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Emergency appeal operation update

Nepal: Earthquake recovery

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRNP008		GLIDE n° EQ-2015-000048-NPL
Operations update n° 13 Issued on: 13 April 2017		Timeframe covered by this update: 1 September 2016 to 28 February 2017
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 25 April 2015		Timeframe: 32 months End date: 31 December 2017
Appeal budget: CHF 78.3 million	Appeal coverage: 55.03 million (70.2%) ¹	Funding gap: CHF: 23.2 million
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		

Summary of the Emergency Appeal operation²:



54,533
people assisted



11
National Societies
involved in the
operation



39,450,195
CHF total expenditure



22,232
people provided
with shelter
supports



7,276
People provided
with WASH
supports



21,016
People
provided with
health
supports



4,009
People provided
with livelihood
support

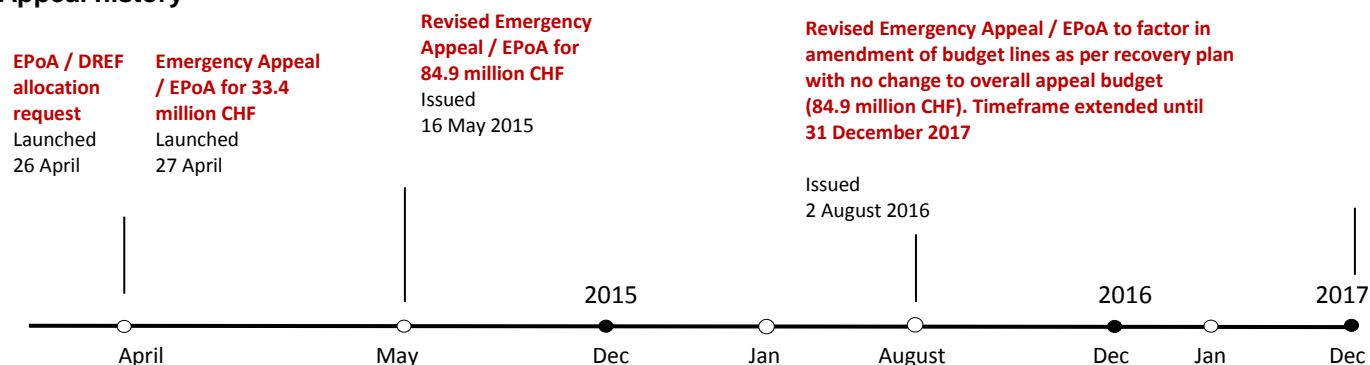


One of the beneficiaries standing in front of her house supported through the Red Cross shelter cash grants and certified by the DUDBC, in Rampur VDC of Ramechhap district. **Photo: NRCS.**

¹ Updated donor response report. [<click here>](#)

² This the number of people reached through recovery intervention in 3 districts. For number of people reached during relief and early recovery interventions can be found in "Nepal: Earthquake one-year progress report" - please click [here](#).

Appeal history



Summary

This operations update provides a brief overview of services and support provided to earthquake affected people through the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Appeal, as articulated in its emergency plan of action (EPoA) and in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Recovery Plan 'One Plan'. The Movement partners adopted 4+1 integrated recovery programme model under the leadership of the Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) unit led by the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in 14 worst affected districts. Within the 14 districts, Movement partners identified 11 in which they are supporting through bilateral projects and the IFRC, upon request of the NRCS, is supporting integrated projects in the other 3 districts namely Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli. Along with technical support of the IFRC, NRCS has been implementing shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), health, livelihood and institutional capacity building of the National Society components.

There have been numerous unforeseen delays, of which the latest being the need for the Government of Nepal's final policy, procedure and guidelines on continuing the grant for owner driven shelter which only was solved in January 2017. Almost, two years since the devastating 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April 2015, NRCS member, staff and volunteers, both at national headquarters' (HQ) and at district chapters, were able to implement the recovery programme only in June 2016, after signing the agreement with the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). Under such circumstances, the overall implementation rate during the reporting period looks promising and activities are moving forward.

Shelter has been identified as a top priority by the government under recovery programme and a focus in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement integrated approach. The recovery strategy for shelter is based on the national recovery package of the Government of Nepal (GoN), which is central to the development of the Movement partners' supported project plans. Central to this approach is, houses to be reconstructed using earthquake resistant building techniques, and materials through an owner driven approach. The reconstruction of owner driven houses has been progressing well after the approval of revised guideline by NRA, on 18 January 2017. The pace of progress is at different stage between the three target districts with some making substantial gains in capacity and action, however overall progress due to the continued unforeseen stoppages has meant we remain behind planned schedule but if there are no further delays we assess that the progress will come back in line with the plan in the coming months. As of February 2017, 2,334 families have signed agreement with the Village Development Committees (VDC), of which 2,303 families have already received the first tranche of cash grant. The main reasons for other households not collecting cash grant are due to lack of documents and house owner being out of country or not completed agreement with VDC. These figures are expected to slowly increase up to 100 per cent in coming months. While writing this report, 295 families have completed their construction.

Improving health and well-being of affected people through recovery interventions focused on rehabilitation of the damaged health infrastructures, promotion of community-based disease prevention awareness and building

capacity of staff and volunteers through various trainings and community-based activities such as immunization and celebration of health days and events. As of February 2017, an estimated 13,040 people were reached through various health activities. The Red Cross volunteers also reached 6,976 people within the community through mass awareness activities such as street dramas and messages through the radio.

WASH activities are ongoing and form a significant part of the integrated community needs approach. The implementation of the WASH activities was carried out in line with the WASH inventories that was developed in August 2016. The focus was to fulfil needs in terms of rehabilitating the community water supply system, construction of household and school toilets and kick start hygiene promotion activities in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaladunga. With the completion of hiring of most of the district ERO staff in September 2016, the activity of toilet construction for the ultra-poor gained momentum. This has been coordinated closely with families who are receiving shelter cash grants from the Red Cross. As of February 2017, 180 toilets are constructed, 220 are in different stages of completion and 3 water supply schemes already constructed and 5 are ongoing. Through WASH interventions, 7,251 people have been reached so far and this number will go up with the completion of all under construction toilets, water supply schemes and hygiene promotion activities. The ongoing support to household and school toilet construction and hygiene promotion activities are in line with the GoN's national strategy and the Open Defecation Free (ODF).

The priority for livelihood intervention was to restore livelihoods of affected people and ensure longer-term income opportunities, taking into consideration local needs and market. In target VDCs, livelihood activities were continued as an integrated approach instead of implementing this as standalone component. For example, using cash for work (CFW) to construct foot trails, rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation canals, financial support for animal sheds, trainings and start-up support to promote seasonal agriculture, training to local masons on build back safer technique have been creating livelihood opportunities at the community level. These livelihood activities also paved the way for the implementation of shelter and WASH activities in these areas through providing water for construction as well as wellbeing and through better access to remote villages. The affected families also have been support to rebuild better animal shelters which was a finding from a GoN assessment after the earthquake as a priority need to ensure further livestock were not lost to disease and exposure to weather. Some 3,860 people were benefited through different livelihood interventions carried out.

The situation

An earthquake measuring 7.8 magnitude struck an area between Kathmandu and Pokhara in the morning of 25 April 2015. A series of aftershocks³ continued to impact the country, causing further damage and panic. The strongest aftershock, measuring 7.3 magnitude, struck on 12 May at 12:50 local time at the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts. The combined impact of 25 April quake and the 12 May aftershock has caused more than 8,856 people casualties and at least 17,932 injured. In addition to loss of life and human suffering, the two quakes have caused extensive destruction and damage to housing, infrastructure and livelihoods, leading to a drastic reduction in living conditions, income, and access to basic services, such as health and water and sanitation. More than 1.1 million families were affected and 700,000 families displaced. Secondary data analysis and earthquake intensity mapping indicate that up to 602,000 houses were fully destroyed and a further 280,000 damaged⁴. The infrastructure damaged included schools, health facilities, bridges and roads. More than 30,000 classrooms were destroyed or damaged. According to the government, 14 districts were severely affected 'Category A' and include Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur, and Kavre (altogether 14). Additionally, nine districts (Sangja, Chitwan, Kaski, Tanahu, Khotang, Solukhumbu, Udayapur, Bhojpur and Lamjung) with medium level damages fall under 'Category B', were also affected. Many of the hardest-hit areas were rural, with some of them remote and difficult to reach, because of landslides and damaged/blocked access routes.

³ A total of 332 of magnitude 4 and more recorded as of 20 June.

⁴ Nepal: Earthquake One-year progress report.

The year 2016 was characterized by the continuation of political instability and uncertainty, even the blockage at the Indian border which started in September 2015 was finally lifted in March 2016. The new government which came in before the promulgation of the new constitution was again changing by mid-2016. On 4 August, the 39th Prime Minister of Nepal was sworn in. However, protest parties were demanding immediate amendments to address their requests which lasted even beyond the time of border blockages. Long-time planned local elections did not take place due to disagreement of the major political parties.

Coordination and partnerships

IFRC continued its coordination role for Nepal earthquake response operation. The Movement Coordination Meeting (MCM) that was established prior to the earthquake, and continued to be in place in order to facilitate the coordination and decision making process. The NRCS, IFRC, partner National Societies (PNSs) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are keeping close contact to coordinate the Movement response to date. NRCS is responsible for the overall implementation of the recovery plan, with IFRC supporting Movement coordination and partners contributing to the overall plan. Currently, there are 11 PNSs in Nepal supporting the NRCS in the implementation of recovery plan (through bilateral, multi-lateral and in consortium as well) for people affected by the earthquake, in the 14 most affected districts (category A). The in country PNSs include American, Australian, Belgium – Flanders, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Norwegian, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross.

The PNSs have been supporting recovery programmes in different ways within the One Plan based upon working modalities, resources available and priorities. The Red Cross recovery programme components is based on an integrated FOUR plus ONE approach: four technical sectors that include shelter; WASH; livelihoods; and health; plus, National Society capacity building been identified as priority. NRCS maintaining ownership of the entire programme implementations on the ground through established ERO structure and management both at HQ as well as in district chapters.

IFRC continues its support to NRCS and Movement partners through workshops and trainings which are applicable for the Movement Recovery Plan as part of its obligation to promoting cohesiveness across the recovery operation. Bi-weekly coordination meetings are held with all the in-country partners to discuss strategic and operational issues related to the earthquake operation as well as the long-term development programmes. The IFRC head of country office also holds bi-weekly meetings with the PNS country representatives to discuss on strategic issues or situations that need joint efforts in addressing them.

The sectoral working groups (Shelter, WASH, and PMER-IM-CEA-Comms-GESI) continued to hold their meetings with the interested Movement partners in order to update each other and discuss sectoral issues encountered during implementation on the ground.

IFRC and NRCS coordinated their engagement with the Nepal government through the NRA appointed by the government to coordinate the recovery, Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and other in country humanitarian stakeholders to ensure complementarity of response and to minimize the potential for overlap. NRCS, with the support of IFRC coordinates closely with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) as well as the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) to update on progress on shelter activities as well as learn about new developments surrounding recovery. IFRC continued its participation in the HRRP and cash coordination group meetings on a regular basis.

The WASH team also coordinating with Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) to community level (village WASH coordination committee) to ensure alignment with government policies, and inclusive and sustainable recovery interventions. WASH working group meetings are conducted every week to discuss on progress and issues encountered during implementation of WASH interventions. The experience and knowledge which is accumulated in various departments of NRCS over the years is also being used to through consultative discussions and by involving them in key activities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent actions

Health:

OUTCOME 1⁵: Reduced medium-term risks to the health of earthquake affected populations

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement						Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	
Output 1.1: Damaged health facility infrastructure of the earthquake affected districts reconstructed/rehabilitated⁶								
# of health facilities reconstructed/rehabilitated	2		2					2
# of health facilities equipped with medical and non-medical supplies	2		2					2
# of people referred from communities to health facilities and vice versa	350							0
% of reconstructed health facilities operating primary health care out-reach clinic	45%							0%
# people reached by supported local health facilities	7500 ⁷			6,301				6,301
Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided								
# of people reached with messages on identifying danger signs and prevention of diarrhea and pneumonia as well as importance of total immunization	13,915		4,830	6,976				11,806
# of RC volunteers trained in CBHFA modules	108		73	23				96
# of RC volunteers equipped with first-aid kits	108		50	88				138
# of RC social mobilizers trained for supervision of community health activities	54		72					72
# of caregivers reached with appropriate nutrition promotion/educational ⁸ activities on maternal and children <5 year-old feeding/care practices	529		219					219
Output 1.3: Community-based epidemic prevention measures								
# of people reached with epidemic prevention measures	13,915							0
# of RC volunteers trained in epidemic control for volunteers	108							0
# of emergency health teams established at HQ and district level	3							0
# of meetings conducted by the national and district emergency health team	12							0
Output 1.4: Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support provided								
# of people reached by psychosocial support in earthquake affected areas	6,975							0
# of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	54							0
# of people from the targeted areas referred to a psychosocial counsellor	348							0

Progress:

The recovery health intervention was focused on community-based health initiatives, improved access to basic health care facilities for children and pregnant mothers, rehabilitation of the damaged health posts, provision of medical equipment in health posts, and building capacity of NRCS district chapter volunteers through various training and community events. Two damaged health facilities – Sitalpati health post and Siddeshwar health post (Kamalamai Municipality) from Sindhuli district were rehabilitated. This was done based on the priority identified in consultation responsible stakeholders: Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), District Public Health Office (DPHO), NRCS and community members. As a rehabilitation process, the stakeholders agreed to assign Health Facility Management and Operation Committee (HFOMC) as a lead in managing community participation, using salvation materials, requesting technical and financial assistance from NRCS. As a result, health facility rehabilitation was accomplished before December 2016, but the official handover with equipment was done in

⁵ Numbering for outcomes and outputs has been changed in this update for smooth flow. This numbering (which is different from the emergency appeal) will be maintained for subsequent updates for consistency

⁶ Number of health facilities to be supported are yet to be confirmed together with the Nepal Government authorities.

⁷ District & VDC profile of Nepal-2012: Sitalpati: 4,058, Siddeshar (Kamalamai Municipality, in ward no. 9 which has 2,243 people) that means at least 6,301 people can access the benefits from these 2 health posts. Data source: http://cbs.gov.np/image/data/Population/Ward%20Level/20Sindhuli_WardLevel.pdf

⁸ This is part of CBHFA module 6 (content on Nutrition).

January 2017. These two health posts will cater the need for health services to over 6,301 people in earthquake communities.



Rehabilitation of the damaged health facilities:

The devastating 2015 earthquake damaged the health facilities in several parts of Nepal. To ensure continued access to health services for the vulnerable population, IFRC rehabilitated two health posts with provision of equipment in Sindhuli districts. The established HFOMC has been managing these health posts and will be responsible for sustainability.

Photo: Siddeshar health post handed over to the community by NRCS.

One of the important component of community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures has been ensuring care to pregnant and lactating mothers in the communities. As of date, NRCS had distributed 659 (Ramechhap – 600, Sindhuli – 59) long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) to the pregnant women. NRCS volunteers and government's Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) conducted door-to-door visit giving messages on use of LLINs and importance of antenatal checkups Secondly, children under 1 year of age and pregnant/lactating mothers' who were living in temporary shelter reached through distribution of mother and baby warm kits. This was done in order to supplement the initiative of MoHP, as part of winter response. A total of 520 kits were distributed in 3 districts that is sufficient to meet the need of 1,040 both mother and baby. Furthermore, in order to promote safe motherhood, a number of ward wise community awareness activities were also carried out by 219 trained health volunteers (121 of them were female volunteers). During the distribution, priority was given to dalits, families displaced by earthquake.

NRCS has been supporting the total immunization campaign of the government in earthquake affected districts and was involved in coordination and social mobilization activities for achieving total immunized status in working areas. Manthali municipality of Ramechhap district was declared as 'Total Immunization Municipality' by the government in the second quarter of 2016. Since March 2016, the immunization awareness programme has been started in Sitalpati VDC of Sindhuli district and is in the process of achieving total immunized VDC status soon. NRCS volunteers together with FCHVs conducted door-to-door visits and giving messages on the importance of

immunization. Household visits were also complimented by mass awareness activities such as street dramas and messaging through the radio programme.

The health team coordinated and conducted community health/CBHFA training for 73 volunteers from Okhaldhunga - 31, Sindhuli - 18, and Ramechhap -24 districts. In addition to preparing quarterly plans at the end of training, these trained volunteers implemented health promotion intervention in pneumonia, common cold, immunization, nutrition, safer motherhood, family planning, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS in their respective communities. Also, during celebration of important days such as the World First Aid Day and World AIDS Day different oratory competition between schools, street dramas and rallies were accomplishments, in coordination with DPHO and community members. The total number of community participation to these events in three districts was 6,976. The World First Aid Day was observed through inter school oratory competition and first aid drama in Rampur VDC. The oratory competition was participated by students from other schools as well.

A total of 88 community-based volunteers were trained on basic first aid training based on NRCS curriculum. This was a 3-day training, and at the end of training, these all volunteers were provided with first aid kits. These trained volunteers are can support approximately 1,320 people⁹ in target VDCs.



Participants of community health ToT held in Sindhuli districts whereby 23 health focal points from 3 districts were trained.
Photo: NRCS

In order to enhance NRCS's capacity to respond to future health emergencies people will be trained with epidemic prevention skills in coming months. The planned ECV trainings and establishment of emergency health team were not accomplished during the reporting period. NRCS will health department will continue their advocacy role, meetings and working with the MoHP at national level and with DHO at local level in 2017 and beyond.

Challenges: The recruitment of psychosocial positions at NRCS headquarter and district level tool more time than expected. This position was vacant throughout 2016, resulting in delayed technical support to the field team however this will be continued in 2017.

⁹ From each ward, 2 people were trained (1 social mobilizer and 1 volunteer) who can reach approximately 30 people with first aid support and other community-based health activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH)

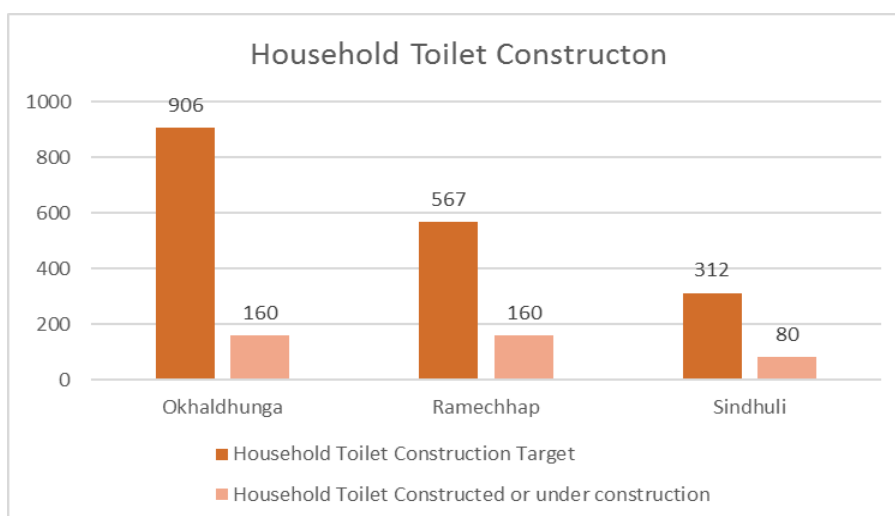
OUTCOME 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of water-borne and WASH-related diseases in targeted communities

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement						Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	
Output 2.1: Partnerships and coordination linkages at all (national, regional and community) levels strengthened.								
% participation of all identified key implementing partners in WASH meetings/workshops	100%		50%	25%				75%
Output 2.2: Target population has access to safe water from the community managed water schemes								
# of community members trained in relevant water and sanitation technical skills (Construction, maintenance and water quality testing training)	810		11					11
# of rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points	38 ¹⁰		3	5 ¹¹				8
# of people provided with rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points	2,105							496
Output 2.3: Target population has improved access to adequate sanitation								
# of newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities	1,785 ¹²		80	100				180
#of people provided with newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities	8,625 ¹³		400	500				900
Output 2.4: Targeted population is provided with hygiene promotion activities								
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	20,735 ¹⁴		708	4,951				5,659

Progress:

WASH component of earthquake recovery operation has a blanket approach and it covers all the households in the target VDCs to be open defecation free. District chapters are working closely with the local authorities while delivering the recovery interventions. This is to ensure that Red Cross interventions are aligned to the recovery guidelines of the government at the same time it helps in securing the required support from the government to facilitate the implementation of programmes. The Red Cross

supported household toilet construction has been part of the Nepal government's open defecation free (ODF) communities campaign. This aims to provide household and the institution such as schools in the target communities with toilet and every individual in the community use toilet and refrains open defecation. Full and soft subsidies¹⁵ are given to the households based on Red Cross WASH recovery strategy while constructing their toilets. During the reporting period, 400 household toilets are either completed or at different stages of completion, of which construction of 180 toilets already completed in three districts as stated in the graph.



¹⁰ Sindhuli – 14, Ramechhap – 17 and Okhaldhunga – 7 as per revised emergency appeal

¹¹ Construction is in progress

¹² This target was revised following a joint assessment done in November 2016 – mainly for Sindhuli district

¹³ This is calculated as 1,725 families where each family has approximately 5 members.

¹⁴ This refers to the entire population in the targeted village development committees and municipalities from the 3 IFRC supported districts.

¹⁵ Eligibility for full subsidy: Families who have received shelter cash grants from the Red Cross to reconstruct their house, but do not have toilet. Eligibility for soft subsidy: Families who will receive shelter cash grants through government or any other agencies to reconstruct their house, but do not have toilet.

During the same period, water source mapping was conducted and the exact number of water supply schemes to be rehabilitated or constructed was identified in three targeted districts. While writing this report, 37 out of the planned 38 water supply schemes were identified and prioritized by the community members. Out of which construction of 3 WSS already completed and another 5 WSS construction is in progress. These water supply schemes will be able to cater the water need of over 2,100 people in the target districts.

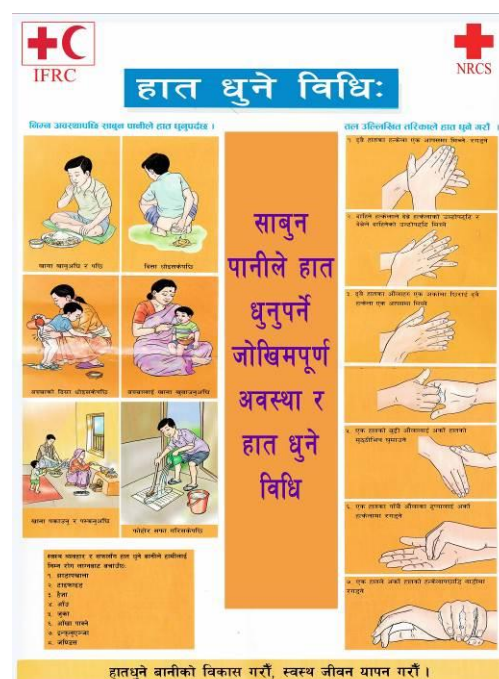


Rehabilitation of the damaged water points and supply systems:

Rehabilitating water points, like this one at a local school, are part of IFRC approach to meeting community identified needs. Water is essential for improvements in community health and hygiene, agricultural production and in house reconstruction – Okhaldunga, January 2017.

Regular community meetings are being conducted to discuss and address various WASH issues in the community. Water user's committees are being formed with the participation of community members and were oriented on ways of community ownership in maintain and restoring water supply shemes. These committees have been taking the lead in rehabilitation and construction of water supply schemes with the support of the Red Cross. As of date, four water user's communities in Okhaldhunga have been activated. As per recommendation exchange visits were carried out among the active user committees and user committees that were not active enough. Message brief and IEC material was prepared along with the guideline to conduct community orientation with the support of CEA team.

Hygiene Promotion: The Recovery intervention focuses on improving hygiene behavior and knowledge of target communities using some innovative ways of communications. As an example, Ramecchap ERO team has designed a sticker with the theme of handwashing practices and is being stuck by the Red Cross volunteers on constructed household toilets. Households are then explained about the good handwashing practices. As and when an individual open and closes the door of toilet, the sticker pasted on the door reminds him/her about hand



washing. The similar approach will be followed in other districts. During the reporting period, 4,951 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities.

As many activities are being implemented simultaneously including a significant number of toilets and several water supply systems, tracking of physical progress, technical compliance, identifying and addressing issues as they arise in the field (if any) is a daunting task. To overcome this challenge, the WASH working group in consultation with the NRCS/IFRC/PNS PMER have developed a simple monitoring tools. The monitoring will be carried out using mobile phone with the open data kit (ODK) application, in which will provide real-time progress data.

This appeal has been supporting the NRCS ERO's capacity building activities to train staff and volunteers from all 14 Movement targeted districts. During the reporting period, school teachers and Junior Red Cross (JRC) coordinators from 14 districts were trained. This trained human resource will be instrumental in helping district chapters to engage with the schools in target areas and to roll out of School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) activities in their respective schools. At the end of the training participants came up with a standard plan of action which will be implemented in all the target schools. In first week of March 2017, a two days training on quality control of the materials and the water supply system construction was organized for the junior engineers and logistics focal people from 14 districts. In total, 71 participants were trained.



Collective community efforts for water supply:

*After the earthquake, one of the most significant struggles for many communities was dysfunctional water sources, and a lack of safe drinking water for people. One of such communities is a rural village Basantapur, that decided to construct a water supply scheme – NRCS/IFRC supported NPR 1,583,717 for material and ensured technical support, whereas community members contributed in terms of casual labour. Tulasi Bahadur Sunuwar, a 69 years old member, expressed his satisfaction on the construction progress – he also contributed his labour in digging the trench for laying of water pipes. A total of 52 households will be benefiting with this under construction water supply scheme. It is also expected to improve the quality of hygiene practices, health and livelihood generation in the community after providing pure drinking water within easy access place. **Photo:** Rampur VDC of Ramechhap district.*



Pic 1: Collection of local material by the beneficiary

Pic 2: Excavation of soil for the foundation of toilet under the supervision of NRCS technical staff

Pic 3: Foundation work of the toilet

Pic 4: Construction of Superstructure of the toilet in progress

Pic 5: Constructed toilet in use

Location

District : Ramechhap,
VDC : Rampur
WARD No. : 9

Beneficiary Details

Name : Lok Narayan Sunuwar
Socio-economic profile : Ultra Poor

Lok Narayan is amongst the Red Cross house hold toilet beneficiaries who constructed his toilet. He and his family members are happy with the Red Cross assistance. Lok Narayan contributed in the construction of toilet in the form of casual labours and with the local material such as stone, wood, etc. Lok Narayan is looking forward to build his house with support of the Red Cross shelter cash grant in days to come.

Challenges: After signing the agreement with the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) in mid-June, the implementation of WASH activities started in July during the monsoon season. In consideration of the availability of resources and capacities on ground, prioritization of the activities was done to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable population are met adequately. Hygiene promotion activities will pick up momentum starting from the second quarter of 2017 before the monsoons.

Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food Security:

OUTCOME 3: Earthquake affected vulnerable communities have restored, strengthened, and/or improved their food security and income generation.

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement						Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	
Output 3.1: Most vulnerable households and communities increase their livelihoods assets.								
# of families reached with cash grants (for livelihood options)	3,500 ¹⁶		162					162
# families receiving in-kind livelihoods inputs	5,000 ¹⁷							0
# of individuals trained in livelihood skills	n/a		246	25				271
# of individuals engaged in temporary employment. (CFW)	n/a		227	52				279
Output 3.2: Household and communities have increased access to livelihoods infrastructure, resources and services.								
# of business activities/enterprises strengthened/created	300		60					60

¹⁶ This includes the families who will be reached with in-kind or cash to replace seeds, tools or livestock. Further disaggregation will be done at reporting stage

¹⁷ This includes 3,000 families provided with smokeless stoves (improved cooking stoves).

# of community-based projects that promote increased access livelihood activities.	30	4					4
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Progress:

A needs assessment was conducted between May and August 2016 in the target communities to establish the livelihood needs of the communities and targeted number of people to be reached. Up on completion of livelihood orientation sessions in the three districts for social mobilizers and livelihood officers, they have been working with the community in order to identify beneficiaries and community specific livelihood actions. Three major livelihood components so far used to deliver planned livelihood interventions are: 1) trainings, 2) cash grant for livelihood activities and 3) cash for work.

During the reporting period, NRCS has provided livelihood skill trainings to total of 271 people across 3 districts (Okhaladunga – 25, Ramechhap – 149 and Sindhuli – 97) in order to create short term income earning opportunities. Conducted training of seasonal and off seasonal vegetables farming for earthquake affected households' member and also distributed cash grant of NPR 5,000 to 162 families for the construction of plastic tunnels to increase produce.



Promoting off seasonal vegetable farming:

The earthquake not only damaged their house, but also severely impacted the livelihoods of many. The vegetables available in the local markets are more expensive as its been transported from far away of Terai areas, bordering India, adding to their local market costs. Through recovery programme, the Red Cross has been providing supports in terms of training, information and polithin sheets for vegetable sheds, seeds as part of the commitment between community and us. **Photo:** Sitalpati, Sindhuli district in December 2016.

Through cash for work scheme community members and many families have been benefitted in terms of construction of foot trails and rehabilitation of the irrigation canals. This was implemented as part of the integrated recovery work, as the construction of foot trails provided access to remote communities to support them with shelter reconstruction and installation of WASH facilities. At the same, irrigation canals will support agricultural activities and 279 people who were directly involved received additional incomes.

Likewise helping earthquake affected people to construct animal shed is ongoing. Some 60 families from Okhaladunga district received NPR 15,000 each for the construction of goat sheds, a need assessed by the Nepal government during its recovery planning phase.



Construction of goat sheds as part of livelihood opportunities:

*As per Ministry of Agriculture assessment done, the livestock survived the earthquakes are vulnerable to the diseases due to lack of shelter for them. So IFRC have been supporting the building these animal shelters, as part of our work for safety of livestock that contributes to livelihood of people, like this goat shed. **Photo:** Okhaladunga, January 2017.*

Challenges:

The implementation has been delayed due to for the delay of Government of Nepal's policies and frameworks for livelihoods which is to guide the NRCS in scaling up its capacity to deliver livelihoods assistance. Furthermore, with the current recruitment of social mobilizers and livelihoods officers, implementation is expected to pick up in the coming months.

Shelter:

OUTCOME 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement						Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	
Output 4.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families.								
# families who have received cash grant	2,469 ¹⁸		2,054		249			2,303
# of people who have received masons training	540			540				540
Output 4.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to the families in target communities.								
# of NRCS social mobilizers and engineers trained on the shelter technical guidelines	118 ^{19a}			105				105
# of community members reached with information on owner driven shelter programme	10,000			9,900				9,900
Output 4.3: Sustainable communal facilities are provided within durable settlements to agreed standards and as per community needs in coordination with the health and disaster risk reduction sectors.								
# of community infrastructures reconstructed / retrofitted according to government guidelines and National Building codes	3							0

Progress:

The reconstruction of houses slowly started after the disbursement of first instalment of NPR 50,000 per household in August 2016, but could not progress much further as the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) requested partners to wait until it reconfigured the grant distribution amount and tranches which only finalized the guidelines and procedure for the progressive distribution of instalments on 18 January 2017 only. Furthermore, the Steering Committee of the NRA decided to raise the housing grant to each beneficiary by 50 per cent from NPR 200,000.00 (CHF 1,900) to NPR 300,000.00 (CHF 2,850) in September 2016. Since January 2017, the distribution of 2nd instalment of NPR 150,000 commenced and the construction started picking up the momentum, but it is again being hampered by the lack of government site inspections for approval of further tranches due to shortage of technical human resources at district level; especially DUDBC engineers - the field inspection and certification for the release of 2nd and 3rd tranche of cash grant has been delayed, as many of the DUDBC engineers left their job.

IFRC commitment is to provide technical and financial support to 2,469 households in 3 districts (Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli), based on the funds available and to meet the 50 per cent increase by the government in total shelter cash grants per family as per revised guideline issued by the government. The reconstruction of owner driven houses has been progressing well after the approval of revised guideline by NRA. As of 20 March 2017, 2,334 families have signed agreement with their respective VDC authority, of which 2,054 families have received the first instalment, 245 families have received both first and second instalment and only 4 families have received all four instalments of the shelter cash grant. While writing this report, 295 houses have been completed (Okhaladunga – 82, Ramechhap – 91 and Sindhuli – 122) and are waiting for technical inspection and certification by the DUDBC engineers. Under owner driven housing reconstruction process, some of the home owner decided to move forward and constructed their houses by using own resources. In such case, every effort have been made by the IFRC to support NRCS in order to ensure timely technical assistance to all home owners. The progress of shelter is gradually picking although it differed between districts due to many operational challenges. The main reasons for other families not collecting cash grants are due to lack of documents and house owner being out of the country or not completed agreement with the concerned VDC. These figures are expected to slowly increase up to 100 per cent in coming months. The below table summarizes the progress of shelter reconstruction programme in IFRC supported districts.

This target families have been revised from 3,000 due to 50% increase total shelter cash grant by the government.

¹⁹ Field engineers – 70, social mobilizers – 45 and HQ - 3

Districts	VDC	No of HH in an MoU with NRA	No of HH signed Agreement	1st instalment received	Completed up to DPC band level	Certified by DUDBC	2nd Instalment received	Completed up to roof level band	Certified by DUDBC	3rd Instalment received	No of House completed	4th instalment
Okhaladhunga	Harkapur	327	301	301	137	57	57	74	0	0	60	0
	Prapcha	193	189	189	81	0	0	29	0	0	22	0
	TOTAL	520	490	490	218	57	57	103	0	0	82	0
Ramechaap	Rampur	643	625	625	135	65	35	96	4	4	91	4
	Manthali-2	426	366	366	15	0	0	28	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1069	991	991	150	65	35	124	4	4	91	4
Sindhuli	Sittalpati	880	853	822	193	157	157	91	0	0	122	0
Grand Total		2,469	2,334	2,303	561	279	249	318	4	4	295	4



Following the government's approach to owner driven house reconstruction IFRC offers technical knowledge on how to build back better and building grants. It can take hours to walk from construction site to construction site in hilly areas. **Photo:** Okhaladhunga, January 2017.

NRCS has been providing training to social mobilizers and volunteers on participatory approach to safer shelter awareness (PASSA), technical inspection trainings to the engineers and necessary awareness messages as well as distributing of 10 key points on build back safer booklets to the community members to ensure safer and durable shelters in all 14 districts. Some 105 people were trained (69 male and 36 female) and have been visiting to individual household and informing them about government criteria and availability of free technical assistance from the Red Cross to reconstruct their house. The number includes volunteers, social mobilizers, junior engineers, assistant engineers. Government officials from NRA were taken to the districts to enable trainees on answering the questions from the communities on government rules and regulations on shelter reconstruction.

During the reporting period, efforts were made to support NRCS and ensure timely technical assistance to all home owners to build back better. A pool of trained human resources has been created on the ground to adhere the shelter technical guidelines. In February 2017, a 2-day shelter technical inspection training was conducted in Manthali, Ramechhap district. Up on completion of the training, 70 engineers and junior engineers from Ramechhap and Sindhuli district chapters including DUDBC engineers and municipality officials were trained. They have been carrying out the technical inspection and technical assistance to the owner driven housing reconstruction in these two districts. A plan is underway to conduct additional two trainings in Sindhuli and Okhaldhunga as well, in March 2017. Technical trainings and monitoring visits from NHQ are ongoing to support district based technical team to ensure that houses are constructed according to earthquake resistant construction technique and beneficiaries receive cash grant instalment on time to complete their houses.

For each household receiving cash grant from the Red Cross are provided with 10 key points on build back safer booklets. Additional, 70,000 more copies are printed for further distribution. Minimum standard booklet for RCC building and mud mortar building produced by JICA, officially authorized by NRA are printed 10,000 copies each. Distribution of these material will happen shortly. Furthermore, a special audio was produced informing communities they have to meet government reconstruction criteria to be eligible for shelter reconstruction grant and they can access technical assistance for free in Red Cross. The audio was played in loudspeaker/mic in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga. Social mobilizers, volunteers and shelter technical people are taking the audio in their mobile and plan to play it in any gatherings or community meeting to be held in the villages. Various radio programmes were produced and broadcast across 14 districts focusing on shelter messaging. As of February 2017, 9,900 people have received orientation or reached through awareness messages on build back better.

Challenges:

- Constant development of government policy created lots of confusion and delays to carry out any activities until signing of the recovery agreement with the NRA of the GoN in June 2016. Since then a number of changes to recovery policies and guidelines resulted unforeseen delays have accrued from September 2016 to February 2017. Dialogue and negotiations continued with NRA and local authority to speed up the process. On the other hand, to keep beneficiaries motivated and engaged, technical assistance as well orientations continued the field.
- Some of the other challenges in the implementation of shelter programme are lack of trained masons, water for construction and lack of DUDBC capacity for timely inspection and certification. Although 540 masons were trained in 3 districts, some have left for better opportunities in the cities and abroad. There are now limited semi-skilled available masons for 7 days' mason training in the VDCs supported by IFRC. A task force from the shelter working group is being set up to review the shelter training needs and develop a holistic approach to meet shortages of skilled workers. Together with district chapter exploring opportunities to train more masons and continue advocacy with NRA for timely completion of inspections.
- The reconstruction/retrofitting of community infrastructures progress is slightly behind schedule and there is a plan to do this after completion of an assessment in the second half of 2017.



Trained semi-skilled masons building earthquake resilient houses with better livelihood opportunities:

*Under owner driven shelter reconstruction programme, its mandatory from the government to build capacity of the semi-skilled masons at community level. As part of the Red Cross recovery interventions, NRCS together with the Movement partners has trained 4,218 masons following government approved curricula. Out of which, 540 masons were trained from IFRC supported 3 districts. With better technical knowledge, these trained masons have been supporting the community people to build safer construction as per government standards and, they are now able to earn more income that contributes their livelihood and living standards. **Photo:** Sindhuli, February 2017.*

Disaster Risk Reduction:

OUTCOME 5: The impacts of disasters and associated health risks among vulnerable communities are reduced

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement						Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	
Output 5.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures targeting most vulnerable subgroups								
# of communities provided with local level risk reduction measures	n/a							
Output 5.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.								
Support provided to strengthen legal framework	n/a							

Progress: Over the reporting period there has been steady progress to support the development of a stronger legal and policy framework for disaster risk management in Nepal.

The first stage of this work relates to Red Cross technical assistance and advocacy efforts on the development of an international assistance directive for Nepal, to ensure that there is a common approach and understanding between international and local actors on the rules and types of assistance required in a large-scale disaster response. In the past quarter, a government led process (headed by Ministry of Home Affairs) has begun. NRCS has supported and provided expert advice during a government convened meeting on the draft international assistance directive which included consultation with 20 different line ministries. The comments received during this consultation are now being consolidated into the draft. During this consultation, it was decided to include nine (9) annexes to the directive to streamline processes on reception and facilitation of international assistance in a number of areas including civil/ military coordination, foreign medical teams and customs among other areas. Consultative meeting by MoHA and hosted by NRCS on the guidelines for the Mobilisation International Assistance took place on 18 November with participation of the international humanitarian community. The draft guidelines will once again be shared with all stakeholder for final comments, then a small working group will finalize the document early next year before it is going to the GoN legal process for decision making.

As part of this process, an exchange was held between the governments and National Societies of Philippines and Nepal to facilitate peer learning on the coordination and facilitation of international disaster assistance and to encourage finalization and passage of the new international assistance directive. Two representatives from the Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and one representative from Nepal Red Cross were supported to travel to Manila, to meet with counterparts from the Philippines and to share experiences and learning coordination of international assistance as well as learn more of the Philippines governance framework and approaches to disaster risk management, including the role of humanitarian actors such as the Red Cross in this regard.

Labour contribution culture at village

Shree Kumar Rana, 33 years old, lives in Sitalpati VDC of Sindhuli district with his five children, mother and his wife. Rana's house was destroyed by 2072 earthquake and his family lived in small cottage near to destroyed house. Due to the poverty and poor economic condition they spent two rainy seasons and one winter in the cottage - says Rana.



The days didn't remain the same. NRCS-ERO started its operation with mason's training in sitalpatti VDC, after the training a group was formed with six-to-ten trained and semi-skilled manpower. This was more economical in hiring skilled masons to build houses. The formed group started two houses at a time and took 30 days to complete the houses. Despite the water problem at the local level they were conscious not to stop the construction at any circumstances. They went to fetch water one hour down the hill from the construction site.

At the first phase, they started to reconstruct Rana's house and completed within NPR 250,000. Rana was happy to have a better house with cash grant and technical support from the NRCS. "It took only 250,000.00 rupees to build my house with 2 big rooms, but it would have cost me more money (NPR 400,000) and time to build same house by a contractor".

Credit: Ananta Kumar Baniya, PMER Officer, Sindhuli district

National Society Capacity Building:

OUTCOME 6: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement						Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	
Output 6.1: Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.								
# NS staff/volunteers who received skills-based training (disaggregate by type of training)	n/a		169	78				247 ²⁰
Output 6.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.								
# of facilities repaired or re built	3		1					1
# district chapters provided with locally relevant response and preparedness equipment and/or stocks	3							0
# of NFRIs and shelter items prepositioned in disaster preparedness stocks	36,000		42,000 ²¹					42,000
Output 6.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.								
# of systems put up and operational	n/a		1					1
# of people trained in systems in place	n/a							

Progress:

During the reporting period, there were opportunities to improve and strengthen the NRCS logistics, as part of capacity development and for all Movement partners including IFRC country office. Earthquake logistics unit organised and facilitated number of trainings. As of the date 229 (male -197, female – 32) staff and volunteers trained in various logistics functions of humanitarian logistics, procurement management, fleet management and driver training, warehouse management including MSU-Rubhall installation and management in 2016. The Red Cross Movement staff, Nepal government civil defence department of police and army including the Ministry of Home Affairs who benefited from Rubhall tent management. During the reporting period, the major training conducted was the first international fleet management, road safety and 4 x 4 off road driver trainings was held in Kathmandu. The facilitation support was provided by the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit KL and the Global Fleet Unit in Dubai. Up on completion of this one week (from 3 to 8 October 2016), 37 people from NRCS and IFRC were trained.

A total of 78 people including social mobilizers and volunteers were trained on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) from three districts.

In order to strengthen NRCS disaster response preparedness capacity, one sub-regional warehouse hub is under construction in Katari, Udaipur district, located in the far eastern region. This hub has been identified and selected as a strategic warehouse that will be useful to cover 10 remote districts after completion with disaster preparedness stocks. Construction of another warehouse is proposed for Kathmandu valley. NRCS will immensely benefit from these permanent and better warehouse facilities to respond to future disasters in coming years. The construction is in progress and a Rubhall has been erected on a raised concrete platform to prevent damage of stocks in case of unexpected flooding. In addition, warehouse capacity assessment was completed to further support the

²⁰ Double counting may occur where similar staff and/or volunteers participate in different trainings. Disaggregation according to type of training is indicated under narrative report

²¹ Non-food relief items included; blanket -2, tarpaulin - 1, kitchen utensil set - 1, bucket with lid - 1, rope (10meters) - 1, Saree - 1, male dhoti - 1, cloths 16.5 and packing bag – 1, and 1 meters (print, plain suiting and teri cotton)

regional hubs damaged due to 2015 earthquake and recurring floods, whose infrastructure is at different stages of deterioration owing to the damages caused by the last earthquake and recurring floods. The findings of the assessment were shared with the NRCS DM department to improve warehouse capacities in strategic hubs.



Logistics team supported in setting up a Basic Health Unit at Melamchi, Sindhupalchowk district in October 2016. This is one of the remotest VDC with limited access to communities and no bridge to cross the local rivers. IFRC logistics reached this remote location using the last mile available resources. This will serve as a temporary health post until the damaged facility reconstruction completed by the Japanese Red Cross. **Photo: IFRC.**

Quality Programming:

OUTCOME 7: Effective response to the disaster is ensured

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement				Cumulative
		2015	2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	
Output 7.1 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.						
# of assessments conducted (general and/or sectoral)	3			3		3
Output 7.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system						
# planned evaluations which take place and for which a management response is provided	3	1				1
Output 7.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people						
# of calls received in the NRCS telephone hotline (<i>new indicator</i>)	n/a		978	183		1,161

# of likes received from NRCS Facebook (<i>new indicator</i>)	n/a				92,233	131,006
# of comments received through suggestion boxes (<i>new indicator</i>)	n/a			42		42
Output 7.4: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan						
# of post action reviews conducted	n/a	1	1			2

Progress:

Birendra Shrestha, Saankhu (Kathmandu Valley)

He raised his concerns through 1130 Hotline for not being included as a beneficiary of livelihood cash grant support by the Red Cross. "I came to know about the criteria of the selection, selection process, what to do if not included in the list from hotline. When I called, they did not know the answer but they called me back and said I could submit application in VDC/Municipality office or Red Cross. I submitted my application in VDC office and my application is being reviewed. Since I meet the selection criteria I think my name will be included. The day I get support I will be very happy."

Jhamka Badur Sarki, Sindhuli

I was in a confusion regarding what to do to get third and final instalment of cash grant and complete my house construction! I recalled that Nepal Red Cross field staff sharing information about a hotline number. I dialled the number, and came to know about different stages of house reconstruction grant release of NPR 300,000. Also, I need to install solar panel/bio-gas and toilet in order to get the final instalment of support which is NPR 25,000. After getting information, now, I am sure about getting 3rd instalment, as I have done everything the way I should do. Thanks to NRCS hotline!



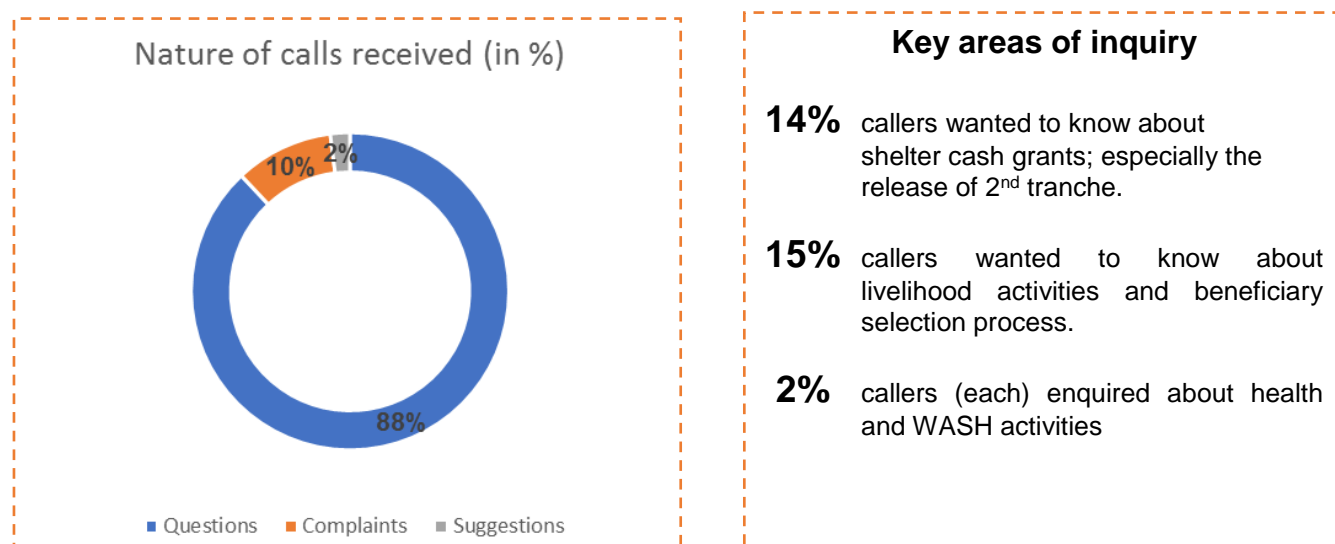
A young girl from Sindhuli district reading instructions on how to use free-to-call NRCS telephone hotline number and community feedback box. **Photo: IFRC.**

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) programme has been supporting the overall Nepal Earthquake Response Operation and maintained mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people through various national tools such as the Red Cross hotline, newspaper column and radio programmes. In addition, 42 community feedback boxes have been installed in order to facilitate a platform and count voice of the communities in Red Cross recovery programme. Field based activities like mic-ing, community meetings and door-to-door information sharing events were organized as per necessity. Staff and volunteers working in the field received training on CEA make it a combination of both national and field level intervention in earthquake operation. The primary aim has been to assist the Nepal Red

Cross in providing appropriate, relevant and practical information to communities and ensuring that communities can deliver feedback.

The NRCS weekly newspaper question and answer column that was launched in April 2016 continued every Friday in the national Annapurna Post newspaper. It publishes readers' questions related to the Red Cross and its activities and answers them in print. As the scope of the column is national, and the NRCS is well known for its blood service activities, many of the questions submitted so far – through email, SMS, on Facebook and through the telephone Hotline - relate to blood donation, with lesser numbers relating to earthquake recovery and other activities. In the reporting period 22 Newspaper columns were published.

Namaste Red Cross 1130 Hotline that was started in May 2016 continued to be in operation and answered questions, queries, complaints as well as suggestions relating to the Red Cross and its work. During the reporting period (September 2016 to February 2016) 922 calls were received on ongoing recovery programmes and other issues such as NRCS blood bank, hotline service, general information and membership process of NRCS. Sensitive calls relating to allegations of a breach of the code of conduct, corruption, gender-based violence or other critical incidents are passed directly from the call centre to senior NRCS management for resolution. Questions beyond the scope of the FAQ are shared with the NRCS hotline response officer at NRCS headquarters who is tasked with resolving these calls. The hotline response officer has been compiling a brief monthly report highlighting key geographical and thematic areas based on inquiries received and shared with the NRCS and other Movement Partners supporting the operation.



The hotline has provided valuable insight into the communal thinking surrounding the recovery phase and reconfirms that shelter and livelihood remains top priority for people. This has been useful in assisting NRCS and IFRC to refine awareness messaging and strategies.

The production company engaged to develop, shoot and edit the earthquake safety documentary (Moving Mountains II) completed the shoot and the documentary is in final editing phase – highlighting the need for earthquake resilience and preparedness both in areas recovering from the 2015 earthquake, and other areas of the country still threatened by earthquakes. The documentary will be presented by way of a story told through the eyes of children whose village was severely affected by the 25 April earthquake.

The NRCS radio team continues to produce twice-weekly radio shows. This is through the 30 minute 'Together for Humanity' show being broadcast nationally and on community radio stations focused on the 14-priority earthquake affected districts. Content over the reporting period (September- January) on together for humanity has mostly focused on issues related to the shelter reconstruction, hygiene promotion, sanitation, health and dealing with cold temperature. Content on 15 minutes' radio programme "Radio Programme Red Cross" has been

mostly ambulance service, blood service, organizational events and day celebrations. Radio programme together for humanity continues to include voices from the communities, community people's stories related to recovery, their problems and the innovative solution they have come up with via trained volunteers. Total 44 episodes were produced from September 2016 to January 2017.

Planning is underway to conduct a mid-term review in the second quarters of 2017, to assess the earthquake recovery response structure, system, procedure and performance through the lens of thematic sectors and NRCS chapters, as per the Movement Recovery Plan 'One Plan' to the Nepal earthquake from late April 2015. The findings and recommendations from this MTR, will guide modifications and improvements required to the ongoing recovery interventions. This will also inform necessary adjustments to NRCS and Movement partner's recovery plan.

Cross-cutting matters

Gender, diversity and protection

NRCS continued its efforts to address cross cutting issues like GESI, environmental protection, HIV aids etc. and to incorporate such issues during implementation of earthquake recovery activities. For instance, during the selection of participants for mason training, only above 18 years of age were taken (child right protection) and encouraged participation of female masons. Moreover, mason training emphasized on earthquake resistance building construction in community without degrading environment. Similarly, priority was given to marginalized group, Dalit and female headed family during selection of participants for any kind of training. Apart from that, mentioned cross-cutting issues as well as social mobilization is highly considered during implementation of activities and accountability towards community will be guaranteed in coming days through CEA.

During the reporting period, A total of total 72 district chapter member, staff and volunteers including 39 female participants were oriented on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Sindhuli and Okhaldhunga district. The facilitation support was provided from NRCS gender and inclusion department. The topics covered included gender, diversity, multiple sexuality, disability inclusion, child protection, exclusion, violence prevention, inclusion and psychosocial support.

The GESI department has also been creating awareness on the "Child Protection Code of Conduct" and "Anti-Harassment Code of Conduct". All NRCS volunteers and staff signed and observe these two codes of conduct. In addition, anti-harassment email ID was created and shared with the staff both at HQ and district chapters.

A GESI technical guideline was prepared and circulated with the Movement partners. NRCS PMER team was involved in the development of this guideline. A discussion was held during one of the PMER-IM-CEA-GESI-Comms working group meeting, on capturing qualitative data related to GESI at the field level.

NRCS is a member of the South Asia gender diversity network and, a webinar is conducted on a monthly basis. So far, the first webinar was facilitated by IFRC Asia Pacific regional office. The webinar serves as a platform for sharing the lesson learnt, plan policy and practices in GESI and it also acts as a peer to peer learning forum.

Communications:

In communications, the IFRC country office has worked to highlight the achievements of the Red Cross Red Crescent across the range of activities being implemented as part of post-earthquake recovery. These include stories on immunisation for infants, training of masons including women, shelter and livelihoods cash grants, reconstruction and retrofitting of schools, support for toilets and water systems and the construction/rehabilitation of health posts.

Web stories, promoted through social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Social Shorthand have featured on both IFRC and NRCS channels, as well as being reprised by various PNS.

The country launch of World Disasters Report in December 2016 provided a platform to inform media and other stakeholders about the progress. The Nepal country office worked with prize-winning local documentary maker to produce a short film giving voice to beneficiaries of shelter and other programmes; who also produced a report which was aired on Al Jazeera International. Several Nepali and international media outlets carried reports summarising the Red Cross press release from the WDR launch. A few Nepali media outlets have been pursuing an agenda critical of humanitarian organisations including NRCS. IFRC has been working together with NRCS and in country PNS' communications team to frame strategies in response to potential negative media coverage.

Support Services

Administration and finance

- The administration unit assisted in organizing the international fleet management, road safety and 4 x 4 off road drivers training that was held between 3 to 8 October 2016.
- Continuous support has been provided to IFRC country office, visitors and to in-country partners.
- Coordinated and finalized extension of Australian Red Cross integration agreement until 31 December 2018.
- Administration team has revised the visitor welcome information package for Nepal.
- Provide administrative support to newly arrived two youth delegates of Norwegian Red Cross's youth programme with NRCS.
- Finalized the framework agreement for stationery, travel – International and domestics (air-travel) and for internet service provider.
- Organized refresher webinar training on contract lifecycle management (CLM).

Finance:

- Facilitate and provided relevant support to Internal Audit team in between 26 September to 1 October 2016.
- Close coordination with NRCS to produce quarterly financial report for III QTR of 2016 which includes Nepal EQ operation report.
- Produced Movement-wide reporting for the Nepal Earthquake Operation (MWR - Nepal EQ)-Round 3 and 4 Internal Programmatic Results Report for the period covering 25 Apr 2015 to 31st July 2016.
- Revised the SOSC budget and rate for the year 2016. Also, finalized the SOSC budget and rate for the year 2017.
- Successfully completed the Cash Transfer (CT) Assessment review of NRCS.
- Follow up on donor pledges earmarking conditions and it's spending time line with NRCS and submitted the financial reports to the donor.
- DOA (delegation of authority) extension letter to the in-country integrated partner National Societies issued.
- Finance advisor ended his mission on 26 January 2017 and all the EQ projects related responsibilities assigned to Head of Finance and Management Services.

Human resources

- During the reporting period, the procurement delegate, information management and finance advisor ended their mission.
- Recruitment process for a security officer and PNSs admin officer completed - started their role and introductory meeting with various stakeholders.

Information technology and telecommunications (IT&T)

- IT and Telecom officer participate in IT&T ERU training organized by New Zealand Red Cross from 6-20 November 2016.
- Regular IT Support is provided to PNS and NRCS upon request.

Security:

- Security briefing has been provided to all the visitors, delegates and field travellers.
- Monthly security report was produced and shared with the in country Movement partners.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support continued to be provided to the operation including NRCS, IFRC and PNS as needed in all the supply chain management functions. All procurement activities related to this Emergency Appeal have been and will continue to follow IFRC standard procurement procedures. Further, IFRC country office is providing procurement 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 provided technical support to the Nepal country office as needed. IFRC continued its warehouse support to NS until end of March 2017, there after NRCS will take over the operational and management responsibility of the warehouses. IFRC will focus more on technical logistics support and orientation to the staff to enhance NRCS capacity in logistics and supply chain.

Logistics team has supported the establishment of the earthquake field bases close to the remote areas of operation in Okhandunga, Sinduli and Ramachhap districts where limited availability of hotels and office space can be found. The field bases are providing field accommodation, offices and warehousing space. All the materials and equipment deployed for the field operational bases are from remaining ERU equipment donated to NRCS after the closure of relief phase.

The operation is fully utilizing IFRC VRP program for operation support. Drivers training covering NS, IFRC and PNS's drivers was conducted at the end of 2016. A fleet and road safety documentary was produced in both English and Nepali languages, as a tool to continue advocating for road safety good practise during and after Nepal earthquake response operations.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

The IFRC PMER works very closely with NRCS PMER unit as well as the PMER focal persons from American and British Red Cross societies. A cross-cutting working group is in place that meets bi-weekly to discuss emerging issues related to PMER, IM, CEA, GESI and communications. The IFRC continued supports to both the earthquake operation as well as the long-term programmes. The following has been accomplished during the reporting period:

- A Movement-Wide dashboard for recovery programme was produced and circulated with the in-country partners, on a monthly basis.
- Sector specific data points against the Movement Wide indicators was finalised for the 4Ws template.
- Drafting of the 2-year Movement Wide Report is in progress. It will be circulated in April 2017.
- Facilitated reporting session in a PMER workshop for all NRCS PMER officers held in the last quarter of 2016.
- The joint annual planning and review meeting for Sindhuli, Okhaladunga and Ramechhap districts was conducted at Kathmandu, on 10 February 2017. During the meeting, progress, challenges and lessons learned in 2016 were discussed to inform 2017 planning. The district project coordinators, programme staff, PMER, finance and IFRC technical advisors participated in this meeting and identified priorities for 2017. The district chapters will develop and submit their annual plan with budget for 2017 based on agreed priorities to HQ. These plans will be further discussed in a national level joint planning and review meeting for all 14 districts scheduled in early April 2017.

The NRCS IM and PMER team started processing the data and shared among in-country Movement partners. However, challenges are still being experienced in data management and validation due to frequent change of templates, as NRA now asked to report against their 5Ws format. To counter this, discussions are still ongoing among the PMER working group and sector coordinators to follow a standardized data management mechanism.

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How we work

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

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



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



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



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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/2	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		49,845,780	23,403,208		5,067,265	78,316,253	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
Accenture		22,043			2,927	24,970	
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		5,741,413	98,425		379,058	6,218,896	
Andorran Red Cross		23,969				23,969	
Apple iTunes		394,630	228,202			622,832	
Australian Red Cross		2,009,230	968,825		553,979	3,532,034	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		788,884	23,208			812,092	
Austrian Red Cross		782,196	15,172			797,368	
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			17,238			17,238	
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	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Shell*)		123,015				123,015	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		877,308				877,308	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		-174	35,816			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*)		-21	10,020			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	
Finnish Red Cross (from Suunto Oy*)		135,476				135,476	
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	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Hill-Rom	180			180	
Hong Kong - Private Donors	659			659	
Icelandic Red Cross	100,000		79,500	179,500	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)			70,500	70,500	
ICF International	465			465	
IFRC at the UN Inc	340	1,564		1,904	
Indonesia - Private Donors	5,262		573	5,835	
Informa	3,064			3,064	
Invesco	22,916		74,393	97,309	
Irish Red Cross Society	7,019	51,958		58,977	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund			311,748	311,748	
Japanese Government	1,343,808	744,983	414,424	2,503,215	300,392
Japanese Red Cross Society	742,873	86,000		828,873	
Kazakh Red Crescent	2,634			2,634	
KPMG Disaster Relief Fund	24,344		54,919	79,263	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	208,682			208,682	
Kuwait - Private Donors	7,388			7,388	
Latvian Red Cross	1,145			1,145	
Latvian Red Cross (from Latvia - Private Donors*)		2,638		2,638	
Latvia - Private Donors	747			747	
Lebanese - Private Donors	2,487		802	3,290	
Liberty Mutual Foundation	160,876			160,876	
Liechtenstein Red Cross			127,271	127,271	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	9,253			9,253	
Louis Berger	15			15	
Malaysia - Private Donors	9,321			9,321	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	85,725		136,560	222,285	
Mauritius Red Cross Society		5,000		5,000	
Mellon Bank	12,286			12,286	
Mexican Red Cross	85,876	19,220		105,096	
Microsoft	29,083			29,083	
Monaco Government	241	46,776		47,016	
Mondelez International Foundation		53,016		53,016	
Mongolian Red Cross Society		17,730		17,730	
Monsanto Foundation	72,767			72,767	
Myanmar Red Cross Society	23,682	4,135		27,817	
Nestle	34,817	100,000		134,817	
New Zealand Red Cross	975,691	403,099	6,331	1,385,120	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)	345,278	106,504		451,782	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		501,871	56,806	558,677	
Novartis	22,499			22,499	
On Line donations (from Aland Islands - Private donors*)	6			6	
On Line donations (from Albania - Private donors*)	51			51	
On Line donations (from Andorra - Private Donors*)	1			1	
On Line donations (from Antigua And Barbuda - Private donors*)	37			37	
On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors*)	486	163		649	
On Line donations (from Armenia - Private Donors*)	170			170	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)	10,925	1,371		12,296	
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)	901			901	
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)	144	28		172	
On Line donations (from Bahamas - Private Donors*)	23			23	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)	105	9		114	
On Line donations (from Bangladesh - Private Donors*)	81	35		116	
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)	1,218			1,218	
On Line donations (from Belarus - Private Donors*)	516			516	
On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors*)	1,313			1,313	
On Line donations (from Bermuda - Private Donors*)	1,449	3,343		4,792	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Interim Report

On Line donations (from Bhutan - Private donors*)	184		184
On Line donations (from Bolivia Private Donors*)	68		68
On Line donations (from Bosnia And Herzegovina - Private donors*)	7	8	15
On Line donations (from Botswana - Private donors*)	21	8	29
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)	8,137	2,013	10,151
On Line donations (from Brunei - Private Donors*)	1,436	56	1,492
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)	418	114	532
On Line donations (from Cambodia - Private Donors*)	303		303
On Line donations (from Cameroon Private donors*)	19		19
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)	18,304	145	18,449
On Line donations (from Cayman Islands - Private Donors*)	138		138
On Line donations (from Chad - Private donors*)	15	57	72
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)	483	714	1,196
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)	5,403	1,083	6,486
On Line donations (from Colombia - Private Donors*)	3,272	598	3,870
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)	2,472	55	2,527
On Line donations (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	288	21	309
On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)	1,172	57	1,229
On Line donations (from Czech private donors*)	1,596	576	2,172
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)	565		565
On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private Donor*)	45		45
On Line donations (from Dominica Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)	275	70	345
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)	368		368
On Line donations (from Estonia - Private donors*)	242	19	261
On Line donations (from Fiji Private Donors*)	107		107
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)	2,163		2,163
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)	5,495		5,495
On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private donors*)	109		109
On Line donations (from Georgia Private Donors*)	204	70	274
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)	6,242	711	6,953
On Line donations (from Ghana Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Gibraltar - Private donors*)	3		3
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)	11,279	1,162	12,440
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)	967	245	1,212
On Line donations (from Guatemala Private donors*)	295		295
On Line donations (from Guernsey - Private donors*)	139		139
On Line donations (from Guyana Private Donors*)	84		84
On Line donations (from Haiti- Private Donors*)	91		91
On Line donations (from Holy See (Vatican City State) - Private donors*)	55		55
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)	15,154	3,278	18,433
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)	988	371	1,359
On Line donations (from icelandic RC*)	20		20
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)	48,064	4,090	52,154
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)	1,332	6	1,338
On Line donations (from Iranian private donors*)	49		49
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)	943	234	1,176
On Line donations (from Isle Of Man - Private donors*)	19		19
On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)	1,026	34	1,060
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)	3,114	62	3,177
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)	12,354	79	12,433
On Line donations (from Jersey - Private donors*)	68		68
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)	276		276

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)	1,080	145	1,224
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*)	2,730	319	3,049
On Line donations (from Latvia - Private Donors*)	156	125	281
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)	179		179
On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors*)	873	4	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*)	14,990	2,933	17,923
On Line donations (from Maldives Private Donors*)	249		249
On Line donations (from Malta - Private Donors*)	119	132	252
On Line donations (from Mauritius Private Donors*)	35		35
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)	5,729	104	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*)	42		42
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*)	2,337	90	2,427
On Line donations (from New Caledonia Private Donors*)	45		45
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)	2,990	273	3,263
On Line donations (from Nicaragua Private Donors*)	50		50
On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors*)	60	14	74
On Line donations (from Northern Mariana Islands - Private donors*)	25		25
On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)	4,325	388	4,713
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)	276	16	293
On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors*)	735	65	799
On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)	1,303	70	1,373
On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors*)	332	312	643
On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)	1,007		1,007
On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)	6,347	611	6,958
On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)	1,681		1,681
On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)	1,856	77	1,933
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)	5,271	70	5,340
On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)	981	284	1,265
On Line donations (from Reunion - Private donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)	1,433	583	2,016
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)	8,554	322	8,875
On Line donations (from Saint Helena - Private donors*)	10	39	49
On Line donations (from Salvador - Private Donors*)	11	10	21
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)	3,807	1,193	5,000
On Line donations (from Serbia - Private Donors*)	204	8	212
On Line donations (from Seychelles private donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	48,707	1,982	50,689
On Line donations (from Slovakia Private Donors*)	54	78	132
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	611	23	634

Disaster Response Financial Report

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On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	2,448	826	3,274
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	4,359		4,359
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)	1,751		1,751
On Line donations (from St Kits and Nevis Private donor*)	88		88
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	6,672	17	6,689
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	2,999	261	3,260
On Line donations (from Syria Private Donors*)	217		217
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	11,197	286	11,482
On Line donations (from Tajikistan - Private Donors*)	438		438
On Line donations (from Tanzania - Private Donors*)	96	19	116
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	8,109	3,057	11,166
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	2,082	654	2,736
On Line donations (from Tunis Private Donors*)	47		47
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	3,374	144	3,518
On Line donations (from Uganda - Private Donors*)	65		65
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)	393	38	430
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)	2,534		2,534
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	54,021	6,187	60,207
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	443,308	44,150	487,458
On Line donations (from Uruguay - Private Donors*)	547	16	563
On Line donations (from Venezuela - Private Donors*)	468	7	475
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	3,320	172	3,492
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	434,046	136,009	570,054
Philippines - Private Donors	1,052		1,052
Philips Foundation	33,069		33,069
Polish Red Cross	4,588		4,588
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	0	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	218	18,447	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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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<i>Spain - Private Donors</i>	9,467			9,467
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	6,233			6,233
<i>Suriname Red Cross</i>	19,339			19,339
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	1,403,313	119,512	392,765	1,915,591
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	104,129		18,583	122,712
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	2,134		1,502	3,636
<i>Synaptics</i>	259			259
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	1,013,826			1,013,826
<i>Technip S.A.</i>	50,329			50,329
<i>TeliaSonera</i>	1,931			1,931
<i>Teva Pharmaceutical</i>	7,358			7,358
<i>Texas Instruments</i>	3,629			3,629
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	2,014,221	2,190,840	779,133	4,984,194
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>	571,875			571,875
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,191,972	437,240		2,629,212
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		521,139	521,139	1,042,278
<i>The Red Cross of Serbia</i>		5,963		5,963
<i>The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (from Macedonia private donors*)</i>	922			922
<i>The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (from Republic of Macedonia*)</i>	16,800			16,800
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	844,662		93,213	937,875
<i>Thomson Reuters</i>	369			369
<i>Turkey - Private Donors</i>	965			965
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society</i>		46,939		46,939
<i>UBS</i>	5,308			5,308
<i>United Arab Emirates - Private Donors</i>	13,909			13,909
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	15,178	3,913	6,074	25,165
<i>United Way</i>		16,987		16,987
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	14,000			14,000
<i>Vitol Foundation</i>	2,273			2,273
C1. Cash contributions	31,856,953	8,511,985	5,779,899	46,148,839
300,392				
Inkind Goods & Transport				
<i>American Red Cross</i>	426,040			426,040
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	1,142,395			1,142,395
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	899,506			899,506
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,270,680			1,270,680
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	721,569			721,569
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	263,273			263,273
<i>German Red Cross</i>	420,806			420,806
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	107,988			107,988
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	206,508			206,508
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	127,796			127,796
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	740,384			740,384
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	215,767			215,767
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	200,190			200,190
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,624,100			1,624,100
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	81,726			81,726
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	8,448,729			8,448,729
Inkind Personnel				
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>			22,800	22,800
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	53,400			53,400
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	155,750		26,700	182,450
C3. Inkind Personnel	209,150		49,500	258,650
Other Income				
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-83,861	-19,163	-10,000	-113,024
<i>Sundry Income</i>			512	512
<i>Write off & provisions</i>	-6,698			-6,698
C4. Other Income	-90,559	-19,163	-9,488	-119,209

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

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Interim Report**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/2	Programme	MDRNP008
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C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	40,365,067	8,492,823	5,879,118	54,737,008	300,392
D. Total Funding = B +C	40,365,067	8,492,823	5,879,118	54,737,008	300,392

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		40,365,067	8,492,823		5,879,118	54,737,008	300,392
E. Expenditure		-31,851,670	-3,901,124		-3,697,401	-39,450,195	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		8,513,397	4,591,698		2,181,717	15,286,813	300,392

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/2	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/12	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)			49,845,780	23,403,208		5,067,265	78,316,253	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,300,481		3,741,477				3,741,477	559,004
Construction - Housing	10,500,000							10,500,000
Construction - Facilities	9,662,000		5,837				5,837	9,656,163
Construction Materials	28,573		28,412	158		2	28,572	1
Clothing & Textiles	688,000		570,961				570,961	117,039
Food	140,000		58				58	139,943
Seeds & Plants	1,642,284							1,642,284
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,982,111		907,594	180,891		141	1,088,626	5,893,485
Medical & First Aid	832,994		13,612	51,484		383	65,479	767,515
Teaching Materials	382		382				382	0
Utensils & Tools	1,160,000		948,605				948,605	211,395
Other Supplies & Services	3,352,248		498,886				498,886	2,853,362
Cash Disbursement	7,500,000							7,500,000
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	46,789,073		6,715,824	232,533		527	6,948,884	39,840,190
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	415,663		127,831				127,831	287,832
Computers & Telecom	109,848		14,745	324		25,533	40,602	69,246
Office & Household Equipment	27,716		3,702			808	4,510	23,206
Others Machinery & Equipment	209		202			7	209	0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	553,436		146,481	324		26,348	173,153	380,283
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	406,288		195,830	13,111		4,290	213,231	193,057
Distribution & Monitoring	4,933,488		4,014,237	74,356		4,683	4,093,276	840,212
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,406,458		792,192	67,192		107,942	967,327	439,132
Logistics Services	599,130		572,922	20,860		2,253	596,036	3,095
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,345,365		5,575,182	175,519		119,168	5,869,870	1,475,495
Personnel								
International Staff	4,518,878		729,021	231,541		1,616,127	2,576,688	1,942,190
National Staff	920,114		80,008	66,066		347,707	493,782	426,332
National Society Staff	2,110,623		6,812	90		5,634	12,536	2,098,087
Volunteers	370,624		63,522	48,447		5,416	117,385	253,239
Total Personnel	7,920,238		879,363	346,144		1,974,885	3,200,392	4,719,846
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	939,181		418,826	28,782		208,958	656,567	282,614
Professional Fees	886,201		264,135	38,694		16,401	319,230	566,971
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,825,381		682,961	67,477		225,359	975,796	849,585
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,411,484		42,882	51,973		42,825	137,680	5,273,804
Total Workshops & Training	5,411,484		42,882	51,973		42,825	137,680	5,273,804
General Expenditure								
Travel	942,702		158,676	39,507		454,785	652,968	289,734
Information & Public Relations	719,578		23,525	4,978		33,705	62,208	657,370
Office Costs	400,027		56,269	7,421		126,777	190,467	209,559
Communications	197,448		14,058	1,585		41,126	56,769	140,679
Financial Charges	219,978		209,150	2,824		7,905	219,879	99
Other General Expenses	156,176		15,358	28		4,677	20,062	136,113
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,044,550		60,226	28,698		170,192	259,116	785,434

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Interim Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2017/2	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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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)			49,845,780	23,403,208		5,067,265	78,316,253	
Total General Expenditure	3,680,459		537,261	85,041		839,167	1,461,469	2,218,990
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			15,295,212	1,752,365		223,207	17,270,784	-17,270,784
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties			54,220	920,199			974,419	-974,419
Total Contributions & Transfers			15,349,432	2,672,564		223,207	18,245,203	-18,245,203
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			3,863	210		668	4,742	-4,742
Total Operational Provisions			3,863	210		668	4,742	-4,742
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	4,779,153		1,713,200	236,066		221,172	2,170,438	2,608,715
Total Indirect Costs	4,779,153		1,713,200	236,066		221,172	2,170,438	2,608,715
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			190,002	28,024		22,044	240,070	-240,070
Pledge Reporting Fees	11,664		15,219	5,248		2,033	22,500	-10,836
Total Pledge Specific Costs	11,664		205,221	33,273		24,076	262,570	-250,906
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	78,316,253		31,851,670	3,901,124		3,697,401	39,450,195	38,866,058
VARIANCE (C - D)			17,994,110	19,502,084		1,369,865	38,866,058	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
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							
Food security	2,136,987		1,502,914	1,502,914	319,522	1,183,392	
Shelter	47,708,793		38,862,154	38,862,154	31,532,148	7,330,006	-467
Subtotal BL2	49,845,780		40,365,067	40,365,067	31,851,670	8,513,397	-467
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	5,545,742		1,465,898	1,465,898	1,178,632	287,266	182
Health	5,498,619		1,369,030	1,369,030	780,651	588,379	300,168
Water and sanitation	8,058,047		4,076,843	4,076,843	1,536,734	2,540,110	
Organizational development	4,300,800		1,581,051	1,581,051	405,107	1,175,944	
Subtotal BL3	23,403,208		8,492,823	8,492,823	3,901,124	4,591,698	300,350
BL5 - Joint working and accountability							
Cooperation and coordination	5,067,265		5,879,118	5,879,118	3,697,401	2,181,717	510
Subtotal BL5	5,067,265		5,879,118	5,879,118	3,697,401	2,181,717	510
GRAND TOTAL	78,316,253		54,737,008	54,737,008	39,450,195	15,286,813	300,392