

Nepal



Giuseppe Simeoni/FAO/2009

2010

Mid-Year Review

Humanitarian Transition Appeal



UNITED NATIONS

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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

ACF	GOAL	MACCA	TEARFUND
ACTED	GTZ	Malteser	Terre des Hommes
ADRA	Handicap International	Medair	UNAIDS
Afghanaid	HELP	Mercy Corps	UNDP
AVSI	HelpAge International	MERLIN	UNDSS
CARE	Humedica	NPA	UNESCO
CARITAS	IMC	NRC	UNFPA
CONCERN	INTERSOS	OCHA	UN-HABITAT
COOPI	IOM	OHCHR	UNHCR
CRS	IRC	OXFAM	UNICEF
CWS	IRIN	Première Urgence	WFP
DRC	Islamic Relief Worldwide	Save the Children	WHO
FAO	LWF	Solidarités	World Vision International

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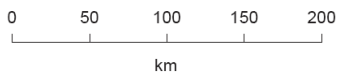
Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts.



Legend

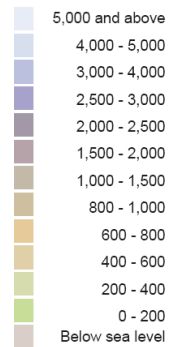
- National capital
- Development zone capital
- Populated places
- International boundary
- Development regions boundary
- Zones boundary



Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map data sources: CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, FAO, UN OCHA.

Elevation (meters)



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The peace process in Nepal continues to face challenges, more than three years after the signing of the peace agreement resulting in an unresolved political stalemate among the three main political parties. Tensions mounted as the May 28 deadline for drafting the new constitution approached. A week-long general strike called by the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) at the beginning of May asking for the Prime Minister's resignation and the creation of a consensus government brought government and humanitarian services to a standstill. Although immediate political crisis was averted when the political parties reached a last-minute three-point deal on May 28, disagreement over the formation of power-sharing and integration and rehabilitation of former Maoist army personnel have continued. Criminal activity has flourished in this climate of political instability and weak law and order, in particular in Terai districts. Political uncertainty combined with frequent droughts and floods and sustained high food price inflation have contributed to increased food insecurity. Paddy production, for example, fell by 11% from last year, and a 400,000 metric tons (MTs) grain deficit is expected in 2010. In addition, malnutrition rates are the worst in Asia: acute malnutrition is estimated at 13%.

Hunger and malnutrition have emerged as a 'silent crisis' in Nepal. Three and a half million people in Nepal today are considered moderately to severely food-insecure. Ongoing political deadlock and instability combined with frequent droughts and floods and sustained high food price inflation have compounded endemic factors, leading to increased vulnerability to food insecurity in the country. With the inflation rate at 18% as of May 2010, food prices have surpassed those at the height of the 2008 international food crisis, placing those already vulnerable to food insecurity at an even greater risk.

As a response to these humanitarian needs, since the beginning of the year, 770,000 beneficiaries have received food or cash-for-assets; 85,000 children aged 6-59 months received micronutrient supplements and 3.6 million received vitamin A and de-worming medicine. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) distributed 21,140 MTs of food in food-insecure districts; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided 103,111 farming households with essential seeds and fertilizers for the summer crop season. The Emergency Response Fund supported water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities in five diarrhoea and flood-prone districts. An additional 190,000 households in 18 disaster-prone districts have been identified for WASH campaigns.

The humanitarian strategy was designed to respond to current and predictable humanitarian needs, while improving preparedness to reduce future caseloads. This strategy remains valid, and includes a focus on partnerships and capacity-building.

A lack of funding across all sectors is a major constraint. The Appeal only includes projects in Food Security, Refugees, Disaster Preparedness and Coordination. (Following consultations with the government, the projects of certain clusters had been excluded from the appeal.) The priorities and response strategy for the clusters remain valid. The appeal amount has increased by US\$1.5 million,¹ mainly due to increased needs to meet food security challenges. The 2010 Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal has received **\$54 million** as of the mid-year review (MYR). An additional **\$71 million** out of \$125 million total requirements are urgently needed to reach more than 3.5 million vulnerable people.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States 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 current appeals page.

Some basic humanitarian and development facts about Nepal

	Indicator	Most Recent Data	Previously	Impact *
Population		27.1 million ²	23.1 (CBS 2001)	
Economic Status	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (purchasing power parity \$)	\$1,597 ³	\$1,550 ⁴	↑
	Gross domestic product per capita (current \$)	\$473 ⁵ (2008/09)	\$350 ⁶ (2005/06)	↑
	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	24.1% ⁷	37.7%	↑
Health	Adult mortality (deaths between ages of 15-60 yrs. per 1,000)	292 female/1,000, and 280 male/1,000 256p/1,000 ⁸	296 female/1,000 306 male/1,000 300p/1,000 (WHO, 2000)	↑
	Maternal mortality	281p/100,000 live births ⁹	539p/100,000 live births in 1996	↑
	Under-five mortality	54.7/1,000 ¹⁰	91/1,000 male (Department of Health Services [DHS], 2001) 59/1,000 female (WHO, 2006)	↑
	Life expectancy	61.92yrs /65.71yrs ¹¹ 63.69 yrs	60 yrs (DHS 2006)	↑
	Number of health workforce (MD+nurse+midwife) per 10,000 population	6 /10,000 ¹²		
	Measles vaccination rate	87% ¹³ measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds	74% of one-year-olds fully immunized against measles (2005, HDR 2007/2008)	↑

* ↑ Situation Improved ↓ Situation Worsened ↔ Situation remains more or less same.

² *Human Development Report, 2007/2008*, OECD DAC (2006): 27.7m; World Bank (2007): 28.1m; Central Bureau of Statistics (2008): 26.9m.

³ *Nepal Human Development Report 2009*, UNDP, Annex. 2.3 Value of human development index and other related indices, pg149.

⁴ *Human Development Report 2007/2008*, UNDP, Table 1 Human development index, pg231.

⁵ *Nepal in Figures 2008*, CBS, URL: [http://www.cbs.gov.np/Nepal in figure/Nepal in Figures eng 2008.pdf](http://www.cbs.gov.np/Nepal%20in%20figure/Nepal%20in%20Figures%20eng%202008.pdf).

⁶ CBS, Nepal.

⁷ *Human Development Report, 2007/2008*, "Human Development Indicators", pg239.

⁸ WHO, Core Health Indicators, 2006, "WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)", URL:

http://apps.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select_process.cfm.

⁹ UNICEF, *ChildInfo- Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*, "Under-five Mortality (U5MR)",

URL: http://www.childinfo.org/mortality_underfive.php.

¹⁰ UNICEF, *Ibid*.

¹¹ *Nepal Human Development Report, 2008/2009*, "Values of human development index and other related indices - Human Development Index, Nepal 2006", Annex 2.3, pg 149.

¹² WHO, Core Health Indicators, 2006, "WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)", URL:

http://apps.who.int/whosis/database/core/core_select_process.cfm.

¹³Source EPI Survey: Immunization Department, CHD.

N E P A L

	Indicator	Most Recent Data	Previously	Impact *
Food & Nutrition	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	17% of total population (2002/04, HDR 2007/2008)		
	Stunting in children under-five (height for age < -2 z-score)	49% ¹⁴ (DHS 2006)	57% (DHS 2001)	↑
	Global acute malnutrition (GAM) under-five (weight for height < -2 z score)	13% (DHS 2006 and district surveys 2008/9) ¹⁵	11% (DHS 2001)	↓
	Food security indicator	20.6/ Alarming (Global Hunger Index, 2008)	27.6 / Alarming (Global Hunger Index, 1990)	↑
WASH	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	17.55% ¹⁶ (HDR 2008/2009)	20.48% in 2001 (NHDR 2004)	↑
Population Movements	Internally displaced people (IDPs) (number and percentage of population)	50,000 (0.2%)	Estimated 250,000 (1%) (2005)	↑
	Refugees in-country	81,779 refugees from Bhutan in Nepal following resettlement of 30,149 since 2007 20,000 Tibetan refugees and 300 refugees from other nationalities and asylum-seekers	103,000 ¹⁷ Bhutanese (2007)	↔
	ECHO vulnerability and crisis index score (VI/CI)	2/3 (Medium / High rank) (GNA 2008-09)	2/3 (GNA 2007-08)	↔
Other Vulnerability Indices	UNDP Human Development Index score, 2006	0.509 ¹⁸ in 2006 (HDR 2008/2009) HDI rank 144 out of 182	0.534 in 2005 (HDR 2007/2008) ¹⁹ HDI rank 136 out of 177	↓
	IASC early warning - early action rating	Yellow (Sustained preparedness/ response is warranted) ²⁰ (Nov 2009)	Maintain yellow (July 2009)	↔
	Gini-coefficient on inequality ²¹	0.41	0.34	↓
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight million people food-insecure/sensitive to price shocks • 3.5 million food-insecure population in need of assistance 			

* ↑ Situation Improved ↓ Situation Worsened ↔ Situation remains more or less same.

¹⁴ Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2006, "Chapter 12: Nutrition of Children and Women", Figure 12.3 Trends in Nutritional Status of Children under Five Years pg 196.

¹⁵ Nutrition Anthropometric Survey - Mugu District, Nepal, ACF, June 2008. Nutrition Survey Report - Jajarkot District, Nepal, Concern Worldwide-Nepal, December, 2008. Child nutrition surveys, UNICEF, WFP and MoHP in Rolpa, Kalikot, Mugu, Bijang, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts 2009.

¹⁶ Nepal Human Development Report, 2008/2009, "Human Poverty In Index, Nepal 2006", Table 4, pg 152.

¹⁷ UNHCR press release, 7 Jan 2009, Over 8000 refugees from Bhutan resulted in 2008.

¹⁸ Nepal Human Development Report 2009, UNDP.

¹⁹ Human Development Report 2007/2008.

²⁰ Early Warning – Early Action Report for IASC Agencies, Anticipated changes in Humanitarian Response Projections for November 2009-February 2010, "Early Warning Action Report", November 2009.

²¹ Gini-coefficient shows the inequality of income distribution. UNDP MDG Report.

Table I: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by cluster)
Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010
as of 25 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Carry-over (\$)	Funding (\$)	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	B-E	E/B	F
COORDINATION	1,799,017	1,823,377	291,731	-	291,731	1,531,646	16%	-
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	3,588,000	3,588,000	-	-	-	3,588,000	0%	-
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	92,148,180	93,179,190	37,200,602	6,033,618	43,234,220	49,944,970	46%	-
REFUGEES (Multi-sector)	25,969,400	26,458,559	7,427,060	2,605,837	10,032,897	16,425,662	38%	-
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	124,575	-	124,575	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	123,504,597	125,049,126	45,043,968	8,639,455	53,683,423	71,365,703	43%	-

Table II: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by appealing organization)
Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010
as of 25 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Carry-over (\$)	Funding (\$)	Total resources available (\$)	Unmet Requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	B-E	E/B	F
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	124,575	-	124,575	n/a	n/a	-
FAO	10,900,000	10,900,000	-	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,400,000	50%	-
IOM	118,000	118,000	-	-	-	118,000	0%	-
LWF Nepal	276,587	276,587	-	-	-	276,587	0%	-
OCHA	1,225,517	1,249,877	291,731	-	291,731	958,146	23%	-
SAPPROS-Nepal	1,578,131	2,609,141	-	-	-	2,609,141	0%	-
UNDP	3,470,000	3,470,000	-	-	-	3,470,000	0%	-
UNHCR	14,079,400	14,568,559	-	2,568,858	2,568,858	11,999,701	18%	-
UNICEF	2,039,814	2,039,814	-	-	-	2,039,814	0%	-
WFP	89,627,148	89,627,148	44,627,662	570,597	45,198,259	44,428,889	50%	-
WHO	190,000	190,000	-	-	-	190,000	0%	-
Grand Total	123,504,597	125,049,126	45,043,968	8,639,455	53,683,423	71,365,703	43%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 25 June 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III. Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by priority)
 Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010
 as of 25 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) B-C	% Covered C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) D
Strategic Objective 1 - Response	118,193,510	119,738,039	53,683,423	66,054,616	45%	-
Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness	5,311,087	5,311,087	-	5,311,087	0%	-
Grand Total	123,504,597	125,049,126	53,683,423	71,365,703	43%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

Nepal is undergoing a fragile period of transition following the decade-long internal armed conflict between 1996-2006, which left 16,000 dead²² and many thousands injured or displaced. In November 2006, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) brought the conflict to an end. Following the CPA, largely peaceful Constituent Assembly (CA) elections took place in April 2008 in which the UCPN-M placed first in the election with 220 out of 575 elected seats, and became the largest party in the Constituent Assembly. UCPN-M Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal became Prime Minister in August 2008. The monarchy was abolished shortly after elections and a federal state declared. However, political uncertainty continued when the Maoist-led government resigned after nine months in May 2009²³, following a dispute with the President over leadership of the army and the fate of 19,550 Maoist Army personnel. A 22-party coalition led by Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist Leninist (UML) then assumed power, but faced protests and weakening law and order.

During the first week of May 2010, the UCPN-M called a nationwide strike to pressure the Prime Minister to step down and to allow for the creation of a government of national unity. The seven-day strike brought humanitarian operations in all parts of the country to a halt, impeding food assistance, emergency seed distribution, and access to emergency medical services.

Tensions mounted as the 28 May 2010 deadline for drafting the new constitution approached. A last-minute deal reached by the three major political parties on May 28 agreed to: i) move ahead in consensus and work to complete the remaining tasks of the peace and constitution processes; ii) extend the CA term for a year to complete remaining work of constitution-drafting; and iii) clarify that the Prime Minister of the current coalition “is ready to resign without delay to move ahead with the formation of the national government on the basis of the agreement to complete the above tasks and responsibilities as soon as possible.” Although the deal averted an immediate political crisis, disagreements relating to the formation of a new unity government and rehabilitation and integration of former Maoist combatants continue. On 30 June, the Prime Minister resigned, and negotiations to form a national consensus government were on-going at the time of the MYR. These factors and the lack of consensus on key contentious issues such as restructuring of the state and forms of governance are likely to further raise tensions between political, ethnic and caste groups vying for greater influence and share in the new political settlement.

The Security Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) for an additional four months until 15 September 2010, in line with a request from the Government of Nepal. In its resolution, the Security Council called on parties to agree and implement a timetabled action plan with clear benchmarks for the integration and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel. The Government extended the term of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Nepal by one year to June 2011, with the understanding that its five regional offices will close. However, OHCHR will continue its independent monitoring throughout the country by deploying teams from Kathmandu.

Nepal’s economic prospects are clouded by political uncertainty that is expected to continue until key stakeholders reach consensus on the type and shape of the new government. A combination of rapid population growth and inadequate economic growth has led to widespread, chronic poverty. Political instability weakens the country’s ability to implement economic reform or create a stable environment for development. Nepal has the lowest GDP per capita in South Asia.

At the local level, indigenous and marginalized peoples’ organizations are increasingly active, particularly in promoting ethnic-based federalism, which they see as a means for decentralization, equitable representation, and ending discrimination. By contrast, national political parties remain largely inactive on constitutional issues at the local level. The citizens who support federalism tend to associate it with decentralization of power and hope that the government will be brought closer to the

²² Government of Nepal, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction task force – revised figures September 2009.

²³ The CPN-M became UCPN-M when a faction of Janamorcha Nepal joined in January 2009.

people, allowing for greater access to the state, more accountable decision-making, improved service delivery, an end to discriminatory practices, and more equitable representation. However, some citizens raise concerns regarding federalism such as disintegration of the country, potential communal conflict, and isolation from other areas.²⁴

Nepal continues to experience serious challenges to law and order particularly in the southern Terai plains and eastern hills where armed groups engage in threats, extortion and abductions for ransom (see security incidents map in annex II). In this context of poor public security and weak rule of law institutions, allegations of extra-judicial killings continue to be reported. Between January and May 2010 alone, OHCHR received credible reports of at least seven incidents, resulting in ten deaths, which involved credible allegations of the use of unlawful lethal force by the state security forces in the Terai. The state response to allegations of extra-judicial killings has been weak. Even in cases in which reports have been filed, police investigations have not progressed. National Human Rights Commission recommendations remain unimplemented. None of those investigations have resulted in serious disciplinary or criminal action against the alleged perpetrators.

Although overall operational space and humanitarian access has improved, international organizations and their partners face travel obstructions during strikes and protests called by political parties, ethnic and Terai-based outfits. During the first half of 2010, the most significant operational interferences were a result of the week-long UCPN-M general strike, which brought the country to a standstill and forced several UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) reduce or temporarily suspend activities.

A survey of Village Development Committees (VDCs) conducted by OCHA at the end of 2009²⁵ indicated that only 42% of the 3,915 VDCs have a Secretary present full-time; 39% of the VDC secretaries are either partially present or provide services from the district headquarters; and 19% of the VDCs have no Secretary present. This is an improvement since a similar 2006 survey at the end of the conflict; however, continued insecurity, fatal attacks by emerging groups, and isolation in remote VDCs have resulted in citizens having only limited access to VDC Secretary services in many parts of the country.

Humanitarian consequences

Hunger and malnutrition have emerged as a 'silent crisis' in Nepal. Three and a half million people in Nepal today are still considered moderately to severely food-insecure. Ongoing political deadlock and instability combined with frequent droughts and floods and sustained high food price inflation have compounded endemic factors, leading to increased vulnerability to food insecurity in the country. With the inflation rate at 18% as of May 2010, food prices have surpassed those at the height of the 2008 international food crisis, placing those already vulnerable to food insecurity at an even greater risk.

Erratic rainfall, drought and floods continue to exacerbate Nepal's existing food security challenges. The areas most vulnerable to the effects of climate change are generally the same areas already burdened by severe food security issues, especially in the Mid-Western and Far-Western hill and mountain districts.

The 2009 winter drought continues to pose a serious threat to vulnerable populations due to their dependence on rain-fed agriculture²⁶ for domestic food production. Results from the May 2010 crop assessment show that despite the recent winter harvest, the severity of the previous drought was such that the current national annual cereal deficit still stands at more than 316,000 MTs. Between January and March, the number of food-insecure people in the Mid-Western and Far-Western districts has actually increased by 1.2%, to 23.6% of the population (an estimated 600,000 people). Paddy

²⁴ Carter Center, Nepalese want new constitution to promote decentralization and equality, February 2010.

²⁵ VDC secretaries are local government civil servants with responsibilities including: the administration of the VDC budget for basic services and development; registration of births, deaths and marriages; management of voter lists; and tax collection.

²⁶ Rain-fed agriculture contributes 33% of GDP.

production, which accounts for 21% of agricultural output, was also affected by the prolonged drought and fell by 11% over the past year. Investment in agriculture and irrigation remained at low averages of 0.52% and 0.55% of GDP, respectively.²⁷

Acute malnutrition is estimated at 13% in Nepal (up to 26% in some districts) – the worst malnutrition levels in Asia. This level of malnutrition warrants emergency interventions according to World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds. An estimated 41% of the population is undernourished. Nepal's under-five child population is estimated to be 3.5 million, of whom approximately two million children are stunted. Twenty-seven percent of rural households have poor consumption patterns.

After the departure of more than 30,000 refugees from Bhutan on resettlement to third countries, some 81,779 refugees from Bhutan remain in seven refugee camps as of 30 April in Eastern Nepal. Approximately 55,000 of these remaining refugees have expressed an interest in resettlement and approximately 1,500 refugees are resettled each month to other countries. Services in the camps are gradually being adjusted to the changing numbers of refugees living in the camps, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is currently discussing a phase-down strategy with Government of Nepal (GoN) that includes an administrative merger of camps this year and eventual camp consolidation, to cost-effectively administer and provide support at the current level to the residual population. The phasing-down will be based on an inter-agency approach involving UNHCR and partners (including government and the UN Country Team /UNCT) and will simultaneously address humanitarian and development needs in refugee-affected and hosting areas. Nepal is also host to some 300 urban refugees and approximately 850 Tibetans refugees transit through Nepal to a third country each year.

An evaluation of one humanitarian donor's funding released in 2010 found a lack of available humanitarian funding and on-going, chronic humanitarian need. The evaluation highlighted that weak health structures and poor access to water and sanitation as well as drought and monsoon led to an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoeal (AWD) disease in 2009, causing 364 diarrhoea-related deaths and more than 59,000 people requiring treatment in 17 districts in the Mid-Western and Far Western Regions.²⁸ Diarrhoea cases have been increasing in remote districts of these regions with the start of the monsoon season. As of June, the government's Epidemiology and Disease Control Division indicate that 21 deaths and 609 cases of infection have been registered to date.

Evolution of Humanitarian needs

The scenario agreed in the beginning of 2010 remains valid. Lack of progress on the political transition has deepened the vulnerability of at-risk communities. Food insecurity has risen, and levels of insecurity in Central and Eastern Terai are unchanged. The political situation continues to be clouded by uncertainty as the standoff between the current Government and the main opposition UCPN-M persists. Disaccord over the formation of the new government has cast doubt on the upcoming budget session, scheduled for June. The date is yet to be fixed. Questions now surround the legitimacy of the current Government to table the budget, given the expectation that a new unity government should be formed. While discussions among the parties continue, a resolution to the current deadlock remains elusive.

Humanitarian risk is significant across the country both in terms of vulnerability to natural hazards, including risk of a catastrophic earthquake, and possible continued unrest leading to localized displacement. Pockets of acute need persist and are likely to continue in terms of epidemic disease outbreaks, small local disasters, ethnic and caste-based displacement and acute food insecurity.²⁹

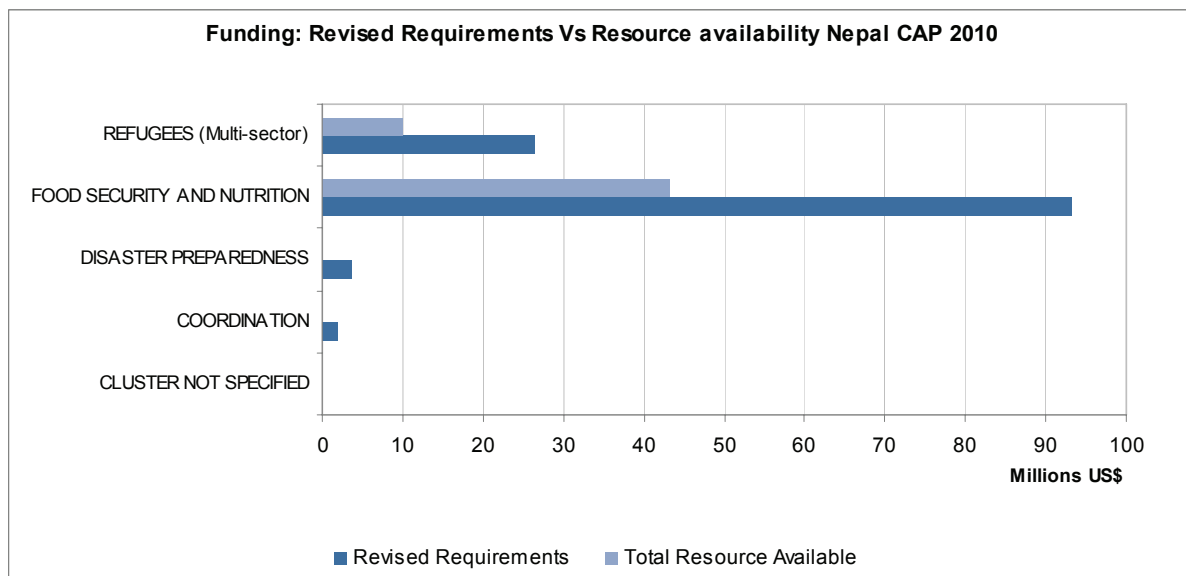
²⁷ The World Bank, Nepal Economic Update 2010.

²⁸ Aguaconsult Ltd., Evaluation of the DG ECHO's Action in Nepal, Main Report, 17 May 2010.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

Funding to date

As of 25 June, the Nepal Appeal has received \$54 million (43%) out of a revised request of \$125 million with unmet requirements of \$71 million. This represents a decrease compared to 2009, when the Nepal appeal had received \$74 million (64%) against \$115 million requirements as of the mid-year review.



The mid-year review 2010 has slightly revised upward the original requirements by \$1.5 million across coordination, food security and nutrition and refugees.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SECTORAL TARGETS

3.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1

Respond effectively and efficiently to current and predictable humanitarian needs

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of severely food-insecure families reached with food assistance	2,591,000	1,899,000
Number of households with access to livestock and improved seeds and other essential agricultural inputs	377,300 households	103,111 households have received seeds and fertilizers for summer cropping season 2010
Number and percentage of children suffering from severe forms of acute malnutrition receiving nutritional assistance	75% of 3,859 under-five children in three districts suffering from severe forms of acute malnutrition receiving nutritional assistance	2,631 (68%) under-five children came for therapeutic care and treatment in the Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) of three districts (Mugu, Achham and Bardiya)
Number and percentage of refugees with access to food, water shelter and health services	100%	100% (81,779 refugees from Bhutan in Nepal)

Strategic Objective 2

Improve preparedness and protection measures, to reduce the number of people at risk

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of water facilities with improved water quality to be safe for drinking purposes	8,000 people in 23 districts (number of schemes not known)	No progress due to lack of funding
Common assessment format agreed and disseminated	Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) for floods and earthquake scenarios adopted by HCT and Government system	The MIRA orientation held in two regions (Eastern and Mid-Western) among Government and non-government actors in this year
Number of schools which have developed codes of conduct to protect schools and children from the impact of violence, as part of the schools as zones of peace (SZOP) initiative	800 schools with approximately 200,000 enrolled children	524 schools have developed code of conduct covering 130,000 children in the eight targeted Terai districts
Percentage of health facilities per people installed and maintained in temporary camp settings and disaster response areas that meet international standard	80%	Preparative exercise carried out. No emergency occurred in the reporting period
Number and percentage of mine/improvised explosive device/unexploded ordnance (IED/UXO) contaminated sites cleared	All minefields cleared Nepal army demining capacity to international standards	33 out of 53 minefields cleared to international standards

Strategic Objective 3

Promote principles of partnerships, strengthening national institutions and ensuring linkages to development programmes

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of joint initiatives conducted with host communities/and UN agencies to enhance cooperation; and self-reliance opportunities for refugees and vulnerable host families	Joint activities benefiting refugee and host communities started to facilitate UNHCR community development programme	Skill training completed Need assessment of public schools and health centres nearby refugee camps are ongoing with an aim to improve their capacities for integrating refugees into those services A number of joint projects, e.g. river protection, solid waste management, have been initiated
Change in the level of coordination in humanitarian response	Number of clusters holding regular meeting at national level	Seven out of eight clusters conduct regular meetings at national level
Number of IASC activities coordinated with the government at district, regional as well as in the central level	40 district disaster preparedness (DP) workshops, four regional DP workshops and one national workshops	66 district workshops planned (from a total of 75 districts) with lead support agencies identified, 21 completed. Two regional and one national DP workshop completed, and recommendations endorsed and distributed by GoN

3.2 SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

Food Security



Cluster Lead Agency	World Food Programme (WFP)		
Implementing Agencies	Action Aid Nepal, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE Nepal, CARITAS Nepal, Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), Concern Worldwide, Development Project Services Centre (DEPROSC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Helen Keller International (HKI), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Relief and Development (IRD), Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal, Mercy Corps, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Oxfam, Support Activities for Pro Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS), Save the Children (SC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and World Vision International (WVI), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), Ministry of Local Development (MoLD), WFP		
Number of Projects	Eight		
Cluster Objectives	Provide critical food/nutrition assistance and agricultural livelihoods support to vulnerable rural populations affected by conflict, high food prices, and natural disasters		
Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
	1,230,000	1,229,000	2,459,000
Funds Requested	\$90,522,876 changed from \$90,491,866		
Funds Requested per Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective 1 – Response: \$89,746,289 changed from \$88,715,279 Strategic Objective 2 – Preparedness: \$776,587		
Contact Information	Kimberly Deni, kimberly.deni@wfp.org		

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, several projects have not been included. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash for assets	1,600,000	770,000
Number of children aged 6-59 months receiving micronutrient supplementation	114,000	85,000
Tonnage of food distributed (MT)	44,980	21,140
Number of farmer households with access to livestock and improved seeds and other essential agricultural inputs	377,300 households	103,111 households have received seeds and fertilizers for summer cropping season 2010
Number of farmer households with increased knowledge and capacity on agriculture practice and improved food nutrition through Farmers Field School (FFS) and training	176,432	11,462

Nutrition



Cluster Lead Agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
Implementing Agencies	WHO, CHD (GoN), WFP, FAO, WVI, Concern World Wide, HKI, CARE, NRCS, <i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> (MSF) (Holland), Nepalese Youth Opportunity Foundation (NYOF), <i>Terre des Hommes</i> (TDH), SC		
Number of Projects	Four		
Cluster Objectives	To provide nutritional support to prevent an increase in morbidity and mortality among children under-five suffering from acute malnutrition		
Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
	97,217	97,217	194,434
Funds Requested	\$1,656,314		
Funds Requested per Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective 1 – Response: \$1,283,314 Strategic Objective 2 – Preparedness: \$373,000		
Contact Information	Pankaj Mehta pmehta@unicef.org , Anirudra Sharma ansharma@unicef.org		

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, several projects have not been included. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of Nutrition Cluster coordination meetings and inter-cluster coordination meetings held to provide guidance to all partners in emergency nutrition preparedness and response	Four Emergency Nutrition Cluster Coordination meetings and two inter-cluster coordination meetings held	12 meetings held to provide guidance to all partners in emergency nutrition preparedness and response. In addition, joint Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group (EHNWG) meetings held every month
Nutrition Cluster contingency plan and 3Ws (Who Does What Where Matrix) updated on a regular basis	Nutrition Cluster contingency plan and 3Ws matrix developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Cluster Contingency Plan on Major Earth-quake scenario of Kathmandu Valley developed Process initiated to develop 3W matrix
Number of field staff trained in nutrition in emergencies	15 cluster members trained in nutrition in emergencies from Child Health Division, Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds provided to Child Health Division Training activity planned for July 2010
Number of emergency-affected areas with trained IYCF counsellors and/or functioning support groups	33 infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counsellors trained	33 IYCF counsellors' trainers trained in high food-insecure areas of mid and far-western regions
Number of nutrition assessments and surveys carried out in emergency-affected areas	Nutrition survey and assessment will be carried out in six districts	<p>Nutrition survey and assessment carried out in six districts (Bajhang, Rolpa, Kalikot, Mugu, Kailali and Kanchanpur). The survey results show that the prevalence of GAM was highest in Kanchanpur (18.3%), Kailali (15.2%) and Kalikot (11.8%)</p> <p>The prevalence of severe malnutrition was highest in these same districts at 3.7% in Kalikot, 2.9% in Kailali and 2.8% in Kanchanpur</p>
Nutrition surveillance system is strengthened and utilized	Nutrition surveillance system strengthened and utilized	N/A as no major emergency occurred in reporting period
Number and types of selective feeding programmes implemented in areas of critical nutrition need to expand coverage	Targeted supplementary feeding programme for children affected by AIDS (CABA) in one district (UNICEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing targeted supplementary feeding programme (SPF) in Achham district for 2,500 CABA and approx. 2,000 (80%) CABA receiving supplementary feeds on a monthly basis CMAM programme in Mugu, Achham and Bardiya districts targeting to 3,859 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) under-five children

N E P A L

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of districts using the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach to manage severe acute malnutrition in the Mid- and Far-Western region	Five districts Target group of children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achham: 1,294 • Bardiya: 1,338 • Kanchanpur: 2,133 • Mugu: 626 • <u>Jajarkot: 580</u> • Total: 5,971 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three districts have initiated CMAM programme (Mugu, Bardiya and Achham) • Preparatory works is ongoing in two districts (Jajarkot and Kanchanpur) for CMAM implementation
Effective management of acute malnutrition (recovery >75% & death <10% therapeutic, <3% supplementary) reaches the majority of the target population (coverage >50% rural area, >70% urban area, >90% camp)	Recovery rate: >75%	Status in three pilot districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery rate: 51% • Death rate: 0.6% • Defaulter rate: 13.2% • Coverage rate: 68%
Percentage of coverage of Vitamin A and de-worming supplementation activities for young children in areas of critical nutrition need	Greater than 90%	More than 95% (3.6 million) of children aged between six and 59 months received Vitamin A and de-worming medicine
Percentage of affected children under-five in the most food-insecure areas in the Mid- and Far-Western regions who have access to additional sources of micronutrients	Greater than 50% (114,000 children)	74% (85,000) children in high food-insecure areas in 17 districts of Mid and Far western regions have access to micronutrient powder (MNP) (WFP)
Number of emergency affected areas with access to nutrition information, education, and communication (IEC) material and information on nutrition services	19 districts of mid and far western regions (MWR/FWR)	Nutrition information shared in 19 districts of MWR/FWR in the same areas where MNP is being distributed (including 17 MNP and three CMAM districts)

Health



Cluster Lead Agency	World Health Organization (WHO)
Implementing Agencies	HI, Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN-Nepal), ADRA, UNFPA, UNICEF, NRCS, KBI, Care Nepal, Nepal Family Health Programme (NFHP), SC, TPO, WV, United Mission Nepal (UMN), MoHP
Cluster Objectives	To reduce morbidity, mortality and human suffering caused by conflicts and natural disasters by providing quality emergency health services to IDPs and host communities, preventing/controlling outbreaks of communicable and vector-borne diseases, building the national and peripheral emergency response capacity, and referral mechanisms in support of the national health system
Beneficiaries	2,173,729 (1,088,162 female, 1,085,567 male)
Contact Information	Hyo-Jeong Kim, (KimH@searo.who.int)

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, Appeal projects have not been included for this Cluster. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of hospitals with hospital emergency preparedness plan installed	Five	Two
Percentage of health facilities per people installed and maintained in temporary camp settings and disaster response areas that meet international standard	80%	Preparative exercise carried out. N/A (no emergency)
Number of districts with health emergency preparedness and disaster response plans in place	25	18
Number of districts with fully functional rapid response teams	75	This was not achieved due to lack of funding
Number of health personnel trained on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS response during emergencies	150	88
Number of health facilities with availability of clinical management of rape survivors and emergency contraception and post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	64	This was not achieved due to lack of funding
Number of facilities where emergency obstetric care and immunization services are available during emergencies	Indicator applicable only in an acute emergency	N/A (no emergency)
Number of medical warehouses with proper management system for stockpiling of emergency health supplies	Six	There is a system in place for Avian Influenza but for the rest there is no system Not achieved due to lack of funding
Number of emergency health kits, HIV PEP kits, diarrhoea disease kits and RH kits pre-positioned	30 basic inter-agency emergency health kit (IEHK); Six full IEHK; Ten disposable delivery kits (DDKs); Reproductive health (RH) and PEP kits as per need	30 basic IEHK Three full IEHK Four DDK RH and PEP kits – N/A (No emergency occurred in reporting period)
Percentage of people disabled due to emergency situation who access rehabilitation	100%	N/A (no emergency)
Number of cantonments that received psycho-social support	27	This was not achieved due to lack of funding
Percentage of children that received measles vaccination and percentage of pregnant women that received tetanus vaccination in emergency situations	95%	N/A (no emergency)
Time taken to provide appropriate response	48-72 hours	N/A (no emergency)
Number and percentage of people on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) or under anti-tuberculosis therapy in emergency zone tracked and continuing treatment	100%	N/A (no emergency)

N E P A L

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Percentage of people reached with HIV prevention information	100%	N/A (no emergency)
Number of coordination meetings, workshops organized to improve the response operation and to improve inter-sectoral coordination	12	6
Number of select hospitals (chosen based on an agreed criteria) strengthened structurally and non-structurally	2	This was not achieved due to lack of funding

Water and Sanitation



Cluster Lead Agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Implementing Agencies	Oxfam, IRD, DEPROSC, SAPROSC, SC, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
Cluster Objectives	To prevent and reduce morbidity and mortality of the most vulnerable groups from contaminated water, and poor sanitation and hygiene in 17 Terai districts at high risk from floods, 21 diarrhoea epidemic-prone hill districts and three municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley
Beneficiaries	17 flood-prone districts: 230 VDCs with total population of 1.35 million people (male 676,000; female 674,000) 21 diarrhoea epidemic districts: 1.4 million people (male 720,900; female 719,500) Three municipalities (Kritipur, Bhaktapur and Thimi) in the Kathmandu Valley - 250,000 people (Male 125,500, Female 124,500) Total Beneficiaries: 3,000,000 (three million) people
Contact Information	Madhav Pahari, mpahari@unicef.org

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, Appeal projects have not been included for this Cluster. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of Government and NGOs, staff, and volunteers at community level trained and available for emergency WASH promotion activities	67 local NGOs and government line agencies in 37 districts trained and available for emergency WASH promotion	23 local NGOs being selected to carry out preventive WASH campaign in approximately 200 VDCs in 18 disaster-prone districts (flood and diarrhoea) with support from WASH Cluster member agencies (Department of Water Supply and Sewerage [DWSS], UNICEF, Oxfam, IRD, SC, NRCS, WHO, Water Aid, OCHA); Over 4,000 female community health volunteers (FCHVs) being trained and will be mobilized for house to house visit for improved hygiene behaviour and practices
Number of damaged water facilities rehabilitated or upgraded and number of latrines installed and used	2,400 demonstration latrines installed and 327 water schemes reaching over 50,000 most disadvantaged population in 20 disaster-prone district	With OCHA/Emergency Response Fund (ERF), IRD and DEPROSC are rehabilitating 35 water projects and 120 shallow-tube wells in five districts (Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Jajarkot) benefitting over 1,900 families (11,000 people) in flood/diarrhoea-prone districts. Ninety-two demonstration latrines constructed in schools will indirectly benefit approximately 6,000 people. 5,000 latrines in two diarrhoea-affected districts (Rukim and Jajarkot) being installed by DWSS with government regular resources
Number of water facilities with improved water quality to be safe for drinking purposes	8,000 people in 23 districts (number of schemes not known)	No progress due to lack of funding
Number of families and communities receiving information and training on emergency WASH techniques and hygiene practices	400,000 families (2.4 million people) in 37 disaster-prone districts	Institutional mapping on WASH preparedness work in 2010 completed and approximately 190,000 households (1.3 million people) in 200 vulnerable VDCs of 18 disaster-prone districts have been jointly identified to carry out WASH preventative campaign for 4-5 months period starting from June onward. Hygiene messages have been aired through 119 FM stations from May and will continue until October 2010
Number and types of WASH standard supplies pre-positioned in strategic locations and available for emergency response	No specific target agreed by WASH Cluster	Hygiene kit for 24,000 households (UNICEF & IRD) and other WASH supplies (buckets, chlorines for 20,000 families (UNICEF) available in four strategic locations (Biratnagar, Chitwan, Kathmandu and Nepalgunj. Some hygiene supplies prepositioned in Achham district

Protection/Child Protection



Cluster Lead Agencies	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (Protection) / United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (Child Protection Sub-cluster)
Implementing Agencies	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNMAS, HI Partnership Nepal, World Education, SC, IRC, PPCC, SFCG, Him Rights, NCBL, WVI, Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC) and ADRA-Nepal
Cluster Objectives	Strengthened preparedness of national actors to deliver protection in times of emergencies, including the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
Beneficiaries	561,250 (279,425 female, 281,825 male)
Contact Information	Anthony Cardon: acardon@ohchr.org Toya Subedi: tsubedi@ohchr.org

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, Appeal projects have not been included for this Cluster. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of government officials and security forces personnel trained on human rights protection in times of emergencies	100	Regional level trainings will take place before the start of monsoon. Regional trainings are scheduled from the first week of July 2010
Number of protection cluster members received orientation and refresher training	20	Refresher training will take place in the end of June 2010
Number of human rights violations and/or abuses during the humanitarian crisis documented and followed up on	Exact number of violations and abuses is difficult to ascertain, however, all the allegations will be documented and followed up on	OHCHR monitored the nationwide protest organized by UCPN-M between 1 and 9 May 2010 across the country with the deployment of 21 teams of human rights monitors
Number of complaints mechanisms established in the camps	Depending on size and scale of displacement caused by disaster	Contingent to the humanitarian crisis
Protection Cluster strategy is revised to ensure that the humanitarian rights of all the vulnerable populations are addressed in a more comprehensive manner by the clusters	Protection Cluster members [UN agencies, government, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the vulnerable population]	Strategic review is planned for June-July 2010
Development of National IDP Policy Directives and dissemination in collaboration with the Government of Nepal.	National and local government structures, UN agencies, CSOs and IDPs	Senior Protection Officer recruited in May 2010 for six months to collaborate with the Government to work on IDP Policy Directives

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)		
Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of survivors accessing services	2,250	National information difficult to track at this moment* ³⁰ UNFPA’s mobile RH camps has provided direct services to at least 50 survivors
Number of cases referred to Women Development Officers	1,500	National information difficult to track at this moment*
Number of health facilities with rape kits pre-positioned	64 health posts	No achievement as of mid- year due to delayed in project implementation but will be completed 100% before end of the year
Number of functional referral systems at districts	14	2

* This information is best tracked with a functioning GBVIMS and availability of data to stakeholders in lieu of confidentiality. The GBVIMS is currently being rolled out in Nepal and a SOP is under preparation. Quantitative achievements may be available at the end of the year.

N E P A L

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Protection cluster strategy is revised to ensure that the rights of all vulnerable populations are addressed in a more comprehensive manner by clusters	75	11 (on-going)
Number of local and National cluster members and regional stakeholders showing increased knowledge on SGBV in emergencies	60	20

Child Protection		
Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of cases documented and verified through the UN Security Council Resolution 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism	We have no target set.	240 violations (recruitment and use of children, attack and use of schools, sexual violence and abduction)
Policies and programmes are in place to support monitoring and reporting and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) and their effective participation in peace-building activities (including transitional justice processes)	Update 1612 working documents National plan of action finalized Inclusion of provision for children's participation in the TRC bill Guidelines for Children Affected by Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) programme developed	1612 working documents including monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) guidelines updated National plan of action (NPA) finalized and submitted approval from the cabinet awaited Inclusion of an article on protection of child witnesses in draft TRC bill In progress
Number of CAAFAG/CAAC has received reintegration services (education, training, income generating services) as well as psycho-social support	7,500 CAAFAG 3,000 CAAC	Achieved
Number of districts with trained psycho-social workers at district and community level	20 districts	113 humanitarian workers and 22 psycho-social counsellors trained
NAP for the reintegration of children affected by conflict; commitment to prevent the recruitment and misuse of children by political/ armed groups in any harmful activity	NPA for CAAC finalized	NPA finalized and cabinet approval waited
Increased knowledge on emergency preparedness and responses among national cluster members and regional/district stakeholders on emergency child protection issues	Three regional workshops conducted	Will be conducted in the month of July
Number of children and women provided with emergency responses such as non-food items (NFIs), psycho-social support in affected communities, tracing and reunification	40,000 (UNICEF has emergency response kits for pre-positioned for 100,000 populations, 40% of which constitutes children and women)	This target set will be operationalized only during the time of emergencies
Number of child protection kits and related emergency supplies for seasonal flooding and landslides or other emergency situations	Based on Koshi flood experiences—child protection agencies target 10,000	This target set will be operationalized only during the time of emergencies

Mine Action		
Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Operational Nepal Mine Action Authority (NMAA)	NMAA able to lead mine action	Mine Action Unit within Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) established and functional
Government of Nepal actively involved in adherence to the mine ban convention or/and the convention on certain conventional weapons	GoN complies with MBT and Convention on Conventional Weapon (CCW)	GoN knowledge on Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) has increased

N E P A L

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
National disability policy for disable IED/landmines survivors	National policy on victim assistance in place and applied	Draft of five-year strategy for victim assistance agreed with main stakeholders
Nepal army de-mining capacity and number of minefields cleared. Mine Risk Education (MRE) coverage for most at-risk districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal Army (NA) demining capacity to international standards • All minefields cleared • GoN and civil society have MRE capacity to international standards • MRE provided to all at risk communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half of minefields cleared to international standards • Emergency MRE systematically deployed and other MRE deployed in most affected areas in 20 districts
MRE tools integrated in schools and child clubs and other community-based activities	MRE tools integrated in national 'life skills project'	MRE tools systematically provided to 500 additional schools
National Victim Information System and knowledge-attitudes-practices (KAP) survey allow ongoing prioritization of mine action activities	National surveillance system to international standards, endorsed by GoN	Comparative KAP survey completed. Surveillance on victim activated and intentional explosions and small arms in place

Emergency Education



Cluster Lead Agencies	United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children (SC)
Implementing Agencies	UNICEF, SC, World Education, DoE, other local NGO partners
Cluster Objectives	Ensure access to restored learning for up to 50,000 school-aged children (25,000 boys and 25,000 girls) in response to likely emergencies caused by natural disasters Support access to education in conflict-affected environments, for 250,000 children (125,000 boys and 125,000 girls) in 1,000 schools in the Terai, building resilience of schools and the education system and reducing the risk of conflict at the school level
Beneficiaries	300,000 (150,000 boys, 150,000 girls)
Contact Information	sajoshi@unicef.org , rajkumar.dhungana@savethechildren.org.np

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, Appeal projects have not been included for this Cluster. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of children between the ages of 5-13 (boys and girls) accessing restored basic education following a natural or man-made emergency or displacement	40,000	Not applicable. No major emergency occurred between the proposal period and mid- year review (MYR) period
Number of children between the ages of three and four (boys and girls) accessing early childhood development (ECD) classes following a natural or man-made emergency or displacement	10,000	Not applicable. No major emergency occurred between the proposal period and MYR period
Number of district-level staff from the DoE and other stakeholders with enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to education in emergencies.	160	180 front line responders from 20 most-vulnerable districts strengthened to prepare for and respond to future emergencies such as flooding
Number of districts with detailed agreed Education in Emergency contingency plans	20	Seven district-level contingency plans developed outlining clear accountabilities in responding to district-level education-related emergencies
Number and capacity of decentralized stocks in place of pre-positioned education supplies and teaching and learning materials to rapidly respond to any emergencies affecting education	40,000	Preparedness measures strengthened through stockpiling of education in emergency materials for 40,000 children in three-four locations of Nepal namely, Biratnagar, Bharatpur, Kathmandu and Nepalgunj. School kit : 750 Child kit: 14,500 ECD kit: 350 Children activity book: 10,000 School tent: 20
Monitoring mechanism in place to track the impact of the 3F crisis on education enrolment and learning	Quarterly monitoring report produced in partnership with UNICEF, RIDA and DoE	A monitoring mechanism was established, in partnership with the DoE, to gather information on the impact of the 3F crisis on education in Nepal, with the findings feeding into programme planning as well as to policy discussions with the government
Number of monitoring reports being used as for advocacy purposes	Quarterly monitoring report produced and used for advocacy	Two quarterly monitoring reports were produced in 2010
Number of schools which have developed code of conduct to protect schools and children from the impact of violence, as part of the SZOP initiative.	800 schools with approximately 200,000 enrolled children	524 schools have developed code of conduct covering 130,000 children in the eight targeted Terai districts.
Number of School Management Committees (SMCs) and teachers with enhanced capacity to deal with school-level and external violence which threaten learning and education	800 SMCs and 1,600 teachers	524 SMCs and 600 teachers

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Cluster Lead Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Implementing Agencies	Institute of Engineering - Centre for Disaster Studies (IOE), Disaster Preparedness Network-Nepal (DP Net), LWF, Nepal Christian Relief Services (NCRS), National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), Practical Action Nepal
Cluster Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the capacity of Government and partners to respond effectively and timely to population movements arising from natural disasters Identification of potential IDP camp sites in Kathmandu Valley and disaster preparedness initiatives
Beneficiaries	4.4 million
Contact Information	Samuel omollo, somollo@iom.int Prasuna Saakha, psaakha@iom.int

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, Appeal projects have not been included for this Cluster. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Identified potential camp sites are endorsed by Government, civil society, UN agencies, I/NGOs and ward residents	Potential IDP camp sites endorsed by the GoN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP camp sites report shared with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) for review and endorsement on 26 April 2010 Report presented in the Humanitarian Coordination Team meeting Report circulated among various cluster/ sector working in disaster preparedness
Development by the GoN of a protection and conservation policy for IDP sites.	Protection and conservation policy of potential IDP sites drafted by GoN	Proposal put forward to MoHA on 26 April 2010 is under review
Awareness among inhabitants through the distribution of geographic information system maps of IDP sites	At least 80% of the inhabitants have knowledge on potential IDP camps sites in Kathmandu valley	No action has been taken pending MoHA approval
All IDPs have equitable access to resources and the distribution of relief.	At least 75% of IDPs receive relief package in advent of disaster	Other cluster members are considering the proposed sites in their contingency plan
Number of large and medium camp sites protected.	Seven	Proposal put forward to MoHA
For each of the camp sites, site plans are prepared and agreed	Seven	Site visit planned with the relevant cluster
Basic amenities are developed in coordination with other clusters (Health, WASH, Food Security, Shelter and Protection)	Relevant clusters such as Health, WASH, Shelter etc., have preparedness work plan ready	Site visit planned with the relevant cluster
Number of representatives from Government, UN agencies, and I/NGOs who are trained on camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)	1,200	Lack of donor funding to undertake the proposed trainings
A resource database of trained human resources and the CCCM expert group is maintained and members are ready to respond for an emergency	A pool of trained human resources available in an advent of disaster by year end of 2010	Lack of donor funding to undertake the proposed activity of establishing a database

Shelter



Cluster Lead Agencies	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (Convenor) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
Implementing Agencies	NRCS, DP-NET, Lumanti, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), Shelter and Low-Cost Technology Development Centre (SLTDC)
Cluster Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of shelter and NFI support to targeted communities displaced by natural disasters • Increased emergency preparedness capacity and protection to targeted landless communities for natural disasters
Beneficiaries	1,422 households, approximately 10,100 beneficiaries
Contact Information	Gerard Ferrie: gerard.ferrie@unhabitat.org.np

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, Appeal projects have not been included for this Cluster. The priorities and response strategy for the Cluster remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Evacuation shelters provide greater protection to flood-affected families	235	As of mid-May, 35 shelters were completed and 104 shelters should be completed by 25 June 2010
Health levels remain stable with improved access to water and sanitation in evacuation shelters	235	As of mid-May, only four shelters with WASH facilities integrated were completed out of 35 completed shelter units and WASH facilities for all the 104 completed shelters is not expected to be completed before the end of July
Community members are better prepared in advance of a natural disaster	One DP training to selected members of the 104 targeted households by end of May 2010	Lumanti provided DP training to a cross section of 104 households from the first phase of resettlement for landless was arranged at the end of May
Affected communities qualify for immediate shelter and non-food assistance	235	0% - No financial support provided

Disaster Preparedness



Cluster Lead Agencies	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Implementing Agencies	CARE Nepal, OCHA, SC, CECI Nepal, Government of Nepal (MoHA, District Disaster Relief Committee [DDRC] and MoLD)
Number of Projects	Four
Cluster Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of rapid response and support mechanisms through the establishment of emergency operating centres (EOCs) at central and district levels, providing coordination, assessment and information management during disasters • Enhanced disaster management capacity through disaster preparedness and contingency planning workshops in 40 districts for government counterparts and partner agencies • Increased awareness of disaster preparedness and response at the community level in 19 Terai and hilly districts • Facilitate government support for early recovery activities at the district and community levels
Beneficiaries	2,624,000 (1,310,500 male, 1,313,500 female)
Funds Requested	\$3,588,000
Funds Requested per Priority Level	Strategic Objective 2 – \$3,588,000
Contact Information	Ghulam Sherani, UNDP Ghulam.sherani@undp.org , George Murray, OCHA murray1@un.org

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, several projects have not been included. The priorities and response strategy remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of local authorities and humanitarian agencies supported with immediate emergency response preparedness and early recovery coordination mechanisms	At least two DDRCs	More than 30 districts have established coordination mechanisms (DDRC) jointly with non-government sectors at district level At central level, National Platform formed for coordinating on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness activities, which consists of 11 disaster focal desks (ministries, National Planning Commission and Office of the Prime Minister).
Common assessment format agreed and disseminated	MIRA for floods and earthquake scenarios adopted by HCT and Government system.	The MIRA orientation held in two regions (Eastern and Mid-Western) among government and non-government actors in this year.
Number of disaster preparedness workshops conducted to strengthen local authorities DP capacities	40 district DP workshops, four regional DP workshops and one national workshop completed	Central level DP workshop completed and endorsed 21 recommendations from the district and regional lesson learned workshops. Later, these recommendations were approved by the Central Disaster Relief Committee (highest authority on disaster) to implement through the regional and district level authorities More than 50 DDRCs have already started disaster Preparedness initiatives in the districts and completing the final product of District Disaster Preparedness Plan by the mid of July 2010 and remaining 25 district will also do so One regional workshop completed in June 66 districts have identified the DLSA (District Lead Support Agencies) to coordinate among the government and non-government actors

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of people (community and government) orientated in DP	Nearly 500 authority persons (district, regional and central levels) and 500 other persons working on disaster preparedness are orientated on DP	More than 500 authority persons are oriented during the DP planning process at district, regional and central levels
Percentage of vulnerable and disaster-affected communities supported with "Build Back Better" early recovery principles	50%	80% of Koshi flood-affected communities supported with early recovery activities

Refugees (Multi-Sector)



Sector Lead Agency	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Implementing Agencies	LWF, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), CARITAS, NBA, TPO, Vajra Foundation
Number of Projects	Two
Sector Objectives	To provide international protection and seek comprehensive durable solutions for all refugees in Nepal To facilitate large-scale resettlement (estimated 16,200 per year) of refugees from Bhutan in close collaboration with resettlement countries and the Government of Nepal To continue promote the development of a national protection regime in accordance with international standards
Beneficiaries	81,779 refugees from Bhutan 300 Urban refugees and asylum-seekers Approx. 1,500 Tibetan new arrivals per year Approx 20,000 Tibetan refugees Approx. 800,000 stateless
Funds Requested	\$26,458,559 changed from \$25,969,400 (also includes WFP food assistance for refugees of \$11,890,000)
Funds Requested per Priority Level	Strategic Objective 1 – Response \$26,458,559 changed from \$25,969,400
Contact Information	Tarik Muftic, (MUFTIC@unhcr.org)

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of cases of potential refoulement and/or deportation of refugees, asylum-seekers, and others of concern which are resolved favourably	None of the POCs are refouled	No cases of refoulement reported
Percentage of refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern registered in accordance with international standards and provided with identity documents and vital event registration	Monthly refugee registration data updated 100% of refugees of age 16 and above receive refugee ID card	Refugee registration data is being updated on a monthly basis Regular ID card distribution to refugees of age 16 and above ongoing
Number of registered refugees from Bhutan in Nepal who continue to depart on resettlement to third countries	16,200 refugees resettled each year	As of 30 April 2010, UNHCR has referred 60,188 refugee individuals for 3rd country resettlement (out of 84,992 declarations of interest received) of which 30,149 individuals physically left Nepal for resettlement
Number of refugees from Bhutan who are able to make free and informed decisions about their preferred durable solution	100% of refugees from Bhutan are able to make free and informed decisions about their preferred durable solution	As of 30 April 2010, 84,992 have submitted declarations of interest for resettlement in third countries. Information campaign on durable solution ongoing
Percentage of cases of SGBV redressed and support achieved.	100% of SGBV receive physical, legal, medical and psycho-social support	100% of 39 reported cases of SGBV received physical, legal, medical and psycho-social support
Percentage of women and girls participating in refugee representative bodies at decision-making levels	At least 50% of women and girls participate in refugee representative bodies at decision-making levels	Forty-eight percent of the elected CMC members are female

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Assistance meets adequate standards, taking into account age, gender and diversity	<p>100% of children have access to free education up to Class 10</p> <p>100% of refugees have adequate shelter</p> <p>Adequate water and sanitation services ensured</p>	<p>20,518 (almost 100%) children are enrolled in camp schools from Pre-Primary to Class 10.</p> <p>The ratio of boys and girls is 49:51</p> <p>Student teacher ratio maintained at <35:1</p> <p>Rate of female teachers is 41.12%</p> <p>Completion rate is over 80%</p> <p>Average dwelling floor size per person: 3.3 m²</p> <p>Average Camp area/person: 30.2 m²</p> <p>Total number of shelter: 14,532</p> <p>Distribution of potable water: 25.43 litres/person/day</p> <p>All refugee families (10,978) have access to a latrine.</p> <p>Solid waste management projects at Beldangi and Sanischare camps benefit over 100,000 persons in refugee camps and their host communities</p>
Delivery of food to the refugees from Bhutan in a timely and adequate manner	All refugee families in camps receive culturally accepted balanced food (2,100 kcal person/day)	<p>Refugee families in camps received culturally accepted balanced food (2,100 kcal person/day)</p> <p>7,217.9 MTs of commodities were delivered on time out of 7,293 total commodities from January to May 2010 (99%)</p>
Level of mortality rate, malnutrition, literacy rate among the refugees and population of concern continues to compare favourably with the corresponding indicators of the host country	<p>Health and nutrition indicators among the refugees and Person of Concern (PoC) continued to compare favourable with the corresponding indicators of the host country</p> <p>Comprehensive outreach program on HIV / sexually transmitted infection (STI) / communicable diseases conducted</p>	<p>100% refugee population in camps had access to free health care services. The major indicators are within the standards (also favourable compared to host country indicators) as follows:</p> <p>Crude mortality rate (CMR): 0.4/1,000 death/month</p> <p>Under-five mortality rate (U5MR): 0.4/1,000 live birth/month</p> <p>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): 21/100,000 live birth/month</p> <p>Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR): 0</p> <p>EPI coverage: 91.8%</p> <p>A comprehensive nutrition programme including community based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), distribution of supplementary food and micronutrient powder and multi-story pot gardening is ongoing</p> <p>Outreach programme on HIV/ STI/ communicable diseases ongoing. Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT)/STI utilization by refugees regularly (approx 1,500 per month)</p>
Delivery of basic relief items to the persons of concern in a timely and adequate manner	All refugee families in camps receive basic relief items regularly maintaining UNHCR standard	<p>All refugee families in camps received basic relief items (seasonal vegetable, briquettes for cooking, kerosene for light, laundry and bathing soap, water container etc.) regularly as per UNHCR standard</p> <p>Fire affected families in Beldangi-I received emergency relief commodities, and shelter construction materials</p>

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of joint initiatives conducted with host communities/and UN agencies to enhance cooperation; and self-reliance opportunities for refugees and vulnerable host families	Joint activities benefiting refugee and host communities started to facilitate UNHCR community development programme	Skill training such as Compost Manure Production, Broom making, tailoring, candle making for both communities completed. Need assessment of public schools and health centres nearby refugee camps are ongoing with an aim to improve their capacities for integrating refugees into those services. A number of joint projects, e.g. river protection, solid waste management, plantation/ environment protection have been initiated
Number of Tibetan new arrivals for whom safe transit to third country is facilitated	100% of recognized new arrivals receive adequate logistic and financial support for transit	As of May 2010 312 recognized new arrivals (100%) assisted during their transit and onward journey
Number of advocacy interventions to address the statelessness issue	At least five such workshops in which technical inputs are provided to civil society and legislators	Two workshops and meeting (civil society and Constituent Assembly [CA] legislators) on Statelessness conducted and technical commentary shared at group and individual level

Coordination



Cluster Lead Agency	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Implementing Agencies	OCHA, UNDP, Cluster Leads
Number of Projects	Two
Cluster Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable capacity of coordination structures and national aid providers at central, regional, and district level to coordinate relief, preparedness and risk reduction effectively. • Advocacy for emergency, rehabilitation and disaster prevention interventions and social inclusion in the delivery of humanitarian aid, particularly for women, children and marginalized groups. • Decrease in humanitarian caseload through effective and sustainable systematic preparedness and protection initiatives. • Action-oriented analysis of humanitarian trends and emerging policy issues. • Strengthened cluster coordination in preparedness and response, including a common approach implemented for needs assessment and impact evaluation. • Implementation of the strategy for seamless transition of coordination structures.
Funds Requested	\$1,823,377 changed from \$1,799,017
Funds Requested per Priority Level	Strategic Objective 1 – Response \$1,249,877 changed from \$1,225,517 Strategic Objective 2 – Preparedness \$573,500
Contact Information	Wendy Cue (cue@un.org)

Note: Following consultation with the Government of Nepal, several projects have not been included. The priorities and response strategy remain valid.

Indicator	Target	Achieved as of mid-year
Humanitarian response gaps are systematically identified and addressed by clusters via implementation of timely needs assessment/response monitoring, the sector coordination mechanisms and use of Emergency Relief Fund	Needs assessments conducted by all clusters ERF funds fully disbursed and projects implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially achieved • Needs assessments and gaps identified by four of ten clusters • Funds fully disbursed in April for two projects (to be completed by Sept 2010)
Implementation of the Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) strategy on access, supported at all levels, including with an agency-based mechanism for monitoring/analysis of access impediments and their impacts	Regular BOGs meetings supported by OCHA Secretariat Monthly updates of access impediments, bandhs, monitored and disseminated by Information Management Unit (IMU)	Four BOGs meeting held as of June 2010 Five monthly updates/analyses completed and disseminated to partners
Formalized clusters and sub-clusters functioning regularly with contingency plans in place	All clusters and sub-clusters meeting regularly All clusters revise and update contingency plans	Seven of ten clusters meet on monthly or bi-monthly basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three of ten clusters completed revisions of CPs • Three workshops planned • Four clusters to begin process
Disaster preparedness and early warning initiatives, including pre-positioning of emergency supplies, implemented.	Plan agreed for emergency warehouses across Nepal and ongoing stock-piling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is in process to establish one ware house in Kailali district and five EOC in five districts • Ongoing stock-piling continues by two clusters, and other individual agencies

4. FORWARD VIEW

Three and a half million people in Nepal are considered moderately to severely food-insecure, an increase of 40% over the past two years. Ongoing political instability, combined with changing climate patterns causing drought in particular and sustained high food prices, have exacerbated an already difficult situation for the most vulnerable in the country. Today, food prices have surpassed those at the height of the 2008 international food crisis. In addition, the country now faces an estimated 316,500 MTs grain deficit, largely the result of successive droughts. Frequent political strikes have crippled the delivery of services, goods and people as well as weakened Nepal's fragile economy – in 2009 alone there were more than 250 days of road blockades. A number of shocks have forced the most vulnerable households to undertake a range of more drastic coping measures to survive.

In 2011, the Food Cluster will continue to provide critical food assistance recovering from the “triple shocks” of drought, high food prices and continued political instability. The range of interventions would include support for essential agricultural and livestock inputs, technical training on improved agricultural production, as well as food, cash, and/or nutrition social safety nets with a goal of creating productive assets and restoring/rebuilding livelihoods.

The Health Sector will continue to support the MoPH in strengthening its preparedness and response capacities through development of contingency plans at district and national levels, training of health personnel, strengthening hospitals and staff, and prepositioning of stocks and supplies in strategic locations. Continued support will also be provided in the specific health areas of rehabilitation of disabled people, providing RH care services, strengthening outbreak control and response, as well as ensuring the provision of mental health and psycho-social support to affected population.

An overall strategic framework for implementation of a Comprehensive and Accelerated Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Programme (CASH) is being launched with a focus on the Mid-Western and Far-Western regions with the objective to end diarrhoea epidemics. Building upon recent experience, CASH features joint action among the health, education, and water & sanitation sectors.

Other clusters are seeking to strengthen linkages between humanitarian and development programmes. The international community is supporting the government in developing the next Three-Year Development Plan. The proposed strategy identifies specific early recovery measures that are needed in the short term.

Continued engagement by humanitarian partners will be needed in the years to come, although the coordination and strategy development are expected to be increasingly led by national actors.

Looking forward – early planning for the 2011 CAP

1. Will there be a CAP in 2011?		NO				
2. CAP 2011 Workshop dates:						
3. Needs Assessment Plan for the 2011 CAP: existing and planned assessments and identification of gaps in assessment information						
EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS						
Cluster/ Sector	Geographic Areas and Population Groups Targeted	Lead Agency and Partners	Date	Title or Subject <i>[include hyperlink if possible]</i>		
Food Security	Nationwide	NPC, WFP, Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI)	2010	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal		
Nutrition	Dolpa, Humla and Jumla districts	UNICEF, GoN, Nepali Technical Assistance Group (NTAG)	July-October 2010	Child Nutrition Survey (anthropometric survey)		
	Jajarkot and Kanchanpur	UNICEF, GoN, Youth for World Nepal and Nepal Public Health and Education group	Initiate from July 2010 and continue up to 2011 also	Implementation of CMAM pilot		
	Mugu, Achham and Bardiya districts	UNICEF and GoN	July–Dec. 2010 and 2011	Continuation of CMAM pilot		
	GoN, UNICEF	UNICEF, GoN	August 2010	Capacity-building on infant feeding in emergencies		
	GoN, UNICEF, NGOs and Emergency Nutrition Cluster Partners	UNICEF, GoN	5-10 July 2010	SMART and CMAM training		
	UNICEF ZOs and partners	UNICEF, GoN	August 2010	Training on nutrition in emergencies		
	Five Karnali districts	UNICEF, GoN and partners	2010/2011	Promotion of IYCF (to be integrated with child cash grants)		
	17 districts of mid and far-western region	WFP and partners	2010/2011	Micro-nutrients powder supplementation to under-five children in high food-insecure areas		
Refugee (Multi-Sector)	Refugee camps in Jhapa and Morang and host communities near the camps	UNHCR and its implementing partners	February 2010	Country Operational Plan for 2011		
	Refugee camps and refugee impacted and hosting areas	UNHCR, , GoN	May 2010	Potential for Community-Based Development Programme in Refugee affected and hosting areas of Nepal		
GAPS IN INFORMATION						
Cluster/ Sector	Geographic Areas and Population Groups Targeted	Title/ Subject				
Refugee (Multi-Sector)	Jhapa and Morang districts and areas near the seven camps hosting refugees from Bhutan in Nepal	Mapping sectoral needs for rehabilitating of refugee affected areas and communities in Jhapa and Morang districts in coordination with government and other actors				
PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS						
Cluster/ Sector	Geographic Areas and Population Groups Targeted	Lead Agency and Partners	Planned Date	Title/ Subject	Funding (amount)	To be funded by
Refugee (Multi-Sector)	Jhapa and Morang refugee hosting and impacted area	UNHCR, GoN (Ministry of Home) and UNCT	Oct/Nov 2010	Joint needs assessment for the development of a common "Community-based Development Programme (CBDP)	To be decided based on the scope of the assessment	UNHCR with technical and support/ co-funding by UN agencies and GoN local line agencies

ANNEX I: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING TABLES

Table IV: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each

Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010

as of 25 June 2010

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

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

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority
COORDINATION									
NPL-10/CSS/26257/124	Strengthening Coordination of Nutrition Cluster and Nutrition in Emergency (NIE) Preparedness and Response Capacity in Nepal	UNICEF	573,500	573,500	-	573,500	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/CSS/28418/R/119	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Nepal	OCHA	1,225,517	1,249,877	291,731	958,146	23%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
Sub total for COORDINATION									
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS									
NPL-10/CSS/26274/776	Preparedness for Emergency Response in Kathmandu Valley	UNDP	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/CSS/26275/776	Transportation Management for Rescue and Relief Operation and Emergency Preparedness	UNDP	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/CSS/26276/776	National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC)	UNDP	2,820,000	2,820,000	-	2,820,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/CSS/26284/298	Identification of potential IDP camp sites in Kathmandu valley	IOM	118,000	118,000	-	118,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
Sub total for DISASTER PREPAREDNESS									
						3,588,000	0%	3,588,000	0%

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION									
NPL-10/A/26241/R/123	Improvement of food security and nutritional status of vulnerable families in the Mid-Western Region of Nepal through enhanced dietary diversity and better nutritional and agricultural practices	FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/A/26258/R/123	Immediate rehabilitation of agriculture-based livelihoods and restoration of food and nutrition security in the drought-affected districts in the Far-Western and Mid-Western Development Regions of Nepal	FAO	2,700,000	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/A/26260/R/123	Immediate assistance to improve the nutrition and food security of vulnerable families in the conflict and disaster-affected districts in Mid-Western and Western Development Regions	FAO	1,700,000	1,700,000	-	1,700,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/A/28928/7465	Improve Food Security of Families Affected by Natural Disaster and Soaring Food Price in Mid and Far West Nepal	LWF Nepal	276,587	276,587	-	276,587	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/A/28933/R/8975	Establishment of critical infrastructures and enhancement of agricultural practices for the vulnerable, food-insecure population of Nepal	SAPPROS-Nepal	1,578,131	2,609,141	-	2,609,141	0%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/A/29578/123	Support to mitigate the negative effects of high food prices on local rural populations in ten districts in the Eastern, Central, Mid-Western and Far-Western Regions of Nepal	FAO	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	100%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/F/26254/561	Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict, Natural Disasters and High Food Prices in Nepal (PRRO 106760)	WFP	77,237,148	77,237,148	37,734,220	39,502,928	49%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/F/26255/561	Field Surveillance under the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NekSAP) (PRRO 106760)	WFP	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/H/26253/124	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition in the Mid and Far Western Development Region of Nepal	UNICEF	1,283,314	1,283,314	-	1,283,314	0%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/H/26266/124	Nutrition Security Surveillance System	UNICEF	183,000	183,000	-	183,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness
NPL-10/H/29186/122	Capacity building and support for improved health facility-based management of severe malnutrition	WHO	190,000	190,000	-	190,000	0%	-	Strategic Objective 2 - Preparedness

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Priority
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION									
REFUGEES (Multi-sector)									
NPL-10/F/26977/651	Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees (PRRO 100586)	WFP	11,890,000	11,890,000	7,464,039	4,425,961	63%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
NPL-10/MS/26262/R/120	Physical and legal protection to asylum seekers and refugees in Nepal and Stateless persons	UNHCR	14,079,400	14,568,559	2,568,868	11,999,701	18%	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
Sub total for REFUGEES (Multi-sector)									
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED									
NPL-10/SNYS/28420/848Z	Nepal Emergency Response Fund (projected needs \$2,000,000)	ERF (OCHA)	-	-	124,575	n/a	n/a	-	Strategic Objective 1 - Response
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED									
Grand Total			123,504,597	125,049,126	53,683,423	71,365,703	43%	-	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 25 June 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
 Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010
 as of 25 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Carry-over (donors not specified)	45,043,968	83.9 %	-
European Commission	5,500,000	10.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,370,851	2.6 %	-
Japan	753,498	1.4 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	515,146	1.0 %	-
United States	314,141	0.6 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	185,819	0.3 %	-
Grand Total	53,683,423	100 %	-

Table VI: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other*)
 Nepal 2010
 as of 25 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Carry-over (donors not specified)	45,043,968	81%	-
European Commission	5,500,000	10%	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,825,670	3%	-
Japan	753,498	1%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	725,000	1%	-
Germany	542,086	1%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	515,146	1%	-
United States	314,141	1%	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	185,819	0%	-
Ireland	101,886	0%	-
Grand Total	55,507,214	100 %	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: Summary of funding to projects not listed in the Appeal
 Other humanitarian funding to Nepal 2010
 as of 25 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Recipient	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
UNICEF	996,905	55%	-
SC	725,000	40%	-
Plan Ireland	101,886	6%	-
Grand Total	1,823,791	100%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.)

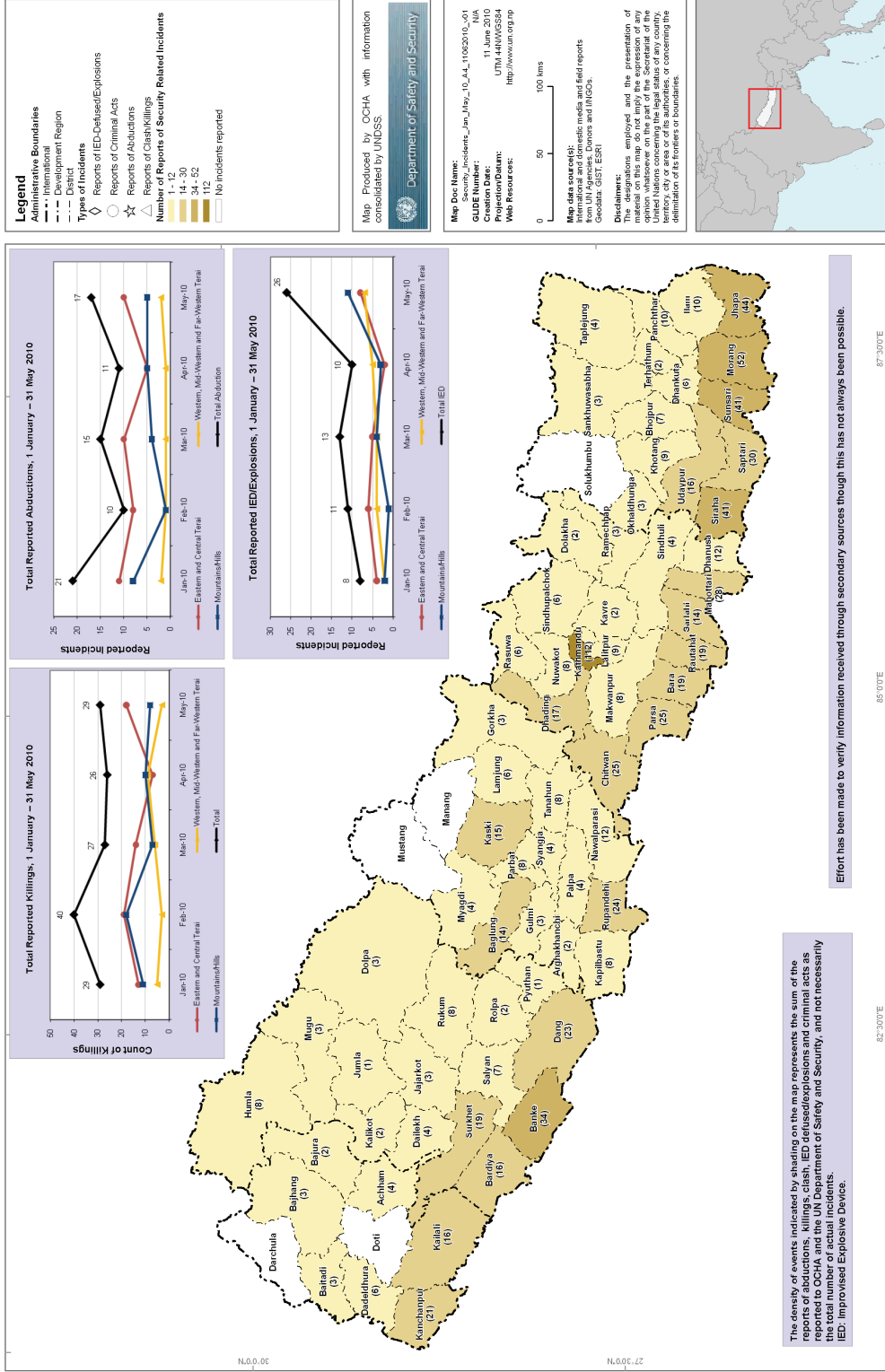
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

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 25 June 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II: SECURITY INCIDENTS MAP

NEPAL - Reports of Security Incidents
1 January - 31 May 2010



ANNEX III: IFRC ACTIVITIES IN NEPAL

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

International Federation and the Nepal 2010 Humanitarian Transition Appeal

Although International Federation activities and budget are not included in the Appeal, there are a number of International Federation-supported programmes and activities which are directly relevant to its overall objectives and specific indicators.

International Federation's role in Nepal

The International Federation has a small country office in Nepal, which includes one Country Representative and several national support staff. The primary role of the country office is to provide support to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)³¹ in the form of funds and technical assistance to build the national society's capacity to achieve the goals defined under the NRCS Fifth Development Plan (2008-2010)³², which are also aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals³³, and oriented towards the new Strategy 2020³⁴.

In fulfilling its international representation functions, the International Federation Country Office is also actively engaged with the international community in Nepal in particular as a standing invitee of the Humanitarian Country Team and lead of the Emergency Shelter Cluster. It is also a flagship leader for the Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium on community based disaster risk reduction and supports NRCS in taking forward its humanitarian diplomacy agenda with the government and other key stakeholders.

Activities for 2010

The International Federation's Country Support Plan for 2010-2011³⁵ is based on a specific request for support from the NRCS and jointly sets priorities for capacity-building. The plan covers the programme areas of: Disaster Management; Health and Care; Organizational Development; and Humanitarian Values. For 2010, the total budget for this support is CHF1,590,543.

Of most relevance to the Nepal 2010 Humanitarian Transition Appeal, are the Disaster Management and Health and Care Components of this plan, as follows:

Disaster Management

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Disaster preparedness for better response	<p>The communications and logistics systems of NRCS are strengthened to enable more effective disaster response.</p> <p>NRCS capacities for delivering emergency shelter services are strengthened and support is provided for Emergency Shelter Cluster coordination in Nepal as required.</p> <p>Emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS are strengthened through the provision of appropriate equipment, training and preparedness activities.</p>

³¹ NRCS is the largest humanitarian organization in the country. It provides emergency assistance to the most vulnerable and seeks to develop community capacities to understand, mitigate and prepare for the hazards and risks they face. The backbone of this essential humanitarian work is the strong membership and volunteer base of NRCS which extends across the country with its 75 district chapters (district branches), 1,363 sub-chapters (sub-branches), 4,858 junior/youth circles, more than 200,000 trained volunteers and over one million members. NRCS enjoys a special status as a neutral and independent organization which operates as an auxiliary to the government in the humanitarian field. NRCS also works in partnership with more than 25 organizations inside and outside of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, either through the International Federation support plan or on a bilateral basis. For more information, visit: <http://www.nrscs.org>

³² The Fifth Development Plan 2008-2010 is available at: http://www.nrscs.org/publication/download/nrscs_fifth_development_plan.pdf

³³ Global Agenda Goals: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/who/fof-en.pdf>

³⁴ Strategy 2020: http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy2020.asp?navid=03_03

³⁵ Nepal Country Support Plan 2010-2011: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual10/MAANP001plan.pdf>

Programme components	Outcomes
2. Recovery	Severely disaster-affected communities have recommenced livelihood activities and are well prepared to response to future disasters
3. Community-based disaster risk reduction	<p>Selected vulnerable schools undertake risk reduction activities to reduce future vulnerability to disaster.</p> <p>Selected communities are able to effectively address disaster risks and the NRCS, together the Federation, is able to make a contribution to the Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium and resource sharing concepts for DRR interventions</p> <p>NRCS has capacities to assess the risk of climate change and develop and action plan on climate change adaptation</p>

Health and Care

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Community-based health and first aid	Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practice positive health behaviors through strengthened institutional capacities.
2. HIV/AIDS	Contribution to the prevention of new cases of HIV infection among female sex workers and at-risk populations.
3. Humanitarian pandemic preparedness	Increased preparation for and improved capacity to respond to a pandemic at district and household levels.

Launch of an Emergency Appeal for potential diarrhoea outbreak

On 13 May 2010, the International Federation launched an international Emergency Appeal³⁶ for CHF738, 960 to support NRCS scale up its activities to prevent a diarrhoea outbreak in seven highly prone districts in the mid and far western regions of the country. Although the current numbers of deaths and cases of infection have not reached the level of a declared outbreak, statistical data indicates that an outbreak is almost certain, particularly once the monsoon season begins. This was the experience of 2009 when an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea claimed an estimated 371 lives and affected some 67,000 people.

This Emergency Appeal was launched at the request of NRCS and seeks funding to take early and sustained action to prevent the further spread of diarrhoeal diseases and reduce the risk of potential outbreaks. Efforts are focused on emergency hygiene promotion activities, the prepositioning and distribution of diarrhoea prevention kits and the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable communities in the seven districts of Jajarkot, Rukum, Achham, Dadeldhura, Bajura, Baitadi and Bhajang.

This operation builds on the experience of NRCS in responding to the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in 2009 which emphasized the need to address the long-term chronic needs of communities to prevent recurrences. Thus, the operation will include the conduct of baseline assessments in the affected communities with a view to developing a transition plan to move from an emergency operation to a long-term five-year development approach in line with the development plans of the NRCS. All activities are being carried out in close coordination with the government and other partners in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster.

This operation is expected to be implemented over nine months, and will therefore be completed by 13 February 2011. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation, by 13 May 2011.

³⁶ The Emergency Appeal and Operations Updates from this operation are available at: <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=123>

ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AMDA	Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
AWD	acute watery diarrhoea
BOG	basic operating guidelines
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAAC	children affected by armed conflict
CAAFAG	children affected by armed forces and armed groups
CABA	children affected by AIDS
CAP	Consolidated Appeal or Consolidated Appeal Process
CASH	Comprehensive and Accelerated Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Programme
CBDP	community-based disaster preparedness
CBO	community-based organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CCW	Convention on Conventional Weapons
CDP	Capacity Development Plan
CECI	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHD	Child Health Division
CMC	Camp Management Committee
CMR	crude mortality rate
CMAM	community-based management of acute malnutrition
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPN-M	see UCPN-M
CSO	civil society organization
DDK	disposable delivery kit
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DEPROSC	Development Project Services Centre
DHS	Department of Health Services
DLSA	District Lead Support Agencies
DoE	Department of Education
DP	disaster preparedness
DP Net	Disaster Preparedness Network
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DWSS	Department of Water and Sewerage
ECD	early childhood development
ECHO	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EHNWG	Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group
EOC	emergency operating centre
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCHVs	female community health volunteer
FFS	Farmers Field School
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
FWR	Far-Western Region
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GDP	gross domestic product
GIS	geographic information system
GoN	Government of Nepal
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index score
HDR	Human Development Report
HI	Handicap International
Him Rights	Himalayan Rights Monitors
HIV/AIDS	human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
HKI	Helen Keller International

IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP(s)	internally displaced person (people)
IEC	information, education, and communication
IED	improvised explosive device
IEHK	inter-agency emergency health kit
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMR	infant mortality rate
IMU	Information Management Unit
INGO	international non-governmental organization
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
IOE	Institute of Engineering - Centre for Disaster Studies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief Development
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
KBI	Knightsbridge International
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MIRA	multi-cluster initial rapid assessment
MNP	micro-nutrient powder
MMR	maternal mortality rate
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MRE	mine risk education
MRM	monitoring and reporting mechanisms
MTs	metric tons
MWR	Mid-Western Region
MYR	mid-year review
NA	Nepal Army
NBA	Nepal Bankers' Association or Nepal Bar Association
NCBL	Ban Landmines Campaign in Nepal
NCRS	Nepal Christian Relief Services
NDHS	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NDRI	Nepal Development Research Institute
NFHP	Nepal Family Health Programme
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NMAA	Nepal Mine Action Authority
NPA	National plan of action
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
NTAG	Nepal Technical Assistance Group
NYOF	Nepalese Youth Opportunity Foundation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the (United Nations) High Commissioner for Human Rights
OTPs	outpatient therapeutic programmes
PEP	post-exposure prophylaxis
PoC	person of concern
PP	pre-primary
PPCC	Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict Network
RH	reproductive health
RIDA	(a local NGO)
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SAPPROS	Support Activities for Pro Producers of Nepal
SAPROSC	(a local NGO)
SC	Save the Children
SFP	supplementary feeding programme
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence

SLTDC	Shelter and Low Cost Technology Development Centre
SMC	School Management Committee
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SZOP	schools as zones of peace
TdH	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
TPO	Psycho-social Trans-cultural Organization
TRC	Tibetan Reception Centre
U5MR	under-five mortality rate
UCPN-M	Unified Communist Party Nepal-Maoist
UML	Unified Marxist-Leninist
UMN	United Mission Nepal
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNCT	United Nation Country Team
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VCT	voluntary counselling and testing
VI/CI	vulnerability index / crisis index
VDC	village development committee
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOSIS	WHO Statistical Information System
WVI	World Vision International

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

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

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

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilization leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary;
- reporting on results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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