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Emergency appeal operations update

Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRNP008		GLIDE n° EQ-2015-000048-NPL
Operations update n° 10 (12 month update) Issued on: 10 June 2016		Timeframe covered by this update: 25 April 2015 to 24 April 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 27 April 2015		Timeframe: 24 months End date: 30 April 2017
Appeal budget: CHF 84.9 million	Appeal coverage: 49.8 million (64%) ¹	Funding gap: CHF: 35.1 million ²
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 500,000		
N° of people being assisted: 700,000 people (140,000 families)		
Host National Society(ies) presence: 7,977 volunteers have been involved in the operation to date		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (in country): American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross – Flanders, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, ICRC, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korean Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform, National Reconstruction Authority, Ministry of Urban Development, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Department of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Police, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Ministry of Health.		



¹ Excludes bilateral support of CHF 4.9 million to ERU deployments.
² This amount does not include soft pledges.

Operation Summary

This 12-month report provides an overview of achievements made by Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). It also provides challenges faced during response as well as in commencing the recovery phase of the Earthquake Response Operations. This report will also highlight briefly some of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement achievements during the response and recovery phase of the Earthquake Operations.

In the immediate aftermath of the 2015 earthquake on 25 April, NRCS initiated its response, and its Emergency Response Committee (ERC) activated the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). The National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), District Disaster Response Teams (DDRTs) and Central Executive Committee (CEC) members were immediately deployed in the affected districts. Several district chapter offices activated their EOC to coordinate the response operation. NRCS mobilized close to 8,000 of their staff and volunteers (First aid, rescue team, NDRT, psychosocial support (PSS), DDRT, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) and restoring family links (RFL)) to support various activities including evacuation, assessment and relief distributions. The staff and volunteers also provided spontaneous assistance in affected communities, including caring for and transporting the injured people, helping out as caregivers in medical facilities, setting up temporary shelters and toilets.

The IFRC Global tools were also deployed at the onset of the earthquake to support NRCS in responding to the immediate needs of the affected people. They include 372 people from Emergency Response Units (ERUs), 61 people from the Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT), 43 Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) members, 15 IFRC surge staff and one Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps).

In shelter, NRCS through IFRC Emergency Appeal reached over 36,000 families with shelter kits and conducted orientation on the contents of the shelter kits so that the targeted community members could set up temporary shelters. In addition, over 100,000 families were reached with tarpaulins for emergency shelter support³. For the recovery phase of the operation, discussions are ongoing with the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to agree on the best way forward in supporting the affected communities in reconstructing their houses as well as continuing other recovery activities.

WASH interventions supported by the Emergency Appeal included deployment of staff and volunteers, deployment of Mass Sanitation Modules (MSMs), RDRT members, emergency relief and recovery WASH activities and monsoon preparedness plan. Specifically, the activities included trucking of water, distribution of jerry cans and hygiene kits, restoration/repairs of the water supply points, construction of latrines and hygiene promotion. All these interventions are in line with the emergency and recovery WASH guidance provided by NRCS.

At district level, the WASH sector coordinated with the district drinking water supply and sanitation office 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. NRCS conducted WASH assessments together with DWSS to identify needs of the communities affected by the earthquake.

NRCS health department coordinated health activities in the country. IFRC FACT, RDRT and the ERUs worked together with NRCS to provide immediate health service in worst affected districts. Various community-based health activities were conducted through NRCS and ERUs in these locations. The Red Cross volunteers were mobilized in the worst hit districts to disseminate health and hygiene messages focusing on hand washing, use of latrines, preparation and use of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), providing psychosocial support and first aid.

³ Each family received one tarpaulin

NRCS with support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners launched a seasonal support through cash distribution in order to meet the winter needs of 53,073 families in 16 target districts: Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kabhre, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok and Tanahun. A total of 49,996 families were reached with a grant of Nepali Rupee (NPR) 10,000 per family through cash distributions (cash in envelopes or by cheques) in between December 2015 to the first week of January 2016.

On its part, IFRC supported NRCS in distributing cash in envelopes to 14,856 families (74,280 people) in 6 districts namely: Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. This represents a 97 per cent achievement rate against 15,245 targeted families.

Table No. 1: a summary of achievements during the response phase of the IFRC Emergency Appeal

Response	In numbers
Food distribution ⁴	• 4,000 families provided with ready to eat food
Shelter kits and NFRI	• 36,854 families reached with essential household item kits ⁵
Emergency shelter ⁶	• 111,950 families provided with emergency shelter
Healthcare	• 56,250 patients received medical services through health facilities
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	• 5.4 million litres safe water distributed through water trucking • 26,300 people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities • 101,314 people reached with hygiene promotion activities
Hygiene kits	• 44,567 families reached
Community based health activities	• 153,974 reached with community health activities
Psycho social support	• 20,894 people reached through psychosocial support activities
Cash grants	• 38,025 families reached with relief cash transfers
Seasonal support	• 14,856 families reached with cash grants to meet winterization needs
Restoring family links (RFL)	• 2,461 families identified as separated who have re-established contact with their relatives
Dignified management of the dead (DMD)	• 403 previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families

In December 2015, the IFRC concluded an agreement with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) on behalf of Movement partners to support the owner driven housing strategy of the government of Nepal for 11,600 houses in 11 most affected districts. Partner National Societies (PNS) planned to support a total of eight districts, while IFRC covered the gap by taking the remaining three districts as shown in the table below:

Table No. 2: Number of houses targeted to be constructed with PNSs support

Partner	District(s)	Planned no. of houses
Consortium between Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), German and Netherlands Red Cross	Gorkha	700 houses
Consortium between American, Canadian and Spanish Red Cross	Rasuwa, Makawanpur and Rasuwa	3,000 houses
Korean Red Cross	Dhading	200 houses
Luxemburg Red Cross	Dhading	300 houses
Consortium between Danish Red Cross/Australian Red Cross/Canadian Red Cross Society	Kavre	600 houses
Consortium between Swiss and Austrian Red Cross	Dolakha	2,000 houses
Japanese Red Cross Society	Sindhupalchowk	1,000 houses
Consortium between Norwegian RC, Australian, Canadian and Finnish Red Cross	Sindhupalchowk	800 houses

⁴ NRCS volunteers were and important link to communities when distributing WFP food.

⁵ 40,000 IFRC NFRI kit includes tarpaulin - 2, shelter toolkit - 1, blankets - 2, kitchen set - 1.

⁶This consisted of tarpaulins.

IFRC	Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli	3,000 houses
		Total 11,600

Once the agreement signing was concluded, IFRC conducted scoping exercises in January 2016, in the three target districts that they planned to support during the recovery phase of the operation. The scoping exercises provided an overview of the needs in the sectors of health, shelter, livelihood, and WASH. Plans were initiated to begin to construct 250 houses and related integrated activities as a part of the first stage for recovery work. In addition, branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCAs) were conducted in February 2016 to assess the capacity and needs of the branches in the same three districts. Detailed assessments through focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews and household surveys are planned in May 2016 so as to inform the planning process. Thus, the Emergency Appeal may be revised once the plans are completed.

The Reconstruction of Earthquake Affected Structures Bill was passed by the legislature parliament on 16 December 2015. The NRA was established in between December 2015 and February 2016, requested all organizations to stop housing reconstruction and associated plans until they were able to develop guidelines and sign agreements with partner organizations. Reconstruction guidelines were developed by NRA and circulated to all humanitarian organizations involved in recovery programmes. The guidelines mentioned the need to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NRA as well as submit a proposal. The MoU that had been signed earlier with DUDBC was no longer considered as valid by NRA, though there were no official directives on this. IFRC and NRCS has been holding several discussions with NRA so as to get approval to commence their recovery activities, especially shelter reconstruction. Once approval is granted, implementation of activities will start. So far, only American Red Cross has committed to continue with support to shelter reconstruction of 3,000 houses in two districts (Rasuwa and Nuwakot). IFRC is still committed to support 3 districts in construction of 3,000 houses as earlier planned.

Coordination and partnerships

A total of 12 PNSs have had representation in the country, of which many of them conducted relief activities bilaterally with NRCS or through the IFRC Appeal, while others are starting to scope out the longer-term recovery interventions.

The overall operation coordination continues to be ensured, through operations meetings working group meetings held once a week or bi-weekly. They include WASH, livelihoods, recovery, health, livelihoods, health and shelter. All working groups are chaired or co-chaired by NRCS sector leads and counterparts from IFRC.

IFRC and NRCS coordinated their efforts with UN-OCHA and the Nepal government to ensure complementarity of response and to minimize the potential for overlap, and participated 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. IFRC managed the Shelter Cluster until the end of December 2015, as part of its global agreement with the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

ICRC in coordination with NRCS has been working with Department of Forensic Medicine (DoFM), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the Nepal Police to ensure that the facilities, equipment and staff are up to the task of ensuring safe and dignified management of the dead. This is being done through assessments, trainings and provision of equipment and supplies.

NRCS as an auxiliary to the Government of Nepal, works closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in conducting the health activities. With a strong and well-respected relationship between the NRCS, IFRC, PNSs and MoHP, efforts continued to ensure and provide immediate health services in worst affected

districts. The district chapters closely coordinated with the District Health Office and District Public Health Office, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCVs) and local stakeholders for conducting various health activities.

Coordination during seasonal support distribution

At national level, NRCS in coordination with in-country Movement partners involved in seasonal support, met regularly to adapt the existing IFRC cash working guidelines so as to fit the seasonal response context in Nepal. As a result, an Earthquake Seasonal Support package was developed and was used as a reference for cash distribution planning. It included guidelines on distribution process, winter messaging, beneficiary registration, proxy process, training guidelines, community engagement, reconciliation process and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) guidelines.

At district level, several coordination meetings were held with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) members to inform them about the distribution dates as well as distribution points. Meetings were also held with village development committee (VDC) representatives, Chief District Officers (CDOs) and the Shelter Cluster. These meetings helped to plan the cash distribution process such as distribution sites, dates and how to communicate to the population. This coordination also increased the sense of ownership and responsibility among the different stakeholders in the seasonal support distribution programme.

Operational implementation

Overview

All relief response activities were completed by 15 September 2015 and some recovery activities have already commenced. This section provides a complete report on achievements from 25 April 2015 to 24 April 2016 as well as some of the recovery work that is ongoing.

Quality programming

Outcome 1: Effective response to the disaster is ensured	
Indicators	Accumulative
1a: # of volunteer deployments ⁷	7,977
1b: # of individuals mobilized as part of regional/global tools (cumulative)	492 (372 ERUs, 61 RDRT, 43 FACT, 15 IFRC surge, 1 HEOPs)

NRCS volunteers from 50 district chapters provided a great network that ensured the people in need were reached. They provided lifesaving services such as 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.

In addition 492 people from more than 30 National Societies around the world were deployed on short notice at different phases of the response. They provided essential services such as supporting relief distributions, providing field hospitals fully equipped with operating theatres and surgeons, IT and telecommunications systems, emergency water supplies, child protection and warehousing.

⁷ 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.

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.

The following are the major monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the IFRC during the one year period

When	What	Who/where	Why
April and May 2015	detailed needs assessment	43 districts, with community members and key informants	To inform of the needs and selection of the most affected VDCs for relief distributions
September – October 2015	Post distribution monitoring (PDM)	992 respondents for household surveys and 28 FGDs from 14 districts (2 per district)	To examine the effectiveness and processes of the relief assistance provided to the families affected by the earthquake
December 2015	Scoping exercise	Key informants from Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts	To get an overview of the needs of population and develop a 3-month (January-March 2016) district plan of action.
September 2015	Real Time Evaluation (RTE)	Heads of RCRC Movement in Country partners Key IFRC staff at country, regional and global level, UN Agencies	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.
January-February 2016	Post distribution monitoring (PDM)	771 respondents from household surveys and 32 FGDs from 16 districts (2 per district)	To what extent the cash was used for its intended purposes (winter support) and the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries

In May 2016, a community based needs assessment will be undertaken in IFRC supported districts for the recovery phase of the operation. They include Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts⁸. All the four sectors of intervention will be assessed (shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods). Assessment methods will include FDGs, key informant interviews, market surveys, health facility assessments, water source mapping, social mapping and household interviews. The IFRC recovery plan will be revised based on the findings from the assessments.

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

A 6-month and one-year progress report was finalized and shared widely. These Movement-wide reports focused on the outcomes of the collective efforts of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in response to the Nepal earthquake of 25 April 2015 and its aftershocks. The one-year progress report can be accessed through [FedNet](#).

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

NRCS has a long history of working and communicating with affected communities. Work is ongoing to further develop the integration of accountability and feedback/response mechanisms into recovery programmes. Affected populations will have direct access to information and feedback mechanisms provided by the NRCS.

The NRCS weekly radio programme is continuing with a new cohort of 22 volunteers from earthquake affected priority districts having received intensive training and providing radio content from their communities. An increase in the number of community radio stations in the earthquake affected districts broadcasting the radio show – in

⁸ IFRC decided to support NRCS in implementing these three districts in December 2016 after realizing that they were not covered by any PNS.

addition to three of the main national FM stations – has generated a rise in feedback from listeners asking for advice and information.

The community engagement and accountability (CEA) team provided support during the seasonal response by ensuring availability of information regarding the cash support that was being provided to the targeted communities. Approximately 30 volunteers from the 4 districts were trained in developing their own messages and communication plans, which they then implemented during the seasonal cash support programme. Information was provided through radio, dissemination of messages in schools, community meetings and household visits. During the distribution, the CEA team communicated through volunteers as well as through help desks set up at distribution sites to listen to and record feedback as well as provide answers to their enquiries. The volunteers also used mini dramas in local languages to share messages.

A temporary hotline number was also set up and manned 24/7 by NRCS volunteers before and after the distribution of seasonal cash at NRCS office in Kathmandu. The hotline number was shared widely in communities before and during cash distributions, and was also printed on the cash envelopes. Learning from this experience, including the frequently asked questions (FAQs) document developed through running the hotline, is being used to inform the establishment of a permanent Red Cross hotline.

82 queries from the hotline number were received during and after the seasonal distributions. Most of the calls received were to express gratitude, while other queries were related to the procedures, timing, location and information about the Red Cross. Further learning needs to be carried out to better understand the reason behind the relatively low number of calls received, and whether informal channels such as volunteers should be strengthened.

The Red Cross information hotline is set for launch in early May, supporting Movement implementation activities, NRCS communications efforts and the work of the inter-agency Common Feedback Project. A film highlighting the continuing earthquake risk, need for safe reconstruction, vigilance and continuing preparedness efforts is in production for national broadcast this autumn. Furthermore, social media, particularly Facebook, remains a priority with efforts are continuing to boost the quality of content and the potential for genuine two-way communication through the medium.

Output 1.4: Mechanisms are in place to ensure integration of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues where applicable⁹.

IFRC deployed two protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) delegates between April and July 2015 (supported by Australian Red Cross). These delegates worked with NRCS to form the protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) working group (WG). Representation by NRCS to the PGI-WG comprises a child protection focal point; a gender and inclusion focal point; a disability inclusion focal point. The working group has worked to draw attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, in particular people with disabilities, female-headed households, older people; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Transgender and Intersex people (LGBTI); undocumented and landless people, feeding into development of pilot models for beneficiary selection and targeting with inclusion criteria.

The group has worked with all sectors to ensure support to potentially excluded groups is included within sector responses in health, WASH and beneficiary communications:

- under health, psychosocial and relief sectors on menstrual management, gender-based violence responses and referral pathways.
- under WASH and shelter programmes to improve conditions for people with disabilities that have been displaced as a result of the earthquake.
- under beneficiary communications, on development of messages on protection, accountability and gender-based violence.

⁹ 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. It replaces, "Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan."

The NRCS and IFRC partnered with a local NGO - Blue Diamond - to provide safe spaces for people who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans Gender and Questioning/Queer (LGBTQ). The Blue Diamond office building was damaged by the earthquake thus displacing blue diamond society members and HIV patients from the rehabilitation center. NRCS provided them with 50 blankets, 15 tarpaulins, oral rehydration salts and water purifying agents. Approximately 25 people were reached through this support in 5 districts (Dolakha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Sindupalchok and Dhading districts).

In November 2015, a central level Gender and Inclusion Committee was formed with 13 members (8 female and 5 male). The chairperson of this committee, who is also a member of the NRCS central committee (NRCS Governance), oriented the team on the role and responsibilities of the committee as well as the ongoing PGI activities. The department also facilitated the formation of a GESI committee and selection of a gender focal point in the 14 targeted district chapters. The formation of committees was facilitated by focal points from GESI, disaster management, health, organization development and communication departments. A total of 58 people (26 female and 32 male) participated in the programme.

NRCS participated in a violence prevention workshop in December 2015 which was held in the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This workshop was a good platform to share the situation of violence prevention among many countries of the region. After the workshop a concept paper on “violence prevention” was developed. The PGI officer also participated ‘Inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) training’ in Nepalgunj district (mid-western part of Nepal) that was organized by the NRCS disaster management department. After the training, all the participants committed to integrate gender and social inclusion in each of their development and regular programme implemented by NRCS.

Approximately 100 people with disability (PWD) have been supported through the Independent Living Center through more accessible toilets built by NRCS and tents, provision of blankets, tarpaulins, ORS and water purifying agents. Funding from the Australian Red Cross was used to provide lighting in and around the center. Under WASH activities several actions has been taken to strengthen the protection of girls. This include distribution of menstrual hygiene and dignity kits, and funding allocation for improving lighting as well as including information to NRCS volunteers and communities on GBV referral pathways. A total of 6,000 menstruation kits was distributed in 24 schools and to 2 women groups (in Sindhuli - 5 schools and 2 women groups, Dolakha - 12 schools and Ramechhap - 7 schools) in collaboration with the NRCS WASH division and gender and inclusion department.



Left: Independent Living Center camp Lalitpur district, supported by Nepal Red Cross. **Right:** Menstruation kits distribution in a school in Sindhuli district.

Food distribution

Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met			
Output 2.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts.			
Indicators	Target	Actual (through IFRC support)	% of Target
2.1a # of families provided with ready-to-eat food (supported by IFRC appeal) ¹⁰	14,000	4,000	29% ¹¹

NRCS distributed ready-to-eat food (RTEF), food packages as well as rice, oil and pulses to over 400,000 families. This was done in partnership with IFRC, PNS and non-Movement partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP). Through IFRC support, NRCS was able to reach 20,000 people (4,000 families).

Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements

Outcome 3: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met			
Output 3.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants.			
Output 3.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance.			
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	40,000	36,854	90%
3.1c: # of families provided with "Red box" essential household kits ¹²	3,000	800	27% ¹³
3.1d: # of families with unconditional cash grants to meet winterization needs (new indicator) ¹⁴ .	15,245	14,856	97%
3.2a: # of families provided with emergency shelter ¹⁵	110,000	111,950	101%
3.2b: # of family tents provided as emergency shelter	500	500	100%

At the beginning of the operation, efforts focused on the distribution of emergency shelter supplies prepositioned by NRCS and supported by the IFRC Emergency Appeal. The emergency response unit (ERU) relief team supported the chapters in the distribution of these items. A total of 43 districts were reached with emergency shelter items.

The initial plan was to reach 15,000 families with unconditional cash grants in order to meet winterization needs. However, this number was increased to accommodate those families whose names were omitted from the beneficiary lists. In such cases, the concerned person who was omitted and met the selection criteria would directly liaise with local authorities to ascertain eligibility for support.

¹⁰ RTEF includes 1 carton noodles, 2 Kg beaten rice, 5 water bottles, 1 packet salt, and 500 gm sugar.

¹¹ WFP agreed to cover the remaining food needs of the affected people, which relieved NRCS from the distribution of ready-to-eat food.

¹² 3,000 IFRC household kits include 3 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, hygiene items.

¹³ 800 red boxes were dispatched in earthquake 11 affected districts of category B and C because of limited quotas of relief package and remaining 1,995 red boxes were prepositioned in NRCS's Biratanagar, Nepalgunj, Birgunj, Mahendranagar, Bhairawa and Pokhara warehouses.

¹⁴ New indicator related to the seasonal relief plan.

¹⁵ 100,000 families will receive 1 tarpaulin.



Left: Relief distributions in Sindhuli district; 11 June 2015. **Right:** NRCS volunteers setting up tents at a campsite for the elderly in the city of Bhaktapur in Nepal.

The prepositioned items facilitated an efficient and effective response to the needs of the affected population. Simultaneously, NRCS conducted a detailed assessment between April and May 2015 which informed the selection of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) in which NRCS distributed essential household items and cash transfers' package in the second phase of relief distributions. Further, this data was used to develop the beneficiary selection criteria which was finalized by the NRCS in mid-May 2015.

A working group meeting took place on 24 May 2015 to develop communication materials for NRCS shelter volunteers and beneficiaries. This was done with support from the Shelter Cluster. Posters and banners were produced and distributed in the targeted districts. They proved very effective in conducting orientation sessions on shelter kit contents and how they could be used.

Reconciliation

A reconciliation process was initiated between August and October 2015, with support from the relief ERU of Luxembourg Red Cross. The purpose of this exercise was to reconcile all documents to ensure that all documentation related to relief distributions is verified. This includes distribution reports, beneficiary lists and their identification documents, warehouse stock documents, financial records, among other documents. Some recommendations were also provided in the report for future distributions.

Post distribution monitoring

Below are some findings from the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted between September and early October 2015 among 992 respondents from 52 VDCs that were targeted for the relief distributions. The table below highlights some of key findings based on feedback received through the respondents.

"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.

Table No. 3: Key finds of the relief distribution PDM report

Items distributed	Feedback from beneficiaries
Cash transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% of the respondents reported that they were treated 'good/very good' when they went to receive the cash. Most of the money was found to be spent on emergency or temporary shelter¹⁶ (81.5%) followed by labour for rehabilitation of their houses (32%), and food (22.8%). <p>This shows that shelter is still a great need for the community as the money was either used to purchase shelter items or to hire skilled people to repair their damaged houses</p>
Essential household item kits¹⁷ and emergency shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61% of the respondents reported receiving instructions/ a demonstration on how to use the shelter tool kits and the tarpaulins. 81% of the respondents reported that they used the shelter toolkits in building a temporary shelter for themselves.

"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.

Seasonal support

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), with support from Movement partners launched a cash distribution operation to meet the needs of 53,073 families affected by the cold winter in 16 target districts. A total of 49,996 families were reached with a grant of Nepali Rupee (NPR) 10,000 per family through cash distributions (cash in envelopes or by cheques). The cash distributions were conducted between the second week of December 2015 until the first week of January 2016.

On its part, IFRC supported NRCS in distributing cash in envelopes to 14,856 families (74,280 people) in 6 districts namely: Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. This represents a 97 per cent achievement as the targeted number of families to be reached was 15,245 families.



Seasonal cash distribution by NRCS in Ramechhap district.
Photo: NRCS

are some of the key findings from the PDM report.

In January and February 2016, a PDM was conducted for seasonal support. The purpose of the PDM was to measure to what extent the cash was used for its intended purposes and the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries in order to inform future responses in Nepal and elsewhere.

Generally, the population interviewed during the PDM was very satisfied with the cash support and most of them found the amount provided adequate for its intended use. In addition, most of the respondents were very satisfied on how the distribution was organized and how they were attended to by NRCS volunteers. In the table below

¹⁶ This refers to purchase of shelter items

¹⁷ This includes 2 tarpaulin sheets, a shelter toolkit, 2 blankets, 1 kitchen set

Table No. 4: Key finds of the seasonal support PDM report

Area	Findings
General satisfaction:	98% of the respondents were satisfied with the cash support.
Preferred option of assistance	55% of the respondents mentioned cash, 25% mentioned they preferred other form of assistance and 20% said relief. Of those who preferred other form of assistance, majority of them (87%) specified shelter. This illustrates that housing remains an overwhelming need for the affected people.
Received information about the cash distribution:	99% of the respondents said that they received information about the cash distribution prior to the activity. This is a great improvement over the previous PDM conducted for relief distributions which highlighted that only 25% of respondents reported receiving information about the distributions.
How cash was spent	95% of the responded mentioned clothing and winter blankets as being part of their expenditure. This goes out to show that, as much as the cash was unconditional, the community was reached with messages relating to how the cash could be spent during the winter period.
Visibility of the Red Cross:	77% of the people knew that they received money from the Red Cross

Constraints or Challenges

Distributions continued even during the monsoon and winter period. In some areas, the terrain was inaccessible which led to delays in distribution. Also, due to floods, landslides or snow some of the targeted populations could not reach the distribution sites. In such cases distribution dates were extended to ensure that most of the targeted community members got their relief and/or cash distributions.

The finalization of the reconciliation process for the distributions faced some challenges in October due to the fuel shortage that limited vehicle and staff movement into the districts. However, with support from logistics unit in sourcing of fuel, this process has since been finalized and final data related to distributions was provided.

Shelter

Outcome 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions (RECOVERY)			
Output 4.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families.			
Output 4.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to the families in target communities.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
4.1: # families provided with sustainable shelter	Revision of Emergency Plan of Action is underway and these indicators will be amended.		
4.2: # of houses built back safer			
4.3: Average (USD) amount of a cash grant per family			
4.4: Total (USD) amount of cash grants			

NRCS and IFRC have been participating in Shelter Cluster¹⁸ led recovery and reconstruction working group meetings along with technical working group meetings. NRCS/IFRC shelter teams are guiding PNSs and partners

¹⁸ The Shelter Cluster was formerly supported through this appeal and has now returned back to its pre-disaster system.

to develop proposal for longer term-shelter recovery. Based on this, NRCS with the funding support from IFRC and PNS plan to assist affected families to rebuild their homes.

Shelter activities commenced during the last quarter of 2015 with Movement partners considering each of the most affected districts for supporting owner driven shelter programme according to the GoN guidelines and criteria. Accordingly, the shelter technical working group prepared the scope of work with cost estimates and tentative work plans. Having trained masons is a mandatory condition in reconstruction of earthquake resistant houses. In order to meet this mandatory criteria, NRCS, in January 2016, invited bids from qualified training institutes / agencies to train about 4,000 masons in 11 districts.

After the formation of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) in December 2015, NRA issued a moratorium to all humanitarian organizations (including RCRC Movement partners) to stop all activities related to earthquake recovery response in order to streamline the shelter reconstruction process according to GoN overall plan. All the agreements signed between the DUDBC and NRCS were nullified until further notice. Although NRCS with support from IFRC had started preparation for constructing 15 model houses in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga districts (5 in each district) targeted under Emergency Appeal, this was put on hold until the agreement between IFRC and NRA is signed. At the time of writing this report, IFRC were in the last stages of reaching an agreement with the NRA on signing the approved plan and MoU to allow NRCS to move forward with implementation. During these lengthy discussions, the concept of including a Red Cross liaison person into the NRA was discussed and seen as a positive step by both IFRC and NRA. At present, the tentative date for signing the MoU and approving the one Movement plan is 6 June 2016.

Constraints or Challenges

- Delays have been experienced in commencing shelter reconstruction activities due to directive from NRA to suspend all related activities until they finalize the national reconstruction strategy and sign an agreement with IFRC.
- Change of CDOs in several of the affected districts also posed a challenge. The district chapter had to brief the new officials on the relief intervention being implemented by NRCS in their areas. The new CDOs also took some time to assign the VDCs to NRCS start operations.

Livelihoods

Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored among affected population (RECOVERY)			
Output 5.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume activities.			
Output 5.2: Affected small enterprises have start-up capital to resume business activities.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
5.1: # of families reached with cash grants	Plans will be finalized once an agreement with the government is in place.		
5.2: Average (USD) amount of a cash grant per family			
5.3: Total (USD) amount of cash grants			

The livelihood programme was put on hold during November and December while the team targeted the winter needs of the communities during the seasonal support operation.

Field trips were conducted in December 2015 to identify livelihoods needs in the three districts to be supported by this Appeal as well as to develop 3-month plans of action at district level. This was done by district level staff with support from NRCS headquarter focal person and IFRC livelihood coordinator. The livelihoods working group, made up of the NRCS, IFRC, Spanish Red Cross and British Red Cross developed technical guidelines to guide

all livelihoods recovery programmes. To disseminate this, a 3-day workshop was organized with the participation of NRCS headquarters ERO team, IFRC, PNSs, and district chapter ERO teams to provide input as well as validate the guidelines.

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%
6.1c: # of patients treated in the established health facilities	NRCS overall total	NA	55,282
	All ERUs total (IFRC Appeal)	NA	37,918
	Bilateral health units as part of Movement total	NA	17,364
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	NA
6.2b: # of emergency response oral rehydration kits prepositioned	100	89	89%
6.2c # Health post staff trained in community health	100	75	75%
6.2d # Volunteers trained on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion	N/A	610	
6.2e # Community-based oral rehydration points (ORP) established	100	0	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	NA	590,474
	IFRC appeal funded	NA	153,974
	PNS	NA	424,999
	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)	NA	11,501
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	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)
6.4a: # of people reached by psychosocial support	20,686	17,105	3,508
6.4b: # of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	75	24	257
Total # of people reached through psychosocial programme (6.4a + 6.4b)	20,761	17,129	3,765

Notes: The original indicator 6.4a (from previous update) has been subdivided into 2 indicators to better capture the nature of activities provided.

Indicator 6.4a inclusive of PFA, stress management, psycho-education, Child Friendly Space, referrals, help desk

Indicator 6.4b inclusive of trainings with teachers, volunteers, and staff at health posts.

Health ERUs and mobile health camps established during the relief phase ensured that the targeted communities received medical attention in real time. The training and prepositioning of ORS and ORP kits has increased the capacity of the National Society to respond to the possible outbreaks of diarrheal diseases in the earthquake

affected communities.

A total of 89 ORP kits have been prepositioned for future establishment as and when required. They are located as follows: Rasuwa District - 14, Sindhupalchowk District – 35, Dolakha District – 1, Gorkha District -1, NRCS headquarters – 36, WASH division -2.

The trained volunteers in community health contributed to raising awareness and conducting hygiene promotion activities in the communities. Social mobilization for GoN Measles Rubella Campaign was also successfully completed.

The health working group developed a technical health package as a guideline during implementation of health activities. This was done in collaboration with in country Movement partners. This package was presented in December 2015 during a workshop where the participants had an opportunity to suggest final amendments to the document.

Outcome 7: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced (RECOVERY)			
Output 7.1 Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled.			
Output 7.2 Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.			
Output 7.3 Epidemic prevention measures carried out.			
Output 7.4 Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support provided.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
7.1: # health facilities rehabilitated	Plans will be finalized once an agreement with the government is in place.		
7.2: # NRCS staff and volunteers trained in community based health			

Community health activities are ongoing in the districts. Community based health and first aid trainings have been rolled out in Sindhuli District. Similarly, activities related to declaration of full immunization in two IFRC supported programme areas (Sindhuli and Ramechhap) are ongoing. NRCS will continue to provide support to the MoHP to carry out awareness raising activities, capacity building of health care staff and re-establishing of health care services in the earthquake affected communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

Outcome 8: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.		
Output 8.1: Target population is provided with daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards.		
Indicators	Overall NRCS	IFRC Appeal funded
8.1a: (estimated) # of people provided with access to safe water	60,111 ¹⁹	47,701 ²⁰
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 aqua tabs (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
Output 8.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.		
8.2a: # of emergency toilets constructed		2,120

¹⁹ Include people reached with ORS which is not funded by the Appeal.

²⁰ This also includes people reached with rehabilitated water supply schemes during response phase of the operation.

8.2b: # of people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities (according to Sphere standards applied in emergency phase)	42,400		
Output 8.3: Target population is reached with hygiene promotion activities.			
8.3a: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	101,314		
8.3b: # of families provided with hygiene kits from Emergency Appeal	44,567		
Outcome 9 Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities (RECOVERY)			
Output 9.1 Target population has access to safe water at the community managed water sources.			
Output 9.2 Target population has improved assess use of adequate sanitation.			
Output 9.3 Affected population is provided with hygiene promotion activities.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
9.1: # of rehabilitated water sources	Plans will be finalized once an agreement with the government is in place.		
9.2: # of households provided with sanitation facilities			
9.3: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities			

WASH interventions successfully met the needs of the affected population in terms of reach as well as the customized need based services during the response phase of the earthquake operation. Below are some of the achievements during the reporting period.

Hygiene kits and jerry cans distribution at district level:

During the relief phase of the operation (April to August 2015), a total of 44,567 hygiene kits and 86,372 jerry cans were distributed in the 17 target districts.

Water trucking:

The WASH team carried out trucking of water in Chautara. It was a major intervention in terms of water delivery to the households, hospitals and internally displaced people (IDPs) to overcome water shortage caused by the dysfunctional water supply systems which were the main source of water before the earthquake struck. The water trucking was conducted from early May to 19 August 2015, until when the water supply scheme in Chautara was restored. A total of 5,000 diethyl-p-phenylene diamine (DPD) tablets and 20 compartment bag test (CBT) kits were also procured through the IFRC regional logistics unit to test the quality of the water being trucked.

Water supply schemes²¹ repair/restoration:

NRCS supported repair and reconstruction of 45 water supply schemes in eight earthquake affected districts. The community also participated by either providing money, labour or contributing the construction materials. Details of repair and restoration work completed through water supply schemes in the affected districts is highlighted table below:

²¹ In Nepal context generally water is collected from natural water sources available close to the community in collection chamber and carried up to reservoir tank where the water is stored. From Reservoir Tank, water through distribution pipe network carried to the cluster of houses or individual household. Generally the gravity fed water supply system is preferred as it does not need power supply. However in case where gravity fed water supply schemes are not feasible, water lifting schemes are designed and implemented.

Table No. 5: Water supply schemes repair and restoration work with the support of IFRC Appeal

Districts covered	Interventions	Beneficiaries
Dolakha	Repair and restoration of 11 water supply schemes	3,676
Lalitpur	Camp water supply	1,492
Makwanpur	Hill take tanks and fittings provided for water distribution	2,735
Ramechhap	Repair and restoration of 12 water supply schemes	2,156
Sindhuli	Repair and restoration of 2 water supply schemes	1,723
Udayapur	Repair and restoration of 10 water supply schemes	1,750
Solukhumbu	Repair and restoration of 7 water supply schemes	1,343
	Repair and restoration of 2 water supply schemes	
Sindhupalchok	Construction of a new water supply scheme in ward no. 7	756
Total		15,631

Prepositioning of ORS and soaps to be used for hygiene promotion:

In order to prepare for the outbreak of water borne diseases during the monsoon season, NRCS prepositioned 250,000 packets of ORS and 225,000 pieces of soap. NRCS volunteers carried out hygiene promotion activities from time to time after analysing the needs in the field and distributed ORS and soaps to the earthquake affected families in 14 worst affected districts. The distribution details are given in table below.

Table No. 6: Distribution of prepositioned ORS and soap

District	Distributed ORS Sachets	Distributed soap (in pieces)
Lalitpur	15,640	4,452
Dolakha	13,000	9,140
Ramechapp	4,000	9,180
Rasuwa	16,600	5,040
Makwanpur	0	1,440
Sindhuli	0	5,170
Khotang	0	2,880
Kathmandu	18,250	7,802
Bhaktapur	5,800	3,656
Gorkha	10,000	3,960
Nuwakot	10,800	2,160
Dhading	13,600	5,472
Kavrepalanchok	4,000	2,016
Sindhupalchok	15,560	6,048
Total	127,250	68,416

Sanitation:

According to NRCS's emergency sanitation guidelines, district chapters and MSM teams assisted the affected people with the construction of latrines. Initially the aim was to ensure at least one latrine for 50 people in the target areas. The actual construction was carried out to cover 20 people per one latrine according to the Sphere standards. NRCS district chapters and MSM teams supported by volunteers and staff constructed 2,120 latrines in the relief phase, which was sufficient to meet sanitation needs of 42,400 people. Latrines constructed in schools were of permanent structures. The construction materials such as corrugated iron sheets and cement were procured locally.

Table No. 7: Latrines constructed/re-constructed

District name	No. of VDCs	No. of Latrines Re/constructed
Dolakha	10	140
Khotang	6	135
Lalitpur	12	92
Makwanpur	5	78
Okhaldhunga	6	268
Ramechhap	7	49
Solukhumbu	6	128
Udayapur	8	65
British RC MSM	4 ²²	458
Spanish RC MSM	7	707
Total		2,120

Hygiene promotion:

During the response phase of the operation (April to August 2015), NRCS volunteers carried out hygiene promotion activities and reached approximately 101,314 people with awareness on proper use and maintenance of toilets, hand washing with soap or cleaning agent at critical times, safe handling and treatment of drinking water at household level; and maintenance of personal hygiene.



Photo left: Nepal Red Cross volunteer distributing water purification tablets people living in temporary camps of Bhaktapur districts, April, 2015. **Photo right:** Nepal Red Cross volunteers conducting a community demonstration on good hand washing practice.

The WASH technical working group has finalized its technical package covering 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 conduct detailed assessments and baselines, build 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. This appeal is also supporting capacity building of the NRCS newly appointed staff and volunteers through various training programmes to prepare them for the recovery interventions. In March 2016, Ignition participatory rural appraisal (IPRA) tools training for facilitators was organized where 23 participants

²² 4 wards covered.

from 14 category 'A' districts were trained. These tools are integral part of community led total sanitation (CLTS) and school led total sanitation (SLTS), and are used to motivate communities to construct and use latrines which in turn helps to stop open defecation. There is a plan to organize two technical trainings for junior engineers as well as school sanitation and hygiene education training for facilitators from 14 districts. These trainings are planned for May and June 2016.

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. (RECOVERY)			
Output 10.1: Increased skillsets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.			
Output 10.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.			
Output 10.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
10.1: # NS staff/volunteers who received skills-based training	Plans will be finalized once an agreement with the government is in place.		
10.2: # of fixed facilities repaired			
10.2a: # of NFRIs and shelter items prepositioned in disaster preparedness stocks			
10.3: # NRCS branches provided with locally relevant response and preparedness equipment and/or stocks			

Capacity assessments were carried out in February 2016 to inform the existing capacities and needs of each of the targeted districts through this Appeal. Based on the findings, plans of action have been developed and mainly include rehabilitation of district chapters that were damaged during the earthquake, equipping the office with basic equipment, supporting key positions who will lead in implementation and supervision of planned activities (District programme coordinators, finance officers, PMER officers), training of staff and volunteers etc.

Restoring Family Links

Outcome 11: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster			
Output 11.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas.			
Indicators	Cases identified	Cases resolved	% of resolved
11.1a: # of families identified as separated who have re-established contact with their relatives ²³	2,342	2,461	105%
11.1b: # of family reunifications for unaccompanied/separated minors and vulnerable adults	83	83	100%
11.1c: # of registered tracing requests	2,862	2,695	94%

ICRC has been working closely with NRCS to ensure family links are restored for the persons who separated from their families during and after the disaster. An RFL expert was deployed to join the FACT team in May 2015 to strengthen the capacity in reuniting families among the volunteers.

The [family link website](#) was activated in both English and Nepalese immediately after the earthquake struck. Training was provided to one of NRCS's national headquarters' staff on how to use family link database. This helped to exchange data and share case files efficiently (with data protection). This website offered people the possibility to search through the list of missing persons and people who had responded that they were alive;

²³ Indicator no longer used

register names of persons who wished to inform others that they were alive, with whom they had lost contact. Until the closure of the website in October 2015 more than 100,000 visits were recorded.

NRCS's RFL volunteers actively worked to relocate the missing people registered. Trained RFL volunteers visited to most of affected districts (especially Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dolakha and Gorkha) together with RFL team leader in order to collect additional information in communities, hospitals, and enquired with the relevant authorities.

"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>

Joint visits of NRCS-ICRC-IFRC were made to jails that facilitated re-establishing contact between prisoners and their family members. RFL services were delivered to 95 detainees, among whom 62 were foreigners. The RFL desk also received requests at national and international level and facilitated to link with their families.

A total of 35 children, 4 elderly people and 44 injured were assisted in re-unifying with their families. Children identified as unaccompanied minors by the volunteers, were referred to the Central Child Welfare Board of Nepal. During the reporting period, continuous orientation sessions in RFL were held with the participation of old and new RFL volunteers in the most affected districts. Following these sessions, the volunteers made visits to the concerned families to collect more information about missing people.

Constraints or Challenges

- Risk of landslides and sporadic aftershocks limited access to many areas. Therefore, RFL teams used a helicopter to access a remote area to ensure service provision to those who needed it. The trip was made in collaboration with IFRC and NRCS medical teams to ensure costs were kept to a minimum.

Dignified Management of the Dead

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.	
Output 12.1: The emergency management of the dead is carried out with dignity.	
Output 12.2: Unknown remains are accurately identified so that their names may be returned to their families.	
Output 12.3: Families in search of deceased loved ones received support.	
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

ICRC, together with NRCS, provided support on safe and dignified management of the dead that respects the cultural practices of affected families. This was done in coordination with the Department of Forensic Medicine (DoFM) of Nepal. A total of 1,739 body bags were provided to hospitals, the police, mortuaries and NRCS district chapters.

A forensic expert was deployed in May 2015 together with IFRC FACT team. The expert and ICRC forensic staff conducted an assessment with recommendations for improvements in mortuary operations and facilities. The forensic team also provided guidance and training on high-throughput mortuary management to DoFM forensic staff. The trainings which were held between May and December 2015, focussed on forensic pathology, forensic anthropology/archaeology, forensic odontology and mortuary practices. Assistance was provided in improvement of centralization of data at the DoFM. For this, IT equipment and the ICRC ante-mortem/post-mortem database software were donated to the DoFM. In addition to equipment, ICRC forensic experts and staff worked with DoFM to improve their medical waste management system. An external refrigerated unit with the capacity to store 25 bodies was installed. In addition, the refurbishment of a large capacity cold room for body storage was completed and the handover to the DoFM was done late October 2015.

Forensic experts also undertook an assessment of the DNA laboratory at the Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory. The DNA laboratory has been in operation for slightly over one year and given the relatively young age of the facility, the laboratory is being well run and is producing reliable results. Between September 2015 and February 2016, there was a smaller amount of unidentified bodies and body parts recovered.

Most of the deceased were quickly returned to the families shortly after being recovered. NRCS provided assistance to 60 people in Kathmandu, who returned to Langtang to collect the bodies of their loved ones allowing them to perform the last rites according to their cultural practices.

The unidentified dead bodies and body parts were managed by forensic experts at DoFM in Kathmandu (meeting legal requirements). Through representatives from foreign countries, the DoFM received information concerning foreigners reported as missing, some of who were identified through medical and/or dental records.

NRCS volunteers and ICRC staff were deployed to gather information on the dead and provide this information to the bereaved families. NRCS helped those who had to travel to look for the loved ones to find shelter and food while they were away from home. They also provided key messages to the affected people on proper cremation of unidentified bodies and management of dead bodies.

Constraints or Challenges

- In some instances, delays of recovery of deceased individuals occurred due to limited access to some of the more remote areas. These delays were a direct result of landslides during the monsoon season, as well as the large scale of accompanying rubble and debris, particularly in Dolakha and Rasuwa district.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR)

Outcome 13: The impacts of disasters and associated health risks among vulnerable communities are reduced (RECOVERY)			
Output 13.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures targeting most vulnerable subgroups.			
Output 13.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
13.1: # of communities provided with local level risk reduction measures	Plans will be finalized once an agreement with the government is in place.		

NRCS and IFRC have been working with the GoN to support and advice on the revision of Nepal's Natural Calamity Relief Act of 1982. It is widely accepted that the legal and regulatory framework for disaster management in Nepal is outdated. One of the major challenges in the international disaster response phase was the fact that Nepal did not have any processes or rules in place to assist in managing and facilitating the huge flow of outside assistance that poured into the country, and there were several regulatory issues that impacted the relief

operation. Drawing on lessons learned in the past year, a process instigated by Red Cross is now under way to strengthen domestic legal preparedness for international response in Nepal. In January 2016, NRCS, the IFRC and the Institute for Crisis Management Studies held a multi-stakeholder workshop in Kathmandu which concluded with the development of international assistance guidelines. This process has been endorsed by Nepal's Ministry of Home Affairs and NRCS continue to work alongside government and other key stakeholders to finalize these guidelines and are hopeful that they would be finalized and submitted to parliament for approval in the coming months.

Operational support services

Human resources

The long term delegates assisting the Emergency Response Operation (ERO) are all in place. The new developed organogram for the recovery phase of the operation is operational. Key ERO positions have also been recruited at NRCS headquarters level.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support continued to be provided to the operation including NRCS, IFRC and PNS as per needed in all the supply chain management functions. IFRC country office is providing logistics support to NRCS and Movement partners according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver equipment as well as other materials and services. IFRC's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical support to the Nepal country office as per needed.

All procurement activities related to this Emergency Appeal have been and will continue to follow IFRC standard procurement procedures. Procurement processes have been supported by the in country logistics team to ensure timely and efficient sourcing of materials and services.

The seasonal relief cash distribution activities were supported by logistics through the provision of transportation of the distribution teams to the respective 16 targeted districts. The logistics team also provided transport during the PDM exercise that was conducted immediately after the cash distributions.

The Nepal/India border closure and the fuel shortage situation remained the operational risk to the Nepal earthquake operation until the first quarter of the year 2016. Due to fuel supply shortage all field movements were limited and this impacted on the implementation causing unforeseen delays. Further, the closure of the Nepal/India border caused challenges for importers to import raw materials and goods in to the country. This caused shortage of general supplies as well as raised market prices drastically. Due to supply shortage, some suppliers were forced to cancel contracts or delay deliveries which also caused delays in distribution of emergency relief items. Of major concern and now a very high operation risk is the issue with the importation of the 22 Federation vehicle rental programme (VRP) cars in country, as they have been stopped at customs by the authorities. There has been several technical and high level meetings with authorities to solve this issue. The vehicles are for IFRC and in-country PNS to use during the recovery operation. IFRC considering an alternative strategy which may include a combination of rental and local purchase of vehicles will have to be undertaken and might have a cost impact to the operation budget.

The search for warehousing space and land is ongoing. Following a number of meetings with the land owners of the current piece of land which houses the three Rub hall storage tents in Kathmandu, the land will be handed back to the owners in June 2016. Meetings are in progress with different stakeholders who are keen to support NRCS with land as a temporary solution. The long term solution is for NRCS to construct a central warehouse in Kathmandu, with technical support of IFRC, a draft warehouse construction funding proposal is being developed.

Information Technology and Telecommunication (IT&T)

All the available VHF radio stock has been assessed and programming them is complete. A user manual for the same has been developed by the IFRC and training on use was done for IFRC, NRCS and PNS staff who are already using the radios. Several tests have been conducted to determine if all the staff with the Radios were receiving the signal clearly from their places of residence.

The IFRC shared drive has been restored successfully and technical teams are in the process of transferring their files to ensure safe storage of information.

The IFRC IT focal point continues supporting NRCS, IFRC and PNS to set up relevant equipment in their respective offices. This support includes installation of network, relevant software, technical advice on hardware to have for smooth operation, etc.

Communications

The communications team continued its support through publishing key messages as well as questions and answers to ensure that the public has access to information regarding the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to the plight of the affected population in Nepal. The team was also very key in preparing the one year progress report that has been published on [FedNet](#). Around 120 copies have been printed and are being distributed to IFRC and other Movement partners at country, regional and global levels.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Major PMER activities during the reporting period include:

- Coordinated Real Time Evaluation (RTE) at country level.
 - Coordinated PDM activities including developing questionnaires, training data collectors and analysis of data.
 - Developed a baseline package with a list of questions that could be used in assessments and baseline surveys in all the sectors (shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods).
 - Participated in the development of 6 month and one year progress reports (Movement Wide Report) by providing relevant information and data.
 - Training and orientation of new district PMER officers on data collection.
-

Reference documents



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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

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

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2016/4	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	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		50,947,177	21,856,725		5,512,350	78,316,252	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
Accenture		24,924				24,924	
AECOM			5,048			5,048	
Afghanistan Red Crescent			23,249			23,249	
Airbus		67,753				67,753	
Albanian Red Cross		18,974				18,974	
American Red Cross		5,839,838			379,058	6,218,896	
Andorran Red Cross		23,969				23,969	
Apple iTunes		470,262	152,571			622,832	
Australian Red Cross		2,368,697	609,357		553,979	3,532,034	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		788,812	23,280			812,092	
Austrian Red Cross		471,634	267,820		21,969	761,423	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		550,141			535,509	1,085,650	
Avanade		7,616				7,616	
Avery Dennison Foundation		5,291	4,570			9,862	
Avnet		865				865	
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society		17,441				17,441	
Belarus Red Cross			3,217			3,217	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)					97,329	97,329	
Botswana Red Cross Society (from Botswana Government*)		17,503				17,503	
BP Foundation			26,910			26,910	
Brazilian Red Cross		68,679				68,679	
British Red Cross		256,825	872,950		722,950	1,852,725	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		4,139,877				4,139,877	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		652,451				652,451	
Bulgarian Red Cross			63,708			63,708	
Cartier Charitable Foundation		50,000	50,000		200,000	300,000	
Charities Aid Foundation		2,653			5,449	8,102	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		921,204				921,204	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		35,642				35,642	
CITRIX		94				94	
Colombian Red Cross Society (from Colombia - Private Donors*)		28,081				28,081	
Croatian Red Cross		13,398	3,420			16,817	
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)		9,999				9,999	
Danish Red Cross		129,012				129,012	
Ecuadorian Red Cross		7,245			153	7,397	
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)		4,830				4,830	
Estonia Red Cross			10,685			10,685	
Experian		5,767				5,767	
Finnish Red Cross		6,973				6,973	
Freshfields		3,216				3,216	
German Red Cross		260,607				260,607	
Germany - Private Donors		103				103	
Google		106,933				106,933	
Great Britain - Private Donors		9,549			300	9,849	
Haitian Red Cross Society		22,377				22,377	
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation		91,407				91,407	
Hill-Rom		180				180	
Hong Kong - Private Donors		659				659	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	100,000		79,500	179,500	
<i>Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)</i>			70,500	70,500	
<i>ICF International</i>	465			465	
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc</i>	340	1,564		1,904	
<i>Indonesia - Private Donors</i>	5,262		573	5,835	
<i>Informa</i>	3,064			3,064	
<i>Invesco</i>	97,309			97,309	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	58,977			58,977	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>			311,748	311,748	
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,315,628	166,289	407,612	1,889,530	914,077
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	742,873	86,000		828,873	
<i>Kazakh Red Crescent</i>	2,634			2,634	
<i>KPMG Disaster Relief Fund</i>	37,946			37,946	
<i>KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)</i>	208,682			208,682	
<i>Kuwait - Private Donors</i>	7,388			7,388	
<i>Latvian Red Cross</i>	1,145			1,145	
<i>Latvian Red Cross (from Latvia - Private Donors*)</i>		2,638		2,638	
<i>Latvia - Private Donors</i>	747			747	
<i>Lebanese - Private Donors</i>	2,487			2,487	
<i>Liberty Mutual Foundation</i>	160,876			160,876	
<i>Lithuanian Red Cross Society</i>	9,253			9,253	
<i>Louis Berger</i>	15			15	
<i>Malaysia - Private Donors</i>	9,321			9,321	
<i>Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.</i>	222,261			222,261	
<i>Mauritius Red Cross Society</i>		5,000		5,000	
<i>Mellon Bank</i>	12,286			12,286	
<i>Mexican Red Cross</i>	105,096			105,096	
<i>Microsoft</i>	29,083			29,083	
<i>Monaco Government</i>	47,016			47,016	
<i>Mondelez International Foundation</i>		53,016		53,016	
<i>Mongolian Red Cross Society</i>		17,730		17,730	
<i>Monsanto Foundation</i>	72,767			72,767	
<i>Myanmar Red Cross Society</i>	23,682	4,135		27,817	
<i>Nestle</i>	34,817	100,000		134,817	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	690,556	213,009	6,331	909,896	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)</i>	345,278	106,504		451,782	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)</i>		507,803	57,478	565,281	
<i>Novartis</i>	22,499			22,499	
<i>On Line donations (from Aland Islands - Private donors*)</i>	6			6	
<i>On Line donations (from Albania - Private donors*)</i>	51			51	
<i>On Line donations (from Andorra - Private Donors*)</i>	1			1	
<i>On Line donations (from Antigua And Barbuda - Private donors*)</i>	37			37	
<i>On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors*)</i>	649			649	
<i>On Line donations (from Armenia - Private Donors*)</i>	170			170	
<i>On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)</i>	12,217			12,217	
<i>On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)</i>	901			901	
<i>On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)</i>	172			172	
<i>On Line donations (from Bahamas - Private Donors*)</i>	23			23	
<i>On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)</i>	110			110	
<i>On Line donations (from Bangladesh - Private Donors*)</i>	116			116	
<i>On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)</i>	1,218			1,218	
<i>On Line donations (from Belarus - Private Donors*)</i>	516			516	
<i>On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors*)</i>	1,313			1,313	
<i>On Line donations (from Bermuda - Private Donors*)</i>	4,792			4,792	
<i>On Line donations (from Bhutan - Private donors*)</i>	184			184	
<i>On Line donations (from Bolivia Private Donors*)</i>	68			68	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			
<i>On Line donations (from Bosnia And Herzegovina - Private donors*)</i>	15		15
<i>On Line donations (from Botswana - Private donors*)</i>	29		29
<i>On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)</i>	10,150		10,150
<i>On Line donations (from Brunei - Private Donors*)</i>	1,492		1,492
<i>On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)</i>	532		532
<i>On Line donations (from Cambodia - Private Donors*)</i>	303		303
<i>On Line donations (from Cameroon Private donors*)</i>	19		19
<i>On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)</i>	18,395		18,395
<i>On Line donations (from Cayman Islands - Private Donors*)</i>	138		138
<i>On Line donations (from Chad - Private donors*)</i>	72		72
<i>On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)</i>	1,194		1,194
<i>On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)</i>	6,449		6,449
<i>On Line donations (from Colombia - Private Donors*)</i>	3,870		3,870
<i>On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)</i>	2,527		2,527
<i>On Line donations (from Croatia - Private Donors*)</i>	309		309
<i>On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)</i>	1,229		1,229
<i>On Line donations (from Czech private donors*)</i>	2,172		2,172
<i>On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)</i>	565		565
<i>On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private Donor*)</i>	45		45
<i>On Line donations (from Dominica Private Donors*)</i>	1		1
<i>On Line donations (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)</i>	345		345
<i>On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)</i>	368		368
<i>On Line donations (from Estonia - Private donors*)</i>	261		261
<i>On Line donations (from Fiji Private Donors*)</i>	107		107
<i>On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)</i>	2,163		2,163
<i>On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)</i>	5,482		5,482
<i>On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private donors*)</i>	109		109
<i>On Line donations (from Georgia Private Donors*)</i>	274		274
<i>On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)</i>	6,950		6,950
<i>On Line donations (from Ghana Private Donors*)</i>	2		2
<i>On Line donations (from Gibraltar - Private donors*)</i>	3		3
<i>On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)</i>	12,272		12,272
<i>On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)</i>	1,212		1,212
<i>On Line donations (from Guatemala Private donors*)</i>	295		295
<i>On Line donations (from Guernsey - Private donors*)</i>	139		139
<i>On Line donations (from Guyana Private Donors*)</i>	84		84
<i>On Line donations (from Haiti- Private Donors*)</i>	91		91
<i>On Line donations (from Holy See (Vatican City State) - Private donors*)</i>	55		55
<i>On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)</i>	18,429		18,429
<i>On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)</i>	1,359		1,359
<i>On Line donations (from icelandic RC*)</i>	20		20
<i>On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)</i>	52,153		52,153
<i>On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)</i>	1,334		1,334
<i>On Line donations (from Iranian private donors*)</i>	49		49
<i>On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)</i>	1,173		1,173
<i>On Line donations (from Isle Of Man - Private donors*)</i>	19		19
<i>On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)</i>	1,060		1,060
<i>On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)</i>	3,175		3,175
<i>On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)</i>	12,427		12,427
<i>On Line donations (from Jersey - Private donors*)</i>	68		68
<i>On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)</i>	276		276
<i>On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)</i>	1,224		1,224

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Interim Report

		Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2016/4	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			
On Line donations (from Kenya - Private Donors*)	130		130
On Line donations (from Kosovo - Private donors*)	124		124
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)	3,034		3,034
On Line donations (from Latvia - Private Donors*)	281		281
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)	176		176
On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors*)	877		877
On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors*)	1,356		1,356
On Line donations (from Macao - Private donors*)	734		734
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)	17,917		17,917
On Line donations (from Maldives Private Donors*)	249		249
On Line donations (from Malta - Private Donors*)	252		252
On Line donations (from Mauritius Private Donors*)	35		35
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)	5,833		5,833
On Line donations (from Moldova, Republic Of - Private donors*)	196		196
On Line donations (from Mongolia - Private Donors*)	7		7
On Line donations (from Morocco Private Donors*)	41		41
On Line donations (from Myanmar - Private Donors*)	219		219
On Line donations (from Namibia - Private Donors*)	426		426
On Line donations (from Nepal Private Donors*)	845		845
On Line donations (from Netherlands Antilles - Private donors*)	91		91
On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)	2,426		2,426
On Line donations (from New Caledonia Private Donors*)	45		45
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)	3,259		3,259
On Line donations (from Nicaragua Private Donors*)	50		50
On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors*)	74		74
On Line donations (from Northern Mariana Islands - Private donors*)	25		25
On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)	4,709		4,709
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)	292		292
On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors*)	799		799
On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)	1,373		1,373
On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors*)	643		643
On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)	1,007		1,007
On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)	6,957		6,957
On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)	1,681		1,681
On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)	1,933		1,933
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)	5,340		5,340
On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)	1,264		1,264
On Line donations (from Reunion - Private donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)	2,016		2,016
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)	8,874		8,874
On Line donations (from Saint Helena - Private donors*)	49		49
On Line donations (from Salvador - Private Donors*)	21		21
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)	4,980		4,980
On Line donations (from Serbia - Private Donors*)	212		212
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	50,666		50,666
On Line donations (from Slovakia Private Donors*)	132		132
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	634		634
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	3,270		3,270
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	4,352		4,352
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)	1,751		1,751

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			
On Line donations (from St Kits and Nevis Private donor*)	88		88
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	6,687		6,687
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	3,246		3,246
On Line donations (from Syria Private Donors*)	217		217
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	11,475		11,475
On Line donations (from Tajikistan - Private Donors*)	438		438
On Line donations (from Tanzania - Private Donors*)	116		116
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	11,166		11,166
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	2,733		2,733
On Line donations (from Tunis Private Donors*)	47		47
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	3,516		3,516
On Line donations (from Uganda - Private Donors*)	65		65
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)	430		430
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)	2,520		2,520
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	60,044		60,044
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	486,909		486,909
On Line donations (from Uruguay - Private Donors*)	563		563
On Line donations (from Venezuela - Private Donors*)	475		475
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	3,491		3,491
On Line donations (from Virgin Islands, U.S. - Private donors*)	15		15
On Line donations (from Zimbabwe - Private Donors*)	505		505
OPEC Fund For International Development	276,009		276,009
Oracle Corporation	570,054		570,054
Philippines - Private Donors	1,052		1,052
Philips Foundation	33,069		33,069
PricewaterhouseCoopers	617		617
Prudence Foundation	95,562		95,562
Qiagen	7,070		7,070
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	4,644		4,644
Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan		1,000	1,000
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	20,000		20,000
Red Cross of Monaco	50,000		50,000
Red Cross of Montenegro	2,085		2,085
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Montenegro- Private Donors*)	1,116		1,116
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)		28,210	28,210
Regus	930		930
RELX	4,071		4,071
Republic of Korea Government		274,997	274,997
Romanian Red Cross		41,430	41,430
Save the Children International	10,282		10,282
Seychelles Red Cross Society (from Seychelles private donors*)		4,578	4,578
Singapore Red Cross Society	6,685		6,685
(SITA) Ste Intern. Telecomm. Aeronau	18,665		18,665
Slovak Red Cross	2,091		2,091
Slovenian Red Cross	7,056	55,449	62,505
Slovenian Red Cross (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	21,168		21,168
South Africa - Private Donors	104		104
Spain - Private Donors	9,467		9,467
Spanish Red Cross	6,233		6,233
Suriname Red Cross	19,339		19,339
Swedish Red Cross	1,403,313	119,512	392,765
Swiss Red Cross	104,129		18,583
			1,915,591
			122,712

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Subsector:	*		

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Switzerland - Private Donors	2,134		1,502	3,636	
Synaptics	259			259	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	961,307			961,307	
Technip S.A.	50,329			50,329	
TeliaSonera	1,931			1,931	
Teva Pharmaceutical	7,358			7,358	
Texas Instruments	3,629			3,629	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	824,221	1,474,824	13,924	2,312,969	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)	571,875			571,875	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2,191,972	437,240		2,629,212	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		521,139	521,139	1,042,278	
The Red Cross of Serbia		3,653		3,653	
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (from Macedonia private donors*)	922			922	
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (from Republic of Macedonia*)	16,800			16,800	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	844,662		93,213	937,875	
Thomson Reuters	369			369	
Turkey - Private Donors	965			965	
Turkish Red Crescent Society		46,939		46,939	
UBS	5,308			5,308	
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	13,909			13,909	
United States - Private Donors	15,178	3,913	6,074	25,165	
United Way		16,987		16,987	
VERFWHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	14,000			14,000	
Vitol Foundation	2,273			2,273	
C1. Cash contributions	31,006,879	6,410,344	4,497,639	41,914,863	914,077
Inkind Goods & Transport					
American Red Cross	426,040			426,040	
Australian Red Cross	1,142,395			1,142,395	
Austrian Red Cross	899,506			899,506	
British Red Cross	1,270,680			1,270,680	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	721,569			721,569	
Finnish Red Cross	263,273			263,273	
German Red Cross	420,806			420,806	
Irish Red Cross Society	107,988			107,988	
Japanese Red Cross Society	206,508			206,508	
Singapore Red Cross Society	127,796			127,796	
Spanish Red Cross	740,384			740,384	
Swiss Red Cross	215,767			215,767	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	200,190			200,190	
The Netherlands Red Cross	1,624,100			1,624,100	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	81,726			81,726	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	8,448,729			8,448,729	
Inkind Personnel					
Australian Red Cross			22,800	22,800	
Irish Red Cross Society	62,003			62,003	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	66,750		26,700	93,450	
C3. Inkind Personnel	128,753		49,500	178,253	
Other Income					
Fundraising Fees	-87,643	-15,381	-10,000	-113,024	
Sundry Income			1,024	1,024	
C4. Other Income	-87,643	-15,381	-8,976	-112,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	39,496,719	6,394,963	4,538,163	50,429,845	914,077
D. Total Funding = B + C	39,496,719	6,394,963	4,538,163	50,429,845	914,077

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake**

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

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Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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		39,496,719	6,394,963		4,538,163	50,429,845	914,077
E. Expenditure		-26,334,369	-1,321,023		-2,530,104	-30,185,497	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		13,162,350	5,073,940		2,008,058	20,244,349	914,077

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MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2016/4	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
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)			50,947,177	21,856,725		5,512,350	78,316,252	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	6,700,000		3,741,477				3,741,477	2,958,523
Construction - Housing	13,000,000							13,000,000
Construction - Facilities	3,500,000		5,837				5,837	3,494,163
Construction Materials			28,412	158		2	28,572	-28,572
Clothing & Textiles	688,000		570,961				570,961	117,039
Food	140,000		58				58	139,943
Seeds & Plants	1,372,338							1,372,338
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,770,000		907,594	180,088		141	1,087,823	6,682,177
Medical & First Aid	2,052,940		13,612	51,484		383	65,479	1,987,460
Teaching Materials	397,000		382				382	396,618
Utensils & Tools	1,160,000		948,605				948,605	211,395
Other Supplies & Services	961,525		498,886				498,886	462,639
Cash Disbursement	8,054,468							8,054,468
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	45,796,271		6,715,824	231,730		527	6,948,081	38,848,190
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	320,000		127,831				127,831	192,169
Computers & Telecom	111,000		14,745	324		25,533	40,602	70,398
Office & Household Equipment	25,000		3,702			808	4,510	20,490
Others Machinery & Equipment			202			7	209	-209
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	456,000		146,481	324		26,348	173,153	282,847
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	621,090		192,229	7,183		1,279	200,691	420,399
Distribution & Monitoring	5,787,803		4,009,196	35,882		2	4,045,080	1,742,722
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,328,580		754,978	35,591		78,787	869,356	459,224
Logistics Services	740,000		572,022	19,060		606	591,688	148,312
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,477,473		5,528,425	97,717		80,674	5,706,816	2,770,657
Personnel								
International Staff	4,629,850		558,480	97,569		1,022,771	1,678,820	2,951,030
National Staff	1,567,710		45,718	16,767		175,459	237,944	1,329,765
National Society Staff	2,918,787		6,673	90		5,634	12,397	2,906,390
Volunteers	1,305,675		63,522	48,447		4,350	116,318	1,189,356
Total Personnel	10,422,021		674,393	162,873		1,208,214	2,045,480	8,376,541
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	727,900		418,826	826		191,794	611,446	116,454
Professional Fees	294,000		166,641	6,824		2,248	175,713	118,287
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,021,900		585,467	7,650		194,042	787,159	234,741
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,054,218		39,418	30,179		19,696	89,293	4,964,925
Total Workshops & Training	5,054,218		39,418	30,179		19,696	89,293	4,964,925
General Expenditure								
Travel	599,720		154,814	34,415		441,701	630,929	-31,209
Information & Public Relations	731,180		23,418	1,328		21,655	46,401	684,779
Office Costs	525,098		55,825	6,012		125,584	187,421	337,678
Communications	213,261		12,142	990		32,266	45,399	167,862
Financial Charges	45,000		208,811	2,874		7,026	218,711	-173,711
Other General Expenses	150,329		15,358	28		4,305	19,691	130,638
Shared Office and Services Costs	43,917		45,511	14,648		118,158	178,318	-134,401

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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)			50,947,177	21,856,725		5,512,350	78,316,252	
Total General Expenditure	2,308,505		515,879	60,294		750,695	1,326,869	981,636
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			9,687,519	637,507		77,230	10,402,256	-10,402,256
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties			893,088				893,088	-893,088
Total Contributions & Transfers			10,580,607	637,507		77,230	11,295,344	-11,295,344
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			4,326	743		5,767	10,836	-10,836
Total Operational Provisions			4,326	743		5,767	10,836	-10,836
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov€	4,779,865		1,384,168	79,886		150,390	1,614,444	3,165,421
Total Indirect Costs	4,779,865		1,384,168	79,886		150,390	1,614,444	3,165,421
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			148,767	9,459		15,498	173,724	-173,724
Pledge Reporting Fees			10,615	2,660		1,025	14,300	-14,300
Total Pledge Specific Costs			159,382	12,119		16,523	188,024	-188,024
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	78,316,252		26,334,369	1,321,023		2,530,104	30,185,497	48,130,755
VARIANCE (C - D)			24,612,808	20,535,702		2,982,246	48,130,755	

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Subsector:	*		

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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	1,008,058		1,017,514	1,017,514	907,473	110,042	182
Food security	29,660,010		30,928,971	30,928,971	23,927,950	7,001,020	212
Shelter	20,279,109		7,550,234	7,550,234	1,498,946	6,051,288	475,483
Subtotal BL2	50,947,177		39,496,719	39,496,719	26,334,369	13,162,350	475,877
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	5,103,503		380,850	380,850	35,632	345,218	
Health	3,522,822		1,296,440	1,296,440	374,028	922,413	430,879
Water and sanitation	8,100,393		3,702,702	3,702,702	891,421	2,811,281	
Organizational development	5,130,007		1,014,971	1,014,971	19,943	995,028	
Subtotal BL3	21,856,725		6,394,963	6,394,963	1,321,023	5,073,940	430,879
BL5 - Joint working and accountability							
Cooperation and coordination	5,512,350		4,538,163	4,538,163	2,530,104	2,008,058	7,321
Subtotal BL5	5,512,350		4,538,163	4,538,163	2,530,104	2,008,058	7,321
GRAND TOTAL	78,316,252		50,429,845	50,429,845	30,185,497	20,244,349	914,077