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Emergency Appeal revision Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRNP008	700,000 people (140,000 families) to be assisted	Appeal launched 27 April 2015
Glide n° EQ-2015-000048-NPL	500,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 3 issued 10 September 2017
	62.9 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 30 June 2018 (38 months)
	1.27 million Swiss francs funding gap	Appeal extended by six months

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks 62.9 million Swiss francs to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)** in delivering humanitarian assistance to **700,000 people (140,000 families)** affected by the 25 April and 12 May 2015 earthquakes over 38 months (extended from 32 months). The operation focuses on health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); livelihoods, nutrition, food security; shelter (including non-food items); restoring family links (RFL); disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building. All targets and activities have been updated to reflect the funds available. The [overall budget](#) includes 6.5 million Swiss francs for the deployment of emergency response units (ERUs) and 1.6 million Swiss francs for the deployment of a Shelter Cluster coordination team. Details are available in the [IFRC Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

25 April 2015: An earthquake measuring 7.9 magnitude on the Richter scale strikes area between Kathmandu and Pokhara. 500,000 Swiss francs is allocated from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and IFRC alerts its global disaster response tools as well as surge capacity for immediate deployment to support the NRCS.

27 April 2015: An [Emergency Appeal](#) is launched seeking 33.4 million Swiss francs to support 75,000 people. The IFRC starts deploying global tools and surge to support the NRCS.

12 May 2015: A strong aftershock, measuring 7.3 magnitude on the Richter scale, strikes with its epicentre 76 km northeast of Kathmandu. It affects 32 districts, causes more deaths and injuries, and damages or destroys buildings and infrastructures.

14 May 2015: The NRCS response reaches 42,600 families (213,000 people) with non-food relief, emergency shelter and medical assistance, with more than 7,000 NRCS staff and volunteers mobilized. The NRCS response in country is supported by the IFRC, ICRC and National Societies of 25 countries from Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe and Middle East.

16 May 2015: The Emergency Appeal is revised to 84.9 Swiss francs million to support 700,000 people.



Newly constructed reservoir tank of water supply scheme in water scarcity Rampur Village Development Committee, Ramechhap district handed over to the community in August 2017. This was community-driven model to restore damaged water sources in earthquake affected communities for 160 families. (Photo: NRCS)

- **June – September 2015:** Seasonal monsoon rains trigger landslides and floods, that exacerbate the living conditions of people who lost their homes due to the earthquake and hamper road and trail access, disrupting humanitarian aid delivery to some areas.
- **16 December 2015:** The Earthquake National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) is established in December 2015.
- **February 2016:** The real-time evaluation is completed and published.
- **June 2016:** An Agreement between the NRCS and NRA is signed paving the way for the recovery operations.
- **4 August 2016:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to be in line with reconstruction guidelines circulated by the NRA and to reflect the current humanitarian needs of the affected people.
- **6 September 2017:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to 62.9 million Swiss francs to assist 700,000 people, where all targets and activities have been updated to reflect the funds available.

The operational strategy

Background

An earthquake measuring 7.8 magnitude struck an area between Kathmandu and Pokhara in the morning of 25 April 2015. A series of aftershocks continued to impact the country, causing further damage and panic. The strongest aftershock, measuring 7.3 magnitude, struck on 12 May at 12:50 local time at the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts.

In February 2016, the NRA requested all organizations to stop housing reconstruction and associated planning processes until they were able to develop guidelines and sign agreements with partner organizations. Subsequently, reconstruction guidelines were developed by NRA and circulated to all humanitarian organizations that were involved in recovery programmes and the process was finalized in April 2016. The guidelines required the related agencies to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NRA as well as submit a proposal. As per the guidelines, NRCS signed a MoU with the NRA as well as submitted a proposal in early June 2016 and this paved the way to start the recovery operations.

Summary of response to date:

During the relief phase, with an active network of chapters, staff and volunteers enabled the NRCS to respond immediately to the disaster, reaching people even in remote mountain communities:

- 130,334 families received at least one type of emergency shelter material
- 496,724 families received food assistance
- 41,707 families received unconditional cash grants to meet their immediate needs
- 49,996 families received unconditional cash grants to meet their seasonal needs
- 98,640 families received hygiene kits
- 70,454 families received adequate sanitation facilities
- 359,649 people reached with hygiene promotion activities
- 247,839 people received access to safe water
- 56,250 patients served by established health facilities
- 7,986 people received first aid
- 575,605 community members reached with CBHFA (estimated)
- 60,166 people received psychosocial support
- 15 community-based health facilities rehabilitated/constructed and/or equipped for basic health services
- 2,461 people re-established contact with their relatives
- 403 previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families
- 472 Red Cross and Red Crescent delegates deployed from around the world
- 7,977 NRCS volunteers were in action

As of August 2017, some of the key accomplishments of recovery phase are:

- 2,343 families received first tranche of cash grants as a shelter solution
- 714 people provided training in masonry and/or carpentry including certification
- 11,743 community members oriented on building back safer technique
- 11 model houses/community buildings constructed
- 14,222 people reached by hygiene promotion activities
- 564 newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities (household toilets) and 740 are in progress

- Nine rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water sources, water and/or water points^[1]
- Two school toilets constructed (child, gender and disability friendly) and seven are in progress
- 683 baby kits (Nano Jhola) distributed to save new-borns from cold
- Two local health facilities supported (rehabilitated, basic equipment and supplies) and one in progress
- 679 Long Lasting Insecticide treated bed net distributed to pregnant and lactating mothers
- 428 families reached with cash grants (for livelihood activities)
- 345 individuals engaged in temporary employment (cash for work)
- 704 individuals trained in livelihood skills.
- 154 families received in-kind livelihood inputs
- Two irrigation canals rehabilitated and three are in progress
- Two foot trails rehabilitated for access to remote communities
- 369 families restored their livestock sheds
- 1,220 livestock insured
- 2,493 families received improved cooking stoves
- Two municipalities declared as fully immunized and one Village Development Committee (VDC) declared open defecation free (Manthali and Rampur)

Needs assessment

A participatory multisector assessment tool developed by the various technical working groups was used to inform recovery needs of the communities. Other methods and tools were also used to identify the priority needs of the targeted community. They include key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussions (FGDs), WASH household inventory, water source mapping, market surveys and household surveys. Where available, secondary information on previous assessments conducted was used, triangulated with other data and reviewed for consistency. Below is a summary of findings from the targeted districts (Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli). More details on needs assessment findings are in the [EPoA](#).

Beneficiary selection

The vulnerabilities and capacities of the affected population change frequently and are complex. In addition to following the NRA beneficiary selection criteria for shelter, NRCS ensures that the other sectors use IFRC's standards of gender and diversity sensitive analysis in beneficiary selection, i.e. by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, widows, third gender, men and boys made vulnerable, people with a disability and people facing caste-based exclusion. The recovery phase takes into account women's and men's distinct range of roles and responsibilities while social and disability inclusion will be promoted for all interventions. The beneficiary selection criteria for NRCS also follows the IFRC standards and includes:

- Families fully displaced due to completely collapsed houses
- Family who have lost family members
- Families with ill and injured members
- Pregnant/lactating women, children, elderly and people with disabilities
- Women headed families
- Single women
- People in need of urgent support and living in most remote areas
- The bereaved

Throughout all assessments and programming, beneficiaries will participate in formulating priorities and identifying risks and this response makes particular use of beneficiary communications capacities.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure that affected people receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and are supported to recover with increased disaster resilience.

The strategy

The recovery programme implementation strategy is community centric. It gives affected people an opportunity to identify their priorities and develop a plan of action and to retake control of their lives after the earthquake. This approach empowers communities to take decisions for themselves, recover from the disaster and at the same time creates sense of ownership amongst the community which is important for the longer-term sustainability of the interventions. The NRCS has articulated this approach in its guiding documents such as the recovery framework and operational guidance, which is applied for all its interventions in 14 targeted category 'A' districts. Strengthening community resilience is also an integral part of the community centric recovery approach and DRR is being incorporated across all technical intervention areas as part of the build back better principle. The NRCS recovery framework articulates its integrated approach and its preferred project

^[1] Construction work of 22 water supply systems are in progress

components described as four plus one – shelter as a key need, WASH, livelihoods and health, plus organizational development. Social inclusion and DRR are seen as crosscutting approaches integrated in all the sectors.

The IFRC is focusing its strategy in two ways, first by concentrating on the three districts of Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli to support the NRCS in its goal to reach all category ‘A’ affected districts with much needed support. Secondly to provide support to trainings, workshops, and Movement-wide initiatives at national level to support the cohesive approach of the Movement one plan for recovery.

Shelter: The NRCS with the financial and technical support from the IFRC implements the shelter programme in three districts: Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli¹. Beneficiaries have been identified by NRA based on the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) detailed survey which forms the basis for shelter grants. The NRCS and IFRC use the list given by NRA and started distributing cash grants (NPR 200,000 per family) according to NRA policies and guidelines. In September 2016, the government of Nepal increased the total amount per house to NPR 300,000 and guidelines were updated to reflect this significant change. The planned targets and which families to be reached with the shelter cash grants was reviewed in light of this new decision and the IFRC decided to cap its target to a total of 2,469 families that had already been provided by the NRA for the three supported districts. The NRCS and IFRC will continue to monitor and provide social and technical assistance to beneficiaries until they have completed house construction. Further support to meet the shelter needs of specific groups and people will be needed and the IFRC will provide targeted support to identify families at risk using the beneficiary selection criteria previously articulated.

The IFRC technical support to the Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) continues to play a key role in supporting the NRCS approach to shelter and construction. Within construction, the role consists of supporting partners and the NRCS in undertaking infrastructure projects at community level, supporting technical sectors in planning for rebuilding or retrofitting of community health posts and schools, and in supporting the review and retrofitting of the NRCS buildings damaged by the earthquake.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: In line with the master plan of the government, a soft subsidy (grant to cover a part of the total construction cost of the toilet) approach is used for the reconstruction or repair of the damaged latrines while a full subsidy (grant to cover complete cost of toilet construction/reconstruction except the cost of local materials) approach is for the families receiving support for the reconstruction of houses (single women headed families, households with senior citizens and no young persons to support or ultra-poor families). Latrine proximity to shelter/houses and adequate lighting is ensured. The water supply schemes which are damaged are reconstructed and improved. For the recovery phase, WASH interventions are not limited to the households who are receiving assistance for the reconstruction of their houses. In the targeted VDCs, mapping of water sources has been carried out followed up by feasibility studies for community water supply systems. Based on the priorities of the communities and feasibility, water supply system survey, design and estimates are being prepared. Based on the results of the feasibility studies and through community consultations targets have been set for the WASH interventions in the three targeted districts.

Health: The NRCS has decided to use the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) tool in its recovery health interventions. This approach aims not only to improve the health practices and awareness within the communities, but also improve their access to the health facilities. The focus of the recovery phase are the districts of Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli but not limited to the same communities where housing grants are provided. Also, the IFRC assists with the standardization of approaches through a number of national level trainings and workshops.

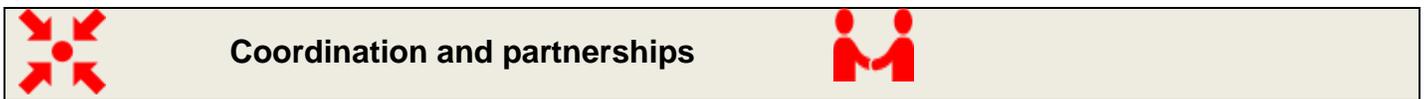
Livelihood: This Appeal sets to provide in-kind and/or providing cash as a tool to buy livestock and agricultural inputs which has added affect in supporting the local market systems. Also, additional skills and technologies which may be required to undertake new livelihood activities are provided. Targeted interventions include the rehabilitation and development of animal husbandry techniques by supporting better animal shelters for improved health and production outcomes. Diversification of agriculture including vegetable gardens and covered planting areas for improved harvests, mushroom farming, etc. Cash as a tool for meeting the livelihoods needs is central to the livelihoods interventions and taken into consideration with both livestock and agricultural activities.

Improved cooking stoves are being provided to 2,500 families in conjunction with the construction of new houses. The process and application is determined in consultation with the shelter team taking into consideration gender roles and community preferences. By providing improved cooking stoves, fuel and wood consumption is reduced by about half, there is reduction in indoor air pollution and contributes to reduce the impacts of climate change.

¹ For a list of targeted VDCs and Wards please refer to Section C of this document.

Cross-cutting matters

- *Community engagement and accountability (CEA)/Beneficiary communication:* The NRCS existing radio programme will be continued. With a reach of up to 350,000 people each week, this programme also elicits feedback via text messages or telephone asking for advice or information. Other beneficiary communications support will continue including social media (Facebook and Twitter) and YouTube videos. New initiatives such as the NRCS Telephone Hotline (1130) have been launched since May 2016. A Questions and Answer (Q&A) column has featured every week in the Annapurna post newspaper since April 2016. This column has for the first time provided a national forum for a public dialogue between the Red Cross and the communities in the operational areas.
- *Gender, diversity and protection:* Recently the NRCS appointed a focal person for gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) within the ERO. The NRCS GESI department has been working together with the key sectors (shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods) to ensure that assessments and plans factor in all aspects of inclusion. All the existing technical guidelines have included GESI as points for consideration during implementation of the recovery programmes.
- *Humanitarian diplomacy:* The operation in Nepal will put special efforts into advocating with stakeholders such as government authorities, donors, media and civil society organizations on a range of humanitarian issues. Particular emphasis is given on improving the legal base of the National Society, promotion of disaster laws and updating contingency plans. Currently the NRCS and IFRC are having discussions with the NRA to imbed a liaison person within their structure.



Prior to the earthquake, a Movement coordination mechanism was already in place with the NRCS as the lead coordinator. The Movement coordination mechanism comprised of the NRCS, IFRC, Partner National Societies (PNSs) and ICRC continues to function during this operation and close communication and coordination have been maintained.

Currently, there are 10 PNSs in country supporting the NRCS in its recovery plan for people affected by the earthquake (through bilateral, multi-lateral and in consortium as well). These include American, Australian, Belgium – FL, British, Canadian, Danish, Japanese, Norwegian, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies. In June 2016, a Nepal partnership meeting was held with the PNSs. A Movement Recovery Plan “One Plan” working modality was agreed and finalized. The NRCS is maintaining the ownership of the entire programme implementation on the ground through established ERO management structure both at headquarters as well as in district chapters.

The IFRC and NRCS coordinate their efforts with UN-OCHA and the Nepal government to ensure complementarity of response and to minimize the potential for overlap, and participate in the country cluster meetings and working groups, with a particular link to the shelter cluster formerly supported through this appeal and now returned back to its pre-disaster system. The IFRC managed the Shelter Cluster as part of its global agreement with the Inter Agency Standing Committee.

The National Society also coordinates with relevant government ministries as detailed below:

- The shelter team has been coordinating and working closely with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) as well as the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform) to update on progress on shelter activities as well as learn about new developments surrounding recovery.
- The health sector has been coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) at national and district level especially during the handover of basic health care units.
- Consultations were held with key informants from agriculture extension offices, Department of Livestock and Chamber of Commerce to identify livelihood options that can be implemented during the recovery phase.
- At district level, the WASH sector coordinates with the agency of drinking water supply and sanitation under the government’s Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) during installation or repair of water systems. At national level, DWSS is the lead agency of the WASH cluster. The NRCS conducted WASH assessments together with DWSS to identify needs of the communities affected by the earthquake.

Proposed sectors of intervention

 Health
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced
Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases
All activities under this output have been implemented.
Output 1.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled
All activities under this output have been implemented.
Output 1.3: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures
All activities under this output have been implemented.
Outcome 2: Reduced medium-term risks to the health of EQ affected populations
Output 2.1: Damaged health facility infrastructure of the earthquake affected districts reconstructed/rehabilitated
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed assessments to identify damaged health facilities in target communities • Rehabilitate selected damaged health facilities in target communities and ensure the health facilities receive medical and non-medical supplies as per MoHP standards • Training of Red Cross volunteers
Output 2.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct household visits and surveys to determine level of awareness on disease prevention and health behaviour in affected communities • Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of trainers in CBHFA modules ○ Train and conduct refresher workshop for Red Cross volunteers and social mobilizers in CBHFA modules ○ Train social mobilizers as supervisors in PMER tools ○ Train District Public Health Office and Red Cross District Chapters health professionals and staff ○ Design, and disseminate Information Education Communication materials
Output 2.3: Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand Psychosocial support (PSS) activities based on the emergency phase • Translation and adaptation of Community Based Psychosocial support (CBPSS) manuals to local language and context • Capacity building of NRCS staff and volunteers on CBPSS and child resilience • Support the referral mechanism to mental health services • Conduct household/community CBPSS session and provide psychosocial support • Provide PSS to NRCS staff and volunteers involved in earthquake operation



Water; Sanitation; Hygiene

Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced

Output 3.1: Target population is provided with daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards

All activities under this output have been implemented.

Output 3.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards

All activities under this output have been implemented.

Output 3.3: Target population is reached with hygiene promotion activities

All activities under this output have been implemented.

Outcome 4: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and WASH related diseases in targeted communities

Output 4.1: Partnerships and coordination linkages at all (national, regional and community) levels strengthened

Activities planned:

- Conduct an inception / planning workshop for stakeholders and a stakeholder's analysis
- Sign a MoU among the key implementing partners (including the community and local authorities)²
- Coordinate with all the RC/RC partners through WASH technical working group to ensure all 14 target districts receives coherent technical inputs for recovery interventions

Output 4.2: Target population has access to safe water at the community managed water sources

Activities planned:

- Junior Engineer's training on designing of water supply systems and the Software to be used for designing of water supply systems and conduct Water Source Mapping and feasibility studies
- Reform/activate water user's committee if already existing. Register water sources with District Water Resource Committee, if it was not registered earlier
- Training of mason and plumbers and train Water User Committee (WUC) members on maintenance and operation of Water Supply Systems (WSS and handover the WSS after the training
- Construction/rehabilitation of WSS

Output 4.3: Target population has improved adequate access to sanitation

Activities planned:

- Ignition Participatory Rural Appraisal (IPRA) training of facilitators
- Training of local volunteers at VDC level on IPRA and the use of IPRA tools in target communities
- Community plan of action for the construction of toilets and awareness on toilet design and construction techniques
- Construction of toilets at household level and institutional level
- Provide subsidy in the form of material or cash
- Rate contract for sanitation material and/or cash distribution package

Output 4.4: Targeted population is provided with hygiene promotion activities

Activities planned:

- School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) - Training of Facilitators
- Formation of school clubs and train teachers and students on IPRA/SSHE
- Awareness on sustained and proper toilet use, ORT, hand washing with soap, water and food hygiene and waste management (in community and institutions)



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

Outcome 5: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met

Output 5.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts

All activities under this output have been implemented.

² For each and every WSS construction and rehabilitation, an agreement is being signed between NRCS and Water User's Committee. This activity will continue until last WSS design and estimate are completed.

Outcome 6: Earthquake affected vulnerable communities have restored, strengthened, and/or improved their food security and income generation
Output 6.1: Assist selected households rehabilitate their lost assets
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of livestock, seeds and tools • Provision of new improved cooking stoves
Output 6.2: Household and communities have increased access to livelihoods infrastructure, resources and services
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate damaged irrigation systems • Initiate cash for work for the community members in rehabilitation works • Provision of trainings and support on Employment and Microenterprise for entrepreneurs and cooperatives

 Shelter (including non-food items)
Outcome 7: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met
Output 7.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants
All activities under this output have been implemented.
Output 7.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance
All activities under this output have been implemented.
Outcome 8: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions
Output 8.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct masons training in earthquake resistant building technic according to DUDBC curricula and provide certification to 540 masons • Identify and provide a maximum of 2,469 families for conditional cash grant assistance and orientation and supports on building back better/safer • Conduct regular monitoring to ensure that the 2,469 families receive cash instalment and support to rebuild have completed construction using building back safer principles
Output 8.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to the families in target communities
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and conduct Social Mobilizers trainings (20 to 30 mobilizers and volunteers) to support beneficiaries • Develop / disseminate technical guidelines for masons, volunteers and beneficiaries to assist rebuilding of durable shelters incorporating seismic resistant construction techniques
Output 8.3: Sustainable communal facilities are provided within durable settlements to agreed standards and as per community needs in coordination with the health and disaster risk reduction sectors
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to NRCS and partners in monitoring, quality assurance, reporting, field survey and assessment, resource planning and budgeting, designs, tendering and contractual agreement with the consultants and contractors • Construction of community infrastructure in three districts



Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 9: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Output 9.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas

All activities under this output have been implemented.

Outcome 10: Appropriate action is taken to ensure the availability and collection of data on human remains and their identification and to provide information and support to families

Output 10.1: The emergency management of the dead is carried out with dignity

All activities under this output have been implemented.

Output 10.2: Unknown remains are accurately identified so that their names may be returned to them and they may be returned to their families

All activities under this output have been implemented.

Output 10.3: Families in search of deceased loved ones receive support

All activities under this output have been implemented.



Disaster Risk reduction (including response preparedness and early warning)

Outcome 11: The impacts of disasters and associated health risks among vulnerable communities are reduced

Output 11.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures targeting most vulnerable subgroups

Activities planned:

- Facilitate community-based risk reduction (CBRR) planning process in target communities
- Support communities to organize and mobilize for CBRR action
- Support implementation of climate-smart disaster mitigation measures at community level
- Conduct awareness raising sessions in the target districts on preventable risks
- Implement structural and non-structural mitigation activities

Output 11.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened

Activities planned:

- Support efforts aimed at strengthening the national legal framework for international disaster assistance, disaster risk reduction and regulatory barriers to shelter



National Society capacity building

Outcome 12: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened

Output 12.1: Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services

Activities planned:

- Provide coaching and mentoring to NRCS staff and volunteers implementing activities under this operation
- Develop NRCS staff and volunteer competences in selected themes relating to disaster preparedness and response

Output 12.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services

Activities planned:

- Provide essential equipment (office, IT, personal protection etc.), vehicles and disaster preparedness stock to NRCS
- Support NRCS to rehabilitate essential fixed facilities (offices, warehouses etc.) following earthquake resistant techniques
- Preposition disaster preparedness stocks in strategic locations (12 existing warehouses)

Output 12.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services

Activities planned:

- Strengthen existing systems and processes, including application of cash transfers, innovative and inclusive approaches in the national disaster preparedness and response mechanism (NDPRM)
- Conduct Resource Mobilization System (RMS) training
- Support NRCS to work with elements in the NDPRM
- Conduct a way forward planning meeting on transition process for recovery programmes

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

Quality programming
Outcome 13: Effective response to the disaster is ensured
Output 13.1 Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select beneficiaries for rendering relief services
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize National Society staff and volunteers to conduct assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries and identify capacities of the National Society to respond to the disaster • Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs and ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms • Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries
Output 13.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the different sectors in developing/adapting monitoring and evaluation tools and processes at all levels • Implement recommendations of real-time evaluation (RTE), mid-term review (MTR) and conduct final evaluation • Develop a Movement wide reporting system and collect data on implementation from all partners to be shared widely annually
Output 13.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate, relevant, practical information to communities across a variety of platforms (Radio, Newspaper, TV, Interpersonal communication and other communication materials), including on the planning, scope and content of Red Cross recovery projects • NRCS engages with community through its telephone hotline • Disseminate the findings and provide support and feedback to the inter-agency Common Feedback Project set up to enable communities to better engage with relief and recovery activities • Support training of Social Mobilisers across the affected districts to ensure effective face-to-face interaction with communities • Support integration of CEA activities within the overall implementation of Red Cross Earthquake Recovery programmes
Output 13.4: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan

Activities planned:

- Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms
- Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries



Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details can be found in the revised Emergency Plan of Action.

€ Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Appeal budget](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

25/08/2017

MDRNP008

Nepal :
Earthquake

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	4,164,342			4,164,342
Construction - Facilities	597,754			597,754
Construction - Materials	37,288			37,288
Clothing & Textiles	688,000			688,000
Food	140,000			140,000
Seeds & Plants	4,108			4,108
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,722,119			2,722,119
Medical & First Aid	463,357			463,357
Teaching Materials	53,944			53,944
Utensils & Tools	1,160,000			1,160,000
Other Supplies & Services	2,424,053			2,424,053
Emergency Response Units	0		6,550,000	6,550,000
Cash Disbursements	16,914,536			16,914,536
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	29,369,500	0	6,550,000	35,919,500
Land & Buildings	342,857			342,857
Vehicles	586,591			586,591
Computer & Telecom Equipment	104,321	30,000		134,321
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	69,437			69,437
Other Machinery & Equipment	209			209
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	1,103,416	30,000	0	1,133,416
Storage, Warehousing	473,958			473,958
Distribution & Monitoring	4,771,588			4,771,588
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,336,331	51,239		1,387,569
Logistics Services	607,580			607,580
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	7,189,456	51,239	0	7,240,696
International Staff	4,037,467	587,509		4,624,976
National Staff	1,236,431	105,000		1,341,431
National Society Staff	2,143,187			2,143,187
Volunteers	314,778			314,778
Other Staff Benefits	843			843
Total PERSONNEL	7,732,707	692,509	0	8,425,215
Consultants	592,697	159,900		752,597
Professional Fees	505,757	0		505,757
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,098,454	159,900	0	1,258,353
Workshops & Training	2,160,089			2,160,089
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	2,160,089	0	0	2,160,089
Travel	959,823	66,000		1,025,823
Information & Public Relations	194,000			194,000
Office Costs	980,184	40,500		1,020,684
Communications	355,245	46,000		401,245
Financial Charges	234,825			234,825
Other General Expenses	107,296	68,667		175,963
Shared Office and Services Costs	313,473			313,473

Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,144,844	221,167	0	3,366,011
Programme and Services Support Recovery	3,366,900	75,063		3,441,963
Total INDIRECT COSTS	3,366,900	75,063	0	3,441,963
TOTAL BUDGET	55,165,367	1,229,877	6,550,000	62,945,244
<u>Available Resources</u>				
Multilateral Contributions	53,895,217	1,229,877		55,125,094
Bilateral Contributions			6,550,000	6,550,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	53,895,217	1,229,877	6,550,000	61,675,094
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,270,150	0	0	1,270,150