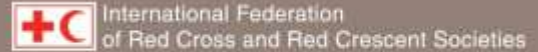




Emergency appeal final report

Nepal: Floods and Landslides



Emergency appeal n° MDRNP007	GLIDE n° ° FL-2014-000112-NPL
Final report Date of issue: 22 February 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 21 August 2014 – 31 December 2015
Operation start date: 21 August 2014	Operation timeframe: 11 months (31 July 2015)
Overall Operation budget: CHF 1,553,306 Current Income: CHF 1,125,355 (72%) Current expenditure: CHF 958,951	DREF allocation: CHF 249,709
N° of people assisted: More than 30,000 families (150,000 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: NRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Flanders, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), Security Forces (Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force) and UN agencies, Save the Children, Oxfam Nepal Care and Plan Nepal, Handicap International, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, USAID/OFDA	

A preliminary final report was issued on 20 November 2015 seeking an extension to allow for the evaluation to be completed. The unspent balance is slightly higher compared to the figure indicated in the preliminary final report. This is mainly due to the return of funds from the cash transfer programme. The balance of CHF 166,404 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Summary

In August 2014, torrential rains caused heavy floods and landslides in 23 districts throughout Nepal. A total of 202 people were reported dead, and 36,949 families (184,745 people) were affected. Among these, 10,193 families (50,965 people) were displaced as their houses were destroyed and 26,756 houses were partially destroyed. Four of the 23 districts: Banke, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet were the worst affected; thus, the focus of this floods response.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 249,709 on 21 August to support NRCS in carrying out immediate relief activities. It was followed by an Emergency Appeal of CHF 2.46 million on 27 August to meet humanitarian needs of 10,000 families, based on the initial rapid assessment.

The Emergency Appeal budget was revised downwards to CHF 1.55 million to reach a total of 8,000 families (40,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), non-food relief items (NFRIs), and early recovery assistance.

The operation benefitted over 30,000 people with WASH items distribution and hygiene promotion; 7,506

Table 1: Summary of NRCS Floods and Landslides Operation 2014	
Relief distribution	
• NFRI full sets	7,506
• Tarpaulins	1,222
• Blankets	926
• Shelter kits	1,178
• Handwashing soaps, ORS and water purifying agents, coupled with hygiene promotion	7,010 families
Progressive shelters (with toilets) through cash transfer	140
Preposition of NFRI full sets	2,994 (2,500+494)
Other areas of response: Search and rescue, first aid, RFL, rapid and detailed assessment, food distribution	



families with NFRI sets, 1,178 families with shelter kits and shelter construction, among other support as shown in the table above.

Standard packages of relief items distributed involved intersectoral integration for example by the inclusion of hygiene materials and water purification tablets in NFRI distributions and the inclusion of latrines in the specifications for shelter support. Similarly beneficiary communications included both hygiene and risk reduction messages. Interviewees gave several examples of integration between sectors: There were joint procurement committees, people who received relief items also received shelter support and people who received cash support for shelter reconstruction also received NPR 10,000 for latrine construction.

A final evaluation was conducted in December 2015 to find out to what extent the humanitarian objectives of the relief and recovery interventions were achieved and how the methodologies utilized facilitated and contributed to the results attained. Particular focus was given to shelter, NFRI and water and sanitation interventions. The final evaluation revealed that the operation was relevant to the needs of the people affected by the floods and landslides in 2014 as well as in line with the Nepal government policy and procedures. More findings will be provided per sector. To read the entire report, click [here](#).

Coordination and partnerships

The Government of Nepal (GoN) through its Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) and District Disaster Response Committees (DDRC) coordinated the overall operation. NRCS is a member of the CNDRC at central level and DDRC at district level, through which all relief items are coordinated. As such, NRCS is involved in the planning for distributions, and often does distributions on behalf of other organizations and the DRRRC. In addition, NRCS partnered with both the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for distributions. Similarly, NRCS District Chapters coordinated for partnership with stakeholders (Care Nepal, International Nepal Fellowship-INF, Shelter Box) working in districts to fulfil their needs. NRCS as a co-lead of shelter cluster from national to district level coordinated shelter response and also involved actively in others clusters such as WASH, protection, health as a members for sharing information and resource mapping.

NRCS, with presence in all 75 districts of the country, plays a critical role in national disaster response in Nepal. NRCS is a member of several key disaster management bodies and groups together with the authorities and implements projects and programmes with multiple partners, including organizations outside of the Red Cross Movement. Operationally NRCS has a central role when it comes to distributions.

NRCS has Participating National Society (PNS) regularly supporting programmes, bilaterally and multilaterally. Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Flanders, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross have a presence in-country. Donor teleconferences were conducted as well as regular monthly meetings among NRCS, IFRC, PNS and ICRC in addition to providing information to the PNS's through meetings and via email.

Support to the IFRC emergency appeal was provided by the following partners: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Flanders, British Red Cross/the Department for International Development (DFID), Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross; British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) both in cash and kind, while Belgian Red Cross/Flanders and UNICEF supported with WASH items and funds for WASH activities.

Operational implementation

Overview

The initial phase of the operation involved around 1,310 NRCS volunteers and 43 staff in the affected areas and of these, 150 volunteers and 16 staff worked until the end of the operation (8 full time staff and 8 staff receiving partial salary support). At the request of the IFRC country office, the Asia Pacific Regional Office Disaster Management Unit deployed an operations coordinator to assist with the emergency planning. In addition, IFRC deployed a short term Disaster Management delegate to support the NRCS.

Disaster preparedness stocks (primarily NFRI kits) available at district and regional levels were quickly mobilized to support the affected people.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation

Outputs 1.1: Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries

Outputs 1.2: The operation is evaluated and lessons learnt are captured from the operation

Achievements:

Information from initial rapid assessment provided basis for development of Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and immediate response activities. Similarly, findings from detailed assessment were useful for revision of EPoA, and further distribution of non-food relief items (NFRI) and shelter kits. Monitoring field visits from officials from NRCS headquarters, district chapters and IFRC were valuable for providing onsite feed back to the district operation teams. The field visits were also important to assess the overall situation and design/adapt the operation activities.

Similarly, lesson learned workshops were conducted for sharing the challenges encountered by NRCS district chapters and helped to build common understanding on assessment steps and response mechanism as well as concept of cash transfer programme for future response. The feedback and recommendation from districts have been put into consideration during the planning of recovery programme in current earthquake response operation.

A final evaluation was conducted in December 2015 by a team led by an independent consultant and team members included staff from IFRC and NRCS. Overall, the evaluation concluded that affected people were better off, in some cases significantly better off, than they would have been without the NRCS interventions. The support provided was in line with local customs and nothing was reported as inappropriate.

Health

Outcome 2: Immediate health risks of the affected people are reduced

Outputs 2.1: Target communities in the seven districts have increased awareness on the common health and cross cutting issues

Outputs 2.2: NRCS has increased capacity and resources in emergency health response

Achievements:

NRCS major health activities were removed from the plan as the government health authorities and other health agencies were proactively working in the affected areas¹.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation to reduce the risk of water borne diseases and hygiene promotion

Outputs 3.1: Target people have access to safe drinking water.

Outputs 3.2: Target people are assisted with emergency sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions.

Achievements:

The WASH programme achieved all its relief phase targets within three months of the operation. The target distribution of 12,000 handwashing soaps and Oral Rehydration Solutions (ORS) was surpassed, and 50,000 soaps and 72,800 ORS were distributed. However, only 10,000 water purification solutions were distributed while 17,000 were planned.

Table 2: Summary of WASH items distributed by NRCS

Items	Quantity/No. of families	Partners
ORS	72,800 packets	IFRC/Appeal
Soap	50,000 pieces	IFRC/Appeal
Water purifying solution	200 bottles	NRCS stock (funded by Belgian Red Cross Flanders)
Water purifying agents	10,000 families	UNICEF
Buckets and mugs (buckets -20 L	7,000 families	UNICEF

¹<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/cholera-fears-floods-devastate-nepal-1461473>

and 10 L, and mugs- 2 L and 1 L)		
household hygiene kits	11,600 families	NRCS stock/UNICEF
Volunteer hygiene promotion kits	80 volunteers	NRCS stock (funded by Belgian Red Cross Flanders)
Note: Cost of the 75 NRCS WASH volunteers mobilization in five districts for a month (September 2014) was covered by UNICEF		

Health and hygiene messages were shared through information, education and communication (IEC) materials as well as through radio shows at district and local levels. Data from the evaluation report indicates that 71% of the respondents received health and hygiene promotion messages from NRCS.

No water borne diseases outbreak was recorded in the programme area in 2014 and 2015.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 4: Emergency shelter and non-food relief item needs of the affected population are met under national coordination mechanism

Outputs 4.1: 8,000 families have been assisted with essential non-food relief items/household items

Outputs 4.2: 1,308 targeted families have been assisted with emergency shelter

Outputs 4.3: 1,308 targeted families have been assisted with recovery shelter assistance

Achievements:

Distribution of NFRI was initially planned to reach 4,000 people within a timeframe of two months with DREF funding. The target number was increased to 6,000 in the Emergency Appeal (EA) and was further increased to 8,000 in the Revised Emergency Appeal (REA). The REA target was achieved to 94 per cent within eight months, with a two months delay against what was planned. NRCS distributed 7,506 NFRI kits in 23 districts. The National Society prepositioned the remaining 494 NFRI kits and used some of them during the Earthquake Relief Operation in 2015. A total of 1,308 shelter kits were planned to be distributed, however only 1,178 sets were distributed as there were other actors such as shelter boxes to distribute shelter kits in field.

Shelter and non-food items assistance

NFRI kits satisfied the immediate needs of the targeted population as they provided basic shelter, clothes and essential household items for the initial days to help people cope with the situation. Before receiving this support, people were living under the open sky or with other families.

“NFRI kits distributed were appropriate and their contents still in use, indicating sufficient quality.”
– abstract from the Final Evaluation report

Items	Quantity
NFRI full set	7,506
Tarpaulin	1,222
Blanket	926
Shelter kit	1,178
Progressive shelter construction	140

Similarly, people used shelter kits to repair their partially damaged houses using the toolkit in Banke, Dang and Surkhet. Tarpaulins were either used as part of the roofing of houses or as emergency shelters. The toolkits have also been useful for livelihood activities, for instance people use shovel and hoe for farming. Around 800 families are still living in temporary shelter provided by NRCS in Surkhet District. These families do not own habitable land.

NRCS used cash transfer to support 140 families to construct progressive shelters in Surkhet District. The amount provided for progressive shelters was NPR 60,000 (NPR 50,000 for shelter and NPR 10,000 for toilet construction). Final evaluation revealed that the money spent on reconstruction ranged from NPR 150,000 to 600,000 depending on the area and structure. The beneficiaries used locally available resources (stone, wood, bamboo etc.) to build shelters. People have built shelters on higher ground instead of on the bank of the river, where they were before. The evaluation also mentioned that the cash based progressive shelter programme was



Families are still living in temporary shelter provided by NRCS in Surkhet district.
Photo: NRCS

successful in many ways; low cost; high beneficiary involvement and adaptation, clear results, improved welfare. It was recommended that NRCS should document and analyse the experiences gained and use these as a basis for adapting the programme's standard operating procedures (SOPs) for large scale application in the earthquake recovery programming.

Findings from the evaluation

- The shelters constructed with cash transfer programme support are not earthquake resistant and in some cases not flood resistant either.
- The programme did not include advocacy on behalf of landless people. People living in tents are still vulnerable as they do not have their own land.
- Suggested models for shelter structures that could be built within the amount (NPR 50,000) given were not provided. There was an issue that this amount was insufficient. The evaluation team observed only one household that had made a shelter within that amount and this was a female headed household which had no other means.

The findings above have really informed the Earthquake recovery programme as the houses to be constructed will be resistant to floods and earthquake as they will be built by well-trained masons. In addition the grant amount for house construction has been increased and building plans exist for house construction.

Restoring family links (RFL)

Outcome 5: Tracing of missing persons and families are well informed about the condition of missing

Outputs 5.1: Restoring family links needs assessed in three affected districts (Surkhet, Bardiya and Dang).

Achievements:

During the initial and detail assessment process, three trained RFL volunteers were mobilized in Banke District. Along with the district administration office, one trained volunteer visited India to trace separated persons due to floods from Bardiya District. The protection focal person from NRCS participated in the protection cluster meeting regularly at national level.

National Society capacity building

Outcome 6: NRCS preparedness for response is enhanced, including volunteer and resource data management and PMER capacities

Outputs 6.1: NRCS is able to adapt and start using the Resource Management System (RMS) through rapid roll out, including training, user management, data collection and data integrity checks.

Achievements:

A Resource Management System (RMS) user training was conducted for 25 staff and volunteers (8 from headquarters and 17 from district chapters) to introduce and finalize the translated RMS manual with separate funding from the American Red Cross. This system is meant to strengthen the volunteer database system.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 7: NRCS is better prepared to respond to disasters and gaps in risks reduction are addressed with key communities based on hazard mapping

Outputs 7.1: NRCS increases its preparedness stocks of NFRI, shelter kits and emergency health kits to be better prepared for future disasters.

Outputs 7.2: Key at-risk communities have more durable and rehabilitated water points and thereby access to safer water during and after hydrological disasters.

Outputs 7.3: Key at-risk communities have improved access to and use of adequate sanitation.

Achievements:

NRCS procured 2,500 NFRI sets and prepositioned them as preparedness stocks. The stock was useful during earthquake response operation 2015.

A total of 300 hand pumps were planned to be installed. This was reduced to 80 in the Revised Emergency Appeal (REA) but none of these were installed as Government took responsibility for these interventions. Nine water

supply schemes were rehabilitated, as planned in the REA, while the initial target according to the Emergency Appeal was 24.

Contact information

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

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- Rachna Narang, senior relationship officer; email: rachna.narang@ifrc.org
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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP007 - Nepal - Floods and Landslides

Timeframe: 21 Aug 14 to 31 Jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Aug 14

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/8-2015/12	Programme	MDRNP007
Budget Timeframe	2014/8-2015/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,553,306				1,553,306	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		98,471				98,471	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		24,246				24,246	
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government*)</i>		289,994				289,994	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		84,374				84,374	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		24,640				24,640	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		48,377				48,377	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		81,300				81,300	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		44,066				44,066	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,068				10,068	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		169,311				169,311	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		800				800	
C1. Cash contributions		875,647				875,647	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		249,708				249,708	
C4. Other Income		249,708				249,708	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,125,355				1,125,355	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,125,355				1,125,355	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		1,125,355				1,125,355	
E. Expenditure		-958,951				-958,951	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		166,404				166,404	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,553,306			1,553,306		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	297,701		46,506			46,506	251,196	
Clothing & Textiles	310,579						310,579	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	100,538						100,538	
Utensils & Tools	127,658						127,658	
Cash Disbursement	231,579						231,579	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,068,055		46,506			46,506	1,021,549	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	84,737						84,737	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	84,737						84,737	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	16,842		2,149			2,149	14,693	
Distribution & Monitoring	11,392		36,302			36,302	-24,910	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	54,889		714			714	54,175	
Logistics Services	4,300		5,691			5,691	-1,391	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	87,423		44,857			44,857	42,567	
Personnel								
International Staff	36,000		26,079			26,079	9,921	
National Staff			281			281	-281	
National Society Staff	36,659		788			788	35,871	
Volunteers	10,247		173			173	10,074	
Total Personnel	82,906		27,321			27,321	55,585	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	7,000		11,318			11,318	-4,318	
Professional Fees	24,736		12,433			12,433	12,302	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	31,736		23,751			23,751	7,984	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,263		225			225	5,038	
Total Workshops & Training	5,263		225			225	5,038	
General Expenditure								
Travel	24,368		9,457			9,457	14,911	
Information & Public Relations	11,579		84			84	11,495	
Office Costs	15,042						15,042	
Communications	2,368		116			116	2,253	
Financial Charges	2,105		5,758			5,758	-3,653	
Other General Expenses	39,353		0			0	39,353	
Shared Office and Services Costs	3,568		3,717			3,717	-149	
Total General Expenditure	98,385		19,132			19,132	79,253	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			730,672			730,672	-730,672	
Total Contributions & Transfers			730,672			730,672	-730,672	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	94,803		58,010			58,010	36,793	
Total Indirect Costs	94,803		58,010			58,010	36,793	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,978			5,978	-5,978	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,553,306			1,553,306		
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,500			2,500	-2,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			8,478			8,478	-8,478	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,553,306		958,951			958,951	594,356	
VARIANCE (C - D)			594,356			594,356		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,553,306		1,125,355	1,125,355	958,951	166,404	
Subtotal BL2	1,553,306		1,125,355	1,125,355	958,951	166,404	
GRAND TOTAL	1,553,306		1,125,355	1,125,355	958,951	166,404	