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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Transition to Recovery Phase and IFRC Seasonal Response to Earthquake Affected Families in Nepal



Emergency Appeal MDRNP008  
GLIDE No [EQ-2015-000048-NPL](#)

Operation Update no. 8 (6-month  
Consolidated Report)  
Issue on: 7 December 2015  
Period covered: 25 April to 31 October  
2015

- [Emergency Appeal](#) (27 April)
- [Update 1](#) (25 April – 1 May)
- [Update 2](#) (5 – 7 May)
- [Update 3](#) (8 – 14 May)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (16 May)
- [Update 4](#) (16 – 30 May)
- [Update 5](#) (31 May – 20 June)
- [Update 6](#) (Budget revision only)
- [Update 7](#) (21 June – 31 August)

Click [here](#) for the Seasonal Relief proposal

Revised Appeal target: CHF 84.9 million  
Appeal coverage to date: 62%  
**Funding gap: CHF 32 million**

**Expenditure to date: CHF 26.1 million**  
**Expenditure vs budget: 33.4%**  
**Expenditure vs income: 56.6%**

## Introduction

This operations update provides the following highlights

- An introduction to the transition from relief to recovery phase of the operation. A detailed revised plan of action will be published once a detailed assessment is conducted together the targeted communities.
- Major achievements of the relief phase of the operation
- Planned support to earthquake affected population during the winter period. This includes the changes in budget (see attached revised budget)

## Current Situation

Following the 25 April 2015 earthquake of 7.9 magnitude that struck Nepal between Kathmandu and Pokhara<sup>1,2</sup>, and a series of aftershocks that followed<sup>3</sup> with the most important one, of magnitude 7.3, occurring on 12 May<sup>4</sup> at the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts, a response to the immediate needs of the affected people has been conducted and is ongoing in some few areas. Out of the 57 affected districts, 14 were severely affected (A category) and they include Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur and Kavre.

With the ending of the relief response activities of the earthquake operation, NRCS, in cooperation with IFRC, ICRC and PNSs, have reached thousands of affected people with varying relief assistance. These included food, water, shelter kits and other non-food relief items (NFRIs), health and tracing services. Click [here](#) for details.

## Recovery Planning

The Movement wide strategy for the recovery phase is to focus primarily on the 14 Category A earthquake affected districts in Nepal, at present initial trainings and recovery activities in Shelter and WASH are underway as further planning and technical assessments at the local level are ongoing. The IFRC has been requested by the Nepal Red Cross Society to support activities in three districts (Ramechhap, Sindhuli, and Okhaldhunga) which are not covered by PNSs. The political situation has remained fluid during the reporting period as the newly launched constitution goes through the government for implementation and feedback. Several protests and strikes have occurred since the acceptance of the new constitution by the parliament, hindering transportation and other services and impacting on essential fuel items and food in Nepal. The protests in the far western region, and southern plain Terai region, in particular, were violent in the build up to the constitutions acceptance. These have been major influence in the current inability for commodities from India including fuel to enter the country. At present the lack of fuel has brought much of the country to a standstill in which resulted in all non-essential travel to the affected earthquake areas being cancelled.

### *Needs assessments towards recovery:*

At present holistic needs scoping exercises are ongoing to identify districts and communities for recovery interventions by all partners. In line with the “one plan” approach of the movement in Nepal, the IFRC and PNSs coordinated the recovery actions in the identified operational districts as depicted in the below [map](#). Until the release of the government’s recovery package, the recovery response for now will focus on areas aligned to the NRCS community WASH programmes and soft components of sector interventions in shelter (skills training) and WASH. The NRCS, with the IFRC support, has developed an operational guidance framework for all partners’ recovery actions based on an integrated approach to meet the holistic needs of communities and individuals affected. The NRCS has set up a number of sector working groups in the main areas including shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods as a means to operationalize the framework and to communicate and develop a cohesive understanding of assessment structures and needs.

The NRCS continues to establish its specific recovery cell – the Earthquake Recovery Operation (ERO) - to manage the activities and allow its pre-earthquake departments to continue pre earthquake activities. To this end the NRCS has appointed a head of earthquake operations, a recovery manager and is the process of finalizing the employment sector specific coordinators and developed a structure that integrates support from the Movement into one cohesive integrated unit led by the NRCS. This innovative structure has been endorsed by the NRCS steering committee.

As reported in September, the results of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) show that reconstruction will be costly and time-consuming with damage estimated at USD 5.15 billion, losses at USD 1.9 billion and recovery needs at USD 6.6 billion – roughly a third of Nepal’s economy. The government recovery package will serve as a key document for all humanitarian actors in finalizing their recovery planning and to appeal for funding within the international community.

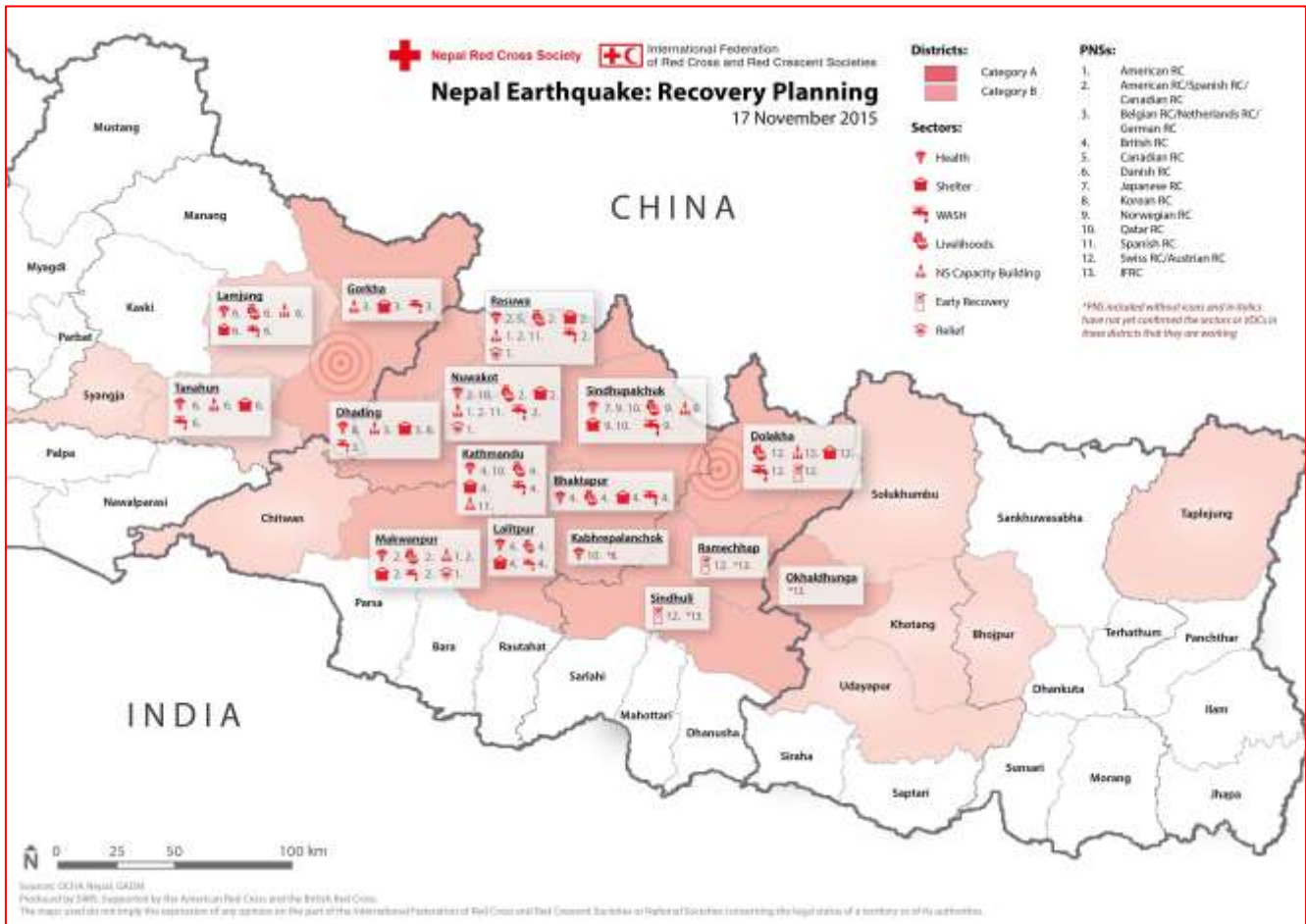
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<sup>1</sup> The overall budget of the Appeal doesn’t change, only the budget lines have changed to accommodate the seasonal relief response.

<sup>2</sup> The April 2015 Nepal earthquake is also referred to as the Gorkha earthquake

<sup>3</sup> A total of 332 of magnitude 4 and more recorded as of [20 June](#)

<sup>4</sup> The 12 May earthquake occurred along the same fault as the 25 April Nepal earthquake therefore considered to be an aftershock of the 25 April earthquake



**A closer look at support to population during the winter season**

The monsoon rains have ended but winter is approaching in the coming weeks and the current interventions also consider the winterization needs of people affected by the earthquake, particularly those living in transitional shelter. The Shelter Cluster has assessed the situation and indicated some 80,000 households may be in need of further humanitarian assistance to cope with the winter months. The NRCS has developed a list of the most vulnerable VDCs over 1,500 metres, prioritizing those with a high severity index rating and the earthquake effects rating developed by UNOCHA as major indicators of need. The IFRC and Movement partners in support of the NRCS will liaise with the Shelter Cluster to ensure that its winterization strategy and response is harmonized with other humanitarian actors. The [Seasonal Response plan](#) is seen to be a continuation of the relief response to meet the needs of people affected by the earthquake. The plan proposes two strategies; however upon careful analysis cash grant is deemed to be more suitable for empowering families to decide on the most pressing needs for coping with winter conditions. In the seasonal relief plan, IFRC plans to support 15,000 families in six districts namely Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Sindhuli through an Emergency Appeal. Each beneficiary will receive USD 100 (approximately NPR 10,000) as unconditional cash grant.

**Key RCRC Movement achievements during response phase**

Response	In numbers
Food distribution <sup>5</sup>	Over 2.8 million people reached
Shelter kits and NFRI	Over 360,000 people reached
Emergency shelter <sup>6</sup>	Over 550,000 people were reached
Healthcare	Over 50,000 people reached
Water	4.6 million litres of clean water was distributed
Hygiene kits	Over 467,000 people were reached
Community based health activities	Over 127,000 people were reached
Psycho social support	Over 23,000 people were reached
Cash grants	Over 190,000 people were reached

<sup>5</sup> NRCS volunteers were and important link to communities when distributing WFP food.

<sup>6</sup>This consisted of tarpaulins

<b>Essential household item kits</b>	Over 180,000 were reached
<b>Volunteers</b>	Close to 8,000 NRCS volunteers were deployed
<b>Restoring Family Links (RFL)</b>	2,342 families reunited
<b>Dignified Management of the Dead (DMD)</b>	400 unknown dead identified and returned to their families

## Movement Coordination

In the recovery phase of the operation, IFRC presence in Nepal has right sized down from the large relief team assistance to focus on supporting of the NRCS ERO and providing technical and other support to that unit with their mandate to manage the recovery operations on in coordination with the NRCS.

Currently, there are 12 in-country PNSs supporting the NRCS in its recovery plan for people affected by the earthquakes.

The Movement coordination meetings are held every two weeks and is further supported via a network of weekly technical working groups in which the IFRC and in-country Movement partners also participate in. All working groups are chaired or co-chaired by NRCS sector leads and supported by IFRC.

## Summary of Progress

### Progress by sectors

All relief distributions were completed on 15 September and a reconciliation process was initiated between August and October, with the support from Relief ERU of Luxemburg Red Cross. Some recommendations provided are listed below:

- Keep one identification (ID) per beneficiary along the process
- Have one beneficiary signature per distribution
- Have one distribution list format
- All documents need to be archived with tracked and documented changes
- Need of capacity building in finance and administration

Most of the reconciliations at that time were intermediate as distributions were still ongoing. NRCS Disaster Management Department at Headquarters continued with the reconciliation process in late October albeit challenges faced due to fuel shortage in the country that grounded most of the vehicles.

### Quality programming

<b>Outcome 1: Effective response to the disaster is ensured</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Accumulative</b>
1a: # of volunteer deployments <sup>7</sup>	<b>7,947</b>
1b: # of individuals mobilized as part of regional/global tools (cumulative)	<b>492</b> (372ERUs, 61 RDRT, 43 FACT, 15 IFRC surge, 1 HEOps)

NRCS mobilized close to 8,000 volunteers who were at the frontline of relief distributions, first aid, linking families, transporting the dead, among other support. The large network of volunteers across the districts facilitated immediate response to the most urgent needs of the affected people.

<sup>7</sup> Previously stated as “# of volunteers”, in fact many of these entries are single deployments, rather than individuals. NRCS is working on collecting both sets of figures.



**Left:** Bhaktapur District High school students who joined the Nepal Red Cross Society as volunteers after the 25 April earthquake.  
**Right:** Volunteers from the Nepal Red offloading relief supplies in Kathmandu for survivors of the April 25th earthquake

During the response phase, IFRC and PNS supported the NRCS operation through surge deployments to provide immediate response. A total of 472 people were deployed at different phases of the response. They included head of emergency operations (HEOps), Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) members, Surge support delegates, Emergency Response Unit (ERUs), Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and Surge Information Management Systems (SIMS) remote support.

**Output 1.1: 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**

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in 14 districts that were most affected by the earthquake. The PDM consisted of collection of qualitative data through 2 focus group discussions (FGDs) per district and quantitative data through a rapid mobile phone-based survey (RAMP) using the Magpi software and platform.

Out of all targeted households for cash and shelter/NFRI distribution, a sample of 942 households was agreed, based on a 95 per cent confidence level and a 3 per cent confidence interval. A total of 20 NRCS trained volunteers supported in data collection as well as transcription of qualitative data. Report on findings is currently being drafted and will be shared latest by mid-November.

A Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted in September. The purpose of the RTE is to assess the response to the Nepal earthquake from late April 2015 with a particular focus on the application of the Principles and Rules of Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian assistance and cooperation and coordination within the Movement. The outcome of the RTE will inform ongoing recovery operations as well as lessons learned that could help improve DRR approaches preparedness, and accountability to disaster-affected populations. The report of the RTE will be finalized in December.

**Challenges**

With the current fuel crisis there has been a lack of access to the field to conduct detailed multi sectoral participatory needs assessments in the three districts IFRC has targeted for support through NRCS. Detailed assessments will be done in the next quarter (beginning of 2016) so as to be able to developed detailed recovery plans.

**Output 1.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system**

A Movement-wide report is in the process of being finalized. This Movement-wide report will present a collective programmatic and financial overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent contribution in response to Nepal Earthquake operation. The report will reflect a consolidated portrait drawn from data obtained in Nepal for programmatic interventions and from the respective National Societies headquarters for the related financial information. This is the first Movement-wide report in a proposed series of reports that will cover the entire operation. The report is based on lines similar to the Federation wide/Movement wide reports produced following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the 2010 Haiti earthquake, 2013 Typhoon Haiyan and 2014 Tropical cyclone PAM in the Pacific.

**Output 1.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people (beneficiary communications)**

Direct links with communities is one of main strengths of the NRCS. The National Society routinely uses distributions as an entry point for feedback, setting up helpdesks when distributions are taking place and have also developed

games and simple information on earthquake preparedness aimed at communities<sup>8</sup>. The beneficiary communications team continues to support different sectors as below:

- A total of 70 volunteers were sensitized on Beneficiary Communications as well as oriented on concept and importance of community engagement and utilisation of accountability brochures.
- Nine radio shows were broadcast in September covering topics such as road safety, World First Aid Day, safe access for Red Cross ambulances and scrub typhus. A plan has been developed for recruitment and training of new Red Cross radio volunteers from across the earthquake affected districts.
- Rumour tracking and Front Line Survey editions are being produced weekly and shared widely.
- Social media (Facebook and twitter) continues to be used to engage the community in regular communication and information sharing on the NRCS relief operation. For the month of September, NRCS Facebook page reached 31,000 "likes".
- First Aid and Earthquake Preparedness YouTube videos have been produced,
- A sequel to the film "Moving Mountains" is in development,
- Follow up on operationalization of the TERA SMS system is on course.
- The setting up of a telephone hotline call center service is ongoing.

**Output 1.4: Mechanisms are in place to ensure integration of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues where applicable.<sup>9</sup>**

As at September, several protection, gender and inclusion activities have been implemented by NRCS. These include supporting people with disability(PWD) through the Independent Living Center by building more accessible toilets and providing tents, provision of blankets, tarpaulins, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and water purifying medicines, production and distribution of gender based violence (GBV) pocket cards to earthquake affected districts, providing technical support on PGI activities to different departments and divisions of NRCS as well as conducting gender and social inclusion training, monitoring and supervision of PGI activities.

**Food distribution**

<b>Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met</b>			
<b>Output 2.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts.</b>			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
2.1a # of families provided with ready-to-eat food (supported by IFRC appeal) <sup>10</sup>	14,000	4,000	29%

NRCS distributed ready-to-eat food (RTEF), food packages as well as rice, oil and pulses to over 2.8 million people from 14 Category A districts. This was done in partnership with IFRC, PNS and non-Movement partners such as WFP. Through IFRC support, NRCS was able to reach 20,000 people (4,000 families). WFP has agreed to cover the remaining food needs of the affected people, which relieved NRCS from the distribution of ready-to-eat food.

**Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements**

<b>Outcome 3: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.</b>			
<b>Output 3.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants</b>			
<b>Output 3.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance.</b>			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
3.1a: # of families reached with relief cash transfers	40,000	38,025	92%
3.1b: # of families provided with essential household item kits <sup>11</sup>	40,000	36,854	90%
3.1c: # of families provided with "Red box" essential household kits <sup>12</sup>	3,000	800	27%
3.1d: # of families with unconditional cash grants to meet winterization needs ( <i>new indicator</i> ). <sup>13</sup>	15,000	-	-

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.beprepared.nrc.org.np/organization/nepal-red-cross-society>

<sup>9</sup> Please note that this output does not appear in the revised plan of action. It has been added this way per convenience, and might be subject to change.

<sup>10</sup> 1 carton noodles, 2 Kg beaten rice , 5 water bottles, 1 packet salt, and 500 gm sugar

<sup>11</sup> 40,000 IFRC NFRI kit includes 2 tarpaulin, shelter toolkit, 2 blankets, 1 kitchen set

<sup>12</sup> 3,000 IFRC household kits received from KL on mob table include 3 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, hygiene items

3.2a: # of families provided with emergency shelter <sup>14</sup>	110,000	111,950	101%
3.2b: # of family tents provided as emergency shelter	500	500	100%

*"Immediately after the earthquake, we were told to stay in open sky for first 1-2 days. After receiving some tarpaulin and cash from the Red Cross we brought CGI sheet and used local resources like bamboo wood to make the temporary shelter." – Quote from beneficiary in Dhading District*

Below are some preliminary findings from the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted in September and early October 2015 among 992 respondents from 52 VDCs that were targeted for the relief distributions.

Items distributed	Feedback from beneficiaries
<b>Cash transfers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95% of the respondents reported that they were treated 'good/very good' when they went to receive the cash.</li> <li>Most of the money was found to be spent on shelter (81.5%) followed by labor for rehabilitation of their houses (32%) and food (22.8%).</li> </ul>
<b>Essential household item kits<sup>15</sup> and emergency shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>61% of the respondents reported of receiving instructions/ demonstration on how to use the shelter tool kits and the tarpaulins.</li> <li>81% of the respondents reported that they used shelter toolkits in building a temporary shelter for themselves.</li> </ul>

*"We are very happy the Red Cross gave us NPR 15,000, tarpaulins, blankets, hoes and shovels. Now we can rebuild our houses. We will use the money to buy CGI sheets and nails. When we looked in the kitchen set we saw the utensils, now we are able to cook food to eat." – Quote from beneficiary in Dolakha*

**Challenges**

The finalization of the reconciliation process for the distributions faced some challenges in October due to the fuel shortage that froze movement into the districts. However, with support from Logistics Unit in sourcing of fuel, this process has since been finalized.

**Outcome 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions**

Discussions around long-term shelter recovery are ongoing through the shelter working group, chaired by NRCS with IFRC and PNS representatives attending, as well as in the recovery working group, the Movement coordination meetings and regular discussions with the Shelter Cluster. The Movement level shelter working group has been discussing project management structures, minimum technical packages for district chapter, integrated assessment tools and suitable shelter designs.

**Challenge**

The government of Nepal has requested actors to delay any reconstruction until the necessary policies and procedures for longer-term recovery are developed and implemented. This has caused delays in implementation of shelter sector plans. Meanwhile, it is feasible to organize build-back-safer training following established building codes and approved contents of the government in the affected districts. Some PNSs are supporting NRCS on safer construction through software training.



People examine the contents of a shelter toolkit given by the Nepal Red Cross in the earthquake operation. IFRC.

<sup>13</sup> New indicator related to the seasonal relief plan  
<sup>14</sup> 100,000 families will receive 1 tarpaulin  
<sup>15</sup> 40,000 IFRC NFRI kit includes 2 tarpaulin, shelter toolkit, 2 blankets, 1 kitchen set

## Livelihoods

### Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored among affected population

The new livelihoods delegate started on 1 October and participated with the NRCS in district meetings of the Food Security and Early Recovery Cluster and in discussions with the Cash Coordination Group that were taking place at the district or regional level. From the several discussions, a food security and early recovery assessment was conducted. The NRCS volunteers were mobilized to carry out this assessment on behalf of the WFP and the FAO. The objective was to get a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation and of the community infrastructure rehabilitation needs while entering the recovery phase and .

### Challenges

The ongoing fuel crisis in Nepal is slowing down efforts to implement the livelihoods programme, only essential travel is authorized with available fuel being allocated to emergency vehicles. Once the situation improves, a community based needs assessment will be undertaken to engage the affected communities in order to identify their needs through community meetings, key informant interviews, and household interviews. The livelihoods recovery programme will design based on the preferences of the affected people, locally available resources, skills and practices.

## Health and Care

### Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

#### Output 6.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.

Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
6.1a: # of health facilities (ERU or other) established	NA	7	NA
6.1b: # of patients provided with first aid services	10,000	6,136	61.4%
6.1c: # of patients treated in the established health facilities	NA	56,250	NA

The seven established ERU/other health facilities have been handed over to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).

#### Output 6.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled

Indicators	Target	IFRC Appeal funded	% of Target
6.2a: # of health facilities (ERU or other) established	N/A	7 (4 IFRC Appeal funded + 3 Bilateral)	NA
6.2b: # of emergency response oral rehydration kits prepositioned	100	80	80%
6.2c # Health post staff trained in community health <sup>16</sup>	100	75	75%
6.2d # Volunteers trained on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion	TBA	536	-
6.2e # Community-based oral rehydration points (ORP) established	100	0	-

#### Output 6.3: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures.

Indicators	Target	Actual
6.3a: # of people reached by community-based health activities	NRCS total	540,035
	IFRC appeal funded	138,674
	PNS	389,860
	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)	11,501

The table below gives an overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent health facilities and type of services provided.

Health ERUs and bilateral medical teams			
National Societies	Geographical area	Type of service	# of patients
Norwegian Red Cross	Chautara, Sindhupalchok	Rapid deployment hospital with surgical capacity/ERU	12,613
Canadian Red Cross Society &	Dunche, Rasuwa	Basic health care ERU with minor surgical capacity	5,406

<sup>16</sup> Note indicators 6.2 c – e were added after the EPOA was published.

Philippine Red Cross		& maternal and child health care, mobile clinic	
Japanese Red Cross Society	Khukondole, Tatopani, Melamchi, Sindhupalchok	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics	15,599
German Red Cross, French Red Cross & Finnish Red Cross	Singati, Jiri, Dolakha	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics and an operating theatre	5,483
Qatar Red Crescent Society & Singapore Red Cross Society	Trishuli hospital, Nuwakot	Mobile health clinic	12,650
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	Shanghachowk	Mobile health clinics	2,751
	Sindhupalchowk	Psychological first aid	-
Red Cross Society of China	Salyantar, Dhading	Health unit	1,748
Italian Red Cross	Jiri, Dolakha	Trauma specialist and nurses deployed with MoHP, in district hospital	--
<b>Total</b>			<b>56,250</b>

The District Health Office had requested for extended support of basic health services being provided in Singati. Thus, the Qatar Red Crescent will be providing basic health services in Singati from 1 October until December (for three months).

During the reporting period, a decreasing trend in patients attended to was observed. As one could expect, the earthquake related trauma cases have significantly decreased while an increase in common morbidity is being observed. This can be related to the poor living conditions of the earthquake affected population as well as the cold season. At the moment, the planned cash assistance will assist the targeted population purchase the items they need to protect themselves against the cold weather. In addition, the recovery phase of this operation will address the shelter, WASH, health needs of this population in an integrated approach.



*Avisek, 10, gets help from a Red Cross health care worker washing his hands. Avisek is disabled and is unable to speak or walk. His mother carried him from Lamidanda, a 3 hour walk up and down the mountain side, to Singati, near the epicenter of the second Nepal earthquake, where the Red Cross is running a basic health clinic. The clinic grounds are open to children where they can play with each other and otherwise just be a kid, something hard to do in this devastated community. IFRC*

For the reconstruction of damaged health facilities, the Japanese Red Cross Society is planning to reconstruct 16 health posts in Melamchi. The MoU between the Ministry of Health and Population and NRCS has been drafted and signed by both parties. At the moment, the structural drawings are being reviewed.

During the reporting period, 26 NRCS volunteers received oral rehydration post (ORP) training in Gorkha District, in which added to the existing trained volunteers list. Since the start of the operation, 26 NRCS volunteers from Dolakha, 25 from Rasuwa and 35 from Sindhupalchok districts have received ORP training. The training prepares the volunteers in epidemic response to water borne diseases at community level to provide assistance to those suffering from diarrhoea/cholera. The major topics covered in the training

include introduction to epidemics with a focus on diarrhoea/cholera and its transmission, signs of dehydration, prevention and treatment – emphasizing on referral to health facility, social mobilization and behavior change communication, care for people with special needs, promoting anti stigma around people with diarrhoea/cholera, awareness of ORP locations, hand washing and how to use oral rehydration salts (ORS)

NRCS actively participated in the government's Measles Rubella Campaign in 14 most earthquake affected (Category A) districts of Nepal through social mobilization activities (mass awareness rallies, display of banners with campaign messages at strategic locations and mobilization of volunteers at immunization booths). American Red Cross supported NRCS with the funds for the campaign activities which started from the first week of August and continued until September.

A total of 62,290 insecticide treated nets were distributed in Kavre District. Kavre had been identified as a district at high risk of malaria by the Epidemiological and Disease Control Department (EDCD) of MoHP.

**Output 6.4: Community members as well as Red Cross staff and volunteers in affected communities are provided with psychosocial support**

Indicators	Overall NRCS	IFRC Appeal funded	PNS	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)
6.4a: # of people reached by psychosocial support	24021	17105	3408	3508
6.4b: # of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	289	24	8	257
Total # of people reached through psychosocial program (6.4a + 6.4b)	24310	17129	3416	3765

From the start of the operation, 24,310 people have been reached through psychosocial activities across seven districts (Lamjung, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, and Rasuwa). During the reporting period, the PSS services were provided only in Lamjung District by the psychosocial first aid (PFA) volunteers. The people in the affected communities are still living in fear of future disaster and therefore require continued support in psychosocial and care services.



Nepal, Dhunche.

The Canadian Red Cross reaches to Nepalese children who have suffered through two earthquakes. The tent the children are in, next to the health post in Dhunche, has been set-up specifically for Nepalese children on a narrow plateau on the side of a mountain in Dhunche. The young children come and go as they wish. Inside, there are toys, and activities, and a trained Red Cross volunteer to accompany them throughout the day. It is all part of a recognized International Red Cross programme,

The Dhunche Canadian RC PSS programme is carried out in cooperation with the IFRC and the Nepalese Red Cross. The primary focus is on children and teens, from 3 to 18 years of age. A PSS help line was installed to respond to their needs. It is open from 9:00am to 3:00pm every day and provides PSS support, address child protection issue, gender-based violence, as well as providing info on location of relief trucks and friendly spaces for children. IFRC

**Challenges**

One of the major challenges during the reporting period is the handover of the ERUs and identifying the best strategies for smooth transition. As a solution, some partners have opted to provide support for additional months.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)**



Over 4 million litres of water was supplied to the targeted communities. IFRC

In last six months, WASH interventions have successfully met the needs of the affected population in terms of reach as well as the customized need based services. With the support from IFRC, water trucking, restoration of 44 water supply systems, construction of over 1,300 latrines, distribution of approximately 40,000<sup>17</sup> hygiene kits and 80,000 jerry cans as well as hygiene promotion was conducted by NRCS. The challenge ahead is to coordinate with other sectors and have synchronised interventions in an integrated manner to provide holistic solution to the needs of the affected people in recovery phase. Many steps have been taken so far to bring all sectors together and develop a mechanism for such delivery of service. All the sectors have started working on the compatible approaches which collectively can be delivered in an integrated manner.

WASH technical working group has finalized its technical

<sup>17</sup> NRCS together with UNICEF was able to reach approximately 35,000 families

package covering the cross cutting issues, technical standards, log frame, sustainability matrix, risk matrix, costing, software approaches, linkages with other sectors, etc. This package will be a guiding document for all WASH interventions in the recovery irrespective of the donor.

IFRC supported NRCS interventions will be following the above stated guidance for WASH interventions. The next step is to building capacity of the NRCS volunteers and staff to get ready for the implementation of the recovery programme while the selection of communities and project proposals formulation is ongoing.

<b>Outcome 8: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.</b>			
<b>Output 8.1: Target population is provided with daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards</b>			
Indicators	Overall NRCS	IFRC funded	Appeal
8.1a: (estimated) # of people provided with access to safe water	60,11118	47,701	
8.1b: # of litres safe water distributed through tankered water	2,071,750	5,400,000	
8.1c: # of litre bottles of water distributed by NRCS	3,522	3,522	
8.1d: # of aquatabs (sufficient to purify 5 litres of water) distributed	477,438	477,438	
8.1e: # of water kits (2 x20L+1 x 10L jerry can, 60ml piyush chlorine solution, mug) distributed	4,569	86,372 Jerry cans	
<b>Output 8.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards</b>			
8.2a: # of emergency toilets constructed		1,315	
8.2b: # of people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities (according to Sphere standards applied in emergency phase)		26,300	
<b>Output 8.3: Target population is reached with hygiene promotion activities</b>			
8.3a: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		93,960	
8.3b: # of families provided with hygiene kits from Emergency Appeal		43,660	

*"From Red Cross they gave washing materials which was soap, tooth brush..... it had all." – Quote from beneficiary in Lalitpur.*

*What kind of toilets you are using?*

*"Some people had permanent toilets. They are using same after minor renovation. But some people who lacked toilets, Red Cross has made temporary toilets." – Quote from beneficiary in Rasuwa, Dhaibung*

## **National Society institutional preparedness and capacity development**

**Outcome 10: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.**

The activities will be focused on later in the operation and reported on in future operations updates.

## **Restoring Family Links**

<b>Outcome 11: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster</b>			
<b>Output 11.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas</b>			
Indicators	Cases identified	Cases resolved	% of resolved
11.1a: # of families identified as separated who have re-established contact with their relatives <sup>19</sup>	2,342	2,342	100%
11.1b: # of family reunifications for unaccompanied/separated minors and vulnerable adults	83	83	100%

<sup>18</sup> Include people reached with ORS which is not funded by the Appeal.

<sup>19</sup> Indicator no longer used

11.1c: # of registered tracing requests	2,862	2,695	94%
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*"The first thing you do when you have survived an earthquake is to look for your loved ones. This is a human urge that is even stronger than hunger," said Saurav Shrestha, head of Protection at ICRC Nepal.*

*ICRC and NRCS visited hospitals, children's homes and camps for displaced people in order to help people who were trying to get in touch with their relatives. Passing on simple "I am alive" messages made a huge difference. In this way, families of injured people who had to be urgently evacuated could find out in which health facility they were. (<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/nepal-peoples-first-need-know-fate-their-loved-ones>)*

ICRC has been working closely with NRCS to family links are restored for the persons who separated from their families during and after the disaster. The success rate has been high for this activity as shown above table.

## **Dignified Management of the Dead**

<b>Outcome 12: 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.</b>	
<b>Output 12.1 : The emergency management of the dead is carried out with dignity</b>	
<b>Output 12.2: Unknown remains are accurately identified so that their names may be returned to their families</b>	
<b>Output 12.3: Families in search of deceased loved ones received support</b>	
Indicators	Actual
12.1a # of unidentified dead managed in a dignified manner*	Indicator no longer used
12.1b # of previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families	400
12.1c # persons assisted in the search for and attendance of deceased relatives	60 + 6 families

The following are highlights of the activities carried out by ICRC:

- Working with Department of Forensic Medicine (DoFM) in putting in place operational modalities for DMD.
- Provision of required materials and equipment to DoFM for DMD.
- Various ICRC forensic experts have been working with the department managing the present situation and putting in place necessary measures to deal with future emergencies.
- The ICRC has also provided training to local forensic experts on Forensic Pathology and Forensic Anthropology, and more training sessions are being planned in Forensic Odontology.
- Refrigerated container for the storage of the bodies was provided as an immediate response.
- Upgrading of IT by providing laptops and other relevant equipment .
- Updating the filing system of the Department of Forensic Medicine for records in DMD.
- Design and construction of a large capacity Cold Room for body storage.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

After the official end of the relief phase and moving towards the recovery phase all the members of the ERU have since left. The long term delegates assisting the ERO are all in place. The new developed organogram for the recovery phase of the operation is operational. Key ERO positions are under the process of recruitment. Procurement procedures and administrative guidelines have been finalized and circulated to all the staff.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The logistics team has been challenges as the country fuel supply sources and pipeline were blocked causing acute fuel shortages across the Nepal. The acute fuel shortages adversely affected the Federation, NRCS and all Movement partners' planned programmes and activities, as no field travel could be carried out as well as staff movement. Only very essential and extreme emergency situations could be supported. Drivers from the local rented companies spent a number of days and nights in endless fuel queues around the city. Logistics managed to secure a total of 3,000 litres of Diesel from the Nepal Oil Cooperation and this may mark the lifting of field visits suspension after the long holidays in Nepal.

ERU handover stock reconciliation process is ongoing though it has been negatively affected by the shortage of fuel to allow travel to field based logistics hubs, while the Logistics Human resources is over stretched after the departure of previously FACT Logistics team leader/Logistics Development Delegate, who was tasked to lead the process.

Effort and time has been invested by the Logistics taskforce team to identify land for the establishment of a Central warehouse facility in Kathmandu valley, this has not been forthcoming despite the number of places visited by the team. A draft proposal was developed and shared with NRCS, Senior Management Team who shared it with respective Government of Nepal ministry responsible for one piece of land identified by the logistics taskforce. However this will be a lengthy process as no one from government will take decision at the moment as the country is going through constitutional reforms.

Potential land has been identified in Bhaktapur where the NRCS district chapter is taking the lead to negotiate with local communities. If this materializes, then all logistical operational focus will be on developing the land into a warehouse hub as most of the running contracts will end by late November 2015.

Fleet management has been the most affected function during the emergency phase and the transition period of the operation into recovery. None of the local drivers and car dispatcher had been trained or oriented on systems and procedures; leading to ad hoc fleet applications which have felt a number of gaps. The logistics unit is in the process of recruiting drivers who will be under Federation and Movement partners' contracts, so as to standardize the systems and procedures. These drivers will receive the Federation fleet, orientation and security awareness training. The Regional Fleet Senior Officer is in the country to support with Fleet Surge to the operation during this transition phase.

The registration of four Vehicle Rental Programme (VRP) vehicles was approved by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to proceed with registration, while the Ministry of Transport has not yet registered the units as they don't meet minimum Nepal standards on carbon emission. An additional three vehicles initially imported as part of ERU Kits, are yet to be formalized for local registration.

#### **Information technology and Telecommunication (IT&T)**

The last IT&T ERU left Nepal on 27 September 2015; an IFRC IT and Network officer has been providing support to the operation in Nepal. NRCS, PNS and IFRC has been receiving IT network support, printer and computer maintenance, anti-virus support among other related support as per request.

The IT officer is in the process of documenting the available IT infrastructure in the occupied facilities at NRCS headquarters. This involves locating and noting down all software, hardware and networks available. This information will facilitate proper monitoring and maintenance and support in IT&T.

A VHF training is planned for IFRC, NRCS and PNS staff who will or are already using the radios. The IFRC senior security officer is in the process of developing a user manual for these radios. The IT officer will conduct a stock taking of the radios that are available and assist in programming them to the frequencies that are currently being used.

Meetings with the Emergency Telecom Cluster (ETC) will now be conducted through a web conference since the closure of the temporary office at the airport. IFRC will continue participating in these meetings.

The IFRC shared drive that was used previously developed some complications and the IT officer is in the process of restoring it so that IFRC staff can be able to store their files in a safe place. During the response phase of the operation, a FACT drop box had been created for sharing important files. However, since everyone had edit rights, management of this folder became a challenge and some files were being deleted from the folders. Thus, it was decided to have a shared drive where a limited number of people had these rights so as to ensure safety of documents

NRCS is being supported by IFRC in IT server implementation. The British RC will also support by providing a server room that has all the equipment necessary to keep the server running

#### **Communications**

As the operation moved from relief to recovery phase, external communications began explaining the Movement approach to recovery and the challenges still ahead. This was done through the production of videos on water and shelter, B-Roll for the media on the recovery challenges ahead, and a web story on training people in earthquake-resistant construction techniques. Beneficiary and external communications will be developed to support the recovery phase.

To mark the transition from emergency to recovery at the six-month mark, a live [microsite](#) has been created with stories, videos and images.

#### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

During the reporting period, PMER activities were centered on reviewing key indicators and drafting subsequent guidelines related to the Movement Wide Reporting. These documents have been finalized and will be sent to Movement partners involved in the Earthquake operation in Nepal to provide data on people reached. The purpose of this report is to capture a complete picture of what the Movement network is achieving in the Nepal Earthquake operation. The report will provide financial information which includes the income, expenditures and forecast data. At the same time, data on achievements in the field such as total relief distributed, or total number of people receiving safe water, people reached with health services, among other key data will be presented. This is the first round pilot of the process that will share information on RCRC Movement achievements for the six months of the response operation.

PMER is providing support in drafting of a preliminary recovery plan. Support includes providing the planning templates as well as reviewing of the log frames and plans of action. The recovery plan will be prepared in November once participatory assessments are conducted and community action plans are developed together with the targeted districts (community led action). The recovery plan will give a clearer picture on activities to be conducted and the selection of the most vulnerable village development committees (VDCs).

## Reference documents



Click [here](#) for previous Appeals and updates Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Click [here](#) for revised 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

MDRNP008 Nepal : Earthquake

03/12/2015

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	6,700,000	0		6,700,000
Construction - Housing	13,000,000	0		13,000,000
Construction - Facilities	3,500,000	0		3,500,000
Clothing & Textiles	688,000	0		688,000
Food	140,000	0		140,000
Seeds & Plants	1,372,338	0		1,372,338
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,770,000	0		7,770,000
Medical & First Aid	2,052,940	0		2,052,940
Teaching Materials	397,000	0		397,000
Utensils & Tools	1,160,000	0		1,160,000
Other Supplies & Services	961,525	0		961,525
Emergency Response Units	0	0	6,550,000	6,550,000
Cash Disbursements	8,054,468	0		8,054,468
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>45,796,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>52,346,271</b>
Vehicles	320,000	0		320,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	81,000	30,000		111,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	25,000	0		25,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>426,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456,000</b>
Storage, Warehousing	621,090	0		621,090
Distribution & Monitoring	5,787,803	0		5,787,803
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,274,580	54,000		1,328,580
Logistics Services	740,000	0		740,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>8,423,473</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,477,473</b>
International Staff	3,867,100	762,750		4,629,850
National Staff	1,455,710	112,000		1,567,710
National Society Staff	2,918,787	0		2,918,787
Volunteers	1,305,675	0		1,305,675
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>9,547,271</b>	<b>874,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,422,021</b>
Consultants	568,000	159,900		727,900
Professional Fees	174,000	120,000		294,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>742,000</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,021,900</b>
Workshops & Training	5,054,218	0		5,054,218
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>5,054,218</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,054,218</b>
Travel	533,720	66,000		599,720
Information & Public Relations	731,180	0		731,180
Office Costs	484,598	40,500		525,098
Communications	167,261	46,000		213,261
Financial Charges	45,000	0		45,000
Other General Expenses	68,329	82,000		150,329
Shared Office and Services Costs	43,917	0		43,917
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>2,074,005</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,308,505</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	4,684,110	95,755		4,779,865
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>4,684,110</b>	<b>95,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,779,865</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>76,747,347</b>	<b>1,568,905</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>84,866,252</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	45,067,464	1,219,838		46,287,302
Bilateral Contributions			6,550,000	6,550,000
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>45,067,464</b>	<b>1,219,838</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>52,837,302</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>31,679,883</b>	<b>349,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,028,950</b>



# **IFRC Seasonal Response to Earthquake Affected Families in Nepal**

**November 2015**

## Background

On 25 April 2015, an earthquake of 7.8 magnitude struck Nepal in Barpak VDC of Gorkha District, causing widespread destruction. Since then, a series of significant aftershocks have followed the largest being of magnitude 7.3 occurring on 12 May at the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts.

The earthquakes caused a huge loss of life, property and infrastructure, as well as affecting large numbers of livelihoods in 57 of the 75 districts of Nepal. Among the 57 affected districts, those most severe (now known as category A) are: Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur, and Kavre (totaling 14). Another nine additional districts, (Sangia, Chitwan, Kaski, Tanahu, Khotang, Solukhumbu, Udayapur, Bhojpur and Lamjung) are classified category B with medium level damages. Many of the hardest-hit areas are rural, with some of them remote and hard to reach.

## Winter in Nepal

Generally, October to March is considered as the winter season in Nepal. This year, due to the exceptional circumstances caused by the April and May 2015 earthquakes, many people will still be living in temporary shelter during the winter months, increasing their risk to the environment and susceptibility to winter ailments.

*According to the winterization survey carried out by [Nepal Shelter Cluster](#), 90% of respondents do not feel prepared for winter season and may need assistance to booster their coping mechanisms over this period.*

## Seasonal Priorities

As a means of prioritising winter needs, the shelter cluster elaborated the definition of shelter as a habitable, covered living space, involving non-food items and support for a space to be habitable, people living in it must have enough clothing, blankets, mattresses, stoves, fuel, and access to services such as water and sanitation. **The key shelter priority is to keep the immediate space around bodies warm. This is provided primarily by warm clothing and bedding. There is also a key need for blankets.**

## Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to Winter Season Needs

The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) has articulated a one strategy one plan approach in the aftermath of the earthquake. At the core of this Movement wide approach is the focus on category A affected districts as identified by the Government of Nepal (GoN) assessment as well as two Category B districts (Lamjung and Tanahun districts). The in-country PNS plan to support Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Makwanpur, and Kavre.

The IFRC in consultation with the Movement partners in country and the Nepal Red Cross Society have agreed to support interventions in 6 districts namely, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Sindhuli ensuring the one plan of NRCS is followed.

Seasonal relief is seen as an extension of the relief activities undertaken in the aftermath of the disaster, but it is also an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of the National society in cash distributions further supporting a strong base for the planned recovery activities.

## Beneficiary Target

The total number of beneficiaries to be reached by the RCRC Movement is approximately 50,000 families, of which IFRC plans to support 15,000 families through the Emergency Appeal. From the 15,000 families to be reached by IFRC Appeal, approximately 2,500 families will be identified per district for the total of six targeted districts. The targeting will be achieved using the beneficiary list developed in the relief stage, consideration will be given to village development committees (VDCs) above 1,500 metres and those not yet covered prioritising those with the highest levels of fully damaged buildings.

## Delivery of support options analysis

The following two options were considered for implementing RCRC Movement seasonal relief interventions:

- Physical distribution of seasonal relief package, or
- Cash distribution

The first option of physical distribution of seasonal relief package has advantages. For example, the most needy people such as elderly, children and disabled will have direct access to winterization materials. However, the down side is that it will be a labour intensive process and a complete kit with all the variables would be bulky to store and transport to high altitudes above 1,500 meters, added to the above is the current issue surrounding fuel availability for Nepal and the implementation of this option is problematic.

The second option is simpler and less labour intensive. Cash distribution, commercial banks, cooperatives and some Red Cross branches and sub-branches can distribute cash, building on the recent experience from the earthquake relief operation. Risks with cash distribution are two fold; the need to carry bulk loads of cash to remote areas and further capacity building of district chapters and sub-chapters to understand and follow standard steps regarding cash distribution. The latter will require dedicated staff to oversee the operation.

In considering the pros and cons, it has been concluded to opt for a second option - **Cash only**, allowing for flexibility and effectiveness. The logistical issues involved in option one - distribution of seasonal relief items - are considerable and with the current issue of the uncertainty of fuel a significant additional risk.

### Cash package

In line with the shelter cluster guidance document highlighting the need to keep the immediate space around bodies warm, the standard package for seasonal relief is as follows;

Cash distribution only. The NRCS will follow the Nepal Government package for seasonal relief which is NPR 10,000. The costing proposed by the NRCS for these items would be as follows:

- USD 40 as an unconditional cash - cost of clothes
- USD 30 for unconditional cash – cost of 2 blankets
- USD 30 winterization materials for shelter. For example bedding foam, insulation materials, tarpaulins among others.
- Running costs for the operation which includes
  - Distribution costs
  - Field management
  - Post distribution monitoring

A standard percentage for running costs is estimated at USD 10 per family. Total cost per household comes to USD 110

The use of cash in the seasonal relief response will allow for reinforcement of the learnings from the relief cash distribution and provide opportunities for further training, capacity assessment and reviews which can be carried forward into the recovery stage.

The implementation of the seasonal relief will be managed by the NRCS disaster management (DM) department with support from the emergency response operation (ERO) and its technical team which includes its IFRC livelihoods coordinator, a cash field delegate, further IFRC support will be provided to the field level through the activation of the RDRT system and six cash trained RDRT members have been requested for the operation. The cash distribution will be undertaken through the Nepal Red Cross structure of district and sub district branches, building on the experience in cash distributions undertaken during the initial relief stage of the earthquake and preparing for the expected needs for cash distributions planned in the recovery project being implemented.

*63% of the respondents said to prefer cash as relief as it allowed them a free choice on what to buy to meet their immediate needs.*



*Cash was used as part of the intervention as a modality to respond to immediate household needs, shelter and livelihoods. Slightly over 40,000 families were reached with unconditional cash grants worth CHF 115 (NPR 15,000) each to meet their immediate household needs and emergency shelter*

*People were happy with the flexibility to make their own choices with the cash transfers. One thing often said was that people managed to survive due to the cash relief. (Findings from recent post distribution monitoring). Photo credit: Paul Henning of Danish Red Cross*

## IFRC support Timeframe (from 16 November 2015)

	Week One	Week two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five	Week Six
Orientation and Setup (district chapters)						
Cash distribution						
Monitoring and evaluation						

*Note: Total timeframe is six weeks. The focus in early distributions will be to reach the higher altitude/more remote families before winter sets in.*

## IFRC Budget

Item	Cost per unit USD	Number of units/months/d istricts	Total USD	Total CHF (USD/CHF = 0.98741 (2 Nov 15 rate))
Cash grant for seasonal relief	100.00	15,000	1,500,000	1,481,115
NRCS admin and management	10.00	15,000	150,000	148,112
National Staff (NRCS)	470.00	36	16,920	16,707
International staff	12,150.00	3	36,450	35,991
RDRT support	11,127.00	6	66,762	65,921
Transport	1,200.00	18	21,600	21,328
Monitoring and evaluation	3,333.00	6	19,998	19,746
other general expenditure	1,000.00	6	6,000	5,924.46
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,817,730</b>	<b>1,794,845</b>
Audit Provision (2%)			33,770	33,345.23
PSSR (6.5%) pledge management (1%)			138,863	137,114.25
<b>Budget Total</b>			<b>1,990,363</b>	<b>1,965,304</b>

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this proposal, please contact:

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