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## Emergency appeal operation update Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRNP008</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">EQ-2015-000048-NPL</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 17:</b> 18 December 2018	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 1 May 2018 to 30 November 2018
<b>Operation start date:</b> 25 April 2015	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 50 months (end date: 30 June 2019)
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 50,616,981	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 96% <sup>1</sup>
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 700,000 people (140,000 families) <sup>2</sup>	<b>Total DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 500,000
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Movement partners are supporting the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) response through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal. The list of partners supporting the IFRC Emergency Appeal is available in the <a href="#">donor response</a> list.</p> <p>Currently, there are 11 in-country Movement partners in Nepal supporting NRCS bilaterally in implementation of recovery plan. They include IFRC, American, Australian, Belgium – Flanders, British, Canadian, Danish, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian and Spanish Red Cross.</p> <p>NRCS is also being supported bilaterally by other partners that have no presence in the country. They include Thai Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Red Cross Society of China, Singapore Red Cross Society and Taiwan Red Cross Organization</p> <p><b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> As well NRCS and its Movement partners, there are other actors who are undertaking various interventions in earthquake-affected areas. They are from government ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), and Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP), Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), District Health Office (DHO) and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC)</p>	

### Summary

This update informs on the extension of the operation for six months, until 30 June 2019. The extension seeks to complete construction of three NRCS District Chapter buildings and a final evaluation of the programmes supported through this appeal to allow smooth closure of the recovery phase as outlined in the plan of action. The final report will be issued on 30 September 2019 to reflect the overall achievements.

Furthermore, this operation update provides an overview of consolidated achievements delivered against key indicators of the recovery interventions in three districts supported through IFRC. It also highlights revision of some of the targets under health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); livelihoods and shelter, as filed level programme activities and structures of the earthquake recovery operation will be phased out from the early January 2019.

The IFRC country office has been working closely with the NRCS and in-country partners to transition and manage remaining earthquake recovery activities through NRCS normal department structures. In late July 2018, NRCS leadership has endorsed the implementation of a comprehensive transition framework called the "One Transition Plan". NRCS and IFRC Country Office Nepal started the phase out from Earthquake Recovery Operation gradually after July 2018 by minimizing its earthquake recovery structure in line with a hand-over plan of the remaining activities from NRCS Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) structure to NRCS permanent programme structures. As a result, an interim transition structure was established to ensure completion of the recovery programme. In particular, this is a critical time

<sup>1</sup> This amount doesn't include CHF 6.5 million for ERU deployment.

<sup>2</sup> This is total target for emergency and recovery operation covered through this appeal.

to review and check how IFRC can complete appeal commitments on time and transfer any remaining activities to the normal departments of NRCS.

IFRC together with NRCS and in-country partners initiated the discussion and preparation for Movement-wide lessons learnt workshop, a final report and an evaluation to highlight the achievements, outcomes and key lessons learnt from the earthquake recovery plan “One Plan” by NRCS with support from all partners. Once finalized, the report will be shared with all partners supporting the earthquake operation.

Appeal History		
Date	Event	Details
27 April 2015	Launching of <a href="#">Emergency Appeal</a>	Emergency Appeal of CHF 33,481,398 was launched on a preliminary basis to enable the IFRC to support the NRCS to deliver assistance to 75,000 people (15,000 households) affected by the 25 April Earthquake for 18 months (until 31 October 2016). A Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 500,000 was also released as start-up funding.
16 May 2015	<a href="#">Appeal Revision 1</a>	Emergency Appeal revised to CHF 84.9 million to support 700,000 people (140,000 families) affected by the 25 April and 12 May 2015 earthquakes.
25 December 2015	NRA established	The Reconstruction of Earthquake Affected Structures bill was passed by the legislature parliament. The NRA was established in December 2015.
February 2016	NRA temporary halt of earthquake recovery activities	NRA issued a moratorium to all humanitarian organizations (including Red Cross Red Crescent Movement) to stop all activities related to earthquake recovery in order to streamline the reconstruction process according to the Government of Nepal (GoN) overall plan to construct more than 600,000 houses.
6 June 2016	MoU signed between NRCS and NRA	A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NRCS and NRA was signed paving way for the recovery phase operations.
4 August 2016	<a href="#">Appeal Revision 2</a>	Emergency Appeal was revised to take into account the amendment of budget lines to reflect the reconstruction guidelines circulated by NRA. The emergency plan of action (EPoA) was also revised. The Appeal timeframe was extended until 31 December 2017.
26 December 2016	Grant distribution procedure approved	Council of ministers approved the shelter cash grant distribution procedure for private houses destroyed by the earthquakes of 2015.
12 September 2017	<a href="#">Appeal Revision 3</a>	Emergency Appeal was revised where the budget was reduced to CHF 62.9 million and the Appeal timeframe was extended until 30 June 2018. The EPoA was also revised in accordance with the revised budget and funds available.
24 January 2018	NRA issues additional list of families for shelter support	An addendum was signed between NRCS and NRA to support an additional 404 beneficiaries based on the redress of grievances justifying their need for support. Disbursement of the first tranche of shelter cash grants to these beneficiaries started in April 2018.
17 April 2018	<a href="#">Operations Update No. 15</a>	Operations Update No. 15 was published highlighting changes in shelter livelihoods and WASH <sup>3</sup> as well as achievements with stories of change.
25 April 2018	Third Anniversary of Earthquake Operation	NRCS commemorated the third anniversary of the Earthquake Operation with the participation of in country Movement partners, NRA and its partners.
24 May 2018	Appeal timeframe extension	Operations Update No. 16 announced the extension of the Appeal for an additional six months, from 30 June until 31 December 2018.
17 December 2018	Appeal timeframe extension	This Operations Update No. 17 announces the extension of the Appeal for additional six months, from 31 December 2018 until 30 June 2019 and reduction of appeal budget to CHF 50,662,283 from CHF 55,238,074.

<sup>3</sup> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster










The 25 April 2015 earthquake and the 12 May 2015 aftershock caused close to 9,000 casualties and more than 22,000 people were injured. In addition to loss of life and human suffering, the two quakes caused extensive destruction and damage to housing, infrastructure and livelihoods, leading to a drastic reduction in living conditions, income, and access to basic services, such as health, water and sanitation. It is estimated that the lives of eight million people, almost one-third of the population of Nepal, were affected by these earthquakes<sup>4</sup>.

According to the Government of Nepal, 14 districts that were severely affected fell under 'Category A' and include Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur, and Khavre. Additionally, nine districts (Sangja, Chitwan, Kaski, Tanahu, Khotang, Solukhumbu, Udayapur, Bhojpur and Lamjung) with medium level damages fell under 'Category B'. Many of the hardest-hit areas were rural, with some of them remote and difficult to reach, because of landslides and damaged/blocked access routes.

### Summary of current response

Since June 2016, fourteen months after the devastating earthquake, Nepal Red Cross Society is making significant contribution to the government's recovery plan across 14 worst affected districts. NRCS through its district chapters, has been implementing integrated recovery programmes in line with four plus one model in Okhaldunga; Ramechhap; and Sindhuli districts; supported by IFRC appeal. The implementation of integrated shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), livelihoods and health provided an opportunity to hundreds and thousands of affected people to rebuild their houses and empower communities in terms of access to livelihood options, health care services, safe drinking water and toilets. These interventions also contributed to the overall recovery and SDG commitments of the government and to some of the national campaign such as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and total immunization as well. During the reporting period, most of the planned activities are near to completion with significant achievement of results under each sector. Under the integrated recovery programme, the following number of people have been reached and sector wise detailed achievements can be found on later part of this report.

#### Cumulative data of achievements as at 30 November 2018

<p><b>2,432</b></p>  <p>families have received shelter cash grants</p>	<p><b>14,219</b></p>  <p>community members reached with information on owner driven shelter programme</p>	<p><b>239</b></p>  <p>Red Cross volunteers trained in CBHFA modules</p>
<p><b>10</b></p>  <p>health facilities constructed/rehabilitated</p>	<p><b>21,308</b></p>  <p>people reached with messages on identifying danger signs and prevention of diarrhoea and pneumonia as well as importance of total immunization</p>	<p><b>8,763</b></p>  <p>people provided with rehabilitated water schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points</p>
<p><b>8,475</b></p>  <p>people provided with newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities</p>	<p><b>27,196</b></p>  <p>people reached by hygiene promotion activities</p>	<p><b>2,158</b></p>  <p>families reached with cash grants (for livelihood options)</p>

<sup>4</sup> Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted by the Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC)

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY AND PLAN

### Overall Objective

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure that affected people receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and are supported to recover with increased disaster resilience.

### Proposed strategy

The recovery programme implementation strategy remains the same. It focuses on building community resilience by providing support to the community to retake control of their lives after the earthquake disaster. This approach empowers communities to take decisions for themselves for the recovery while ensuring the ownership of the community which is important for the longer-term sustainability of the intervention. Resilience is also an integral part of the community centric recovery approach that is being adopted, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) is being incorporated as an approach across all technical areas as part of the “build back better” principle. The NRCS recovery framework articulates its integrated approach and its preferred project components described as four plus one – shelter as a key need, WASH, livelihoods and health, plus organizational development. Social inclusion and DRR are seen as crosscutting approaches in all the sectors.

### Cross-cutting matters

#### Gender, diversity and protection

NRCS Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) main goal is to ensure all women, men, children, persons with disability and minorities have equal and meaningful participation in, and access to, NRCS services and programmes.

### Operational support services (updates)

#### Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics team have aimed to effectively manage the logistics and supply chain activities required for the successful support of the recovery operation in accordance with the IFRC’s logistics standards, processes and procedures. The NRCS logistics team has been leading the support activities for this operation with support of IFRC CO logistics team. The IFRC senior logistics officer continues leading the country office logistics team. In coming months, the optimization of logistics staff will continue and eventually one senior logistics officer, fleet officer and pool of drivers will continue supporting the operation.

Further IFRC Country Office has been supporting this operation by assigning VRP vehicle under the earthquake recovery operation programme to facilitate the movement of staff and volunteers. Additionally, CO logistics team has been providing technical logistics support to NRCS within procurement, fleet and general logistics as per required. IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur has been extending its technical logistics support to NRCS and IFRC CO as per needed.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Health

#### OUTCOME 1<sup>5</sup>: Reduced medium-term risks to the health of earthquake affected populations

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 <sup>6</sup> 2018	
<b>Output 1.1: Damaged health facility infrastructure of the earthquake affected districts reconstructed/rehabilitated</b>							
# of health facilities reconstructed/rehabilitated	10	-	2	-	6	2	10

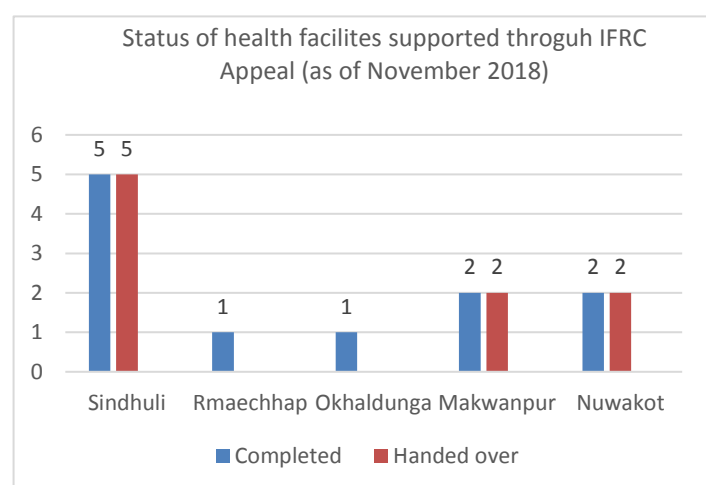
<sup>5</sup> Numbering for outcomes and outputs has been changed in this update for smooth flow. This numbering (which is different from the emergency appeal) will be maintained for subsequent updates for consistency.

<sup>6</sup> Includes upto 30 November 2018 only.

# of health facilities equipped with medical and non-medical supplies	14	-	2	-	12	-	14
# people reached by supported local health facilities	14,989 <sup>7</sup>	-	-	6,301	843	3,550	10,694
<b>Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided</b>							
# of people reached with messages on identifying danger signs and prevention of diarrhea and pneumonia as well as importance of total immunization	20,735	-	4,830	13,351	870	2,342	21,308
# of RC volunteers trained in CBHFA modules	108	-	73	146	20	-	239
# of RC volunteers equipped with first-aid kits	108	-	50	183	-	-	233
# of RC social mobilizers trained for supervision of community health activities	54	-	72	-	-	-	72
# of caregivers reached with appropriate nutrition promotion/educational <sup>8</sup> activities on maternal and children <5-year-old feeding/care practices	529	-	219	1,051	-	-	1,270
<b>Output 1.3: Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support provided</b>							
# of people reached by psychosocial support in earthquake affected areas	672 <sup>9</sup>	-	-	56	616		672
# of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	54	-	-	49	-	29	78
# of people from the targeted areas referred to a psychosocial counsellor	348	<i>Activities related to this indicator has been deprioritized by NRCS health. Trained PSS volunteers carried out household visits in the target communities however cases that need further psychosocial counselling was not found.</i>					

### Progress towards outcomes

In support to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), NRCS continued its support in re-establishing care services in the affected communities through re-construction and rehabilitation of damaged health infrastructure and provided basic medical equipment to the local health posts. Furthermore, carried out community awareness raising activities, delivered necessary capacity enhancement trainings and orientations to the local health staff as well as to NRCS volunteers in the areas of first aid, psychosocial support, ECV and activities related to declaration of full immunization in IFRC supported programmes areas of Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. The graph given below represents status of health facilities constructed/rehabilitated through earthquake recovery programmes.



A district hospital building in Dhunche of Rasuwa district was constructed by the Canadian Red Cross Society. Medical equipment and furniture for the hospital was supported through IFRC appeal. This hospital was handed over to the Ministry of Health in 2018. (Photo: NRCS)

<sup>7</sup> This has been revised from 7,500 from 3 districts to 14,989 people from 7 districts that the IFRC Appeal is supporting.

<sup>8</sup> This is part of CBHFA module 6 (content on Nutrition).

<sup>9</sup> This has been revised from 6,975 to 672 people in three districts.



An elderly woman receiving health check-up in one of the health posts rehabilitated in the Sindhuli district by the Red Cross. IFRC supported construction/rehabilitation of the 10 local health posts and birthing centre in 5 districts. Additionally, provided medical/non-medical equipment support in 14 earthquake affected districts, as per MoHP standards. While writing this report, some 10,694 people received treatment and this number will increase in coming winter months. (Photo: NRCS)

By end of December 2018, most of the health interventions will be delivered, except psychosocial support in the target communities. Following household visits of the Red Cross trained volunteers, it was observed that low priority for recovery psychosocial first aid in target communities, NRCS changed the strategy to deliver this through schools. As a result, the initial target for psychosocial interventions significantly revised to 672 from 6,975 people.





The Red Cross volunteers carried out street drama (above) and orientations to mothers (below), as part of community-based health awareness activities in IFRC supported programme areas of Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. (Photo: NRCS)

## Water, sanitation and hygiene Promotion (WASH)

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

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 <sup>10</sup> 2018	
<b>Output 2.1: Partnerships and coordination linkages at all (national, regional and community) levels strengthened.</b>							
Per cent participation of all identified key implementing partners in WASH meetings/workshops	100%	-	50%	90%	90%	100%	100%
<b>Output 2.2: Target population has access to safe water from the community managed water schemes</b>							
# of community members trained in relevant water and sanitation technical skills (Construction, maintenance and water quality testing training)	50	-	11	155	-	-	155
# of rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points	35 <sup>11</sup>	-	3	9	4	15	31
# of people provided with rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points	12,000	-	498	6,391	724	1,150	8,763

<sup>10</sup> Includes upto November 2018 only.

<sup>11</sup> Sindhuli – 7, Ramechhap – 8 and Okhaldunga – 20 as per current revision.

<b>Output 2.3: Target population has improved access to adequate sanitation</b>							
# of newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities	<b>1,698<sup>12</sup></b>	-	80	534	883	198	<b>1,695</b>
# of people provided with newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities	<b>8,500<sup>13</sup></b>	-	400	2,670	4,415	990	<b>8,475</b>
# of construction of institutional sanitation facilities	<b>14</b>	-		3	1	9	<b>13</b>
<b>Output 2.4: Targeted population is provided with hygiene promotion activities</b>							
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	<b>24,113<sup>14</sup></b>	-	708	13,612	8,316	4,500	<b>27,136</b>

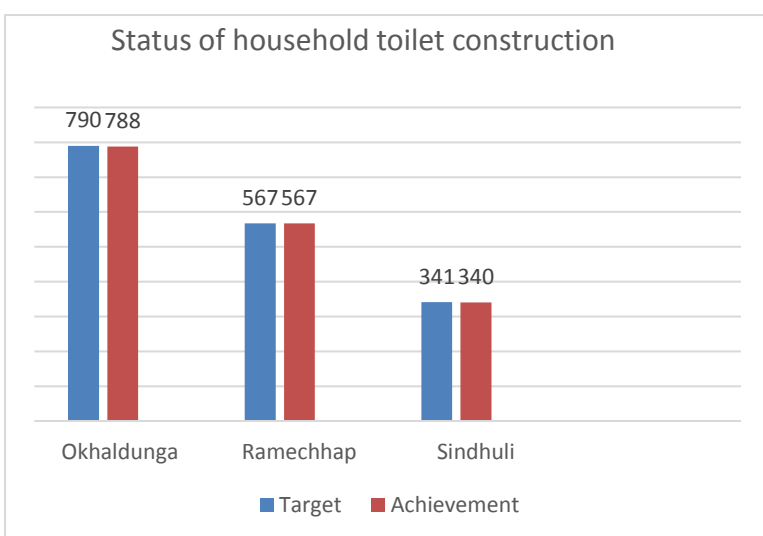
### **Progress towards outcomes**

NRCS WASH intervention has been part of the GoN's ODF campaign and recovery guidelines of NRA. Construction/renovation of the DWSS, toilets and hygiene promotion activities have ensured improved access to drinking water, adequate toilets facilities for the affected household and the institution such as schools as well as healthy hygiene behaviour; especially in water scarce communities.

Progress of the WASH interventions are on track of delivery by the end of December 2018, except construction of the drinking water supply schemes (DWSS). The overall target has been revised to 35 from 46. The target was based on findings from the water source mapping and inventory survey however during the actual construction, per unit costs of some of the DWSS increased, resulted in target revision. In addition, shortage of trained masons and break in the rate contract also escalated the overall cost of the WASH intervention. While writing the report, another four DWSS are under construction which will be handed over to the community by the end of December 2018. Also, IFRC has plan to deliver few additional DWSS through Operational Plan 2019.

During the reporting period, over 99 percent of the toilets have been constructed. For the construction of household and Child Gender Disability (CGD) friendly toilets, full and soft subsidies are given based on Red Cross WASH recovery strategy. NRCS provided construction materials (such as pan, pipe, reinforcement bar, cement, CGI sheets, etc.) and paid for mason's costs. On the other hand, casual labour and local materials such as wood, mud and stones were a contribution by the households themselves. To support toilet construction, IEC materials were produced in visual (pictures) on walls of the toilets. People who cannot read and write would also be able to follow the process by looking at the pictures. Furthermore, CGD friendly school toilets have been constructed in order to promote better sanitation and hygiene facilities in school. These toilets have been benefitting to 2,586 school students and teachers during the school time (male – 1,339, female – 1,247). Okhaldunga constructed an additional toilet from the savings of total toilet construction budget.

The graph and table below represent the status of household as well as school toilets construction as of November 2018, respectively.



CGD toilet constructed at Champa Devi Primary school, Harkapur VDC, Okhaldunga district. (Photo: NRCS)

<sup>12</sup> Full subsidy toilets for families: Ramechhap – 567, Okhaldunga – 790, Sindhuli – 341.

<sup>13</sup> This is calculated as 1,700 families where each family has approximately 5 members.

<sup>14</sup> Ramechhap – 8,990, Okhaldunga – 9,430, Sindhuli – 5,693.

**Table no. 1: Status of CGD toilet construction in schools**

District	Target	Completed	Under construction
Okhaldhunga	4	5	0
Ramechhap	5	5	0
Sindhuli	5	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>

IFRC Secretary General checking water supply tap stand supported through the Red Cross earthquake recovery programme in Sindhuli district (**above**). The NRCS Chairman during the handover ceremony of Balkanya water supply scheme in Ramechhap district (**below**) which was widely covered by the local media [here](#). Balkanya water supply scheme will cater drinking water needs of 221 families (1,505 people) and 2 schools in the water scarcity ward no. 3 and 4 of Rampur municipality (due to its geographical location Rampur is a rain shadow and dry area). The challenge of non-availability of water sources near to the community was addressed through a 3-tier lifting system from 650 metres down the hills with a cost of NPR 26,000,000 (approx. CHF 220,000), of which Red Cross contribution is almost 55% of the total costs. There are 46 tap stands with over 15kms of water pipe network to connecting each tap stand. Construction of this water supply schemes is a good demonstration of joint participation and ownership between the Red Cross, community people and local municipality. NRCS provided construction materials, mason costs and technical assistance; whereas community people contributed in terms of labour and maintenance responsibility. Community Water User's Committees (WUC) being formed by the community members to ensure sustainability of the scheme. NRCS provided necessary orientations on ways of community ownership in maintain and restoring DWSSs. As per recommendation exchange visits were carried out among the active user committees



and user committees that were not active enough. Message brief and IEC material was prepared along with the guideline to conduct community orientation with the support of CEA team. Water quality was tested three times (during feasibility survey, after monsoon and during postconstruction management training) to ensure the safety of water as per the Nepal government standards. **(Photo: NRCS)**

Through IFRC support, NRCS completed construction of 31 DWSS and additional 4 are under construction while writing this report. These water supply schemes will be able to cater the water need of over 8,763 people in the target districts. NRCS provided water tap stands connection to nearby three schools, benefiting 676 school students.

## Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food Security

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

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 <sup>15</sup> 2018	
<b>Output 3.1: Most vulnerable households and communities increase their livelihoods assets.</b>							
# of families reached with cash grants (for livelihood options)	2,100 <sup>16</sup>	-	162	544	626	746	2,078
# families receiving in-kind livelihoods inputs	2,500	<i>This activity has been deprioritized.</i>					
# of individuals trained in livelihood skills	1,950 <sup>17</sup>	-	246	755	357	588	1,946
<b>Output 3.2: Household and communities have increased access to livelihoods infrastructure, resources and services.</b>							
# of business activities/enterprises strengthened/created	80 <sup>18</sup>	-	60	-	-	20	80
# of community-based projects that promote increased access livelihood activities.	14 <sup>19</sup>	-	4	3	1	3	11
# of individuals engaged in temporary employment. (CFW)	1,058	-	322	306	22	374	1,024
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>							
<p>Upon completion of livelihood orientation sessions for social mobilizers and livelihood officers, they worked with the target communities in order to identify beneficiaries and community specific livelihoods interventions. During the reporting period, livelihoods support to the identified families have been significant. However, considering overall progress made so far on the ground, NRCS will be phasing out livelihood interventions by the end of December 2018. As total families eligible for livelihood interventions have been reached hence the overall target for livelihoods cash grants, trainings, support to ultra-poor families to strengthen their traditional business activities and enterprises revised. The plan for increased access to livelihood activities through community-based projects has been revised as well. While implementing community projects such as irrigation canals and foot trails, number of small schemes merged together into big schemes for practical reasons and avoid conflicts within communities.</p> <p>Major livelihoods interventions included cash grants for livelihood support where community members were trained in livestock rearing, vegetable farming. Up on completion of the trainings and based on their business plan received cash grants for goat/ pig shed construction as well as seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming. The community members were also provided with insurance to protect their livelihood situation where they will be compensated in case of loss of their livestock. Support for livestock insurance was joint intervention with government and with overall restructuring under federalism, this has been deprioritised due lack of clarity at local government level. Community-based infrastructure projects such renovation and reconstruction of the irrigation canals and foot trails for agricultural activities and better access to the community. Booklets on agriculture and animal farming have been produced and distributed in the target communities. These materials are being disseminated to the populations during trainings and visits.</p>							

<sup>15</sup> Includes upto November 2018 only.

<sup>16</sup> Total cash grant target reduced to 2,100 from 2,500 families in this revision.

<sup>17</sup> Total training target reduced to 1,950 individuals from 2,500 in this revision.

<sup>18</sup> Target revised to 80 from 300 in this revision.

<sup>19</sup> Total target revised to 14 from 30 in this revision.



Kabita Srestha, is one of the livelihoods cash grants beneficiaries for the vegetable farming under earthquake recovery programme. She also received training organized by NRCS district chapter, Sindhuli. **(Photo: NRCS)**



Siblings of livelihood beneficiary enjoying near their newly constructed goat shed in Ramechhap district. **(Photo: NRCS)**

## Shelter

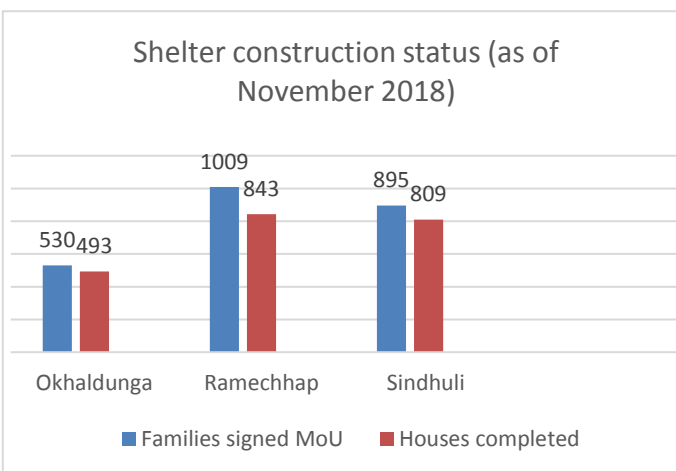
### OUTCOME 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 <sup>20</sup> 2018	
<b>Output 4.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families.</b>							
# families who have received cash grant	2,432 <sup>21</sup>	-	2,054	290	81	7	2,432
# of people who have received masons training	540	-	-	712	-	-	712
<b>Output 4.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to the families in target communities.</b>							
# of NRCS social mobilizers and engineers trained on the shelter technical guidelines	118 <sup>22</sup>	-	-	105	-	-	105
# of community members reached with information on owner driven shelter programme	10,000	-	-	11,743	1,648	584	14,219
# of community infrastructures reconstructed / retrofitted according to government guidelines and National Building code	<i>This activity has been deprioritized.</i>						

#### Progress towards outcomes



One of the owner driven houses constructed with the Red Cross shelter cash grant support in Sindhuli district. (Photo: NRCS)



The recovery strategy for shelter is based on the national recovery package of the GoN which is central to the development of the Movement partners' project plans. Therefore, under Nepal government's Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Registration Programme (EHRP), houses are being reconstructed using earthquake resistant building techniques, and materials through an owner-driven approach. The primary objective is improving long-term resilience as well as promoting a culture of safer and sustainable housing and settlement.

Since the approval of revised reconstruction guidelines by NRA, a total of 2,434 families have received first tranche of shelter cash grants NPR 50,000 (approx. CHF 450); 2,232 families have received second tranche of NPR 150,000 (approx. CHF 1,350); 1,966 families have received third tranche and fourth tranche (NPR 50,000 in each tranche) in three IFRC supported districts (Okhaldunga, Sindhuli and Ramechhap). The families received the money through cheques. Following the cash grant, 2,145 families have completed construction of their houses.

<sup>20</sup> Includes up to November 2018 only.

<sup>21</sup> Total target reduced to 2,432 from 2,873 families in this revision.

<sup>22</sup> Field engineers – 70, social mobilizers – 45 and HQ – 3.



A joint shelter monitoring visit to the Okhaldunga district by NRCS, IFRC and Canadian Red Cross team. For the shelter programme, building the capacity of the semi-skilled people at community level is a mandatory condition of GoN for reconstruction of earthquake resistant houses. In order to meet this condition, NRCS together with IFRC trained 712 masons and 140 carpenters based on GoN approved curricula in Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. In addition, the community members received 10 key messages for safer shelter awareness booklets. (Photo: NRCS)

The number of families to be supported by IFRC has reduced to 2,432, as Japanese Red Cross agreed to support 352 families from the grievance list in Sindhupalchowk district, which was given to IFRC by NRA. Furthermore, another 89 families from Okhaldunga, Sindhuli and Ramechhap have not yet signed agreement with their local government.

On 24 January 2018, upon request from the government, NRCS committed to support 80 most vulnerable families from the three districts, who could not start construction due to poor economic condition. During the reporting period, 43 families already received top-up cash grants of NPR 50,000 in addition to NPR 300,000 shelter cash grants.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

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

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 2018	
<b>Output 5.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures targeting most vulnerable subgroups</b>							
# of communities provided with local level risk reduction measures	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Output 5.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.</b>							
# of meeting with relevant stakeholders	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	0

#### Progress towards outcomes

DRR being a cross cutting activity, risk reduction measures are being implemented through the sectoral activities as detailed below.

- *Shelter:* Houses are being reconstructed following Nepal National building codes, bylaws and guidelines developed by NRA for the construction of safer houses to minimise the human and material losses from future earthquakes. NRCS has also trained masons to carry out such constructions and is also extending technical support to the beneficiaries so that houses reconstructed are safer.
- *Health:* Total immunization is being promoted in target districts through awareness sessions being conducted by NRCS volunteers and social mobilizers. As a result, the town of Ramechhap was declared totally immunized, which means that the children will be more resilient to epidemic outbreaks.

## National Society Capacity Building

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

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 <sup>23</sup> 2018	
<b>Output 6.1: Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.</b>							
# NS staff/volunteers who received skills-based training (disaggregate by type of training)	n/a	-	169	78	49	-	296
<b>Output 6.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.</b>							
# of facilities repaired or rebuilt	3	-	1	-	-	2	3
# district chapters provided with locally relevant response and preparedness equipment and/or stocks	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
# of NFRIs and shelter items prepositioned in disaster preparedness stocks	36,000	-	42,000	-	-	-	42,000
<b>Output 6.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.</b>							
# and type of system put up and operational (Banana financial software, MIS, PMER, etc)	n/a	-	1	-	-	-	1
# of people trained in systems in place	n/a	-	-	-	23	-	23
A way forward plan put in place	n/a	-	-	-	-	2	2

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Disaster management related trainings

To enhance the NRCS disaster response capacity and develop a District Disaster Response Team (DDRT), volunteers and staff participated in a 6-day DDRT training in Ramechhap (24 participants) and Sindhuli (25 participants) districts in March 2018. The training had a mix of theory and practical exercises. Some of topics in the training included national cluster, NRCS and RCRC Movement disaster response systems, DDRT framework and standard operation procedures (SOPs), deployment process, safer access, Code of Conduct, SPHERE standards, data collection and reporting, stock management, relief distributions, emergency shelter, etc. Simulation exercises were also conducted at the end of the training sessions.

IFRC is supporting construction of district chapter offices in Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli and Ramechhap districts as well as one sub-chapter building office in Okhaldhunga and a field office at Sitalpati of Sindhuli district. Below is an overview of the progress.

**Table no. 2: Progress on NRCS district chapter infrastructure support**

District	Progress
Sindhuli	Construction of the foundation and plinth beam has been casted.
	Construction of Sitalpati field office is completed
Ramechhap	Retaining wall constructed at the rear side of the District Chapter Building Office.

<sup>23</sup> Includes upto November 2018 only

	For district chapter building agreement signed with the contractor to start the construction.
<b>Okhaldhunga</b>	Foundation stone laying ceremony has been completed on 13 December 2018. The building once completed will be used as a warehouse on ground floor and a meeting room on upper floor. Additionally, construction of the sub-chapter building has reached up to roof level.

### Systems and processes related trainings

- A training on qualitative research study and report writing was conducted in March 2018 where 12 NRCS District Chapter PMER staff attended. The main objective of the training was to improve the staff skills on qualitative tools for research and methodology. The training sessions included presentation, group discussion and field work. The sessions were facilitated by a consultant recruited by NRCS, and co-facilitated by NRCS, IFRC and American Red Cross PMER focal persons.
- Accounting software training was conducted where 1 finance officer and 2 finance assistants from each district trained. This was done together with the installation of the software to facilitate financial planning, monitoring and reporting.
- A workshop on 5-years district chapter development plan was conducted with the participation of staff and volunteers in Sindhuli and Okhaldhunga. Upon completion of the training, a draft strategic plan is in the process of approval and printing.

## Quality Programming

### OUTCOME 7: Effective response to the disaster is ensured

Output Indicators	Target	Achievement					Cumulative
		2015	2016	2017	Q1Q2 2018	Q3Q4 <sup>24</sup> 2018	
<b>Output 7.1 Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select beneficiaries for rendering relief services.</b>							
# of assessments conducted (general and/or sectoral)	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
<b>Output 7.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system</b>							
# planned evaluations which take place and for which a management response is provided	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Output 7.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people</b>							
# of calls received in the NRCS telephone hotline	n/a	-	978	723	-	-	1,701
# of likes received from NRCS Facebook	n/a	-	-	143,814	-	-	143,814
# of comments received through suggestion boxes	n/a	-	-	42	-	-	42
<b>Output 7.4: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan</b>							
# of post action reviews conducted	n/a	1	1	-	-	-	2
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>							
<p>A <b>Nepal earthquake operation evaluation framework</b> is in its final stage of drafting and is expected to be completed by November 2018 for wider circulation. This evaluation framework will guide number of evaluations, studies, research and lessons learnt exercises to be carried out under Nepal earthquake response operation. Purpose of this framework is to streamline evaluations in earthquake response operation by providing guidance and avoid duplications.</p> <p>The Nepal Red Cross Society and IFRC Country Office have started planning for a final evaluation of the recovery programme in Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli. An independent external consultant will be engaged to assess the appropriateness, effectiveness and impact of the integrated recovery programmes.</p>							
<p><b>Outcome monitoring:</b> In March, NRCS in coordination with IFRC conducted usage monitoring of constructions in WASH (DWSS), livelihood (irrigation canals) and health (health posts) in the three IFRC districts. The usage monitoring</p>							

<sup>24</sup> <sup>24</sup> Includes upto November 2018 only

was done through focused group discussion and key informant interviews. The purpose of this kind of monitoring is to assess whether the constructions have brought an intended result in the community or not as well as to identify best practices and bottlenecks of intervention in target area for future recommendations.

### **Community engagement and accountability**

In addition to sector specific community engagement activities, NRCS promoted two-way communications with the community, various national tools like Red Cross hotline, Newspaper column and Radio programme have been established and/or strengthened. Similarly, the activities of Okhaldunga district chapter is being captured in a local news-paper on a weekly basis. In addition, moving mountain II a documentary promoting earthquake safety and resilience, was screened in the programme area reaching out to 1,200 people from the community and school students. On top of all these, beneficiary communication was well followed by installing complain/feedback boxes, in order to promote accountability towards the community in programme areas.

Staff and volunteers working in the field are all trained on CEA. Field based activities like mic-ing, community meetings and door to door information sharing events are being organized as per necessity. CEA has been a combination of both national and field level intervention in earthquake operation with key aims of providing appropriate, relevant and practical information to communities and ensuring the communities can deliver feedback.

### **Namaste Red Cross 1130 hotline**

The hotline is free to call and accessible on both Nepal's NTC and Ncell telephone networks. Anyone can call with a question, query, complaint or suggestion relating to the Red Cross and its work. Since the launching of the Namaste hotline in May 2016, a total of 3,135 calls have been received. Number of calls received by NRCS through Namaste Red Cross 1130 is given in table 7.

**Table no. 3: Calls by Sector/ Service**

Months	Health	Shelter	Livelihoods	WASH	Blood Bank	Hotline services	General NRCS info	Membership/ OD	Others	Total
May 2016 to Dec2016	24	148	79	21	86	239	210	87	77	971
Jan 2017 to Dec 2017	27	170	210	27	76	339	320	12	173	1,354
Jan to Sept 2018	26	73	69	14	109	279	111	17	112	810
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>3,135</b>

## D. BUDGET

The appeal budget has been revised and reduced to CHF 50,662,283 from CHF 55,238,074. See attached [financial report](#) for more details.

### REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

20/02/2018

MDRNP008

Nepal - Earthquake

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	4,163,964
Construction - Facilities	416,287
Construction - Materials	33,071
Clothing & Textiles	688,000
Food	140,000
Seeds & Plants	2,289
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,118,207
Medical & First Aid	376,428
Teaching Materials	51,904
Ustensils & Tools	1,160,000
Other Supplies & Services	2,389,418
Cash Disbursements	11,226,332
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>22,765,899</b>
Land & Buildings	73,775
Vehicles	529,250
Computer & Telecom Equipment	104,001
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	64,692
Other Machiney & Equipment	209
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>771,927</b>
Storage, Warehousing	440,998
Dsitribution & Monitoring	4,742,703
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,270,359
Logistics Services	590,225
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>7,044,286</b>
International Staff	4,388,976
National Staff	1,030,332
National Society Staff	1,483,815
Volunteers	283,489
Other Staff Benefits	707
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>7,187,319</b>
Consultants	620,822
Professional Fees	426,723
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>1,047,545</b>
Workshops & Training	838,927
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>838,927</b>
Travel	956,580
Information & Public Relations	101,692
Office Costs	703,915
Communications	243,268
Financial Charges	228,611

Other General Expenses	149,253
Shared Office and Services Costs	315,023
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>2,698,342</b>
Partner National Societies	5,203,541
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>5,203,541</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	3,068,301
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>3,068,301</b>
Pledge Earmarking Fee	30,495
Pledge Reporting Fee	5,700
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>	<b>36,195</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>50,662,283</b>
<b><u>Available Resources</u></b>	
Multilateral Contributions	56,134,910
Bilateral Contributions	0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>56,134,910</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>-5,472,627</b>

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and Updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (NGOs) 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**.