


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal revision Nepal: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRNP009

80,282 people¹ to be assisted.

Appeal launched 22 August 2017

Glide n° [FL-2017-000107-NPL](#)

497,099 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Revision n° 1 issued 23 March 2018

2,962,956 Swiss francs Revised Appeal budget

Appeal ends 31 December 2018

66,047 Swiss francs funding gap

Extended by four months
(total: 16 months of operation)

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **2,962,956** Swiss francs (decreased from 3,531,719 Swiss francs) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to some **80,282 people for 16 months**, with a focus on the following areas of focus and strategies of implementation: **shelter, livelihoods, health, water sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), disaster risk reduction (DRR) as well as strategies for implementation (SFI) 1, 2 and 3**. This revised Appeal results in a funding gap of 66,047 Swiss Francs. Major changes in the revision include revised number of beneficiaries, an extended timeframe, a revision in activities and a narrowed down geographic scope for the recovery phase of the operation. The planned response reflects the current situation and reflects the amendment of relief and recovery activities as well as the available funding. Please note that that NRCS is on direct cash transfer arrangement. Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

11-14 August 2017: Torrential rains causing massive floods and several landslides occur in 31 districts throughout the country

12 August 2017: The NRCS activates its Emergency Operation Center (EOC) to coordinate relief efforts and deploy trained volunteers to conduct rapid assessments and provide relief services to the affected people

17 August 2017: 497,099 Swiss Francs is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the NRCS to respond to the needs of the affected people.

22 August 2017: The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for 3,531,819 Swiss Francs to assist 16,200 families (81,000 people) for 12 months.

23 March 2018: The IFRC revises the Emergency Appeal to 2,962,956 Swiss Francs to reach an estimated number of 80,282 people which covers both the relief and recovery phase.



Tarpaulin distribution in Saptari District. (Photo: NRCS)

¹ This includes the relief phase needs of 15,000 families (75,000 people) in 31 districts and recovery phase needs of 7,000 families (35,000 people) in seven districts. Some of the people to be reached with recovery activities might have been reached during the relief phase of the operation. That is why the total estimated number of people to be assisted is not a full summation of number of people targeted for both the relief and recovery phase.

Summary of Response to date

The following table summarizes the achievements and number of people reached by the NRCS with the IFRC support in relief phase.

Table 1: Number of people reached in relief phase as of 30 November 2017²

Sector	Interventions	Status	Target # of people (MDRNP009)	People reached (MDRNP009)	Total people reached by IFRC & NRCS support
Health	General health camps to provide services	Completed	N/A	20,196 people	20,196 people
	Mosquito nets distribution	To continue during recovery phase	8,000 families (40,000 people)	4,232 families (21,160 people) ³	4,232 families (21,160 people)
WASH	Distribution of 960,000 chlorine tablets and 16,000 buckets	Completed. Remaining items to be used for demonstrations during recovery phase of the operation.	8,000 families (40,000 people)	8,000 families (40,000 people)	13,168 families (65,840 people)
	Distribution of 100,000 bars of soap and 20,000 ORS				
Livelihoods and basic needs	Procurement and distribution of ready to eat food (RTEF)	Completed	4,340 families	4,340 families	8,650 families
Shelter	Distribution of 8,000 Non Food Relief Items (NFRIs)	Completed	8,000 families (40,000 people)	8,000 families (40,000 people)	13,519 families (67,595 people)
	Distribution of emergency shelter	Completed	7,000 families (35,000 people)	7,000 families (35,000 people)	7,084 families (35,420 people)

The operational strategy

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

This revised appeal is mainly based on findings from pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC as well as post flood recovery needs assessment (PFRNA) conducted by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and commissioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

Health

According to the PFRNA, a total of 99 health facilities were damaged of which five 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 PFRNA report highlighted that floods are a regular occurrence in the Terai Region and water and vector borne diseases are expected to be frequent.

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.

² IFRC Appeal will not fully cover the relief distributions conducted by NRCS as indicated in the Table 1. Distributions include support outside this Emergency Appeal as well.

³ Mosquito nets were distributed during relief phase according to the actual need of beneficiaries. NRCS is planning to distribute remaining while conducting recovery activities

Water, sanitation and hygiene

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.

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 period. 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.

Livelihoods and basic needs

PFRNA: Agriculture in Nepal is dependent upon weather, as in most developing countries. During June/July 2017, 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. 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.

Pre-assessment findings: 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.

Shelter

PFRNA: The 2017 floods destroyed 41,626 houses fully whereas 150,510 houses were partially damaged in 18 districts assessed⁴. 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. Floods affect mud or brick houses with mud mortar much more than Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) houses. The PFRNA indicated the need of repair and retrofitting of partially damaged houses and reconstruction of fully damaged houses through an owner-driven process.

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 galvanized iron roof sheets. The community members said they tried to construct these houses before the September and October long celebration of Nepal festivals (Dashain and Tihar), 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.

Targeting

For the recovery phase of the operation, priority will be on the most vulnerable people especially when taking coping mechanisms and socio-economic status into account. The beneficiary selection criteria used by NRCS remains the same which includes:

- Families fully displaced due to completely collapsed houses
- Family who have lost family members
- Families with ill and injured members
- Pregnant/lactating women, children, elderly and people with disabilities
- Women headed families
- Single women
- People in need of urgent support and living in most remote areas
- The bereaved

A total of 7,000 families (approx. 35,000 people) from seven districts (Bardiya, Rautahat, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari and Udayapur) are targeted through the recovery activities.

⁴ The data is based on findings from 18 most affected districts that PFRNA conducted detailed assessments.

Operation Risk Assessment

The situation in most of the affected areas has normalized and families have started to return to their usual activities. The security situation of the country has significantly improved after the elections. Discussion about establishing provincial headquarters continue and disputes have started in provinces 1, 2, 5 and 7 due to demand from people living in different districts to establish the headquarter in their districts. Likewise, institutional set up in municipalities is ongoing since local election were completed in September 2017. Adequate human resources are yet to be filled in municipalities and currently, municipal authorities are more focused on planning for development activities instead of post disaster recovery. More effort is needed to ensure better participation and collaboration of municipal authorities in recovery work.

Winter has already started in Nepal and most of displaced families are still living in temporary shelter that are made either from tarpaulin or locally available wood thatches. To respond to the needs of people affected by the cold weather, NRCS had prepared a response plan which they activated. With support from in country PNS, NRCS distributed winter items such as blankets to respond to the needs of the community. Winter response was also conducted in flood affected areas. NRCS distributed its remaining stock of blankets to the affected population. These blankets will be replenished through the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

The Government of Nepal has assigned National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to coordinate flood recovery activities in the affected areas. The government is considering planning for a three-year recovery programme. However, clear scope of the recovery is still not confirmed. This may cause some challenges to make synergy with the government's plan if it comes late.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement Coordination

Currently, there are 14 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, Australian, Belgian (Flanders), British, Canadian, Danish, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Qatar, Swiss and Spanish Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as well as IFRC and ICRC. NRCS has kept all partners updated on the situation, current needs and response plans through Movement Coordination Meetings, floods operation meetings and through sharing of progress reports. For the recovery phase of the operation, American Red Cross is providing bilateral support to NRCS to respond to the needs of the flood affected population in Sarlahi District. British Red Cross is also providing bilateral support to NRCS in its recovery operation in Jhapa District.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Following the floods, the Government immediately activated its National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) to coordinate relief activities in the flood affected areas. The MoHA took the lead role in conducting rescue, evacuation, rapid assessment and relief distribution through District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). In coordination with DDRCs, Nepal Red Cross district chapters conducted rapid assessments and distributed relief materials (WASH kits, emergency shelter items, mosquito nets, full sets of NFRI and food items). At district level, DDRC took the lead role in coordinating the response; whereas Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) remained the nodal agency at national level. NRCS is an ex-officio member of both the agencies. The MoHA organized emergency meetings during the relief phase to ensure response activities were well coordinated. The Government decided to conduct IRA with the involvement of NRCS, DDRC and Nepal Police using NRCS's assessment guidelines.

The government has assigned the NRA to coordinate flood recovery activities and NRA has established a coordination unit for the flood recovery. As assigned by the government, the NPC, in coordination with MoHA, conducted the PFRNA in the affected districts in September/October 2017. The PFRNA was completed and a report published on 1 December 2017. Based on the findings of PFRNA, NRA has been developing recovery plan in the flood affected areas

Proposed areas for intervention

The operation aims to address the relief and recovery needs of a total estimated number of 80,282 people. The relief phase needs of 15,000 families (75,000 people) in 31 districts and recovery phase needs of 7,000 families

(35,000 people)⁵ in seven districts are to be addressed through the provision of shelter items, NFRI, WASH item support and promotion, health service and assistance, immediate food support, livelihood assistance and DRR over 16 months, until December 2018 effective from August 2017

Areas of Focus

Please see [Annex 1](#) for completed and deprioritised activities



Shelter

People targeted: 80,282 people

Male: 40,141 people

Female: 40,141 people

Requirements: 711,719 Swiss Francs

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis: The 2017 floods destroyed 41,626 houses fully whereas 150,510 houses were partially damaged in 18 most affected districts. The PFRNA indicated the need or repair and retrofitting of partially damaged houses and reconstruction of fully damaged houses through an owner-driven process.

Population to be assisted:

- *Relief phase 75,000 people (15,000 families) and recovery phase 5,282 people*
- *Male: Relief phase 37,500 people and recovery phase 2,641 people*
- *Female: Relief phase 37,500 people and recovery phase 2,641 people*

For the recovery phase of the operation, 32 people will participate in training of trainers (ToT) of safe shelter awareness training. It is expected that the trained persons will reach 150 people per district (total in seven districts is 1,050 people). In addition, a total of 4,200 people will be reached indirectly.

Planned and Ongoing activities

Relief distributions

- Replenish emergency shelter and full NFRI sets

Safe shelter awareness

- Conduct safe shelter awareness training for ToT
- Conduct safe shelter awareness sessions in the community



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 28,000 people

Male: 14,000 people

Female: 14,000 people

Requirements: 255,780 Swiss Francs

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis: Agriculture in Nepal is dependent upon weather, as in most developing countries. 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. Once an exporter of rice, Nepal has a food deficit now. Households also lost livestock and do not have enough income to replace them.

Population to be assisted:

- *Relief phase 21,700 people (4,340 families) and recovery phase 6,300 people*
- *Male: Relief phase 10,850 people and recovery phase 3,150 people*
- *Female: Relief phase 10,850 people and recovery phase 3,150 people*

⁵ Some of the people to be reached with recovery activities might have been reached during the relief phase of the operation. That is why the total estimated number of people to be assisted is not a full summation of number of people targeted for the relief and recovery phase.

For the recovery phase of the operation, 180 people (representing 180 families) per district will be reached with agricultural and livestock management training as well as cash grants for livelihood (total of 1,260 families or 6,300 people).

Planned activities

- Provide agricultural training on vegetable farming
- Provide training on livestock management
- Provision of cash grants of NPR 15,000 for agriculture and livestock



Health

People targeted: 75,000 people.

Male: 37,500 people.

Female: 37,500 people.

Requirements: 121,716 Swiss Francs

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis: There is a need to restore and ensure smooth functioning of the health facilities and promotional activities related with the prevention of health hazards (diarrhoea, cholera, seasonal flu, dengue, malaria and snake bites) as indicated by the PFRNA.

Population to be assisted:

- *Relief phase 40,000 people (8,000 families) and recovery phase 35,000 people*
- *Male: Relief phase 20,000 people and recovery phase: 17,500 people*
- *Female: Relief phase 20,000 people and recovery phase: 17,500 people*

For the recovery phase, health sector will reach a total of 35,000 people with health promotional activities, community based health activities and through health facilities that will be supported.

Planned and Ongoing activities

Assessments and monitoring

- Regular monitoring of health hazards and their consequences

Community health

- Print and disseminate Information Education Communication (IEC) material (health education)
- Conduct health promotion targeting pregnant, lactating women and children.
- Distribute mosquito nets
- Conduct orientation on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) tool kit to NRCS district staff and volunteers as well as Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs)
- Mobilize ECV trained staff volunteers to roll out practices learned from ECV training
- Clean swamps, bushes and other potential mosquito breeding sites
- Participate in commemoration of health events such as toilet day, hand washing day, hygiene promotion day, tuberculosis day, etc
- Conduct disease prevention and health promotion through competition, campaigns and radio programming on vector borne diseases, water borne diseases and nutrition in schools and communities

Health facilities support

- Conduct assessment of health facilities to determine their needs
- Provide necessary medical and non-medical supplies to enhance/restore health facilities



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 75,000 people.

Male: 37,500 people.

Female: 37,500 people

Requirements : 205,314 Swiss Francs

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis: In the affected areas, the boreholes/shallow wells are the major source of drinking water. The floods inundated and in turn contaminated these water sources. Secondly, the displaced and affected population lack sufficient sanitation facilities. Poor hygiene behaviour is observed among the displaced population. With the contaminated water, insufficient sanitation facilities and poor hygiene, the flood affected people are exposed to high risk of water borne and water related diseases.

Population to be assisted:

- *Relief phase 40,000 people (8,000 families) and recovery phase 35,000 people*
- *Male: Relief phase 20,000 people and recovery phase: 17,500 people*
- *Female: Relief phase 20,000 people and recovery phase: 17,500 people*

The most vulnerable flood affected population will be targeted for WASH intervention during the recovery phase of the floods operation. Single women headed families, ultra-poor families, socially marginalized people, and people with special needs will be given priority to meet their WASH needs. A total of 35 elevated tube wells will be constructed/rehabilitated to cater for the needs of 1,750 people (each well will cover 10 families or 50 people). 700 household toilets will be constructed for 700 families (3,500 people) and hygiene promotion will be conducted for 35,000 people.

Planned and Ongoing Activities

Assessments and monitoring

- Monitor implementation of WASH activities

Hygiene promotion

- Hygiene promotion campaign – handwashing and Oral rehydration solutions (ORS) use (Distribution of 100,000 soaps for 8,000 families x 2.5 months and 20,000 ORS)
- Conduct hygiene and sanitation training for NRCS staff, volunteers and social mobilizers with reference to key elements from PHAST⁶ and CHAST⁷ modules (3 events per district)
- Conduct hygiene promotion activities in community and schools
- Print and distribute IEC materials (on safe use of water, hand washing, MHM, water treatment, waste management and food hygiene)

Safe water provision

- Procure water test kits⁸ and orient NRCS staff on how to use them
- Monitor water quality at the source.
- Construct/rehabilitate 35 elevated tube wells in the community
- Establish/re-establish and orient water user committees to manage and maintain the elevated tube wells
- Distribute hand pump repairing kits for maintenance of the tube wells

Sanitation

- Construct 700 permanent household latrines (1 latrines for a family of approx. 5 people)
- Procure and distribute 700 toilet cleaning kits and provide demonstration session on their use
- Removal of stagnant water in and around the target communities/areas which is likely to become breeding ground for mosquitos.

⁶ PHAST- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

⁷ CHAST- Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training

⁸ Kit contents: Coliform Presence/Absence Test kits, turbidity tube, and pool tester with DPD tabs



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 35,000 people

Male: 17,500 people

Female: 17,500 people

Requirements: 23,762 Swiss Francs

Proposed intervention

Population to be assisted: *35,000 people will be reached with Gender Based Violence (GBV) awareness and prevention activities*

Planned and Ongoing activities

Gender equality

- Provide orientation to district chapter volunteers and staff on PGI (Protection, Gender and Inclusion)
- Follow up and technical support
- Girls anti trafficking sessions (child Protection)
- Support for disabled, poor children (girls focus) providing school bag, copy, pen
- IEC/Behaviour Change Communication material related with PGI coordinate with other line agency

Sexual- and gender-based violence prevention

- Distribute GBV card and conduct orientation sessions on GBV



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 35,000 people

Male: 17,500 people

Female: 17,500 people

Requirements: 387,799 Swiss Francs

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis: Communities are exposed to risk of multiple hazards in the affected districts. Floods, landslides and fires are common and most recurrent disasters. The level of awareness on risk assessment as well as application of risk reduction measures is very low among community people. During pre-assessment visits, many make-shift houses were seen on road sides or embankments which indicated lack of the proper place to evacuate affected people.

Population to be assisted: *Three community evacuation centres will be constructed to accommodate 50 families per district (Sunsari, Udayapur and Siraha districts – total 150 families). In addition, 35,000 community members in targeted areas will be better prepared for future disasters through the support of the DDRT refresher course as well as search and rescue and first aid teams being formed, trained and equipped to effectively respond to similar disasters.*

Planned and Ongoing activities

Preparedness for timely and effective response

- Conduct bidding process for recruiting contractor to construct three community evacuation centres

Preparedness for timely and effective response

- Construct three community evacuation centres
- Conduct search and rescue training for community members and form response teams
- Conduct first aid training for community members and form first aid teams
- Conduct DDRT refresher training

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements: 1,076,028 Swiss Francs

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details are in the Emergency Plan of Action.

Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget ([Annex 2](#)) for details.

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Previous Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

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

In the Nepal Red Cross Society

- Dev Ratna Dhakhwa, Secretary General; phone: +977 427 0650; fax: +977 427 1915; email: dev@nrsc.org
- Dr. Krishna Devkota, Head of Flood Recovery Operation, Disaster Management Department; mobile: +977 984 123 7753; email: krishna.devkota@nrsc.org
- Dharma Raj Pandey, Head of Department, Disaster Management; phone: +977 985 113 0168; email: dharma.pandey@nrsc.org

IFRC Nepal country office:

- Juja Kim, Head of Country Office; mobile: +977 98011 42422; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Hajime Matsunaga, Operations Manager; mobile: +977 985 124 0086; email: hajime.matsunaga@ifrc.org

IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific in Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, Deputy Regional Director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, Operations Coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, Regional Logistics Coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Sophia Keri, Resource Mobilization in Emergencies Coordinator, email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, Communications Manager, email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- Marie Manrique, acting PMER Manager; email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Susil Perera, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, Response Recovery Lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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



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



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



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

Nepal: Floods and Landslides (Revised Emergency Appeal)

Annex 1: list of completed and de-prioritized activities

Sector	Completed activities	De- prioritized activities
Shelter	<p>Relief distributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute early emergency shelter and NFRI (tarpaulins, ropes, blankets and buckets) • Distribute 8,000 NFRIs full sets to identified most vulnerable beneficiaries* • Mobilize 500 volunteers for relief distribution <p><i>*NRCS distributed additional 5,000 NFRIs outside this Appeal.</i></p>	<p>Relief distributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 11 shelter repair orientations for volunteers in the affected areas • Distribution of existing shelter IEC material for awareness • Distribution of 1,200 shelter kits (tarpaulins, rope, nails and tools) including basic awareness on safe shelter techniques. <p>Safe shelter awareness and progressive shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct early recovery shelter orientations for volunteers in affected districts • Assessment and beneficiary selection • Orientation to selected beneficiaries/consultation about the most appropriate shelter assistance needed • Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) facilitators training – 1 event • Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training to beneficiaries'/community people – 1 event each in 3 districts) • Mason training for selected community people (1 event each in 3 districts) • Progressive shelter support for 200 families through construction material and/or conditional cash transfer support (100,000 NPR/HH per Govt regulations) <p>Schools support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of schools for repair support • School repair support to selected 6 schools • Monitoring visits to schools.
Livelihoods and basic needs	<p>Food distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 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) 	<p>Cash for work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify cash for work projects for support • Provide cash for work to unskilled workers (household toilet construction, borehole cleaning, etc)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
Health	<p>Assessments and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct health sector initial rapid assessment <p>Health camps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up 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. 	<p>Health camps and immediate support to health facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye care outreach camp Cleaning of health facilities to resume services in each district 1 DPHO and 1 PHC will be targeted <p>Community health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dignity kit 400 per district = 4,400 in 11 districts (it has 13 items)
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<p>Assessments and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid assessment to identify immediate humanitarian needs ¹ <p>Safe water access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute Chlorine tablets Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products 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). <p>Hygiene promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and replenish 100,000 hand washing soap and 20,000 ORS. 	<p>Safe water access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests Installation of portable water purification units (with the capacity of 200 to 700 liters per hour. Process-Membrane filtration and chlorination) to supply safe drinking water. <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 300 temporary emergency latrines (1 latrine for 50 people) especially for displaced people in camps

¹ 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.

ANNEX 2

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

12/03/2018

MDRNP009 Nepal :Monsoon Floods and Landslides

Note: The NS is on direct cash transfer arrangement

**Appeal Budget
CHF**

Budget Group	
Shelter - Relief	195,888
Construction - Facilities	202,185
Clothing & Textiles	403,611
Food	6,151
Seeds & Plants	1,989
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,615
Medical & First Aid	28,978
Ustensils & Tools	132,580
Other Supplies & Services	136,368
Cash Disbursements	178,983
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,370,348
Vehicles	35,797
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	35,797
Dsitribution & Monitoring	94,283
Transport & Vehicle Costs	58,850
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	153,133
International Staff	192,000
National Staff	41,250
National Society Staff	267,509
Volunteers	72,812
Total PERSONNEL	573,571
Consultants	84,300
Professional Fees	37,691
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	121,991
Workshops & Training	229,341
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	229,341
Travel	43,944
Information & Public Relations	42,975
Office Costs	82,436
Communications	32,132
Shared Office and Services Costs	96,452
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	297,937
Programme and Services Support Recovery	180,838
Total INDIRECT COSTS	180,838
TOTAL BUDGET	2,962,956
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	2,896,909
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,896,909
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	66,047