

| 2019 TCA | | | | Milestones | | | GPF indicator code | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|------------|
| Country | Programmatic Area | Activity | Partner | Jun-19 | Nov-19 | Jun-20 | If applicable, enter the code to the Grant Performance Framework indicator to which this activity is linked | Expected Duration of Activity | Expected Outcome | Link to PEF Functions, if applicable | Budget assumptions | TOTAL |
| Nepal | Supply Chain & Procurement | Technical assistance to implement the EVM improvement plan (2017-2019) | UNICEF | 60% of cold chain officers/supervisors(n=96 out of 160) from Central store and 4 low performing provinces are trained on vaccine and cold chain management. | At least 2 reviews of the EVM Improvement Plan at the federal and provincial levels are conducted, feedback incorporated and monitored | | IR-C 3.0 | 6 - 12 months | 4 provinces have their Vaccine and Cold Chain Improvement Action Plan | National Logistics Working Groups (NLWGs) review vaccine stocks at central and subnational levels (e.g. to districts) on a regular basis (e.g. monthly, quarterly), identify priority actions, and address problems | staff, training, consultancy and travel | |
| Nepal | Supply Chain & Procurement | Technical assistance for timely implementation of the Cold Chain Equipment Operational Deployment Plan and monitor functionality | UNICEF | | | 600 new cold chain equipment are installed based on Operational Deployment Plan and functional | IR-C 6.0.1 and IR-C 6.0.2 | > 1 year | 80% of planned outreach immunization sessions are rolled out. 20% reduction in vaccine wastage | | staff, consultancy and travel | |
| Nepal | Programme Implementation/ Coverage & Equity | Bottleneck analysis to identify barriers to intake of vaccines, specifically MR2 conducted in 30 selected local governments of 4 low performing provinces and action plans developed | UNICEF | | | 60% of action plans are implemented in all local governments (n=30) in 4 low performing provinces based on bottleneck analysis findings. | MR indicators to be linked once it is included in the GPF after DL is issued. | > 1 year | 30 local governments of 4 low performing provinces have planned and allocated budget for microplanning, implementation, monitoring and review of the action plan. | Countries conduct barrier and enabler assessments for vaccines and vaccination services that include the perspective of end users, relevant community stakeholders and front-line providers as appropriate | staff, training, consultancy and travel | \$ 345,600 |
| Nepal | Demand Promotion & ACSM | Mobilize information technology through use of Rapid Pro to improve MR2 coverage | UNICEF | Reminder sms sent to 50% female community health volunteers in selected in the above 30 local governments for MR2 intake | 60% of female community health volunteers refer children for MR2 vaccination. Lessons learnt are documented and shared with the government | | MR indicators to be linked once it is included in the GPF after DL is issued. | 6 - 12 months | 20% improved MR2 coverage in these 30 local government units | | staff, training, consultancy and travel | |
| Nepal | Health Information Systems (Data) | Technical assistance to strengthen MIS(HMIS and eLMIS | UNICEF | | | All health workers related to DHIS2/eLMIS from the 25% health facilities of the 4 low performing provinces are trained. | PR-T 13 | > 1 year | DHIS2/eLMIS is implemented in 25% of the health facilities of the 4 low performing provinces | Countries have subnational data available on vaccination coverage and other immunization topics | staff, training, consultancy and travel | |
| Nepal | Vaccine-Specific Support | 1 CDC staff to provide TA for 21 days to ensure high quality preparation, implementation and monitoring for measles-rubella follow up SIA planned in QTR 4 2019 | CDC | | completed readiness assessment from at least 2 sub-districts and/or 2 districts; completed independent monitoring forms/analysis from at least 5 vaccination sites; completed RCM in at least 5 catchment areas | | | 0 - 3 months | MR Follow Up SIA will be of high coverage and quality in areas monitored | Countries undertake all measles SIAs with adequate planning and preparation, with the objective of reaching 95% coverage, and actual achievement of this coverage is measured through independent surveys | cost of travel and per diem for CDC staff; requests for TA from country and WHO counterparts | \$ 10,000 |
| Nepal | Vaccine-Specific Support | Provide technical support for a Gavi application for typhoid conjugate vaccine, including providing critical information on disease burden and antimicrobial resistance in collaboration through existing partnerships in country and globally. | CDC Foundation | Planning meetings with MOH, in country partners and global partners regarding TCV application. | Report on progress regarding compilation of burden of disease documentation in preparation for the Gavi application. | Manuscripts and reports on burden of typhoid, including antimicrobial resistance, in selected sites of Bangladesh. Report on progress made with the Gavi application. | | 6 - 12 months | Country will have strong disease burden data to develop the Gavi TCV application and an impactful strategy for the Gavi application. | | | \$ 28,000 |
| Nepal | Vaccine-Specific Support | 1. Technical support for new vaccines introduction (rotavirus vaccine, HPV possibly TCV) in National Immunization Program | WHO | 1.1 Selection of new product of RVV completed and application for product switch submitted to Gavi (subject to Govt decision) | 1.2 Introduction of RVV completed with readiness assessment conducted (subject to Govt decision) | 1.3 Application for HPV national introduction support completed and submitted to Gavi (subject to Govt decision) | OI-C 1.3; OI-C 1.5; OI-C 2.5; IR-C 1.5.1; IR-C 1.5.2; IR-C 2.0; IR-C 5.0; IR-T 15; IR-T 16 | 6 - 12 months | 1.1 RVV will be successfully introduced in RI. 1.2 HPV is successfully introduced in RI. 1.3 Preparations for TCV introduction (subject to NCIP clearance) is initiated. 1.4 All Gavi support related processes/requirements such as vaccine renewal request, Joint Appraisal, etc., are completed in time | Timely introduction of vaccines | One NO-B staff (SSA) - HR costs (New Vaccines Officer) | |

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| Nepal | Programme Management - LMC | 2. Technical support to national immunization committees (NCIP, ICC and AEFI committee, etc) and VPDs surveillance committees (NCCPE, ERC, NVCMRE, etc) | WHO | 2.1 Timely committee meetings will be held with technical support to make policy recommendations and monitoring on immunization, surveillance and vaccine safety | 2.2 Timely committee meetings will be held with technical support to make policy recommendations and monitoring on immunization, surveillance and vaccine safety | 2.3 Timely committee meetings will be held with technical support to make policy recommendations and monitoring on immunization, surveillance and vaccine safety | | 6 - 12 months | 2.1 All immunization and VPD surveillance committees will be strengthened to support National Immunization Program | Country coordination fora (e.g. ICC or equivalent body) demonstrate functioning oversight and coordination of EPI programmes with quarterly meetings | Committees meetings costs and committees members field visits costs | |
| Nepal | Health Information Systems (Data) | 3. Technical support to strengthen RI data to drive high coverage and equity through development of Immunization Atlas and DQSA | WHO | 3.1 Technical support to develop Immunization Atlas in all 7 Provinces 3.2 DQSA activity included in immunization AWPB 2019/20 | | 3.3 DQSA completed in four districts; 3.4 Immunization Atlas prepared for all 7 Provinces | IR-C 4.1 | 6 - 12 months | 3.1 Immunization and VPD data monitoring system at sub-national levels will be strengthened with data prioritization for action. 3.2 Immunization Atlas will be prepared for all 7 Provinces; 3.3 Data quality is maintained and gaps are identified through DQSA | Countries have subnational data available on vaccination coverage and other immunization topics | Total cost for the development of Immunization Atlas at all 7 Provinces; travel costs to conduct DQSA in districts | |
| Nepal | Programme Management - General | 4. Technical support for Joint supervision and monitoring of immunization program at province, district, health facility and immunization session levels to drive high coverage and equity | WHO | | 4.1 Joint supervision and monitoring completed in at least 3 districts (1 district per province X 3) | 4.2 Joint supervision and monitoring completed in at least 4 districts (1 district per province X 4) | All OI-C, OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 16 | 6 - 12 months | 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation core group (Immunization Program Core Group) is continued to monitor immunization program at central level including members from FWD, LMS, HMIS, WHO, UNICEF, and other stakeholders and monthly meetings are conducted to monitor immunization program. 4.2 Field level visits at province, district, health facility, immunization session and community levels are conducted by Government and partners in structured/standardized way with data feeding to central level core group for monthly monitoring/evaluation. 4.3 Immunization monitoring data from | Immunization data, including monthly data on coverage at district or equivalent level, is tracked at central/province level and used to guide program decisions, including prompt pro-active actions taken to address significant declines or lack of improvement in coverage | Monitoring and evaluation core group secretariat/consultant costs. Core group meetings cost. Field visit costs for supervision and monitoring | |
| Nepal | Programme Implementation/ Coverage & Equity | 5. Strengthening new vaccine introduction and routine immunization at sub-national level | WHO | 5.1 Concurrent monitoring data is generated every month and sub-national/sub-province level activities for RI and all aspects of NVI is coordinated (Per month at least 4 days of exclusive immunization supervision and monitoring is conducted by each of the 15 SMOs) | 5.2 Concurrent monitoring data is generated every month and sub-national/sub-province level activities for RI and all aspects of NVI is coordinated (Per month at least 4 days of exclusive immunization supervision and monitoring is conducted by each of the 15 SMOs) | 5.3 Concurrent monitoring data is generated every month and sub-national/sub-province level activities for RI and all aspects of NVI is coordinated (Per month at least 4 days of exclusive immunization supervision and monitoring is conducted by each of the 15 SMOs) | All OI-C, All OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 15, IR-T 16, IR-T 10 | 6 - 12 months | 5.1 New vaccines introduction and implementation and routine immunization is strengthened at sub-national level throughout the country in the context of federalization by generating concurrent monitoring data every month and coordinating sub-national/sub-province level activities for routine immunization and all aspects of new vaccine introduction. | High achievement of Performance Framework | WHO-IPD field office apportioned time for new vaccine introduction and routine immunization | |
| Nepal | Health Information Systems (Data) | 6. Strengthening/support National Immunization Program through independent monitoring to improve immunization coverage and equity | WHO | 6.1 Independent monitoring completed in 39 districts (first-phase from previous TCA) with data provided to central core group for action | 6.2 Independent monitoring initiated in additional 39 low-performing districts (districts and number TBD based on IM data and interventions needed) with data provided to central core group for action | 6.3 Independent monitoring completed in the additional 39 districts (districts and number TBD based on IM data and interventions needed) with data provided to central core group for action | All OI-C, OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 16 | 6 - 12 months | 6.1 Immunization program will be monitored independently/external monitoring at health facility, immunization session and community level in 39 districts to provide hands-on support and data for action to improve immunization coverage and equity. Independent monitoring data will be available to core group from low-performing district(s) of each province every month to guide action and strategies, accountability for improving immunization coverage and equity throughout the year. | Immunization data, including monthly data on coverage at district or equivalent level, is tracked at central/province level and used to guide program decisions, including prompt pro-active actions taken to address significant declines or lack of improvement in coverage | Independent monitors daily allowance and travel costs for the monitoring for 12 days per district per month in at least 39 districts (with repetition in low-performing districts) leading to 936 days of monitoring per year. These parameters will be calibrated based on monitoring feedback and existing cost norms within WHO and UN Nepal team. | |

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| Nepal | Vaccine-Specific Support | 7. Post MR-SIA coverage evaluation survey as per WHO protocol for a national level estimate PLUS Concurrent monitoring of MR-SIA by independent monitors. | WHO | | 7.1 Protocol developed for PC-CES. 7.2 Agency identified and hired . 7.3 All clearances obtained. 7.4 Independent monitors identified and deployed on daily basis | 7.4 Post SIA CES completed and results shared. | For MR SIA (relevant indicators will be linked once MR SIA indicators are available) | 3 - 6 months | 7.1 Post MR-SIA CES completed with report . 7.2 IM data shared on daily basis. | Countries undertake all measles SIAs with adequate planning and preparation, with the objective of reaching 95% coverage, and actual achievement of this coverage is measured through independent surveys | \$40,000 for CES and \$10,000 for comcurrent IM. | \$ 459,733 |
| Nepal | Vaccine-Specific Support | 8. HR (staff) for VPD and immunization program- Measles and RI officer (VPD Surveillance Focal Point) | WHO | 8.1 Progress towards measles elimination and rubella/CRS control and quality VPD surveillance are sustained and achieved timely and routine immunization is strengthened. | 8.2 Progress towards measles elimination and rubella/CRS control and quality VPD surveillance are achieved timely and routine immunization is strengthened. (All preparation for MR SIA completed including guideline development) | 8.3 Progress towards measles elimination and rubella/CRS control and quality VPD surveillance are achieved timely and routine immunization is strengthened. (MR SIA completed achieving >90% national coverage including post SIA CES completed) | All OI-C, All OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 15, IR-T 16, IR-T 10; PR-T 12 | 6 - 12 months | 8.1 Routine immunization is strengthened and Progress towards measles elimination and rubella/CRS control is achieved and routine immunization is strengthened with quality VPD surveillance. | Vaccine preventable disease cases are identified and reported to inform immunization program planning, implementation, monitoring, and risk mitigation | One NO-B staff (SSA) - HR costs | |
| Nepal | Programme Implementation/ Coverage & Equity | 9. HR (staff) for immunization program - Immunization Monitoring Officer | WHO | 9.1 At least 6 Immunization Program Core Group/PCG meetings for immunization monitoring completed for FY 2018/2019) | 9.2 Immunization trainings, micro-plannings, monitoring, evaluation and supervision, full immunization will be supported timely and with quality | 9.3 Immunization trainings, micro-plannings, monitoring, evaluation and supervision, full immunization will be supported timely and with quality (At least 8 IPCG meetings for immunization monitoring completed for FY 2019/2020) | All OI-C, All OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 15, IR-T 16, IR-T 10; IR-C 5.0 | 6 - 12 months | 9.1 Immunization program will be supported in areas of training, micro-planning, evaluation, monitoring and supervision, full immunization achievement to strengthen National Immunization Program. | High achievement of Performance Framework | One NO-B staff (SSA) - HR costs | |
| Nepal | Programme Management - Financial Management | 10. HR (staff) for immunization program - Immunization Program Assistant | WHO | 10.1 NVI, RI, SIA, budgeting and financial implementation support is provided at central level and sustained in the context of federalization. (Gavi supported non-pool fund activities and budget for FY 2017/2018 is tracked with timely reporting) | 10.2 NVI, RI, SIA, budgeting and financial implementation support is provided at central level and sustained in the context of federalization. (Gavi supported non-pool fund activities and budget for FY 2018/2019 is tracked and monitored continuously throughout the FY) | 10.3 NVI, RI, SIA, budgeting and financial implementation support is provided at central level and sustained in the context of federalization. (Gavi supported non-pool fund activities and budget for FY 2018/2019 is closed with complete reporting) | All OI-C, All OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 15, IR-T 16, IR-T 10; IR-C 5.0 | 6 - 12 months | 10.1 New vaccine introduction, routine immunization, supplementary immunization, budgeting and financial implementation support is provided at central level and sustained in the context of federalization to support overall National Immunization Program. | High achievement of Performance Framework | One GS-5 staff (SSA) - HR costs | |
| Nepal | Health Information Systems (Data) | 11. HR (staff) for immunization program - Data assistant | WHO | 11.1 Support in data management in immunization and surveillance is provided including achievement of all data related activities in TCA. | 11.2 Support in data management in immunization and surveillance is provided including achievement of all data related activities in TCA. (Concept note on tablet based data collection tools for immunization monitoring prepared) | 11.3 Support in data management in immunization and surveillance is provided including achievement of all data related activities in TCA. (Piloting of tablet based immunization monitoring tools completed) | All OI-C, All OI-T; IR-C 1.1.1 - 2.0; IR-T 15, IR-T 16, IR-T 10; IR-C 4.1 | 6 - 12 months | 1.1 Overall data management is strengthened in immunization and surveillance including immunization supervision and monitoring and all TCA related data activities (DQSA, joint supervision and monitoring, independent supervision and monitoring, measles rubella/VPD surveillance, sentinel surveillance), as well as introduction of new technologies for data management. | Countries have subnational data available on vaccination coverage and other immunization topics | One GS-5 staff (SSA) - HR costs | |
| Nepal | Health Information Systems (Data) | 12. Technical support for rotavirus sentinel surveillance and preparation for post-vaccine introduction impact surveillance | WHO | 12.1 Continuation of all rotavirus sentinel surveillance sites and surveillance fully implemented to monitor rotavirus pre-vaccine introduction | 12.2 Continuation of all rotavirus sentinel surveillance sites with rotavirus surveillance maintaining surveillance performance indicators. | 12.3 Continuation of all rotavirus sentinel surveillance sites using post-vaccine introduction rotavirus surveillance protocol. Pre-vaccine introduction surveillance data including laboratory results available. | | 6 - 12 months | 12.1 Pre-vaccine introduction surveillance will be strengthened including expansion of surveillance with full preparation for post-vaccine introduction surveillance and impact studies. | Vaccine preventable disease cases are identified and reported to inform immunization program planning, implementation, monitoring, and risk mitigation | Expenses to run rotavirus sentinel surveillance at all three sites including laboratory supplies | |

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| Nepal | Health Information Systems (Data) | 13. Support for Invasive Bacterial Diseases sentinel surveillance | WHO | 13.1 Quality surveillance for IBD maintaining surveillance performance indicators continued to measure impact of PCV introduction | 13.2 Quality surveillance for IBD maintaining surveillance performance indicators continued to measure impact of PCV introduction | 13.3 Quality surveillance for IBD maintaining surveillance performance indicators continued to measure impact of PCV introduction. Post-PCV introduction surveillance data including laboratory results available upto end 2019. | | 6 - 12 months | 13.1 Impact of PCV introduction will be measured with data available from IBD sentinel surveillance | Vaccine preventable disease cases are identified and reported to inform immunization program planning, implementation, monitoring, and risk mitigation | Expenses to cover full surveillance activities at one IBD sentinel surveillance site including laboratory supplies | |
| Nepal | Vaccine-Specific Support | 14. fIPV PIE completed 6-12 months after introduction | WHO | 14.1 fIPV PIE preparations started with development of PIE protocol/proposal | 14.2 fIPV PIE completed and report produced | | Linked to all RI improvement, coverage and equity indicators; directly linked to OI-C 1.3, IR-C 1.3, IR-C 2.0 | 0 - 3 months | 14.1 fIPV PIE completed and report produced and feedback implemented. | Countries have subnational data available on vaccination coverage and other immunization topics | This activity is for national staff to support consultant. | |