in the country.

Activities

- Conduct rapid needs assessment to determine priorities for response;
- Train medical personnel and out reach clinical workers;
- Conduct advocacy and awareness raising on sexual and reproductive health issues, especially conflict specific concerns, through longstanding partnerships with formal health structures, communities and NGOs operating in the target areas;
- Support Ministry of Health and NGO outreach clinics in targeted peri-urban slum areas;
- Monitor key mortality and morbidity indicators as well as access to RH services – feedback to formal Government monitoring, including the Health Management Information System (HMIS).

Expected Outcome

- 20,000 men, women, adolescents and youth aware of RH issues in conflict;
- 300 health staff and 1,000 Female Community Health Care Volunteers trained in RH services;
- 3,600 clients provided with RH services; 9,000 patients with general medical conditions treated;
- 3,000 patients with gynaecological conditions seen and referred; 450 patients with uterine prolapsed fitted with pessaries and referred for surgery; 500 clients with Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)/ Respiratory Tract Infection (RTI) provided treatment;
- Approximately 7,000 women, men and adolescents living in slum areas provided essential reproductive health services at ward level in 50% of the project intervention areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Personnel costs	70,000
Project execution costs	500,000
Follow-up-Evaluation and research	20,000
Administrative costs	30,000
Total Funds Requested	620,000

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Health Action in Crisis (<i>New</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/H11
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objective	Enhance the health system's capacity to monitor and respond to crisis and thereby reducing excess mortality and morbidity.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 50,000 vulnerable people in conflict-impacted districts.
Implementing Partners	MoHP, NRCS
Project Duration	June – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 510,000
Funds Requested	\$ 83,902

Summary

SIDA-funding has given WHO the opportunity to implement a new Health Action in Crisis programme with the objective of enhancing the health system's capacity to respond to crisis. The expected results are: 1) strong mechanisms for health sector information-sharing and coordination in place in target districts; 2) functional rapid response teams in place in target districts ready to intervene in humanitarian crisis; 3) a team of trainers capable of teaching crisis management identified and one academic institution with capacity to take the lead in dissemination of crisis management training; and 4) best public health practices in emergencies identified and in the process of being adopted by stakeholders.

In order to support and supplement the above programme, WHO seeks additional funds to a) enhance the hardware component of the programme and b) strengthen disease surveillance and humanitarian monitoring systems in conflict-impacted districts? Disaster medicine stresses the importance of health staff moving to the incident site rather than victims arriving in the hospital. Recent experience from the earthquake responses in Pakistan and Indonesia show that tents are an important prerequisite for a field based health sector response.

Turning to disease surveillance and humanitarian monitoring, timely and accurate data is the precondition for any effective health response. Through the Programme for Immunization Preventable Diseases, WHO has an extensive surveillance network with wide field coverage? Since 2005, WHO has attempted to expand the scope and coverage of the existing surveillance network to monitor humanitarian needs. Additional funds are required to enhance epidemiological surveillance in remote areas and improve timely processing of collected data.

Main activities

- Procure 10 tents, 10 generators, 10-laptop and field furniture;
- Procure 1 Trauma Kit and 5 New Emergency Health Kits;
- Enhanced epidemiological monitoring of humanitarian needs in the country.

Expected output

- Tents and medical kits will be strategically distributed to health facilities and Nepal Red Cross Society throughout the country to establish an immediate pre-hospital and field based surge capacity;
- Gaps in essential information identified and ad-hoc assessments or surveys carried out;
- Prompt and effective humanitarian monitoring carried out by the district rapid response teams.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	165,000
Implementing and operating costs	310,400
Project monitoring and reporting	43,331
Programme Support Costs	33,364
Total Project Budget	510,000
Minus available resources	426,098
Funds Requested	83,902

Appealing Agency	SAVE THE CHILDREN UNITED STATES (SC-US)
Project Title	Emergency Health in Schools <i>(New)</i>
Project Code	NEP-05/H12
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capacity of teachers and students to provide first aid; Treat drinking water containing arsenic.
Beneficiaries	Total: 71,000 school children of Kailali, Kanchanpur and Siraha
Implementing Partners	Partner Non-Governmental Organisations
Project Duration	June – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 68,000
Funds Requested	\$ 68,000

Summary

Essential health care and nutrition for school aged children has been shadowed by other priorities in the health delivery system of the Government. The school-aged children are vulnerable to accidents and injury from improvised explosive devices. Due to lack of knowledge, children have no access to first aid services in the schools.

Save the Children US with its limited private fund has been implementing a School Health and Nutrition Programme in Kailali, Kanchanpur and Siraha districts since 1999. A recent survey, found a high prevalence of anaemia among students more than 10 years old (38%) in particular in Kailali (48%) where anaemia is a severe public health problem. The reason for the high prevalence of anaemia among school children in Kailali is yet to be found out. Arsenic in drinking water in the schools is also a problem. Among 60 Arsenic tested schools in Kailali, 7 schools were found with > 50 ppb Arsenic. Similar test are being conducted in other district as well.

In order to attenuate the above crisis, SC-US seeks additional funds to a) build capacity of schools b) conduct a study to explore positive behaviour among the non-anaemic children and c) treat drinking water to reduce Arsenic. These additional funds help to solve these emergency situations, which are not covered by the Government's regular programme.

Main activities

- Train 690 schoolteachers, students and school management committee on first aid;
- Procure 230 first aid kits;
- Conduct study in Kaillali where anaemia prevalence is a severe public health problem;
- Treat drinking water containing Arsenic in 30 schools.

Expected output

- 230 schools will be prepared for first aid care with trained teachers, students and first aid kit;
- Study will be conducted on anaemia;
- 30 schools will have Arsenic free drinking water for children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
First aid training	10,000
First aid kit purchase and transport	16,200
Study on anaemic school children	14,100
Arsenic treatment for drinking water	12,700
Administrative cost	5,000
Indirect cost	10,000
Funds Requested	68,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Mine-Risk Education (<i>Revised</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/MA01
Sector	Mine Action
Objective	Raise awareness about risks of improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance and mines through development and implementation of strategies and programmes to reduce and prevent accidents.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 100,000 Children: 50,000. Women: 25,000.
Implementing Partners	Members of the MRE Working Group
Project Duration	October 2005 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 299,100
Funds Requested	\$ 59,100

Summary

The use of explosive devices by both parties to the conflict has resulted in hundreds of deaths and injuries annually, both to combatants and to civilians. Initial surveillance indicates that the majority of casualties are due to an extensive use by the CPN/M of IEDs, rather than to mines and IEDs used by the security forces. However, should there be large-scale movements of people, either due to conflict or to peace, the number of mine casualties could rise significantly.

In March 2004, UNICEF and its partners established a Mine-Risk Education Working Group comprising the key organisations concerned about the rise in deaths and injuries from explosions caused by IEDs, UXO and mines. This working group includes members of the SCA, Handicap International, World Education, CARE, World Vision, International Labour Organization (ILO), Porters' Progress, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), INSEC, Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN), Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines (NCBL), and Sahara. A key rationale for establishing the group was to ensure the development of an integrated social mobilisation campaign comprising the same set of messages. This project builds on the draft strategic framework developed in late 2004 by the Working Group with technical assistance of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. One important premise underlying the framework is that, as with surveillance, an MRE programme will need to nest with the existing outreach and other programmes of Working Group partners and other organisations. Initial funding, provided by Department of International Development (DfID), is supporting preliminary research, development of material, and recruitment of an experienced mine-action focal point to work with the Group on the activities below.

Activities

- Convene the MRE Working Group;
- Support development of a comprehensive surveillance system for incidents and casualties;
- Log and complete analysis of all media reports of explosions from 1 January 2002;
- Expand initial mapping of incidents involving explosions;
- Conduct baseline research about understanding of the risks of explosive devices;
- Using research above, identify populations most at risk and their location;
- Conduct research on appropriate mechanisms for reaching these target audiences;
- Develop an MRE Emergency Kit for prepositioning for deployment post engagement;
- Develop a social-mobilisation campaign based on the research above;
- Develop and implement staff safety training programmes.

Outcome

Development and initial implementation of well-researched and targeted strategies and programmes to reduce and prevent accidents caused by explosive devices.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	130,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	150,000
Indirect programme support cost*	19,100
Total project inputs	299,100
Minus available resources	240,000
Funds Requested	59,100

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)
Project Title	Emergency nutrition and Food Security programme in drought affected areas of Mugu and Humla districts (New)
Project Code	NEP-05/MS04
Sector	Multi-sector
Objective	To prevent and treat global acute malnutrition
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 2500 persons
Implementing Partners	Malik
Project Duration	June 2006 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 254,743
Funds Requested	\$ 81,943

Summary

The goal of the proposed project is to identify and treat global acute malnutrition in the remote, drought-affected areas of Mugu and Humla. It has 2 phases

- An emergency phase of treatment of moderately and severely malnourished people accompanied with training on feeding and care practices;
- A second phase of seeds distribution and study of water and sanitation and irrigation needs in order to support home food production.

Action contre la Faim based its programme definition on a nutritional and food security surveys carried out in February and March 2006, which highlighted alarming rates of malnutrition and a high likelihood that the near total crop failure caused by the second drought in a row would worsen the nutritional status of the population. The emergency phase of the programme will see 7 mobile teams covering 10 VDCs across Mugu and Humla to raise awareness about global acute malnutrition, identify acutely malnourished people and refer them to one of the 17 distribution points where their status will be confirmed with weight/height measurements, training on care and feeding practices as well as on the use of the supplementary or therapeutic feeding will be provided, along with a systematic medical treatment (de-worming etc).

In a second stage, *Action contre la Faim* will attempt to support home food production through the provision of seeds that have been lost due to the drought. Longer-term improvements on access to safe drinking water and irrigation should help these communities to manage scarce water resources, in particular if such drought episodes tend to become recurrent.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	117,093
Implementing costs or Operating costs	120,984
Administrative costs	16,666
Total Project Budget	254,743
Minus available resources	172,800
Funds Requested	81,943

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) & UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis (PLIC) <i>(Revised)</i>
Project Codes	NEP-05/MS03 A & B
Sector	Multi-Sector
Objective	To protect livelihoods of food insecure communities in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 184,250 Children: 77,000 Women: 52,500
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Local Development, DEPROSC, SAPPROS
Project Duration	October 2005 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 8,162,175
Funds Requested	\$ 2,790,868

Summary

The goal of the proposed project is to protect livelihoods of food insecure communities in crisis situations and enhance their resilience to shocks. The expected outcomes are:

- Improved short-term food security of target beneficiaries;
- Mitigated vulnerability through creation/rehabilitation of basic community assets, skill training, improved basic services and behaviour change.

WFP and UNICEF will jointly support food-insecure communities in conflict-affected areas with rice as an incentive for community participation in asset creation, infrastructure rehabilitation, income generation projects and training. Such micro-project schemes include construction/rehabilitation of mule trail, small-scale irrigation, drinking water facilities, school buildings and health posts, early childhood development, improved health and education services, vegetable cultivation and vocational training, among others. Participation is limited to one or two workers per household, according to its size. The estimated annual number of participants, expected to participate in Food-for-Work projects, is 28,500 who will receive four kilos of rice/day for community asset creation. Additionally, 5,000 beneficiaries are expected to participate in Food-for-Training activities annually. The estimated food requirement from January to December 2006 is 3,500 mt. PLIC is an activity that can bring short-term relief to vulnerable communities without creating dependence, while at the same time leaving them with basic community assets and community based services to support their livelihoods. WFP and UNICEF will take the lead for those activities where they have a comparative advantage and complement each other as appropriate. Joint workplans will be the basis for implementation. Contributions are directly to the concerned agency.

For information on the PLIC project districts, please refer to annex IV.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	WFP	UNICEF
	\$	\$
Staff costs		45,250
Implementing costs or Operating costs		1,336,556
Administrative costs		188,428*
Total Project Budget	6,591,941	1,570,234
Minus available resources	4,550,272	821,035
Funds Requested	2,041,669	749,199
TOTAL (WFP + UNICEF)	2,790,868	

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF's Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal (<i>Revised</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/MS02
Main Sector	Multi-sector
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal protection to refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal; • Promote and identify durable solutions for refugees in Nepal; • Provide basic relief assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal.
Beneficiaries	Total: 133,000 refugees and asylum-seekers
Implementing Partners	LWF, Caritas, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), Ministry of Home and other Ministries and NGOs
Project Duration	January 2006- December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 6,898,442
Funds Requested	\$ 3,942,485

Summary

For the Bhutanese refugees in eastern Nepal, UNHCR provides shelter, cooking and lighting fuel, full health care, vegetables and supplementary food items, drinking and washing water, sanitary supplies and services, primary and lower-secondary education, legal counselling and representation, camp security, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, support for community organisations and camp leadership, vocational training, registration, protection monitoring, specialised assistance and protection measures for vulnerable populations and, at this time, limited access to durable solutions through its partners and daily interventions in the camps. UNHCR provides Tibetan persons of concern with transport, shelter, food, clothing, medical care, bedding, clothing, sanitary supplies, registration and documentation depending on needs. UNHCR grants urban refugees stipends to cover monthly expenses pending identification of durable solutions, and covers medical or health-related Emergency needs, such as medical or non-food items, are extended to asylum-seekers pending adjudication of their cases. Activities are coordinated with other UN agencies such as WFP and OHCHR.

Activities

- Monitoring and promotion of the protection of all refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal;
- Promotion and facilitation of durable solutions for all refugees in Nepal;
- Coordination of international community's response in support of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal;
- Legal support and representation on behalf of refugees and others of concern;
- Management and oversight of refugee camps in Nepal together with GoN;
- Material assistance to 106,800 Bhutanese refugees living in seven camps in eastern Nepal;
- Registration and status determination of individual asylum-seekers in Kathmandu;
- Facilitate transit of Tibetan persons of concern through provision of legal and physical protection;
- Provide material and services to individual asylum-seekers and refugees in Kathmandu.

Outcome

Provision of legal and physical protection and the promotion of durables solutions for 133,000 refugees and asylums in Nepal.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	5,954,725
Programme Support	943,717
Total Project Budget	6,898,442
Minus Available Funds *	2,955,957
Funds Required	3,942,485

* Includes allocation by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contribution

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Recovery and Reintegration for Child Victims of Violence and Exploitation, particularly targeting Children Associated with Armed Groups (CAAG) (<i>Revised</i>)
Project Code	NEP-05/P/HR/RL02
Sector	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
Objective	To develop minimum guidelines and procedures and initiate services for the recovery and reintegration of child victims of violence and exploitation, including CAAG
Beneficiaries	Child victims of violence, exploitation, abuse and children deprived of primary caregivers including CAAG (at least 400 children and their families – including ex child soldiers and detained children)
Implementing Partners	National NGOs, Save the Children Alliance, ILO, municipalities
Project Duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 236,364
Funds Requested	\$ 236,364

Summary

There have been reports of captured, surrendered, or rescued ex-child soldiers handed over to various children's homes or directly to their families. At present, the number of such ex-child soldiers remains limited. Yet, with gradually strengthened and expanding systematic rights monitoring on the ground, it is foreseeable that the number of child victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and deprived of primary caregivers will increase significantly. The project aims to contribute to building a protective environment for children, by developing in partnership with key national and international actors, services for recovery and reintegration of victims of violence, exploitation, abuse and children deprived of primary caregivers.

Activities

In June 2005, UNICEF initiated an interagency Child Protection Working Group on CAAG that agreed to develop *the common operational procedures and programming guidelines for CAAG*, and to initiate the establishment of systems for recovery and reintegration of children victims of violence, exploitation, and abuse. The following priority areas were identified: 1) Access of children to basic services/facilities; 2) Provision of education (non-formal and vocational training); 3) Psychosocial support; 4) Protection procedures; 5) Family Unification; 6) Legal assistance. The project involves:

- Agreement on common operational and programming guidelines, including a framework for community reintegration and development of common tools, training and orientation packages to facilitate implementation of the common procedures and guidelines;
- Training of relevant NGOs on basic Social Work and Case Management, Psychosocial Interventions, Child Protection principles and Interaction with the Media and provision of support to selected NGOs working with CAAG to pilot the common procedures and guidelines and initiate the services, including the human resources and necessary equipment and setting up of facilities;
- Development and production of communication materials, including lessons learned.

Expected Outcomes

The project will generate a common framework for operational procedures and programming for the recovery and re-integration of CAAG. It will also serve to build the capacity of the key actors to provide timely and appropriate response for recovery and reintegration of children victims of violence, exploitation, abuse and deprivation of primary caregivers, including ex-child soldiers. It will also ensure that the standards of care and protection for CAAG are upheld and the delivery of services is in place. The project is complementary to the proposal of the Save Alliance, which focuses on direct support to concerned children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	58,000
Implementing costs	65,000
1) special training and orientations	75,000
2) Support to care and protection of CAAG	10,000
3) IEC materials and communication	28,364
Indirect program support cost*	236,364
Total Project Budget	236,364
Funds Requested	236,364

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
Objective	To establish a monitoring and reporting system on the major children's rights violations during armed conflict
Beneficiaries	All children under 18 years of age in the 40 conflict affected districts
Implementing Partners	National and local Human Rights NGOs, OHCHR
Project Duration	June 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 318,182
Funds Requested	\$ 146,682

Summary

The role of the UN in monitoring the rights of children in conflict situations was reaffirmed in the annual debate on Children and Armed Conflict and more specifically in the Security Council (SC) Resolution 1612 (2005). This Resolution calls for the establishment of a monitoring & reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in countries affected by armed conflict. The UN Task force decided that Nepal would be amongst the first seven countries to pilot test this monitoring and reporting mechanism. One of the objectives of the 2005 Nepal CAP is to build towards a nation-wide system to monitor, investigate and report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. UNICEF aims at establishing a system for monitoring and reporting on major violations of children's rights. The establishment of such a system will provide the information necessary to conduct advocacy and guide program design for the protection of children. It will also serve as an early warning signal for any crisis and design interventions. The system in Nepal focuses on the six egregious child rights violations identified in the SC Resolution (1612) (recruitment of children into armed forces/groups, rape and sexual violence against children, killing and maiming of children, abductions and trafficking, denial of humanitarian access, and attacks on schools and hospitals) as well as illegal detention of children associated with armed groups.

Activities

UNICEF's experience with community-based Para-legal Committees suggests that effective protection against immediate threats must be found locally as the first call. UNICEF supported development of local (district-based) child rights monitoring networks, made up of local NGOs linking with community-based groups, with adequate support and linkages with the higher level human rights organisations. A CAAC Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) mechanism on child rights violations has been initiated in 28 districts; it is proposed to expand to 12 more. There, UNICEF will focus on building the capacity of local partners on international humanitarian/human rights law, child protection in armed conflict and other topics. This will enable them to become partners in the M&R system on child rights violations. In the 28 districts where UNICEF has already established a CAAC M&R mechanism, focus will be on reviewing/revising with the relevant community groups the M&R tools already in use and the work modalities. This will lead to improved performance and to compilation of lessons learned.

UNICEF will work closely with OHCHR to harmonise monitoring forms, coordinate child rights monitoring in 40 districts, trend analysis and advocacy strategy on child rights concerns. Referrals for immediate interventions such as medical, legal aid, shelter or family reunion will be made when necessary.

Expected Outcomes

A solid M&R mechanism will provide timely, objective and reliable information on the major violations of children's rights during armed conflict. It will reveal the trends of violence; abuse and exploitation to which children are exposed and permit better program design. It will also enable reporting and advocacy with UN SC.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	70,000
Implementing costs - 1) Setting up new field CAAC M&R operations in 12 districts	150,000
2) Reviewing, revising tools and documentation in 28 districts	60,000
Indirect program support cost*	38,182
Total Project Budget	318,182
Funds Received	171,500
Funds Requested	146,682

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons and others in Nepal (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/P/HR/RL09
Main Sector	Protection and Human Rights
Related Sectors	Shelter, Camp management, Education, Health
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic legal assistance to displaced persons and others affected by conflict. • Promote the protection of displaced persons, including the return in conditions of safety and dignity.
Beneficiaries	100,000 persons throughout Nepal
Implementing Partner(s)	OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, Ministry of Home and other Ministries and NGOs
Project Duration	January 2006 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 1,856,000
Funds Requested	\$ 1,856,000

Summary

Reports on displaced and other conflict-affected persons highlight their protection needs. To date the identification and registration of displaced persons has been incomplete and not in accordance with standards. Some face discrimination in the communities where they seek refuge, and find themselves at a greater risk for gender-based violence, trafficking, separation of children, and forms of bonded labour. The displaced report difficulties in accessing services when they are missing important civil documentations; however, they can no longer obtain important documents for security, logistical or administrative reasons. They need basic information and assistance in acquiring their rights and access to essential services, and support in legal representation. When considering returning to their homes, they need information on the conditions in their communities to make an informed decision. Those who do return need visits and monitoring to ensure basic conditions for return in security and dignity are upheld, and further displacement does not result.

Activities

- Field level assessments on the conditions of displacement and of return;
- Co-chairing of inter-agency working group on protection;
- Establishment of information centres in large urban areas to provide basic information to displaced and other conflicted affected persons as to their rights and obligations, to provide referral services as necessary, and to provide potential returnees with information on the conditions in areas of return;
- Establishment of mobile teams to travel to district headquarters and rural areas to meet with IDPs and perform similar functions as the information centres to displaced and other conflicted affected groups located outside urban areas;
- Counselling and referral services to displaced and conflict-affected persons through national institutions and NGOs, including psycho-social counselling and referrals, particularly for youth, and survivors of torture and sexual and gender-based violence;
- Legal representation services to displaced and other conflicted affected persons through qualified national legal organisations;
- Training and advocacy activities in regard to protection and well-being of displaced persons and returnees, including unaccompanied and separated children and the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence;
- Protection monitoring of displacement and promotion of condition of return, including facilitation of return where and when possible or necessary.

Expected Outcome

Protection of 100,000 displaced persons and returnees.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Assessment of Conditions	100,000
Counselling and legal representation	610,000
Registration and documentation	96,000
Promotion and monitoring	680,000
Administrative cost	370,000
Funds required	1,856,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title	Psychosocial support to out-of-school adolescents (at risk of gender based violence) in conflict affected districts (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/P/HR/RL07
Sector	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
Objective	Reduce the vulnerability of adolescents through counselling support and creating an enabling environment in the community
Beneficiaries	Total: 15,000 adolescent boys and girls in Kapilvastu, Dang, Dadeldhura, Jumla, Dailekh and Surkhet districts
Implementing Partner(s)	District Education Offices, District Health Offices, Women Development Offices, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration	July - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 300,000
Funds Requested	\$ 300,000

Summary

The conflict has forced many adolescents out of school: either as a result of school closures or displacement. Out of school adolescents, especially girls, are at risk of gender based violence; sexual harassment, rape, physical torture as well as trafficking for exploitative purposes. Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) education is only provided in formal schools. Living in proximity of armed forces has shown further increase in the vulnerabilities of adolescent girls, both in terms of unwanted pregnancies and possible transmission of HIV/AIDS and other STIs. This project will target out of school adolescents with sexual and reproductive health programmes to empower them with the knowledge and the skills to develop responsible sexual behaviour and protect themselves from unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion, sexual abuse, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and trafficking. Awareness on GBV will be increased and psychosocial support will be provided through counselling referral. An enabling environment will be created in the community for the prevention of GBV and care and support through information counselling and referral to adolescents who have suffered GBV. Activities in the programme districts, where UNFPA already has operational existence, will be coordinated with other humanitarian organisations.

Activities

- Training of trainers on life skill training to peer leaders on adolescents and reproductive health - training of peer leaders in each of the six selected districts;
- Setting up of a functioning information and counselling centre with the involvement of peer leaders for psychosocial support who are at risk of gender based violence;
- Orientation to parents, teachers and community leaders on gender based violence and its impact in the family and community and its role in prevention and care;
- Training to NGO leaders and police force on dealing with GBV issues.

Expected outcome

- Increased awareness of adolescent population on ASRH and gender based violence;
- Psychosocial support to at risk out of school adolescents through counselling including referrals of special trauma cases to specialised health facilities;
- Enabling environment for the prevention of GBV in the communities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	30,000
Implementing costs	250,000
Administrative costs	20,000
Total Funds Requested	300,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	BOGS Training, Advocacy and Communication program (Revised)
Project Codes	NEP-05/S01
Sector	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations
Objective	Protect and expand operational space, enhance staff security and ensure that aid resources are not diverted to fuel conflict
Beneficiaries	1,300 field staff and 20,000 Community Organizations
Implementing Partners	Hemisphere Communication Group – others to be confirmed
Project Duration	24 months
Total Project Budget	\$ 1,925,267
Funds Requested for 2006	\$ 493,000

Summary

On the surface the situation has changed drastically in Nepal since 24 April, with a national army, a secular state and a new Government engaged in peace talks with the CPN-Maoists. A ceasefire rarely translates into an immediate and definitive end of hostilities and this has major implications for the way we plan and implement aid programs. In this context, the growing involvement of aid agencies and their resources presents an important source of economic opportunities whose allocation competing parties will want to be seen to control, in order to generate support among recipient communities. This suggests that development assistance will be highly contested until new democratically elected bodies are functioning at the VDC, district and national level. UN agencies' work in Nepal is governed by the BOGs, a set of principles based on non-interference by conflict actors in development and humanitarian work. The proposed BOGs program aims to secure and increase the humanitarian and development space. Through the implementation of an advocacy and communication campaign coupled with an extensive training program for UN, donor and NGO staff, it is expected that Government, CPN-Maoist and SF will be influenced to allow and respect neutral and independent humanitarian and development action.

Activities

The Program will consist of three components: 1) a BOGs training component aimed at providing staff with a good knowledge of the concepts and principles on which the BOGs are based while enhancing their skills to communicate the BOGS effectively and use them to negotiate operating space; 2) a BOGs advocacy component which using both private diplomacy and public information aims to reach and influence decision makers at the highest level among the Government, the SF and the CPN (Maoist) both at the national and at the regional levels.; and 3) a BOGs communication component made of a comprehensive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign to raise awareness and understanding of BOGs among combatants, urban intellectual elites and possibly Nepalese influential communities outside Nepal. The 3 components will combine a series of interrelated, targeted and simultaneous strategic training, advocacy and communication initiatives to inform, persuade, motivate and move target groups to action towards respecting and ensuring access of aid workers. A number of channels and methods will be utilised ranging from private meetings, mass media, interpersonal communication and print materials.

Expected Results

- Operational space in communities supported by UNDP/UN-assisted projects is protected and expanded and safety and security of projects' staff enhanced;
- Resources from UNDP/UN-assisted projects are not diverted conflict-aims and actors.

Budget Items in \$	2006	24 months
Personnel costs	115,000	360,000
Implementing costs	350,000	1,297,117
Administrative costs	28,000	268,150
TOTAL	493,000	1,925,267

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Provision of basic shelter and domestic items to displaced persons and vulnerable individuals and families (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/S/NF03
Main Sector	Family Shelter and Non-food Items
Related Sectors	Protection, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic shelter and non-food items to displaced and other conflict affected persons. • Assist displaced and other conflict-affected persons remain in their current locations and accommodation. • Provide basic materials for the repair of homes damaged due to conflict related incidents. • Provide protection and rights-based camp management services if required.
Beneficiaries	Total: 80,000 displaced and vulnerable persons throughout Nepal
Implementing Partners	LWF, SCA, Nepal Red Cross/IFRC, UNICEF, UNDP, Ministry of Home and other Ministries and NGOs
Project Duration	January 2006 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 509,000
Funds Requested	\$ 509,000

Summary

Adequate shelter is a basic need essential for protecting displaced persons. Fortunately the majority of displaced persons have found temporary accommodation in apartments or homes of relatives or friends in larger urban areas. Those who remain sheltered in makeshift accommodation in urban slum or rural areas may need simple materials to upgrade and repair their shelters to meet minimum standards for space and warmth. When their homes have been damaged or destroyed, those able to return or wishing to remain will be given basic constructions materials to begin essential repairs. Accommodation standards will be monitored, particularly from a child protection-perspective. If collective forms of shelter, such as settlements or collective centres, are established, they will be properly managed and assistance provided coordinated to ensure the protection and well-being of the residents are upheld. This includes the creation of child-friendly spaces and an environment that respects the needs of women. Assistance will be coordinated with LWF, SCA, and Nepal Red Cross to ensure a fair, adequate and socially just distribution of assistance and services.

Activities

- Lead assessment activities to determine needs, establish criteria for beneficiary identification, and plan appropriate responses;
- Provide emergency shelter materials and household items such as plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen utensils, blankets, clothes and bedding to identify and vulnerable beneficiaries;
- Provide basic repair materials for persons returning or remaining in their homes and whose homes have been damaged during the conflict;
- Assist in the establishment of camp management services for persons living in collective shelters if and when the need arises;
- Co-chair the inter-agency working groups on shelter and camp management.

Outcome

Shelter and basic household support to displaced, returnees and other conflict affected persons returning persons to mitigate the risks of displacement, ensure that those are displaced are protected and shelter in accordance with international standards, and facilitate their return to their homes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Need Assessment, Provision of shelter and non-food items	474,000
Staff and administrative costs	35,000
Funds Required	509,000

Appealing Agency	THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION NEPAL (LWF NEPAL)
Project Title	Safe shelter and non-food assistance to conflict and natural disaster affected communities (Revised)
Project Code	NEP-05/S/NF01
Main Sector	Shelter and Non-food items
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency shelter and domestic relief items to the repatriated populations and victims of natural disaster • Support returnee by providing basic construction materials and tools to rebuild and or repair/maintain their dwelling.
Beneficiaries	Approximately 12,000 individuals, the conflict and disaster affected population of Doti, Kailali, Banke, Surkhet, Bardiya, Rautahat, Jhapa, Morang and Ramechhap districts.
Implementing Partners	UNHCR, SCA, NRCS and LWF Nepal
Project Duration	June 2006 - December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 489,000
Funds Requested	\$ 489,000

Summary

The present security situation and the encouraging commitment of both party have had made some space for the return of displaced in very near future. In this case the returnee will be in dire need of Non-food items and assistance to repair, rebuild their houses. The proposed initiatives address the domestic needs of returnee and victims of natural disasters and also provide assistance to re-establish returnee's houses by making provision of repair and maintenance.

LWF Nepal along with local partners has been supporting refugees, IDPs and working toward disaster management in Doti, Kailali, Banke, Surkhet, Bardiya, Rautahat, Jhapa, Morang and Ramechhap districts and Bhutanese refugee camps. The project will build a co-ordination mechanism in the respective districts in collaboration with Government of Nepal, UNHCR, SCA and other international and national NGOs.

Activities

- Provision of non-food items (such as clothing, bedding, bathing and laundry soap, sanitary materials, cooking and eating utensils, water pots etc.);
- Provision of reconstruction and repair of houses (construction materials, skilled manpower, Earthquake safety features);
- Orientation and facilitation sessions to harmonise relationship between returnee and recipient.

Outcome

- Approximately 75% of total beneficiaries will have improved or repaired house;
- Approximately 20% of total beneficiaries will access to bed, bedding and clothing;
- Approximately 50% of total beneficiaries will have access to cooking, eating and water pots;
- 100% will have access to bathing and laundry soap and all girls and women will have access to sanitary materials.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	\$
Need assessment	5,000
Procurement of shelter, non-food materials and services	380,000
Harmonisation initiatives	7,000
Staff cost	12,000
Implementing cost	65,000
Administrative cost	20,000
Funds Required	489,000

ANNEX I.

CAP FUNDING BY SECTOR AND APPEALING ORGANIZATIONS (INCLUDING NEW PROJECTS) - AS OF 15 JUNE 2006

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
AGRICULTURE										
NEP-05/A01	Working with women to improve food security in the most vulnerable communities affected by conflict	WE	350,000	350,000	0	0%	350,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/A02	Strengthening food security of conflict affected households in Nepal	FAO	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0%	2,000,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/A03	Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable women farmers for household food security, improved nutrition and health	FAO	875,000	875,000	0	0%	875,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
Sub total for Agriculture			3,225,000	3,225,000	0	0%	3,225,000	0		
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES										
NEP-05/CSS01	Emergency preparedness-Mounting Operational Stand by Capacity in Nepal	WFP	513,351	1,368,825	877,680	64%	491,145	0	Activities/budget reviewed in light of the 15 month CAP period	Ongoing
NEP-05/CSS02	Natural disaster response preparedness for mitigating threats to children and women	UNICEF	856,250	594,890	390,258	66%	204,632	0	Activities reviewed	Ongoing
NEP-05/CSS03	Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme	NRCS	230,532	230,532	0	0%	230,532	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/CSS04	Health sector earthquake risk mitigation and capacity building for mass causality incidents	WHO	125,526	174,700	79,500	46%	95,200	0	Activities reviewed in light of the reduced time frame	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/CSS05	Community Emergency Response	NSET	113,676	113,676	0	0%	113,676	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/CSS06	Earthquake Preparedness of Critical Facilities in Kathmandu Valley by non-structural mitigation	NSET	60,000	60,000	0	0%	60,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/CSS07	Flood Preparedness and Response in Central and Western Terai Region of Nepal	OXFAM UK	215,000	215,000	0	0%	215,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/CSS08	Strengthening Local Coping mechanism on disaster preparedness of Matariritha village Development Committee (VDC), Kathmandu	NCDM	85,000	85,000	0	0%	85,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/CSS09	Information management, planning and capacity analysis and building for disaster risk management	UNDP	800,000	500,000	322,275	64%	177,725	0	Reduced time frame of implementation	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/CSS10	UNICEF Coordination and Management Unit	UNICEF	275,000	137,500	0	0%	137,500	0	Reduced time frame of implementation	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/CSS11	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination	OCHA	3,170,000	3,170,000	2,466,656	78%	703,344	0		Ongoing
New NEP-05/CSS12	Natural disaster response preparedness coordinator	UNDP		86,000	0	0%	86,000			New
Sub total for coordination and support services										
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE										
NEP-05/ER/101	Livelihood support to IDPs in Urban areas	UNDP	943,000	943,000	0	0%	943,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/ER/102	Infrastructure Rebuilding for Economic Recovery	ILO	988,750	988,750	0	0%	988,750	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/ER/103	Creation of Community assets for economic recovery and strengthening basic services in conflict affected area	DEPROSC /Nepal	498,682	498,682	0	0%	498,682	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/ER/104	Livelihood Protection of Conflict Affected Households	CARE Nepal	470,000	470,000	0	0%	470,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
Sub total for Economic Recovery and Infrastructure										
EDUCATION										
NEP-05-E01	Renovation of school facilities in conflict	LWF	216,231	0	0	0%	0	0	Project dropped during the MYR	Not applicable
NEP-05/E02	Preparedness Plan for Rapid Response to Meet Educational Needs of Children in Emergencies	UNICEF	407,000	248,000	0	0%	248,000	0	Reduced timeframe of implementation	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/E03	Reducing the Vulnerability of Orphans and IDP Children and Youth in the most conflict-Affected areas through Education	WE	480,000	480,000	0	0%	480,000	0	Project activities reviewed	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/E04	(Addressing overcrowding in urban schools) Provide minimum basic educational needs for children in overcrowded urban schools caused by influx of IDPs and children affected by conflict	UNICEF	1,191,000	716,000	0	0%	716,000	0	Change in political context and reduced timeframe of implementation (original title in brackets)	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/E05	Psycho-social support and care to conflict-affected, traumatized children of IDPs	SCA and PLAN Nepal	478,875	378,900	0	0%	378,900	0	Reduced timeframe of implementation	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/E06	Ensuring protective and stimulating school environment	SCA	696,500	0	0	0%	0	0	Project dropped during the MYR	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/E07	Peace education to children of conflict affected schools and communities	SCA	508,356	245,526	0	0%	245,526	0	Reduced timeframe of implementation	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/E08	(Provision of child friendly space in conflict affected areas) Reconstruction, renovation and improvement of schools in most conflict affected areas	SCA and PLAN Nepal	583,246	462,700	0	0%	462,700	0	Reduced timeframe of implementation	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/E09	Meeting urgent needs of IDP Youths, integrated vocational education	UNESCO	200,000	113,000	0	0%	113,000	0	Reduced timeframe of implementation	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
Sub total for Education			4,761,208	2,644,126	0	0%	2,644,126	0		
Food										
NEP-05/F01	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal	WFP	9,127,457	11,632,450	8,314,846	71%	3,317,604	2,570,694	Budget revisions reflecting the 15 month CAP period	Ongoing
New NEP-05/F02	Food Assistance to drought affected populations of Mid West and Far-West Nepal	WFP		3,022,396	0	0%	3,022,396	0		To be launched from mid-June
Sub total for Food			9,127,457	14,654,846	8,314,846	57%	6,340,000	2,570,694		
HEALTH										
NEP-05/H01	Safe quality blood service in conflict	NRCS	526,055	373,172	0	0%	373,172	0	Reduced time frame of implementation	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/H02	Essential drugs and basic medical equipment for emergency preparedness and response	UNICEF	375,000	375,000	0	0%	375,000	0	Activities reviewed	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/H03	Monitoring of Immunization coverage	UNICEF	64,800	0	0	0%	0	0	Project dropped at the time for the MYR	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/H04	Preparedness and emergency nutrition response for internally displaced people (IDP) and vulnerable groups in conflict areas	UNICEF	673,000	673,000	0	0%	673,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/H05	Emergency response to provide care and Support for survivors of conflict/emergency-related sexual violence	UNICEF	352,820	0	0	0%	0	0	Dropped during the MYR	No longer applicable
NEP-05/H06	Emergency reproductive health services for conflict affected populations	UNFPA	1,290,000	620,000	0	0%	620,000	0	Reduced time frame of implementation	Possibility of ECHO funding
NEP-05/H07	Coordination of humanitarian action in health	WHO	567,384	0	0	0%	0	0	Project activities merged into a new WHO proposal (refer to the new WHO NEP-05/H11)	No longer applicable
NEP-05/H08	Supporting and improving communicable disease surveillance	WHO	233,042	0	0	0%	0	0	Project activities merged into a new WHO proposal (refer to the new WHO NEP-05/H11)	No longer applicable
New NEP-05/H11	Health Action in Crisis	WHO		510,000	426,098	84%	83,902	0		Implementation recently started
NEP-05/H09	Emergency health care in Jajarkot district	Comité d'Aide Médicale (CAM)	220,000	0	0	0%	0	0	Project dropped during the MYR	No longer applicable
NEP-05/H10	HIV Prevention and Control program for High risk groups in conflict affected areas	Médecins Du Monde (MDM)	185,000	185,000	0	0%	185,000	0	Project retained as it is	Not Yet implemented due to inadequate funding
New NEP-05/H12	Emergency Health in Schools	SC-US		68,000	0	0%	68,000			
Sub total for Health			4,487,101	2,804,172	426,098	15%	2,378,074	0		

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
MINE ACTION										
NEP-05/MA01	Mine-Risk Education	UNICEF	159,100	299,100	240,000	80%	59,100	0	Activities reviewed	Ongoing
Sub total for Mine Action			159,100	299,100	240,000	80%	59,100	0		
MULTI-SECTOR										
NEP-05/MS01	Development and environmental initiatives in Bhutanese refugee host community	LWF Nepal	323,000	323,000	0	0%	323,000	0	Project activities reviewed in light of reduced implementation timeframe	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/MS02	Physical and legal protection to asylum-seekers and refugees in Nepal	UNHCR	6,865,442	6,898,442	2,955,957	43%	3,942,485	0	Project activities reviewed in light of reduced implementation timeframe	Ongoing
NEP-05/MS03A	Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis (PLIC)	WFP	3,201,237	6,591,941	4,550,272	69%	2,041,669	0	Project activities reviewed in light of reduced implementation timeframe	Ongoing
NEP-05/MS03B	Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis (PLIC)	UNICEF	1,170,234	1,570,234	821,035	52%	749,199	0	Project activities reviewed in light of reduced implementation timeframe	Ongoing
New NEP-05/MS04	Emergency nutrition and Food Security programme in drought affected areas of Mugu & Humla districts	ACF		81,943	0	0%	81,943	0		Ongoing
Sub total for Multi-Sector			11,559,913	15,465,560	8,327,264	54%	7,138,296	0		

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law										
NEP-05//PHR/RL01	Strengthening and expanding the monitoring and reporting system on children's rights violations in armed conflict	UNICEF	568,182	318,182	171,500	54%	146,682	0	Partial funding received	Ongoing
NEP-05//PHR/RL02	Recovery and Reintegration for Child Victims of Violence and Exploitation, including children associated with armed groups (CAAG)	UNICEF	463,637	236,364	0	0%	236,364	0	Reduced implementation time frame	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05//PHR/RL03	Reintegration and rehabilitation of children associated with armed groups	SCA	207,000	207,000	0	0%	207,000	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05//PHR/RL04	Promoting Community based Child Protection System	SCA	400,000	400,000	514,593	129%	(114,593)	0	As it is	Ongoing
NEP-05//PHR/RL05	Tracking and responding to the needs of lost children	SCA	230,998	230,998	0	0%	230,998	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05//PHR/RL06	Legal Aid and Protection Awareness Campaign	SCA	499,697	499,697	0	0%	499,697	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05//PHR/RL07	Psychosocial support to out-of-school adolescents (at risk of gender based violence) in conflict affected districts	UNFPA	600,000	300,000	51,674	17%	248,326	0	As it is	Ongoing – Internal UNFPA resources being mobilized
NEP-05//PHR/RL08	Establishment of an OHCHR monitoring office in Nepal	OHCHR	11,946,250	11,946,250	17,282,786	145%	(5,336,536)	-	As it is	Ongoing

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/P/HR/RL09	Protection and legal assistance to displaced persons and others in Nepal	UNHCR	1,856,000	1,856,000	0	0%	1,856,000	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/P/HR/RL010	Assessment and monitoring of protection and related needs for IDPs and other vulnerable groups	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	400,000	400,000	0	0%	400,000	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/P/HR/RL011	Protection of women's human rights in conflict affected areas	United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM)	499,500	499,500	0	0%	499,500	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
Sub total for Protection/Human SECURITY			17,671,264	16,893,991	18,020,553	107%	(1,126,562)	-		
NEP-06/S01	Dissemination of Basic Operating Guidelines	UNDP	493,000	493,000	0	0%	493,000	0	Reviewed in light with the changed political context	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-06/S02	Reinforcement of the national Field Security Coordination System in support of all United Nations programme in Nepal	UNDSS (previously UNSE-COORD)	836,400	836,400	836,400	100%	0	0	Reviewed in light with the changed political context	On going (Covered by inter-agency fund)
Sub total for Security			1,329,400	1,329,400	836,400	63%	493,000	0	Reviewed in light with the changed political context	On going (Covered by inter-agency funds)
SHELTER AND NON- FOOD ITEMS										
NEP-05/S/NF01	Safe shelter and non-food assistance to conflict and natural disaster affected communities	LWF Nepal	489,600	489,000	0	0%	489,000	0	Reduced time frame of implementation	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding

NEPAL

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original requirements \$	Revised requirement \$	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover	% Covered	Unmet requirements \$	Uncommitted Pledges \$	Reasons for revision	Status
NEP-05/S/NF02	Humanitarian support to the people affected by conflict (IDPs) and by natural disasters	SCA	490,000	490,000	0	0%	490,000	0	As it is	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
NEP-05/S/NF03	Provision of basic shelter and domestic items to displaced persons and vulnerable individuals and families	UNHCR	509,000	509,000	0	0%	509,000	0	Activities reviewed	Not yet implemented due to inadequate funding
Sub total for Shelter and Non-food			1,488,600	1,488,000	0	0%	1,488,000	0		
WATER AND SANITATION										
NEP-05/WS01	County capacity building to plan and respond to water supply and sanitation needs of new IDPs	WHO	500,000	-	0	0%	-	0	Project dropped during the MYR	No longer applicable
NEP-05/WS02	Conflict response preparedness for water and sanitation for potential IDPs	LWF	120,415	-	0	0%	-	0	Project dropped during the MYR	No longer applicable
NEP-05/WS03	Conflict response preparedness for water supply and sanitation needs of IDP children and women	UNICEF	731,800						Project dropped during the MYR	No longer applicable
Sub-total for Water and Sanitation			1,352,215	-	-	0%	-	0		
Contributions to be allocated by WHO					49,187					
Total			64,506,025	68,440,750	40,350,717	59%	28,090,033	2,570,694		

ANNEX II.

**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY
APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR**

<p align="center">Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005-2006 Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector as of 23 June 2006 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>						
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,225,000	3,225,000	-	0%	3,225,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,444,335	6,736,123	4,136,369	61%	2,599,754	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,900,432	2,900,432	-	0%	2,900,432	-
EDUCATION	4,761,208	2,644,126	-	0%	2,644,126	-
FOOD	9,127,457	14,654,846	8,314,846	57%	6,340,000	2,570,694
HEALTH	4,487,101	2,804,172	426,098	15%	2,378,074	-
MINE ACTION	159,100	299,100	240,000	80%	59,100	-
MULTI-SECTOR	11,559,913	15,465,560	8,327,264	54%	7,138,296	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	17,671,264	16,893,991	18,020,553	107%	(1,126,562)	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	49,187	0%	(49,187)	411,311
SECURITY	1,329,400	1,329,400	836,400	63%	493,000	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,488,600	1,488,000	-	0%	1,488,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	1,352,215	-	-	0%	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	64,506,025	68,440,750	40,350,717	59%	28,090,033	2,982,005

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 23 June 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005-2006
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 23 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,225,000	3,225,000	-	0%	3,225,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,444,335	6,736,123	4,136,369	61%	2,599,754	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,900,432	2,900,432	-	0%	2,900,432	-
EDUCATION	4,761,208	2,644,126	-	0%	2,644,126	-
FOOD	9,127,457	14,654,846	8,314,846	57%	6,340,000	2,570,694
HEALTH	4,487,101	2,804,172	426,098	15%	2,378,074	-
MINE ACTION	159,100	299,100	240,000	80%	59,100	-
MULTI-SECTOR	11,559,913	15,465,560	8,327,264	54%	7,138,296	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	17,671,264	16,893,991	18,020,553	107%	(1,126,562)	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	49,187	0%	(49,187)	411,311
SECURITY	1,329,400	1,329,400	836,400	63%	493,000	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,488,600	1,488,000	-	0%	1,488,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	1,352,215	-	-	0%	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	64,506,025	68,440,750	40,350,717	59%	28,090,033	2,982,005

- 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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Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005-2006
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 23 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	-	81,943	-	0%	81,943	-
CAM	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CARE Nepal	470,000	470,000	-	0%	470,000	-
DEPROSC/Nepal	498,682	498,682	-	0%	498,682	-
FAO	2,875,000	2,875,000	-	0%	2,875,000	-
ILO	988,750	988,750	-	0%	988,750	-
LWF Nepal	1,149,246	812,000	-	0%	812,000	-
MDM	185,000	185,000	-	0%	185,000	-
NCDM	85,000	85,000	-	0%	85,000	-
NRC	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
NRCS	756,587	603,704	-	0%	603,704	-
NSET	173,676	173,676	-	0%	173,676	-
OCHA	3,170,000	3,170,000	2,466,656	78%	703,344	-
OHCHR	11,946,250	11,946,250	17,282,786	100%	(5,336,536)	-
OXFAM UK	215,000	215,000	-	0%	215,000	-
SC - UK	-	68,000	-	0%	68,000	-
SC Alliance	3,032,551	2,073,221	514,593	25%	1,558,628	-
SC Alliance and PLAN Nepal	1,062,121	841,600	-	0%	841,600	-
UNDP	2,236,000	2,022,000	322,275	16%	1,699,725	-
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	836,400	836,400	836,400	100%	-	-
UNESCO	200,000	113,000	-	0%	113,000	-
UNFPA	1,890,000	920,000	51,674	6%	868,326	411,311
UNHCR	9,230,442	9,263,442	2,955,957	32%	6,307,485	-
UNICEF	7,287,823	5,168,270	1,622,793	31%	3,545,477	-
UNIFEM	499,500	499,500	-	0%	499,500	-
WE	830,000	830,000	-	0%	830,000	-
WFP	12,842,045	22,615,612	13,742,798	61%	8,872,814	2,570,694
WHO	1,425,952	684,700	554,785	81%	129,915	-
GRAND TOTAL	64,506,025	68,440,750	40,350,717	59%	28,090,033	2,982,005

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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ANNEX III.

FULL TEXT OF THE CEASEFIRE CODE OF CONDUCT AGREED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL AND THE CPN-MAOIST ON MAY 25, 2006

Preamble

Respecting the popular mandate expressed through the historic people's movement for total democracy, progress and peace;

Remaining committed towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -1948, and fundamental principles and values of international humanitarian law and human rights;

Remaining committed to fulfil the 12-point agreement between the seven political parties and the Maoists;

Remaining committed towards democratic values including the concept of competitive multiparty democracy, civic liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, press freedom and rule of law;

Guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the Nepali people to participate in the process of constitution making through elections to the Constituent Assembly without any fear, threat and violence;

Placing democracy, peace, prosperity, forward-looking social transformation and freedom, sovereignty and dignity of the nation in the centre; and

In order to transform the ceasefire between the Government of Nepal and the CPN-Maoist into permanent peace and resolve the problems through negotiations, a code of conduct has been issued as follows as per the wishes of the Nepali people:

Guaranteeing fearless civilian life

1. Not to issue any statement or engage in any activities, which could provoke each other.
2. Both the parties shall not mobilise, display or use their armed forces in a manner that could spread fear and terror amongst the people.
3. Not to attack or destroy each other's military or security installations, not to lay down mines or ambushes, not to recruit new people in one's military and not to spy against each other.
4. Both sides will extend mutual cooperation in order to maintain peace and security.
5. Discussion and understanding will be made as per need regarding the issue of management of arms and armed personnel.

Creating an environment of trust among the people

6. Both the parties will not participate in public meetings, conference or any other political activities in combat dresses or along with arms.
7. No hindrance will be made from either side for political activists and members of social organisations to move around the country and express their views, organise meetings or engage in their organisational works. They will not be subject to any mental or physical pressure.

On basic services to the people and development activities

8. During the period of ceasefire, activities like 'bandh' (general strike) and 'chakka jam' (transport strike) will not be organised, but peaceful demonstrations may be organised.
9. Essential services and facilities to the people will be allowed to operate without any disruption.
10. Not to create hurdles in undertaking regular development works peacefully and other works aimed at people's benefit.
11. Transportation of items like food, medicines, materials used in development works and daily utility items will not be obstructed or banned.
12. Both the parties will create an environment for the smooth functioning of schools, colleges and universities, hospitals, health centres and industrial institutions.

Cooperation from media for peace talks

13. Use civilised and dignified language while disseminating information about ceasefire, code of conduct and the peace process and other political activities.
14. Nobody should issue statements through media in a manner, which could hamper the talks and peace process.

Not to collect donation and other financial assistance forcefully

15. Donation or financial assistance in cash, kind or in the form of services will not be collected or mobilised against one's will.

Release and rehabilitation

16. Accusation, claims or cases filed by both the parties against various individuals will be withdrawn and the detainees will be released gradually.
17. Whereabouts of the people who have been disappeared will be publicised immediately.
18. To help in the rehabilitation of and extend cooperation to displaced people to return to their respective houses in a peaceful, comfortable and respectable manner.
19. Return the properties of the leaders of political parties, activists and civilians, which were seized, locked up or prohibited from being used during the period of the conflict, to concerned persons or their families. Problems arising while returning the properties will be resolved through mutual agreement.

Facilitating the talks

20. No hurdles will be created in the movement and activities of individuals involved in negotiations from both the parties.

Monitoring

21. On the basis of mutual agreement between the two parties, national and international monitoring teams will be asked to monitor the ceasefire.

Miscellaneous

22. Dispute, if any, in terms of interpretation of this code of conduct, will be resolved on the basis of agreement between the parties.

- 23. In accordance with the spirit of the preamble of this code, amendments could be made in the code of conduct through mutual agreement.
- 24. To enforce this code of conduct immediately after it is signed.
- 25. To make the code of conduct public immediately after it is signed.

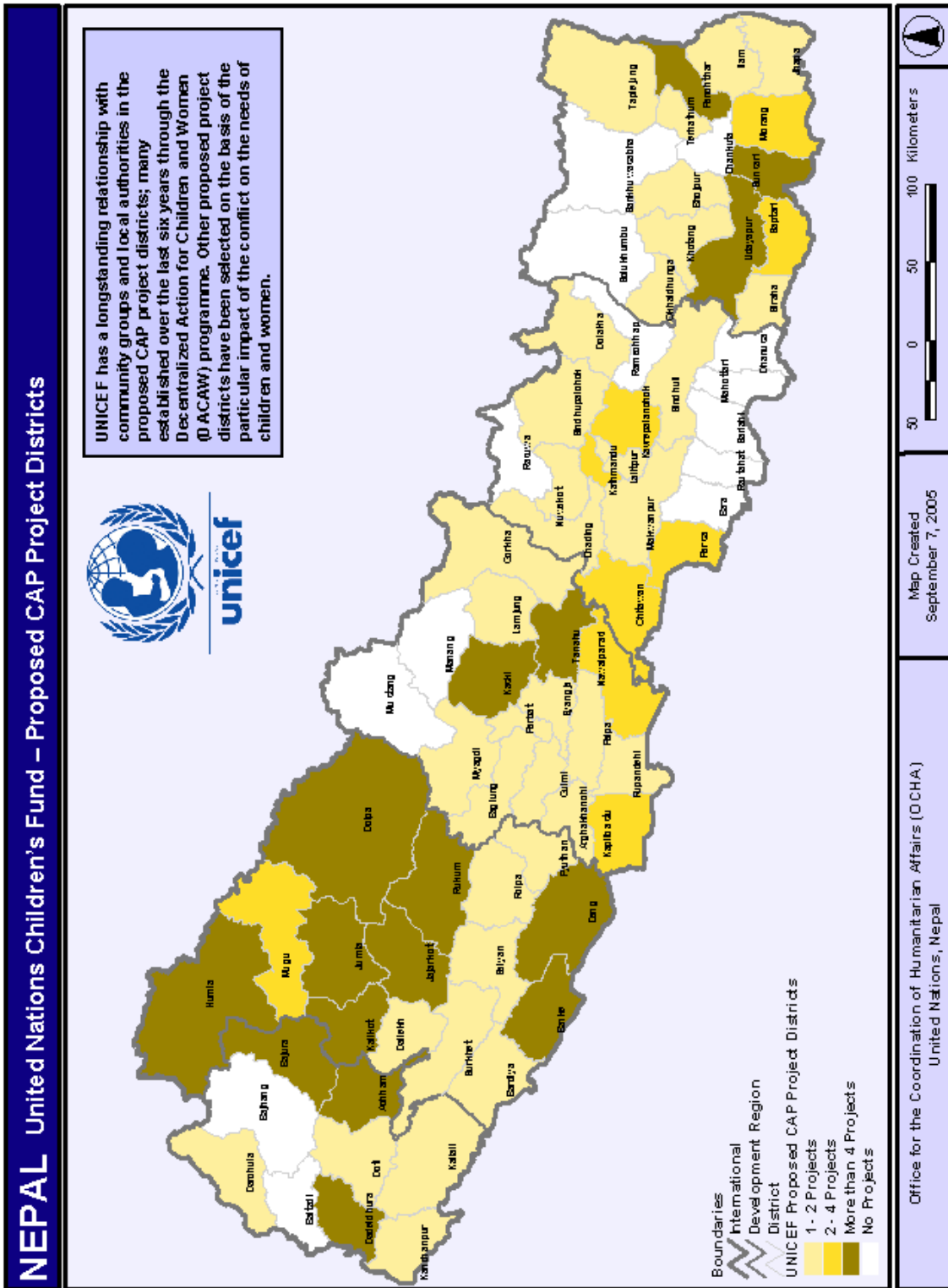
Signed by:

Krishna Bahadur Mahara
On behalf of the CPN (Maoist)

Signed by:

Krishna Prasad Sitaula
On behalf of the govt. of Nepal

(Unofficial translation by Nepal news translation team)



ANNEX V.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	<i>Action Contre La Faim</i>
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIN	Association of International NGOs
AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
ANNISU-R	All Nepal National Independent Student Union – Revolutionary
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
BOGs	Basic Operating Guidelines
BPKIHS	Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala Institute of Health Sciences
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAG	Child Association with Arm Group
CAM	<i>Comité d'Aide Médicale</i>
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CLC	Community Learning Centre
CPN (Maoist)	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
CTC	Community Therapeutic Care
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DEPROSC	Development Project Service Centre
DfID	Department of International Development
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DoE	Department of Education
DP-Net	A network of organisations working on disaster preparedness in Nepal
ECD	Early Child Development
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	Food-For-Work
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GBV	Gender-Based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoN	Government of Nepal
HBsAg	Hepatitis Antigen\Antibody Tests
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HoR	House of Representatives
HQ	Head Quarter
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
IT	Information Technology
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MDM	<i>Médecins Du Monde</i>
M&R	Monitoring & Reporting

MCM	Mass Casualty Management
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MUSTER	Multi-User System for Training in Emergency Response
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NCBL	Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines
NCDM	National Centre for Disaster Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNTA	Nepal National Teachers Association
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PABSON	Private and Boarding Schools Organisation Nepal
PLIC	Protecting Livelihoods in Crisis
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RC	Regional Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infection
SAPPROS	Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal
SC	Security Council
SCA	Save the Children Alliance
SEARO	Southeast Asia Regional Office
SF	Security Forces
SMC	School Management Committee
SPA	Seven Party Alliance
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TADO	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Ordinance
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund For Women
US	United States
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Committee
WE	World Education
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSB	Wheat-Soya Blend

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Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 1 September 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

- 1. What did you think of the review of 2006?
How could it be improved?**

- 2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

- 3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?**

- 4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

- 5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?**

- 6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?**

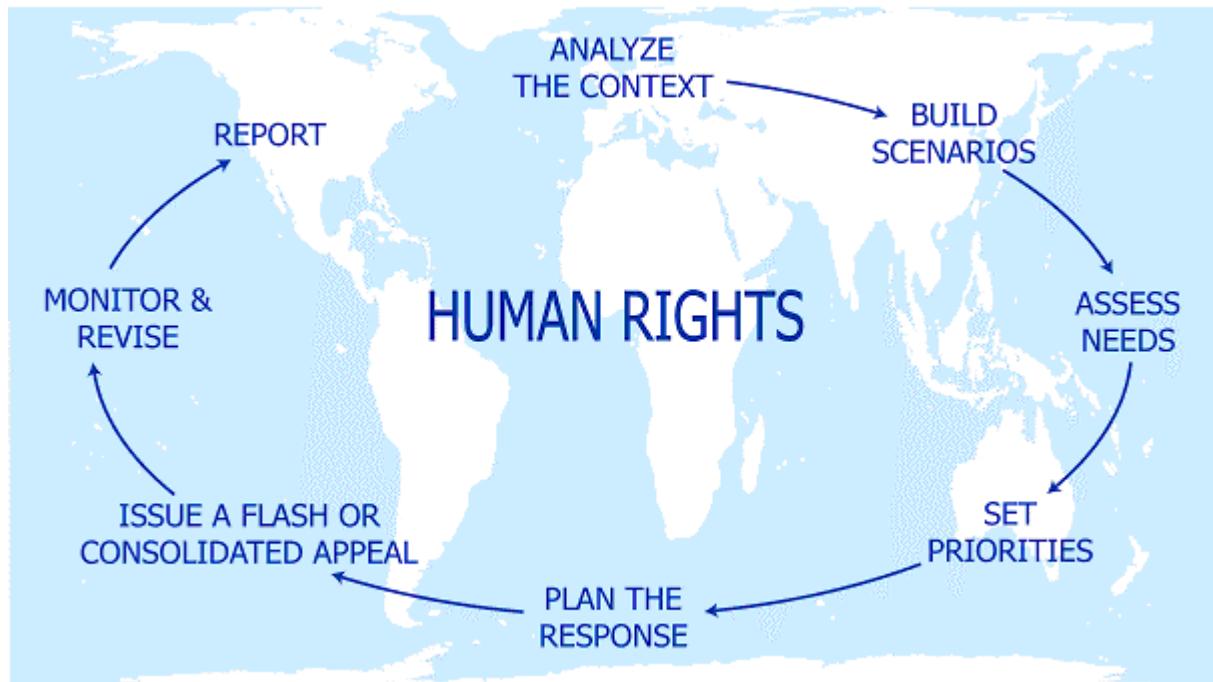
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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