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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Nepal: Monsoon floods and landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRNP009</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2017-000107-NPL</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 2</b> <b>Issued on: 15 December 2017</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> <b>13 August to 30 November 2017</b>
<b>Emergency Appeal operation start date: 13 August 2017</b>	<b>Timeframe: 12 months</b> <b>End date: 12 August 2018</b>
<b>Appeal budget: CHF 3,531,719</b> <b>(Appeal coverage: 73%<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated:</b> <b>CHF 497,099</b>
<b>N° of people targeted:</b> 16,200 families (81,000 people)	<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 19,768 families (approx. 98,840 people <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> British Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross and Danish Red Cross have provided technical inputs and support to develop the operational plans. Danish Red Cross and American Red Cross are supporting NRCS in conducting assessments in some of the districts	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government agencies: Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC), Village Development Committees (VDC), district education offices and district health offices, International agencies such as Care Nepal, Caritas, Save the Children, World Food Program (WFP) and World Vision.	

### Highlights of the operations update

- Relief distributions supported by this appeal have been completed. Reconciliation process is underway for validating the number of people reached. So far, not all distribution data has been received from the districts.
- Post distribution monitoring (PDM) field exercise for the response phase of the floods operation has been completed and data analysis is underway.
- A post floods recovery needs assessment (PFRNA) led by the National Planning Commission (NPC) was conducted in November 2017 and report has been shared widely. Click [here](#) to access the detailed assessment report.
- The implementation of planned early recovery operation has been hugely delayed due to political (September, November and December elections) and social (festival period in October) situations.
- Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) floods management team conducted a pre-assessment in seven districts targeted for recovery phase of the floods operation under this Emergency Appeal. Based on the findings from this pre-assessment as well as PFRNA, the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and budget will be revised and adjusted accordingly in reflecting the current needs. The revision document will be expected by early January 2018.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Nepal experienced incessant rainfall between 11 and 14 August 2017, resulting in widespread floods across 31 of the country's 75 districts. The floods have affected a total of 1.7 million people. The number of people who were reported as dead was 149 and recorded injuries were 134 people<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The donor response is as at 15 December 2017. Click [here](#) for real time donor response update

<sup>2</sup> Calculation of people reached has been made based on the highest number of families reached with any relief items in each district (1 family equals approximately 5 people). Next update will also specify number of people reached with IFRC support,

<sup>3</sup> Nepal Red Cross Society, 2017

More than 190,000 houses were fully destroyed or partially damaged, displacing many people and rendering others homeless. People lived in temporary shelters or migrated temporarily. Along with the house, household assets and food grains were damaged by the floods. The affected communities faced shortage of food, water and non-food items. Many suffered infections from contaminated water. Crops were lost in a large area of agricultural land<sup>4</sup>.

The affected people have tried to cope with the situation. Many families evacuated from their homes and moved to community centers. As houses were damaged on a large scale, families faced a pressing need for emergency shelter assistance. Schools were used as temporary shelters. The displaced population and a portion of the affected also needed basic household items, as these were lost to or damaged by the floodwaters.

In many areas, the families also coped with disrupted water supplies, and poor access to sanitation facilities. Providing safe drinking water and household toilets were among the most important priorities. As standing crops, seed stock, farm tools were badly affected, households needed immediate support for resuming agriculture.

The Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) meeting resolved to conduct a detailed assessment of the needs of the affected people after the passing of the floods. The post floods recovery needs assessment (PFRNA) was led by the Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC) in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and other line ministries<sup>5</sup>. The objective of the assessment was to estimate the effects and impact of 2017 floods that affected the Terai Region<sup>6</sup> and identify recovery needs. The assessment will help the Government of Nepal and other key stakeholders (including NRCS) to develop a recovery programme to support the people affected by the floods. Some of the key highlights of the findings and proposed interventions are included under the "needs analysis and scenario planning" section.

### Summary of current response



NFRI distribution in Sunsari District. (Photo Source: NRCS)

### Overview of Host National Society

<sup>4</sup> PFRNA report

<sup>5</sup> [Himalayan Times](#), 17 August 2017

<sup>6</sup> Nepal is divided into 3 regions. i.e. Himalayan region, Hilly region and Terai region. Terai region is located on the bottom part of Nepal.

NRCS completed relief distributions in October. The tables below provide an overview of the people reached to date with the distributions conducted by NRCS. Data verification on relief distributions supported by different partners including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) support is ongoing. A full report on all distributions supported by this Appeal will be provided in the next operations update. In a snap shot, the main distributions were:

- 13,519 families in 25 districts were reached with non-food relief items (NFRI) sets
- 13,168 families in 19 districts were reached with WASH sets
- 7,084 families in 12 districts were reached with emergency shelter

**Table 1: Families reached with non-food relief items (NFRI) sets (IFRC Target – 8,000 families)**

Districts		Families reached	Districts		Families reached	Districts		Families reached
1.	Jhapa	903	10.	Rupandehi	279	18.	Chitwan	255
2.	Morang	1,203	11.	Banke	202	19.	Kapilvastu	100
3.	Sunsari	1,170	12.	Bardiya	922	20.	Nawalparasi	329
4.	Saptari	799	13.	Dang	300	21.	Lalitpur	8
5.	Udaypur	134	14.	Kailali	701	22.	Bara	511
6.	Siraha	836	15.	Arghakhanchi	100	23.	Panchthar	133
7.	Dhanusha	900	16.	Parsa	993	24.	Rautahat	1,100
8.	Mahotari	589	17.	Makawanpur	294	25.	Sindhuli	1
9.	Sarlahi	757	<b>Grand Total 13,519 families in 25 districts</b>					

**Table 2: NFRI set contents**

Contents		Unit	Qty
1.	Tarpaulin	piece	1
2.	Nylon Rope	meters	10
3.	Blanket	piece	2
4.	Female Sari	piece	1
5.	Male Dhoti	piece	1
6.	Suiting Cloth	meters	3.5
7.	Print Cloth (male)	meters	7
8.	Plain Cloth (female)	meters	2
9.	Tericotton Cloth	meters	4
10.	Water Bucket with lid	piece	1
11.	Kitchen Utensils	set	1

**Table 3: Families reached with WASH sets (IFRC Target – 8,000 families)**

*Note: WASH set contents include (bucket, soap, ORS and aquatabs)*

Districts		Families reached	Districts		Families reached	Districts		Families reached
1.	Jhapa	900	8.	Rupandehi	335	14.	Mahotari	589
2.	Morang	1,654	9.	Banke	137	15.	Sarlahi	757
3.	Sunsari	603	10.	Bardiya	922	16.	Rautahat	1,626
4.	Saptari	623	11.	Dang	648	17.	Bara	900
5.	Udaypur	593	12.	Kailali	121	18.	Chitwan	224
6.	Siraha	836	13.	Arghakhanchi	300	19.	Nawalparasi	500
7.	Dhanusha	900	<b>Grand Total 13,168 families in 19 districts</b>					

**Table 3: Families reached with emergency shelter- Tarpaulin and Blanket (IFRC Target – 7,000 families)**

Districts		Families reached	Districts		Families reached
1.	Jhapa	4,449	7.	Nawalparasi	20
2.	Morang	1,345	8.	Banke	18
3.	Sunsari	38	9.	Bardiya	90
4.	Udaypur	16	10.	Kailali	121
5.	Sarlahi	245	11.	Saptari	360
6.	Chitwan	144	12.	Parsa	200
<b>Grand Total 7,084 families in 12 districts</b>					

In light of moving on to the recovery phase of the operation, NRCS and IFRC floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits in seven flood affected districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Udayapur, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya) from 5 to 17 November 2017. Based on the findings of the pre-assessment and PFRNA conducted by NPC, NRCS has decided to target nine districts for the recovery phase of the floods operation. Out of these, IFRC will support seven districts which include Siraha, Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya districts. Discussions are underway between NRCS, American and British Red Cross for possible bilateral support of the other two districts (Jhapa and Sarlahi). NRCS has been holding regular talks with the Nepal Government's National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) which led to selection of the named districts to support with recovery activities.

For map of floods and landslides affected areas and target districts for recovery support by IFRC, see [Annex attached](#).

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

IFRC has been supporting the NRCS in coordinating the relief operation, conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM), reconciling beneficiary lists and maintaining proper documentation

Currently, there are 13 in-country Movement partners supporting the NRCS in 2015 Nepal earthquake recovery work and some of them are also supporting the longer-term development programmes bilaterally. They include American Red Cross, Australian, Belgian (Flanders) Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korean Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatari Red Crescent Society, and Spanish Red Cross as well as IFRC and ICRC. NRCS has kept all partners updated on the situation, current needs and response plans through Movement Coordination Meetings.

NRCS and IFRC floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits in seven flood affected districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Udayapur, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya) from 5 to 17 November 2017. Together with district chapters, they visited some flood affected communities. The visit was accompanied by two representatives from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) in Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya districts where they held discussions with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) and other local government representatives in Sunsari and Bardiya.

#### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

Immediately at the onset of the floods, MoHA called for an emergency flood and landslide response coordination meeting with cluster leads and co-leads on 13 August 2017 at the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and activated the cluster system resulting in efficient coordination and immediate response to the needs emerging in the affected communities. MoHA decided to provide Nepali Rupees (NPR) 200,000 to those who have lost family members in the floods and landslides. The ministry also mobilized its stockpiles from its regional emergency warehouses, and DDRCs in all affected districts. The Government of Nepal, coordinated by MoHA, mobilized security personnel and civil servants to support relief efforts; undertook helicopter flights to rescue the stranded and injured and deliver aid and; mobilized its emergency stockpile to meet the emergency needs. The government also allocated over USD 11.5 million towards the first-phase relief activities<sup>7</sup>. A cash-based distribution was also launched with NPR 70 per person per day for the severely affected people for 30 days.

To document and disseminate health sector response to the floods, 20 situation reports were published by the Disaster Management Section under the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) from 14 August to 16 September 2017. In addition, a hotline was established at the EDCD to facilitate response to the affected people, with dedicated staff assigned to attend to calls throughout the day. The EDCD also coordinated with relevant agencies to address issues raised by the callers.

<sup>7</sup> UN SitRep, 13 September 2017

The DDRC of Jhapa assigned NRCS district chapter to coordinate all agencies in the distribution of relief materials. Agencies working in Jhapa provided their relief items to NRCS district chapter who in turn distributed them to the targeted affected population. NRCS WASH division distributed WASH items (buckets, aqua tabs, oral rehydration salts and soap) to the affected families in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and Rautahat districts with support from UNICEF. The World Food Programme provided food and cash grants to affected families. This was done in coordination with NRCS who mobilized its volunteers for distribution.

## Coordination

The NRCS has been undertaking its response actions as part of a national and district level coordinated approach through the pre-established mechanism mandated by government policy. NRCS is the ex-officio member of the Nepal government's CNDRC which is headed by MoHA. Likewise, the district chapters are members of DDRC which is headed by the chief district officer.

On 17 October 2017, the IFRC surge operations coordinator and the head of national society development unit (NSDU) attended the humanitarian country team (HCT) meeting. In attendance were several agencies including UNDP, WFP, OCHA, UN Habitat, UNICEF and WHO. Discussions in the meeting centred around progress of floods response activities by the different clusters, where IFRC as the shelter cluster lead provided an update of response activities being coordinated by the shelter cluster team.

IFRC being the co-convenor of the shelter cluster has organized several meetings with partners under the chairmanship of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), Government of Nepal. The shelter technical working group was also activated. The shelter cluster has been mapping response of other partners using its 4W matrix, which is very useful to understand the gaps related to shelter support in affected districts. Similarly, as a co-lead, NRCS organized shelter cluster meetings in the affected districts and carried out mapping of shelter NFRIs. Planning for recovery/reconstruction activities could not be done by the shelter cluster team due to lack of a detailed assessment report on shelter and housing needs. According to PFRNA, a detailed survey will be conducted and the post-floods housing construction has been entrusted to NRA along with the DUDBC. Thus, the shelter cluster has now shifted its focus to its regular preparedness activities.

NRCS held regular talks with the Nepal Government's National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). During these discussions, NRCS had an opportunity to update NRA about their progress in implementation of the floods operation' including relief distributions, PDM and the pre-assessment visits in the districts. These talks led to agreement that NRCS would support nine districts with recovery activities.

During their pre-assessment visits from 5 to 17 November 2017, the NRCS head of floods operation and IFRC surge operations manager were accompanied by two representatives from DfID who visited Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya districts. The representatives were able to monitor progress in response activities and assess the needs of the community after the passing of the floods. DfID has funded the IFRC Floods Emergency Appeal through the British Red Cross. Consequently, the assessment team from NRCS, IFRC and DfID held discussions with DDRC and local government representatives about the effects of the floods and possible recovery needs.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

The NRCS at first had initiated detail assessments in the districts targeted for recovery phase of the operation. However, this exercise was later stopped as the government resolved to conduct a post floods recovery needs assessment (PFRNA) led by NPC in coordination with MoHA. The government also did not allow any detail assessment to be conducted prior to the December 7 election.

NRCS then resolved to conduct pre-assessment visits instead to get an overview of the needs of the targeted districts whilst complying with government's instruction. Consequently, IFRC and NRCS floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits on 15 to 17 November. The objective of these visits was to assess and identify recovery activities as a first step of revising the EPoA. A total of seven districts where IFRC plans to support were visited and they include Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya districts. The team held meetings with the following key people:

- Presidents, chairpersons, secretary generals, treasurers, board members, staff and volunteers at district level.
- Sunsari District government officials.

- Flood response officer and programme officer for DfID in Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya (programme officer only in Bardiya District).

The PFRNA assessment has now been completed and the report has been recently shared. The objective of the assessment was to estimate the impact of the 2017 floods that affected the Terai Region and to identify medium-term recovery needs. The assessment covered 18 most affected districts. Below is an overview of the needs based on the PFRNA report<sup>8</sup> as well as findings from the pre-assessment conducted by NRCS, IFRC and DfID.

### Housing and Shelter

*PFRNA:* The 2017 floods damaged thousands of houses. The total number of houses destroyed was reported as 41,626 while the number of partially damaged houses was 150,510. Rautahat District reported 16,145 houses as fully destroyed, the highest among all the 18 severely affected districts.

A large percentage of houses in Nepal, particularly in rural areas, are constructed with mud bonded foundation, followed by wooden pillar foundation. The roof material used in these houses range from tiles or straw/thatch to galvanized/corrugated iron sheets. Concrete roofing is also becoming popular, with almost one fourth of all the houses having concrete roofs.

Floods affect mud or brick houses with mud mortar much more than Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) houses. However, the damage to the houses would depend upon the level and duration of inundation. While MoHA has conducted a preliminary survey of partially and completely damaged houses, the criteria underlying the classification of damages should be made clearer. A detailed technical survey may be commissioned to determine the level of damage and accordingly categorize the houses. Engineers need to be trained to conduct such a technical survey, with clear instructions about determining the level of damage.

On 18 September 2017, the cabinet decided to entrust post-floods housing construction to the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) along with the DUDBC. The government has assigned NRA and DUDBC to come up with appropriate house design in six months addressing the flood affected districts with required budget and allocate necessary technical work force to be presented to DDRC.

According to PFRNA, a detailed survey of all damaged houses now is all the more essential. Damaged houses will be reconstructed through an owner-driven process. The government will provide some assistance (not on a replacement basis) to act as a catalyst for the process of reconstruction. With the increasing impact of climate change, floods are likely to occur frequently in Nepal. There will always be housing damage on a significant scale. Thus, the government policy regarding recovery assistance for housing damage will be guided by considerations for fiscal sustainability. While NRA is entrusted with the responsibility of reconstruction in flood-affected areas as well, the assistance for reconstruction will be similar, but not identical, to the earthquake recovery programme.

Findings from the pre-assessment visit indicate that there were few tarpaulins or make-shift houses. The flood affected people had reconstructed their houses with mud or bricks walls and straw / thatch or galvanised iron roof sheets. The community members said they tried to construct these houses before the September and October long celebration, which seems to be the local coping strategy in these areas where they experience frequent floods.

Many of the houses are located in hazardous areas or no-build zone since people cannot find safe land neither have they enough money to pay the lease fee for available safe land. Some of the people stay in safe area, but the size of land is too small for them to rebuild according to the government-recommended houses which require a bigger piece of land.

### Health

*PFRNA:* A total of 99 health facilities were damaged of which 5 were fully destroyed and 94 partially damaged in Banke, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Mahottari, Morang, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari and Sarlahi districts. The damage included losses of essential drugs, equipment and non-consumables. The proposed recovery activities in this sector include:



Tarpaulin-roof house in Bardiya district on 20 September 2017, (Photo source: IFRC)

<sup>8</sup> The needs section will be developed further during the revision of the EPoA.

planning of reconstruction; replenishment of stocks; training and quality control; reconstruction activities; reconstruction of facilities; repair of facilities and; long term needs (resilience). Findings from the pre-assessment show that flood affected people are vulnerable to health because of mosquito-related disease, living with livestock animals and inadequate debris or rubbish management in the community.

## WASH

**PFRNA:** Floods inundated and contaminated water sources creating a need for clean drinking water. There are insufficient sanitation facilities for the displaced population which leads to a risk of increased cases of water borne and water related diseases. According to the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation Nepal Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Development Plan (2016-2030), only 56.93 percent households have access to basic sanitation. This is due to difficulty in constructing latrines because of highwater table, which requires additional flood resistant structure. Nepal has witnessed social momentum and transformation in the improvement of sanitation, with several villages, municipalities and districts being declared open defecation free (ODF). However, out of the 75 districts, only 27 have been declared ODF (of which Bardiya is one of them). Based on the needs, the PFRNA proposes the following recovery activities:



During the pre-assessment visit in November 2017, it was discovered that a broken well in Udayapur was still functional, but lack of a drainage system might cause water-borne diseases, (**Photo source: IFRC**)

### *Short-term recovery activities*

- Rehabilitation of water systems.
- Rebuilding of toilets and hand-washing facilities in households, communities and institutions;
- Resumption of Open Defecation Free campaign in the affected districts.

### *Medium-term recovery activities:*

- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of water supply schemes that would include gravity fed system, deep well and tube wells;
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of sanitation facilities;
- Provision of hygiene items and promotion of hygiene behaviours;
- Exploration and promotion of alternative mechanisms and technologies as part of resilience building on water supply at community and district level;
- Continuation of rehabilitating and constructing of new rural and urban water systems.

**Pre-assessment findings:** One of the main needs in the flood affected areas is water. The biggest problem was that people could not get water from the well during the floods time. Some of the wells are broken and it is difficult for community members to repair without support. The communities also lack latrines as they were damaged or destroyed by the floods.

## Food and nutrition and livelihood

**PFRNA:** Agriculture in Nepal is dependent upon weather, as in most developing countries. The overall rainfall and its distribution plays an important role in determining agricultural production. However, climate change has certainly affected agriculture in Nepal. During June/July this year, the country faced prolonged drought in the Terai Region which affected regular transplanting of paddy in major production areas. Following the drought, the country faced severe floods and water logging in August which affected agricultural production and livelihoods of thousands of people in the severely affected locations. The agricultural losses are estimated at USD 69.5 million.

Most of the farmers in the region are small scale and marginal. They live on subsistence farming. Rice is the principal crop of the region. Once an exporter of rice, Nepal has a food deficit now. In recent times, there is an increasing trend towards growing cash crops such as sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco and potatoes. Nevertheless, rice continues to be the most important crop of the region, and its production contributes directly to the income and consumption of farmers.

A total of 961 government managed irrigation schemes and river training infrastructures in Terai Region were affected to various degree by the floods. Thus, many farmers have been deprived of irrigation services. Reconstruction and

rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures are the only means for recovery of the livelihoods of the flood affected people. For reconstruction and rehabilitation activities, the people need financial as well as technical support because most of their valuable assets have already been destroyed or damaged. After the recovery work, the flood affected communities will be able to irrigate their lands and settlements and agricultural land will be protected from future floods and landslides.

The following are the proposed activities in the agriculture sector:

- Supply of agricultural inputs and fishery inputs in the short term;
- Replacement of agriculture inputs/tools (including hermetic bags, cocoon bags, seed bins for storage purpose and pump sets for irrigation purpose). Considered as short-term needs;
- Reconstruction activities such as market sheds, small irrigation projects etc.
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures (irrigation systems)

According to a recent UN report, there are districts which require supplementary food for management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children and nutrition supplementation for pregnant and lactating women. This has further been exacerbated by the post flood situation. There is already a major shortfall of therapeutic food to treat 15,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). To verify this, the Ministry of Health (MoH) will conduct a post flood surveillance to understand medical and nutrition needs of all flood affected districts to gather evidence for enhanced support. The MoH will liaise with relevant partners for support in this arena.

Pre-assessment findings: majority of the most affected people work on agricultural land as tenant farmers. However, the floods brought massive amount of the sand from the mountains and this sand covered the agricultural lands up to heights of almost one meter in some areas and, it is very difficult to remove this sand and return to agricultural work. In addition, most of the agricultural land does not have sufficient water to grow cash crops, hence their production is relatively low. Households lost livestock and do not have enough income to replace them.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall

This current Appeal aims to respond to the immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs of a total of 16,200 families (81,000 people)<sup>9</sup> displaced by floods and landslides in 31 districts of Nepal. This was done through provision of early emergency shelter assistance to 7,000 displaced families living in community centres/schools or with their relatives. Distribution of NFRI full sets, shelter repair assistance, WASH, emergency health, livelihood and progressive shelter support is planned and ongoing as part of early recovery assistance to 9,200 families.

Implementation of early recovery and recovery activities has been delayed in all the districts. Thus, some of the planned activities could not be implemented. The main challenges are related to the political situation in Nepal. Several attacks have been reported in various districts related to the electioneering. Thus, movement in the field has been suspended until the election period is over. Delays were also experienced in October during the festival period where most of the staff and volunteers took long holidays to celebrate two of the major festivals in Nepal. This meant that there was no activity implementation during this month. In view of this situation, the early recovery and recovery implementation will start in January 2018.

NRCS will revise its recovery plan in line with the PFRNA findings as well as needs (shelter, health, WASH and livelihood) identified during the pre-assessment visits. This will be done in coordination with IFRC and in-country PNS. After discussions with NRA, NRCS has decided to support nine districts for its recovery phase. The selection of target districts is based on findings from the assessments findings, severity of the affected districts and accessibility. IFRC will support seven of these districts. The EPoA will thus be revised in January 2018 to reflect the changes on the recovery activities. The EPoA budget is not expected to change.

### Operational support services

#### Human resources

NRCS has assigned a floods operation team leader, PMER officer and one programme officer to manage this operation by coordinating with NRCS sectors that include health, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, community engagement and accountability (CEA), gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), logistics and finance among other units. NRCS is analysing staff needed for recovery phase and based on the findings, additional staff may be recruited.

IFRC recruited a senior programme officer for the floods operation to support the IFRC and NRCS team. The officer has been working closely with the IFRC surge operations manager. IFRC Country Office staff have been assisting the floods operation in various capacities including PMER, WASH, logistics, administration, finance, human resources and information technology. The surge flood operation manager in surge is ending in early December and plans are underway to recruit one IFRC floods operations manager.

#### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures - as well as effectively supporting fleet to facilitate the movement of operational staff and supplies.

NRCS has started the procurement of 7,000 emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, blankets and buckets) and these items have been delivered. Further, the procurement of WASH items and NFRI is on-going. Suppliers have already been identified through tendering process and a contract has been signed for WASH items. Suppliers have started supplying WASH items (bucket, ORS, soap). NRCS published a tender for procurement of 8,000 NFRI full sets in November. The major operational constraint remains delay in procurement, mainly the delivery of items to the NRCS warehouses.

IFRC logistics team supported NRCS in refining procurement monitoring sheets. The sheets will capture information on goods received at NRCS national headquarters, goods dispatched to the districts, donor information against the relief items they supported, and etc.

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<sup>9</sup> Direct beneficiaries.

**Communications**

NRCS humanitarian value and communication department is the focal department for communication and media relations. Information on the disaster response is regularly updated via the NRCS and IFRC social media channels, including Facebook and Twitter. Information on the response is also provided to communities through the NRCS radio programme using local languages.

Field visits have been conducted to capture a broad range of content, including photos, video and interviews with people affected by the floods and NRCS volunteers. Below link provides some of the published stories from the field during the reporting period:

- [Taking matters into their own hands: Rebuilding after Nepal floods](#)

**Security**

During the reporting period, the security officer has been disseminating security advisories, including necessary temporary restrictions related to the elections being held at community and parliament levels. This is being done through regular emails and SMS. The security officer has been providing security advisory for NRCS, IFRC and PNS staff travelling in the field during the election period to ensure their safety.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Health

<b>Outcome 1</b> The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.1</b> The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		100%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Health sector detail assessments	X		100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
The floods operation management team from NRCS and IFRC conducted pre-assessment in the seven districts targeted with IFRC support. In addition, a post floods recovery needs assessment was conducted by the National Planning Commission in coordination with MoHA.			

<b>Outcome 1</b> The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.2</b> Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		40%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
General health camps to provide services such as first aid (already being provided by the volunteers), nutritional screening, PSS, condom distribution, screening of skin allergies, screening of diseases, treatment and referral of clinical cases	X		50%
Eye care outreach camp		X	0%
Cleaning of health facilities to resume services. In each district, 1 DPHO and 1 PHC will be targeted		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
NRCS worked together with district health offices during early response phase to conduct health camps where 20,196 people were reached with first aid, general check-up (including screening of diseases), free medicine, reproductive health (including condom distribution), ear nose throat (ENT) check-up, dermatological screenings, PSS, nutritional screening etc. The health camps were conducted at the initial stages but health services are now restored hence health camps activities have been stopped.			
In addition, first aid was administered by trained NRCS volunteers to 134 people injured during the floods in affected districts			
At some point, from September, activities were postponed due to elections in the areas and also long holidays due to festivals. Thus, there are no progress on eye care outreach and cleaning of health facilities. During revision of EPoA, discussions will be held to determine the most appropriate intervention			

<b>Outcome 1</b> The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.3</b> Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		20%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Risk communication and community engagement campaign for epidemic disease prevention and control are conducted in targeted districts	X		20%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
NRCS has been mobilizing trained volunteers in some districts to promote level of awareness in the flood affected areas by conducting orientations, home visits and distributing IEC materials. Updates on people reached so far are yet to be received from the districts and will be shared in subsequent operation updates			

<b>Outcome 1</b> The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.4</b> Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out		27%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Mosquito nets distribution 16,000 LLIN - 2 per family (8,000 families)	X		27%
Dignity kit 400 per district = 4,400 in 11 districts (it has 13 items)		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
A total of 4,293 mosquito nets have been distributed in Jhapa (3,679), Dang (389), Siraha (85) and Kailali (140) districts. Complete number of people reached with LLIN distribution will be provided in the next update once districts finalize reconciliation of all relief support data.			
As per the findings from the initial rapid assessment, in the flood affected areas, there was no need to distribute dignity kits. This activity will be removed from the revision.			

## Water; Sanitation; Hygiene

Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 2.1</b> Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct detailed assessments <sup>10</sup>	X		100%
Monitoring implementation <sup>11</sup>		X	48%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Detailed assessments were conducted by the National Planning Commission in coordination with MoHA. NRCS stopped detail assessment that had initially been planned when CNDRRC made a decision that government will take lead on the assessment. NRCS district chapters participated in the government led assessments. In addition, the floods operation management team from NRCS and IFRC conducted pre-assessment visits in the seven targeted districts.</p> <p>NRCS WASH division has recruited technical staff in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and Rautahat districts to conduct hygiene promotional activities supported by UNICEF. The staff have also been monitoring overall floods situation and response activities in these districts.</p>			

Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 2.2:</b> Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of Chlorine tablets to purify 15 litres of water per day per family for the period of 40 days (1 tab per 5 litres X 3 tabs X 8,000 families X40 days approx. = 960,000 tabs) and 16,000 buckets (2 buckets with lid for each family [1 for storage and 1 for transport]) to 8,000 families for household water treatment to supply safe drinking water	X		90%
Risk communication and community engagement campaigns and training of communities on household water treatment (using chlorine tablets) and safe storage (including appropriate feedback and rumours tracking on the water treatment solutions).	X		90%
Monitoring of water quality at the source and the samples of treated water from target households. (Water quality test kits to be procured for the monitoring of water quality. Kit contents: Coliform Presence/Absence Test kits, turbidity tube, and pool tester with DPD tabs)	X		10%
Disinfect boreholes and implement mitigation measures if the hand pump is found to be exposed to the high risk of inundation.		X	0%

<sup>10</sup> To pin point/identify the most vulnerable communities for intervention and to identify impact of floods on the WASH facilities and critical hygiene related practices which may have negative impact on the health of the communities.

<sup>11</sup> To ensure the adherence to DAPS.

Installation of portable water purification units (with the capacity of 200 to 700 litres per hour. Process- Membrane filtration and chlorination) to supply safe drinking water.		X	0%
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**Progress towards outcomes**

NRCS mobilized volunteers and staff for distribution of WASH items to the affected families. NRCS used WASH items from its stock. The target for WASH items planned in appeal has been met. NRCS is currently reconciling distribution data to validate number of people reached. Daily access to safe water provided to the targeted population was ensured to meet the Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality.

Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs	% of achievement
	<b>Output 2.3</b> Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<1%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Construction of 300 temporary emergency latrines (1 latrine for 50 people) especially for displaced people in camps.	X		<1%
Construction of 300 permanent household latrines (1 latrines for a family)		X	0%
Procurement and distribution of 600 toilet cleaning kits		X	0%
Removal of stagnant water in and around the target communities/areas which is likely to become breeding ground for mosquitos.		X	0%

**Progress towards outcomes**

NRCS has distributed 14 squatting plates so far for temporary latrine construction to cater for 280 people (1 temporary latrine for 20 people). The implementation of some of the remaining activities could not be done during the election period. IFRC and NRCS is planning to revise the EPoA based on findings detailed assessments and some of activities will be carried out in recovery phase.

Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs	% of achievement
	<b>Output 2.4</b> Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.	43%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Hygiene promotion campaign – handwashing and ORS use (Distribution of 100,000 soaps for 8,000 families x 2.5 months and 20,000 ORS)	X		100%
Procurement and replenishment of 100,000 hand washing soap and 20,000 ORS.	X		30%
Conduct WASH Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming Monitoring Tool appraisal and identify strategies for improved dignity, access, participation and safety		X	0%

**Progress towards outcomes**

NRCS has supported 13,168 families by distributing ORS and soap. The distribution of these items has already been completed. District reports received so far indicates that 54,433 ORS and 20,888 bars of soap were distributed. However, some districts are yet to finalize data verification. The next update will give a full report of these distributions. Procurement of these items is underway.

## Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

Outcome 3 Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 3.1:</b> 2,000 people provided employment opportunities through cash for work to rebuild community assets/infrastructures	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identify community infrastructure projects/ labour intensive projects		X	0%
Identification of most vulnerable families based on vulnerable criteria and a community driven process		X	0%
Beneficiary registration		X	0%
Coordination with primary and secondary stakeholders-government/Non-government agencies in the districts		X	0%
Procurement of cash for work tools to be donated to beneficiaries after completion of the projects.		X	0%
Implementation of cash for work projects		X	0%
Cash transfer for minimum of 20 days of unskilled work as per the local labour rate		X	0%
Post cash for work monitoring		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Activities not yet started and will be considered in recovery phase.			

Outcome 3 Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 3.2:</b> Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food or unconditional cash in the identified districts.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procurement and distribution of ready to eat food (RTEF) or unconditional cash as per local context and NRCS response manual for 4,340 people (1 person to represent 1 family)	X		100%
Monitoring of the RTEF or cash distribution		X	0%
Conduct Livelihoods Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming Monitoring Tool appraisal and identify strategies for improved dignity, access, participation and safety		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
NRCS coordinated distribution of food items and cash support in on behalf of WFP.			
NRCS district chapters distributed RTEF in early the early stages of the response operation. NRCS is collecting reports from district chapters and preparing a detailed report of the support. Since beneficiary records collection and reconciliation process is still ongoing, final data of the support will be covered in next update.			

## Shelter and settlements (and household items)

<b>Outcome 4a</b> Emergency shelter and non-food relief item needs of the affected population are met	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4a.1</b> Essential Household Items (EHI)/non-food items (NFI) are provided to the target population.		77%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Identification and listing of beneficiaries, identify distribution points and collecting information of distributed items.	X		100%
Transportation and distribution of early emergency shelter and NFRI (tarpaulins, ropes, blankets and buckets) to 7,000 displaced families	X		100%
Distribution of 8,000 NFRI full set to identified most vulnerable beneficiaries	X		100%
Procurement and replenishment of 8,000 NFRI following NRCS procurement procedures and standards	X		20%
Transportation of NFRI from Kathmandu to regional warehouses and districts	X		100%
Volunteer mobilization (500 volunteers) for relief distribution	X		100%
Replenishment of emergency shelter and full NFRI sets (to 7,000 and 8,000 respectively following NRCS procurement procedures and standards)	X		20%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Relief distribution of essential household items has been completed in the districts. A total of 13,519 families (approximately 67,595 people) have been reached with full set of NFRI. In addition, NRCS has distributed 7,046 tarpaulins and 5,262 blankets as early emergency shelter. In August, the procurement of 7,000 emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, blankets and buckets) was initiated and delivery of these items has started now. In addition, procurement process for 8,000 NFRI full set has been initiated. Data verification and reconciliation of these relief distributions is ongoing. Final statistics of people reached will be covered in next update.			

<b>Outcome 4a</b> Emergency shelter and non-food relief item needs of the affected population are met	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4a.2:</b> 1,200 targeted households have been provided with shelter repair assistance		0%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Conduct of 11 shelter repair orientations for volunteers in the affected areas		X	0%
Distribution of existing shelter IEC material for awareness		X	0%
Identification of 1,200 families to receive shelter repair assistance (shelter tool kit – there is no plan for replenishment)		X	0%
Procurement and distribution of 1,200 shelter kits with conditional cash for frame and labour provision (tarpaulins, rope, nails and tools) including replenishment of the preparedness stock distributed.		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
These activities have been postponed since NRCS could not conduct detailed assessment due to the elections activities in the targeted areas. However, recovery planning discussion are underway and it will be reflected in the revision.			

Outcome 4b The target population has durable and sustainable shelter and settlement	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4b.1: Durable shelter that meets agreed standards is provided	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct early recovery shelter orientations for volunteers in affected districts (1 event for all districts)		X	0%
Assessment and beneficiary selection		X	0%
Orientation to selected beneficiaries/consultation about the most appropriate shelter assistance needed		X	0%
Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) facilitators training – 1 event		X	0%
Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training to beneficiaries'/community people – 1 event each in 3 districts)		X	0%
Mason training for selected community people (1 event each in 3 districts)		X	0%
Progressive shelter support for 200 families through construction material and/or conditional cash transfer support (100,000 NPR per family - as per Govt regulations)		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Activities planned from January 2018.			

Outcome 4b The target population has durable and sustainable shelter and settlement	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4b.2: Emergency Shelter Cluster is coordinated during emergency response phase	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Emergency shelter cluster coordination meetings	X		50%
Information collection and sharing among shelter partners	X		50%
Joint monitoring visit of shelter partners to affected areas		X	0%
Conduct Shelter Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming Monitoring Tool appraisal and identify strategies for improved dignity, access, participation and safety		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Activities planned from January 2018.			

Outcome 4b The target population has durable and sustainable shelter and settlement	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4b.3: Schools are provided with maintenance for smooth operation	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Selection of schools for repair support		X	0%
School repair support to selected 6 schools		X	0%
Monitoring visits to schools.		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activities planned from January 2018.			

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 5 Communities are better prepared to respond to disasters and gaps in risks reduction are addressed with key communities based on hazard mapping	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.1 Communities are better prepared for future disasters	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Community search and rescue training to selected community people (3 trainings for 72 people)		X	0%
First aid training to selected community people (3 trainings for 72 people)		X	0%
Finalization and procurement of the response kits (first aid and search/rescue)		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activities planned from January 2018.			

## National Society capacity development

Outcome 6 NRCS preparedness for response is enhanced, including Cash Transfer Programming	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.1 NRCS capacity in CTP is enhanced	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Revision of CTP SOPs		X	0%
CTP capacity building of the districts through trainings		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activities planned from January 2018.			

## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 7 Effective response to the disaster is ensured	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 7.1:</b> Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select beneficiaries for rendering relief services	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize National Society staff and volunteers for initial rapid assessments.	X		100%
Conduct detailed assessment (sectoral/multi sectoral as needed)	X		100%
Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs.		X	0%
Make adjustments to initial plans (if needed) based on the continuous assessment of needs, perceptions and through established feedback mechanisms.		X	0%
Analyse and visualize feedback survey results and regular feedback to share with operations staff for informing programmatic actions		X	0%
Sensitization of the authorities on disaster law		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Volunteer mobilization for conducting IRA is already completed. NRCS conducted initial rapid assessment by mobilizing 22 National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) from national headquarters.</p> <p>NRCS had started conducting detail assessments but CNDRC decided that government, with NPC as the lead, will conduct the assessments through line ministries/departments. Hence NRCS stopped the process. The government recently completed post flood recovery needs assessment and prepared the report. IFRC and NRCS team is taking further initiatives to revise the EPoA based on findings and gaps identified by the assessment as well as those of the pre-assessment conducted by NRCS and IFRC.</p>			

Outcome 7 Effective response to the disaster is ensured	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 7.2:</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system (PMER)	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support different sectors in developing/adapting monitoring and evaluation tools (M&E plan) and processes at all levels	X		30%
Conduct post distribution monitoring to determine use of the relief items and the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries.	X		80%
Conduct PMER-IM training from the staff/volunteers involved in the operation	X		40%
Conduct review, lessons learnt and planning meetings with district team	X		10%
Conduct a final evaluation		X	0%

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
<p>IFRC and NRCS programme team as well as PMER team are closely working together to consolidate relief distribution reports from NRCS district chapters. The team has revised beneficiary reconciliation template which is being used in targeted districts.</p> <p>IFRC and NRCS are conducting a post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise. The purpose of the PDM is to measure the level of beneficiary satisfaction in relation to the distribution of relief items. It is covering nine districts namely Jhapa, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Udayapur, Mahottari, Rautahat, Sarlahai and Bardiya. These are the districts where NRCS plans to implement recovery activities. NRCS staff and volunteers were trained in the PDM process as well as use of open data kit (ODK) software for data collection. Data was collected through household interviews using mobile phones (ODK) to reduce the number of manual steps in the process, and to facilitate easy data processing. In addition, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in each district to gain additional insight into the satisfaction of beneficiaries. This process started on 9 October and the PDM report will be finalized by end of December. The PDM team is currently working on analysing the findings and preparing PDM report.</p>

<b>Outcome 7</b> Effective response to the disaster is ensured	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 7.3</b> Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure accountability to disaster-affected people (CEA)		20%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Provide appropriate, relevant, practical information to communities across a variety of platforms that meet the CEA minimum standards (Radio, Interpersonal communication and other communication materials), including on the planning, scope and content monsoon floods and landslide project.	X		20%
Expand the reach and use of the hotline 'Namaste' and define/roll out a complaints and feedback mechanism, that is appropriate to the context, is established.	X		20%
NRCS engages with community through the most suitable complaints and feedback mechanism and addresses their feedback accordingly.	X		20%
Disseminate the findings of, and provide support and feedback to, the inter-agency Common Feedback Project (integrated surveys, rumour tracking, suggestion boxes, and face-to-face feedback) set up to enable communities to better engage with relief and recovery activities.		X	0%
Support training of Social Mobilizers across the affected districts to ensure effective face-to-face interaction with communities in line with CEA minimum standards	X		20%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>NRCS continues to pass messages through its radio programme which has wide range of coverage in many districts. NRCS is airing awareness raising as well as behaviour changing messages on a regular basis. To listen to the audio, click <a href="#">here</a>. A public service announcement (PSA) has been prepared and incorporated in NRCS's radio programme which can be listened to through <a href="#">audio boom</a>. Hygiene awareness messages on water and sanitation have been the content of the radio programme</p> <p>NRCS maintains a toll-free hotline number "1130" for receiving feedback and issues from the community. Major concerns received from beneficiaries during the reporting period were needs for more relief items urgency to start recovery soon.</p>			

Outcome 7 Effective response to the disaster is ensured	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 7.4 Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)		5%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Orientation to district chapter volunteers and staff on PGI (Protection, Gender and Inclusion)	X		20%
Awareness campaign on child protection, GBV, Gender equality		X	0%
Girls anti trafficking sessions (child Protection) support for disabled, poor children (girls focus) providing school bag, copy, pen		X	0%
GBV card distribution and orientation		X	0%
Coordination meeting with line agency and other stakeholders		X	0%
Psychosocial/Stress management session coordinate with other departments		X	0%
IEC/BCC material related with PGI coordinate with other line agency		X	0%
GESI technical support during regular health camps to address health needs of children, women and elderly		X	0%
Follow up and technical support to ensure minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming Monitoring Tool appraisal and identify strategies for improved dignity, access, participation and safety in WASH, Shelter, health and livelihood.		X	0%
Supervision/technical support/monitoring visit and reporting		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>NRCS mobilized both men and women volunteers during the initial rapid assessments, relief distributions and PDM exercise so they can understand GESI issues. During the PDM training, the NRCS GESI coordinator provided information on how the staff and volunteers need to conduct themselves during the field work and awareness about GESI. The coordinator also provided inputs to the PDM questionnaire with a focus on GESI elements.</p> <p>During the reporting period, NRCS staff and volunteers remained engaged in relief distribution. Gender and protection related concerns were closely monitored during the distribution as well as PDM. NRCS is planning for recovery and will be reflected through the revision.</p>			

## Restoring Family Links (RFL)

<b>Outcome 8</b> Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 8.1:</b> Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas		20%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Radio message broadcasting about who to contact for RFL service		X	0%
Active tracing is considered in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones	X		25%
Reunification of missing people	X		25%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
The tracing service was conducted during relief phase. The RFL/tracing unit of NRCS received request from 3 beneficiaries in Dhanusha who were missing and provided appropriate support. The situation is normalized in the districts and additional requests for tracing services have not been received.			

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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.



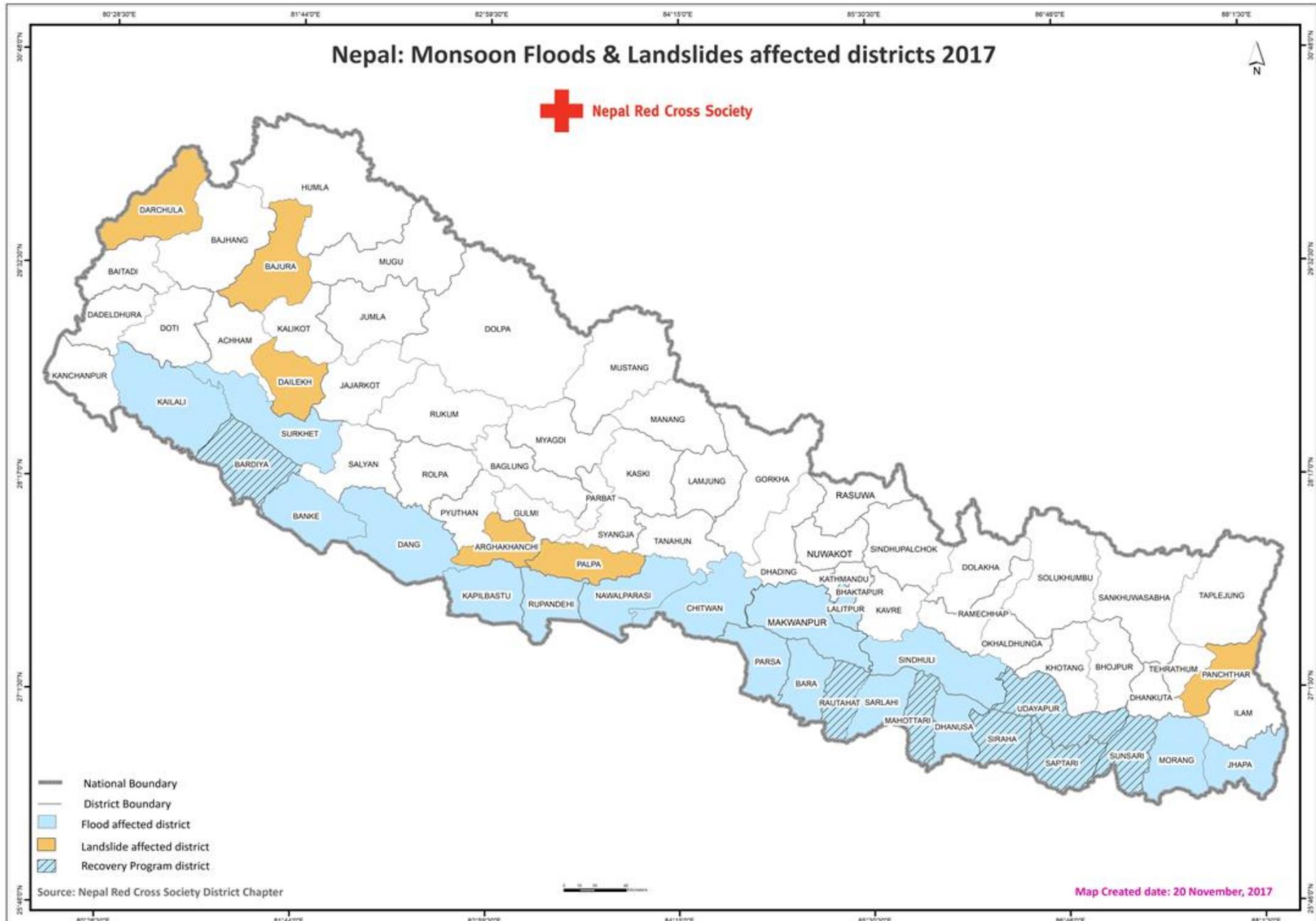
Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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

# ANNEX

Figure 1: Map of floods and landslides affected areas and target districts for recovery support by IFRC



## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Flods and Landslides

Timeframe: 15 Aug 17 to 22 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-11	Programme	MDRNP009
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		3,531,719				3,531,719	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		194,213				194,213	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		52,915				52,915	
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government*)</i>		512,715				512,715	
<i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>		2,000				2,000	
<i>Estonia Government</i>		11,530				11,530	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>		216,333				216,333	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		114,707				114,707	
<i>German Red Cross</i>		230,667				230,667	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>		227,514				227,514	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		263,905				263,905	
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent Society</i>		47,926				47,926	
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		208,710				208,710	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		109,987				109,987	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		64,223				64,223	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		286,985				286,985	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>		50,000				50,000	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>2,595,330</b>				<b>2,595,330</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>2,595,330</b>				<b>2,595,330</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>2,595,330</b>				<b>2,595,330</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		2,595,330				2,595,330	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-544,134				-544,134	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		2,051,196				2,051,196	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Flods and Landslides

Timeframe: 15 Aug 17 to 22 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-11	Programme	MDRNP009
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>3,531,719</b>			<b>3,531,719</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	156,729						156,729	
Construction - Facilities	168,093						168,093	
Clothing & Textiles	497,743						497,743	
Food	41,100						41,100	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	117,352						117,352	
Medical & First Aid	17,898						17,898	
Teaching Materials	4,735						4,735	
Utensils & Tools	152,467						152,467	
Other Supplies & Services	252,707						252,707	
Cash Disbursement	609,300						609,300	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>2,018,123</b>						<b>2,018,123</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	1,894						1,894	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,894</b>						<b>1,894</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	15,626						15,626	
Distribution & Monitoring	90,905						90,905	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	238,625		661			661	237,964	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>345,155</b>		<b>661</b>			<b>661</b>	<b>344,494</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	152,000		31,318			31,318	120,683	
National Staff	25,506		7,411			7,411	18,095	
National Society Staff	185,887						185,887	
Volunteers	141,654						141,654	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>505,047</b>		<b>38,729</b>			<b>38,729</b>	<b>466,318</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	56,740		770			770	55,970	
Professional Fees	52,896						52,896	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>109,636</b>		<b>770</b>			<b>770</b>	<b>108,866</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	118,928		201			201	118,727	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>118,928</b>		<b>201</b>			<b>201</b>	<b>118,727</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	54,548		5,595			5,595	48,953	
Information & Public Relations	30,872		488			488	30,384	
Office Costs	27,029		308			308	26,721	
Communications	15,076		44			44	15,032	
Financial Charges			114			114	-114	
Other General Expenses	79,344						79,344	
Shared Office and Services Costs	10,515		1,646			1,646	8,869	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>217,385</b>		<b>8,194</b>			<b>8,194</b>	<b>209,191</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			462,326			462,326	-462,326	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>462,326</b>			<b>462,326</b>	<b>-462,326</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	215,551		33,207			33,207	182,344	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Floods and Landslides

Timeframe: 15 Aug 17 to 22 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-11	Programme	MDRNP009
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>3,531,719</b>			<b>3,531,719</b>		
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	215,551		33,207			33,207	182,344	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Reporting Fees			47			47	-47	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			47			47	-47	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,531,719</b>		<b>544,134</b>			<b>544,134</b>	<b>2,987,585</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>2,987,585</b>			<b>2,987,585</b>		