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# Emergency Appeal Final Report

## Nepal: 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>Final report issued on:</b> 31 July 2019	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 13 August 2017 to 30 April 2019
<b>Operation start date:</b> 13 August 2017	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 21 months <b>End date:</b> 30 April 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 2,962,956	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 497,099
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 80,282 people (40,944 Female and 39,338 Male)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and in-country partner National Societies (PNSs) provided technical inputs during the relief phase of the operation. For the recovery phase of the flood response operation, American Red Cross and British Red Cross provided bilateral support to NRCS in Sarlahi and Jhapa districts, respectively.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs, District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC), Security Forces (Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force), UN agencies, local NGOs and private sector.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

The incessant rainfall between 11 and 14 August 2017 triggered a massive scale of flooding and landslides across 35 districts, out of 77 districts of Nepal. The flood water inundated a significant portion of land in Terai region, where more than 1.7 million people (866,993 male and 821,480 female) affected. According to the Post-Flood Recovery Need Assessment (PFRNA) report, 190,000 houses were destroyed or partially damaged. About 149 deaths and 134 injury cases were recorded (*Source: NRCS IRA as at 7 September 2017*). Further details on the damage and impact of the floods can be found on operations update no. 1 and update no. 2 (click [here](#)).

Immediately after the floods and landslides, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and deployed its District Disaster Response Team (DDRT), Community Action for Disaster Response in Emergency (CADRE) and first aid teams who worked closely with the Nepal Police and government authorities. NRCS mobilized about 1,289 trained volunteers, staff and youth circle members and 21 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members in the field to help with early warning, evacuation, search



**149** people dead



**134** people injured



**1.7m** people affected



**210,000** houses damaged

*Source: NRCS IRA as at 7 September 2017*

and rescue operation, rapid assessments, relief distributions and first aid services in the affected districts.

On 14, August, IFRC allocated CHF 497,099 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support NRCS in conducting relief operations. Based on preliminary findings from Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) conducted by NRCS, an Emergency Appeal was launched on 22 August to meet humanitarian needs of 81,000 people through relief and recovery interventions, which was later revised to 80,282 people.

## Summary of response

Under this Emergency Appeal, the implementation of all activities was accomplished by end of the April 2019. Overall NRCS reached approximately 23,000 families (115,000 people) through the relief and recovery interventions, of which the IFRC Appeal supported 80,282 people. In addition, lessons learnt workshop and an independent external evaluation was carried out to measure the impacts of relief and recovery objectives. This Appeal was 98 per cent covered, with contribution amount to CHF 2,896,909 (both in cash and kind) recorded. In consultation with the NRCS, a decision paper has been prepared by the IFRC Nepal Office for the implementation of evaluation recommendations by utilizing the remaining funds. As per the decision paper approved by the regional director in May 2019, there is a focus on institutional preparedness ahead of 2019 monsoon as well as some targeted community level awareness campaigns/ response team trainings and the remaining amount CHF 94,657 from this appeal will be transferred to the IFRC Operational Plan 2019 and 2020 for long-term community preparedness activities in the same operational districts. With this final report, the Emergency Appeal is closed.

In November 2017, NRCS completed the relief activities based on IRA findings. Distribution of some of the relief items such as mosquito nets, buckets, soaps and cholera tablets was continued during early recovery phase due to delayed procurement. The recovery activities of the floods and landslides operation were carried out through NRCS district chapters in accordance with findings from preassessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC, PFRNA of the Government of Nepal (GoN). Also, the findings from the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were referred during the recovery planning process. Based on this, the IFRC emergency plan of action (EPoA) was revised on 23 March 2018. The recovery programme focused on WASH, health, livelihoods, shelter awareness and, disaster risk reduction (DRR), capacity building, community engagement and accountability (CEA), gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as cross-cutting to the core sectors in an integrated approach.

A final evaluation was conducted in the first quarters of 2019 to find out to what extent the humanitarian objectives of the relief and recovery interventions were achieved and how the methodologies utilized facilitated and contributed to the results attained. Focus was given to use of cash while delivering WASH and livelihoods interventions and relevance of the community evacuation centre (CEC) construction. The final evaluation compared the overall impacts against key indicators to the original baseline value which revealed that the operation was relevant to the needs of the people affected by the floods and landslides in 2017 as well as in line with the Nepal government policy and procedures. More findings, and recommendations is provided per sector in the report. To read the entire evaluation report, click [here](#). Key lessons learned from this operation are captured under narrative section of each Areas of Focus and Strategies for Implementation sections of this report below.

### Overview of Nepal Red Cross Society

NRCS being the leading humanitarian agency in the country, played a key role in the floods' response among other humanitarian agencies. NRCS mobilized relief items from its pre-positioned stocks and carried immediate relief interventions in 31 affected districts to support approximately 23,000 families (115,000 people) with emergency shelter (tarpaulins); non-food relief items (NFRIs); ready to eat food (RTEF)<sup>1</sup>; basic health services such as first aid; safe drinking water; sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH set<sup>2</sup>) and mosquito nets. However, some of the health and WASH items such as mosquito nets, buckets, soaps and chlorine tablets were distributed during relief as well as recovery phase of the operation due to delayed procurement. Some of the key achievements is highlighted in the infographics below. Further details on NRCS response in each district can be found [here](#).

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<sup>1</sup> Food items include biscuits, beaten rice, instant noodles along with staple food.

<sup>2</sup> Wash sets include soap, bucket, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and chlorine tablets.

# NFI

**13,519** families received non-food relief item set



**7,084** families received emergency shelter



**13,944** families received WASH sets



**8,650** families received RTEF



**20,196** patients treated in health camps

*Findings from the post distribution monitoring (PDM) carried out in December 2017 showed that 52 per cent respondents were completely satisfied with the NRCS distribution process; whereas 46 per cent were somewhat satisfied and 2 per cent were not at all satisfied. Furthermore, 72 per cent respondents mentioned that they had received the relief assistance on time. Detailed findings from the PDM can be found in the report.*

In November 2017, the relief distribution phase of flood operation was completed however the recovery planning process was delayed due to late availability of the PFRNA report. NRCS had to halt its detailed recovery need assessment resulting delayed prioritization of districts. From early March 2018, NRCS commenced recovery phase activities in seven districts - Sunsari, Udayapur, Siraha, Saptari, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya. The recovery programmes were implemented in an integrated model. Through recovery interventions some 35,000 people across seven districts received support for livelihoods option, latrine construction, drinking water facilities, etc. The main recovery activities focused on cash-based initiatives (CBI) that supported 1,460 families with livelihoods schemes (agriculture and livestock management), 706 families with partially subsidized latrine construction schemes. In addition, 35 elevated tube wells were constructed which is catering drinking water need of 1,750 people accompanied by health promotion activities in seven districts. Key disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities included Community Evacuation Centre (CEC) construction in three districts and essential trainings to volunteers and community members. The people reach under each component is given in the infographics below.



## SHELTER

**4,317**

HHs received safe shelter awareness sessions



## LIVELIHOOD

**1,460**

HHs received livelihood support



## WASH

**35,065**

People involved in hygiene promotional activities



## HEALTH

**42,978**

People reached by community-based health activities

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

International Federation Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) continued its support to NRCS in co-ordinating the relief and recovery activities. IFRC ensured planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) support to complete assessments, post-distribution monitoring, lessons learnt workshop, baseline survey and final evaluation (end line survey), reconciling beneficiary lists and maintaining proper documentation of flood operation activities. IFRC regional office mobilized surge support and deployed one Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member from the Hong Kong Red Cross to assist the National Society in the early stage of the response operation.

Throughout the operation IFRC and NRCS maintained close coordination and collaboration with all in-country partners and kept them updated on the situation, evolving needs and response plans through Movement Coordination Meetings (MCM) and shared situation reports regularly. For the floods' recovery operation, American Red Cross implemented their bilateral support in Sarlahi district and British Red Cross in Jhapa district through NRCS.

NRCS and IFRC floods management team, carried out pre and post assessments in the floods affected districts and held necessary discussion with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) and other local government representatives as per need. This was done in close coordination with the district chapters. In addition, joint monitoring visits were conducted from 15-18 August 2018 comprising of representatives from the Department for International Development (DFID), NRCS and IFRC team in Saptari, Mahottari and Rautahat districts. The visit was conducted as a part of annual review of DFID in their project areas. During the visit, the team conducted interactions with the beneficiaries and district chapters to understand the effectiveness of response activities.

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

The Government of Nepal (GoN) took the lead in rescue, relief and response, and welcomed external assistance from the humanitarian agencies to support the response. On 13 August 2017, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) called for an emergency flood and landslide response coordination meeting with cluster leads and co-leads 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>3</sup>. A cash-based distribution was also launched with NPR 70 per person per day for the severely affected people for 30 days. Further details on the government actions can be found [here](#).

NRCS WASH division distributed WASH items (buckets, aqua tabs, oral rehydration salts and soaps) to the affected families in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and Rautahat districts with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The World Food Programme (WFP) provided food and cash grants to affected families. This was done in coordination with NRCS district chapters and Red Cross volunteers assisted in the distribution.

### **Coordination**

The NRCS carried out 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 Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) which is headed by the MoHA. Likewise, the district chapters are members of DDRC which is headed by the chief district officer. NRCS together with IFRC, maintained close coordination with government authorities through the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) and participated in the in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and cluster meetings regularly. Further details have been reported through previous operation updates. IFRC being the co-convenor of the Shelter Cluster coordinated 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 technical working group carried out mapping response of other partners using its 4W matrix, which was very useful to understand the gaps related to shelter support in affected districts and promoted coordinated relief efforts among the cluster members. Similarly, as a co-lead, NRCS organized Shelter Cluster meetings in the affected districts and carried out mapping of shelter NFRIs.

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## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

From the beginning of the operation, NRCS was engaged and supported the Government in carrying out the Initial Rapid Assessments (IRA) in 28 affected districts. On 20 August 2017, the IRA was completed using the government assessment guidelines. NRCS district chapter staff and volunteers worked closely with the Nepal Police and Local Government bodies and completed the IRA.

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 commissioned PFRNA led by the National Planning Commission (NPC) in coordination with MoHA during September/October 2017. 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 to Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rauthat and Bardiya districts between 15 to 17 November 2017. Although, objective of these visits was to assess mid to long-term needs and identify recovery interventions to address them. NRCS used the findings as a first step of revising the EPoA, but actual revision was done in March 2018, in line with the PFRNA report. Accordingly, the recovery activities were defined as well as the appeal budget was revised from CHF 3.5 million to CHF 2.96 million based on recovery need and availability of the funding. This also extended operation timeframe from 12 to 16 months and then to 21 months.

Although NRCS implemented relief distribution across 31 districts, the recovery intervention was prioritised in seven districts based on the detailed need assessments finding and PFRNA report. Detailed information on recovery needs in the areas of shelter, health, WASH and livelihoods can be found in the [Emergency Appeal](#) and 1-year operation update [here](#).

### Risk Analysis

IFRC in close coordination with NRCS operation manager monitored the security and operations related risks regularly. IFRC country office security focal point coordinated with local security agencies and UN agencies to support the fleet movement as well as produced and shared monthly security reports with programme team and in-country partners. Some of the risks related to this operation that were assessed in advance and resolved by the flood management team is given in the table no. 1 below.

**Table 1: Operation risk assessment**

Anticipated risks	Mitigation measures
Long procurement process for purchase of materials for elevated tube wells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Applied decentralized procurement process through NRCS district chapters to save time.</li></ul>
Availability of skilled workers to construct the household toilets within target areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>NRCS district chapters mobilized skilled workers from neighboring municipalities/wards.</li></ul>
Challenges to ensure full utilization of cash grant for livelihood activities and household toilet construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contract between each beneficiary family and NRCS district chapters was signed before disbursement of funds.</li><li>The second instalment of the cash grants for livelihood schemes was released upon utilization of the first instalment as per agreed business plan. This was monitored through the social mobilizers.</li><li>NRCS district chapters provided guidance to the beneficiaries on how to link with markets and purchase of livelihood inputs/material.</li></ul>
Challenge of long-term sustainability of livelihoods support due to insufficient grants for large livestock purpose such as preference for buffalos' purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Systematic monitoring by district chapters and sub-chapters.</li></ul>
Impact of monsoon on overall implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Although no major flooding was experienced, NRCS revised its Monsoon response plan 2018 and responded to the local disasters from its own resources.</li></ul>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The initial objective of the operation was to meet the immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs of a total of 16,200 families (81,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 31 districts of Nepal. However, during the response period, the Nepal Government directed support for fully destroyed houses as priority. Therefore, for the relief and recovery phase the target was revised to 15, 000 families (80,282 people) with provision of shelter items, non-food relief item (NFRI) sets, food items, WASH and hygiene promotion, health services and livelihoods assistance as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR) over 21 months, until April 2019 effective from August 2017.

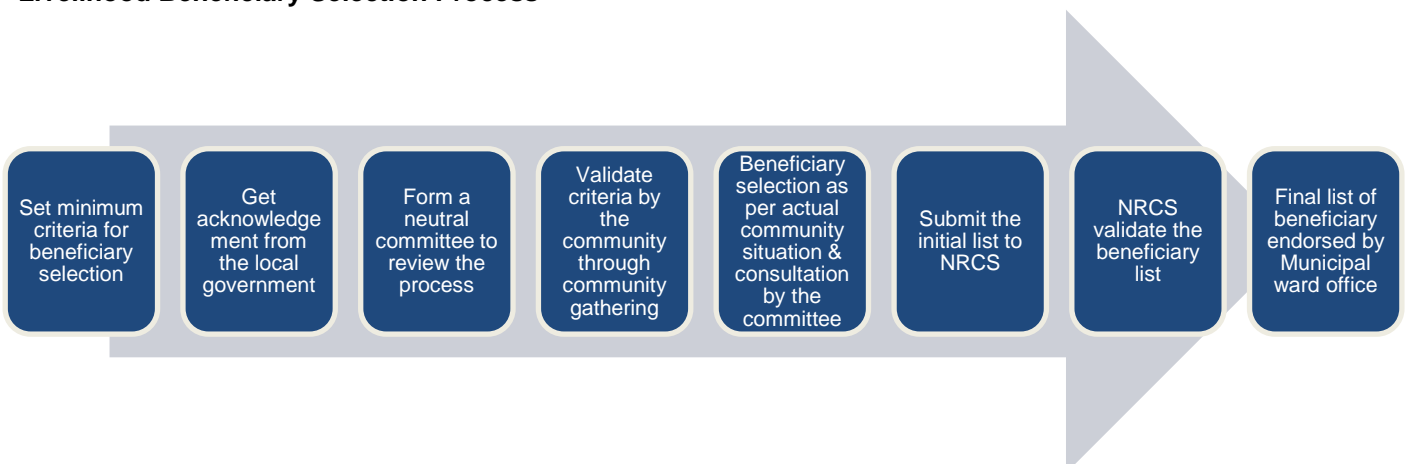
An effective working structure and operating modality for the operation was ensured with required human resources at IFRC country office as well as within the NRCS throughout the operation. The flood operation management team worked closely with concerned stakeholders in terms of management and coordination of the operation between NRCS, IFRC, PNSs, government and INGOs.

- IFRC deployed one RDRT member for a month during the relief distribution. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) deployed an operation coordinator to provide technical support in overall coordination of the operation. Upon the end of the operation coordinator's surge support, a surge operation manager was deployed for an initial three months which was later transitioned to a dedicated operations manager. IFRC also recruited a senior programme officer for the floods operation to support the IFRC operations manager and NRCS team.
- NRCS assigned a floods operation team leader, PMER officer and programme officers at HQ level as per approved HR structure for the operation. The team worked and coordinated NRCS sectors that include health, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, community engagement and accountability (CEA), gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and finance among other units. NRCS ensured effective management of staff, volunteers and social mobilisers at district chapter level for delivering recovery interventions.

As the operation areas were scattered and located in remote municipalities, IFRC used its logistics and fleet capacity in order to facilitate logistics arrangements on the ground. Operations related support services such as PMER, logistics and fleet management, security, administration, finance, human resources and information technology were provided through IFRC Country Office staff to deliver operation commitments.

Selection of beneficiaries was based on vulnerability and capacity, especially for the recovery programmes elderly people, women and children headed families, people with special needs and socially disadvantaged groups covered through livelihoods and WASH schemes. Livelihood beneficiary selection process was started with orientation for staff and volunteers from seven districts. People from the communities of each district were oriented on beneficiary selection process which should be agreed by the community and by the local government as well. Beneficiary selection process was followed through participatory approach, led by the community as mentioned in the diagram below. As per the selection process, targeted 1,460 households received first instalment of cash grant of NPR 10,000 (CHF 83) per household. The second instalment of NPR 5,000 (CHF 41) was only released when the household fulfilled all the criteria mentioned in its business plan after receiving first instalment of cash grant.

### Livelihood Beneficiary Selection Process




Likewise, the district chapter staff together with community consultations identified the vulnerable household who received toilet cash grants in two instalments. The toilet cash grant was provided - NPR 8,000 (CHF 67) in first and NPR 2,000 (CHF 16) in second instalments.

NRCS operation team along with the technical support of the IFRC PMER, put in place adequate monitoring and data tracking system to ensure transparency and accountability. The operation monitoring process through the operation updates and analyzing the overall progress towards key targets in graphic forms (use of infographics).

In terms of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) incorporating GESI and CEA, the EPoA outlined the operation's approach to PGI in terms of awareness, gathering sex disaggregated data, and constant reporting on protection issues for children, risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sector-specific safety concerns. NRCS had in place two main complaints/feedback mechanisms for community questions and concerns – 1) NRCS Hotline number 1130 and 2) the district level project staff (social mobilisers) that had responsibility for visiting beneficiaries and communities during the implementation period.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p><b>People targeted:</b> 80,282 people (Relief phase: 75,000 people and Recovery phase: 5,282 people)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>People Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Relief Phase</td> <td>49,962</td> <td>53,053</td> <td>103,015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recovery Phase</td> <td>2,546</td> <td>2,704</td> <td>5,250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Male	Female	People Reached	Relief Phase	49,962	53,053	103,015	Recovery Phase	2,546	2,704	5,250
	Male	Female	People Reached												
Relief Phase	49,962	53,053	103,015												
Recovery Phase	2,546	2,704	5,250												
<b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>															
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>												
% of target families who have increased knowledge about safe shelter construction		100%	13.6%												
<b>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>															
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>												
# of families provided with Essential Household Items that meet agreed standards for the specific operational context (75000 people)		15,000	15,000												
<b>Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>															
<b>Indicators</b>															
# People reached with safe shelter awareness sessions in the community.		5,250	4,317												
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>															
<p>Provision of NFRI full sets and tarpaulins was useful to fulfil the emergency shelter need of the affected communities and 100 per cent of the target beneficiaries benefited during the relief phase. Whereas the recovery plan prioritized safe shelter awareness in line with government's plan for durable shelter support. Although government initiated to develop standard shelter package for permanent shelter construction, actual implementation was deprioritized later by different agencies. Nevertheless, the NRCS district chapters and sub-chapters continued to sensitize local communities and distributed information, education and communications (IEC) material on safer shelter construction which was slightly lower than overall target. Further details on delivery against each output indicators are given below.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1: Distribution of emergency shelter and NFRI sets</b></p> <p>NRCS completed distribution of essential household items in November 2017. A total of 13,519 families from 25 districts (approximately 67,595 people) were reached with full set of NFRI. In addition, NRCS distributed additional tarpaulins and blankets to 7,084 families in 12 districts. Through IFRC Appeal, 8,000 families reached with NFRI full sets and 7,000 families with emergency shelter assistance. A complete list of relief beneficiary is readily available and documented at NRCS headquarters.</p>															

NRCS completed the procurement and replenished 7,000 emergency shelter sets (7,000 pieces of tarpaulins and 14,000 pieces of blankets) and 8,000 NFRI full sets. An additional 1,500 pieces of blankets and 1,500 pieces of tarpaulin was procured and prepositioned in NRCS national warehouse as the part of DP stocks to meet need during future disasters. The initial plan was to procure and replenish 8,000 full NFRI sets, including blankets and tarpaulin. The cost for additional blankets and tarpaulins covered through the un earmarked surplus funds, after completion of all planned relief procurement.

### Output 1.2: Shelter awareness

Safe shelter awareness training for trainers (ToT) was conducted from 4 to 8 July 2018 and upon completion of the training 28 staff and volunteers (including 7 females) were trained from HQs and districts. From mid-August 2018, the district chapters mobilized these trained volunteers and staff to deliver orientation sessions using the participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) modules to community people. Main purpose of the orientation sessions was to make community people aware and enhance level of understanding on safer shelter construction



PASSA sessions in the target communities enhanced their understanding on safe shelter construction practices. (Photo: NRCS Sunsari district chapter)

practices upon receiving shelter assistance either from the government or other agencies. All seven districts chapters rolled out safer shelter awareness session in the target communities and oriented 4,317 people. During the endline survey, it was found that 13.6 per cent of them recognized components of safe shelter construction practices. However, there is an increased level of knowledge on safe shelter compared to the baseline value. NRCS has identified this as a potential area to be covered through future community awareness programmes.

### Challenges

The operation faced a number of external problems and challenges during implementation at both HQ and district chapter levels. These included the election campaigns conducted at district and central government level starting from the second half of 2017 that resulted in the suspension of all relief, recovery and assessment activities in those districts where election was scheduled due election protocol; and the late Post-Flood Recovery Need Assessment (PFRNA) that affected the NRCS's ability to undertake timely recovery planning. At district and chapter level, Additional challenges at district and chapter level such as poor road access, no electricity and logistics challenges on the ground. All these challenges slowed down implementation progress especially the recovery activities. Therefore, the operation timeframe was extended, with revision of budget.

### Lessons learned

Software activities such as safe shelter construction awareness should always be accompanied with hardware interventions such as support for the construction of houses. Implementation of software activities followed by direct support for shelter construction helps in retaining knowledge gained. During the end line survey, it was found that the per cent of target families that increased their knowledge on safe shelter construction was low due to non-implementation of support for construction of houses by different agencies.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 28,000 people (Relief phase: 21,700 people and Recovery phase: 7,300 people)

	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	4195	4455	8650
Recovery Phase	3540	3760	7300

### Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of those assisted for whom food consumption is equal or greater than the minimum food basket equivalent	100%	6.8%
% of targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to/or improved from pre disaster level	100%	87.4%

### Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with relief cash/RTEF distributions (for food) (4,340 families i.e. 21,700 people)	21,700	21,700

### Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production

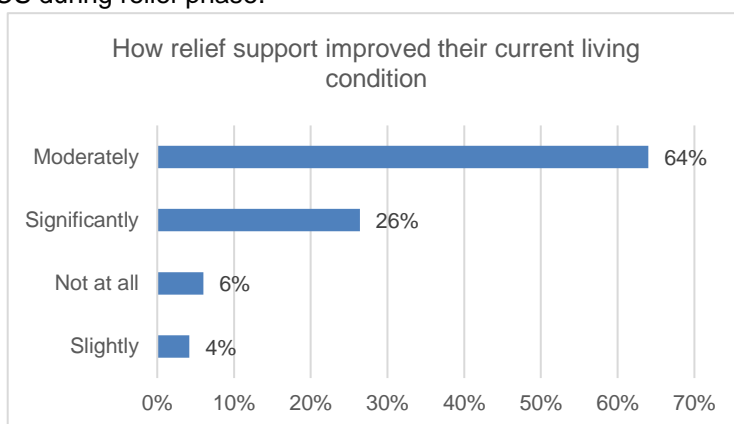
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with cash grants (1,460 families or 7,300 people)	7,300	7,300
# of people trained in vegetable farming and livestock management (1,460 families or 7,300 people)	7,300	7,300

### Narrative description of achievements

The livelihoods intervention focused on provision of the ready-to-eat food (RTEF) in the relief phase and cash grants support for creating livelihoods opportunities through recovery interventions. Although the percentage of people assisted with food consumption is equal or greater than the minimum food basket equivalent has increased by 3.1 per cent compared to baseline value, the outcome result achieved was only 6.8 per cent. As the end line data was analyzed against total population of seven districts which were covered by NRCS from other sources, resulted in low achievements at the outcome level.

An estimated 43,250 people received RTEF through NRCS, IFRC as well as resources mobilized by the district chapters through district level agencies and WFP, of which NRCS has reached 21,700 affected people through IFRC Emergency Appeal contribution. However, the PDM finding shows that the overall relief assistance improved living condition of target beneficiaries. The graph on the right side gives an overview of respondents' opinion in percentage for the support including RTEF received through NRCS during relief phase.

The end line analysis shows a positive impact on the beneficiaries to recover from the disaster and recovery cash grant for livelihood schemes improved and restored livelihoods of affected people in terms of income and various livelihood options. During the project period, it is observed that those beneficiaries who started grocery shops, has increased in their income which indicates that have improved and restored livelihoods. This has increased by 34.3 per cent from pre-disaster level. Detailed achievement against outputs is further elaborated under 1.3. below.



### Output 1.2: RTEF distribution

NRCS mobilized its staffs and volunteers at district chapter and sub-chapter levels to identify beneficiaries and distribute food items to meet their immediate needs during the relief phase. NRCS used IFRC Appeal funds as well

as coordinating with District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC), district level organizations and WFP to collect RTEF and distribute to 8,650 affected families (43,250 people) in four districts as shown in the table below. The IFRC Appeal contributed towards RTEF support for 4,340 families (21,700 people). District wise RTEF distribution was reported through the 1-year consolidated report. This can be found [here](#).

### Output 1.3: Livelihood training and cash support

A total of 1,460 families started their livelihoods schemes upon receiving recovery cash grants combined with necessary orientation, trainings. The number of target families for livelihood cash grants increased from 1,260 to 1,460 families. The cost for the increased number of families was managed from the surplus funds remained after completion of relief activities under unearmarked funds. These beneficiaries were selected based on a participatory selection process with the involvement of NRCS, community members and local government. Although cash grants were conditional, flexibilities maintained in terms of starting different schemes related to agriculture and livestock management such as purchasing of goats, buffaloes, cows, vegetables farming and starting retail shops. Each family received cash grants of NPR 15,000 (approx. CHF 136) in two installments and implemented livelihoods schemes according to their business plans. Out of 1,460 families, 49 families are engaged in agricultural farming, 1,292 families in livestock management and 119 families in other small businesses. NRCS district chapters supported households to issue insurance policy of livestock in the districts.

The pie chart shows that out of 1,460 families, 89 per cent of them utilized their cash in livestock, three per cent in agriculture and 8 per cent in small business enterprises. Different payment modalities were used in providing cash – Siraha used cash in envelope; Bardiya, Sunsari and Mahottari districts provided cash through bank accounts; whereas Saptari, Udayapur and Rautahat districts provided cheques to the selected beneficiaries.

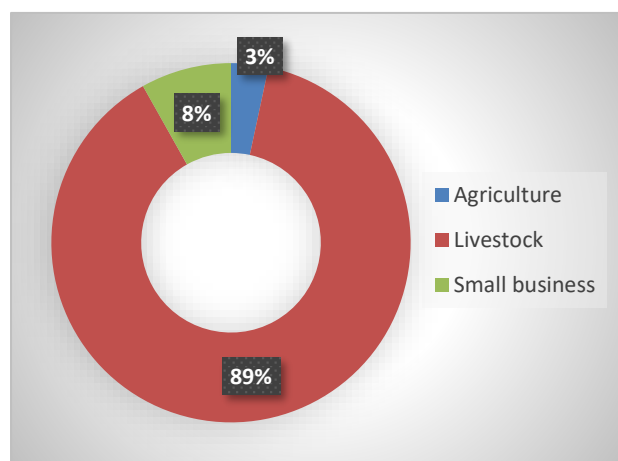
### Livelihood Highlight



**1,460**  
People received trainings



**1,460**  
Families received cash grants



Above: Utilization of livelihoods cash grants in percentage per sector.

Right: One of the families in Udayapur district who started a small shop in their village with the Red Cross livelihoods cash grants under floods recovery programme. (Photo: NRCS)



District chapters provided cash grant in two instalments - first instalment of NPR 10,000 (approx. CHF 91) and second instalment of NPR 5,000 (approximately CHF 45) using different payment modality. Bardiya, Sunsari and Mahottari district chapters provided cash grants through bank account of beneficiaries whereas Saptari, Udayapur, Rautahat provided cheque to the beneficiaries and Siraha provided cash in envelope to beneficiaries. People were also motivated for construction of improved animal shed and animal insurance. People have the feeling of ownership when they have their own contribution e.g. in construction of animal shed using local materials. Similarly, Insurance Company representatives were taken to the field to orient beneficiaries on the importance of animal insurance.



Goats supported under the Red Cross recovery livelihoods schemes being insured in Bardiya district. (Photo: NRCS)

NRCS has documented some of the good practices from seven districts where livelihoods schemes are being implemented through the flood recovery programme. The team has captured such success stories and developed a story booklet for internal learning and future reference. The story of Jagdish Ram given below is an example of community impacts and how livelihoods cash grants created income generation opportunities for the vulnerable families in the affected districts.



#### ENABLING RIGHT CHOICE

*Jagdish Ram Yadav, aged 59, lives with his family in Hanumannagar Kankalini-14, Saptari district. He received livelihood cash support of Rs. 15,000 and purchased a second-hand Rickshaw. Now, he earns NPR 700 - 800 every day. He expressed, "This cash, I utilized to discover and choose the right livelihood options. The amount seems small, but I had proper utilization of that money which made my family living easier".*

#### Challenges

- The expectations of NRCS to meet affected communities' assistance needs were very high and it was difficult at times for the district chapters to manage these expectations. District chapters felt that it was vital to communicate selection criteria to the communities and the processes used for beneficiary targeting.
- NRCS followed a standard livelihoods cash grants approach to avoid discrepancies in terms of cash grant amount. However, during the final evaluation exercise some community people raised their concerns on insufficient livelihoods grants for large livestock purpose such as preference for buffalo purchase.

#### Lessons learned

A flexible CBI covering whole costs and/or linking with local government schemes/community groups covering the purchasing of livestock would be useful to avoid debt burden on beneficiary and to sustain livelihood activities in the future. As district authorities were involved in beneficiary selection processes and monitoring, involving them in designing and planning, can better support the sustainability of livelihood interventions.



## Health

**People targeted:** 75,000 people (Relief phase: 40,000 people and Recovery phase: 35,000 people)

	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	10263	10897	21160
Recovery Phase	16975	18025	35000

### **Outcome 1: The immediate and mid-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	100%	65.3%

#### **Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on standard NRCS assessment guidelines	2	2

#### **Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by First Aid services	-	192
# patients treated in health facilities or health camps	-	20,196

#### **Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	40,000	36,570
# of mosquito nets distributed	16,000	16,299
# of families reached with distributed mosquito nets	8,000	11,460

### **Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people in the operation catchment area who can access appropriate health services	100%	50.2%
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	100%	65.3%

#### **Output 2.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of health facilities equipped with medical and non-medical supplies	2	2
# people reached by supported local health facilities	35,000	2,250

#### **Output 2.3: Community -based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	35,000	42,978

### **Narrative description of achievements**

The focus of the health intervention was more upon on emergency response however under the recovery programme, there was support for the purchasing of equipment for a few health posts as well as the delivery of epidemic control capacity building trainings and community awareness on mother and child health, epidemics and hygiene promotion. The overall impact was positive and shows an increasing trend compared to baseline value. Although the volunteers and staff conducted several awareness sessions for all targeted communities, the behavior change outcomes of

targeted families are low. In order to try and address this shortfall, NRCS district chapters will integrate additional awareness generating events into their regular programmes.

Achievements under output 1.1. covers information related to assessments which was reported through the 1-year consolidated report. This can be found [here](#).

### Output 1.2: Health camps

NRCS worked together with the District Health Offices during early response phase to conduct health camps where 20,196 people from 20 districts 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, psychosocial support (PSS), nutritional screening, etc. NRCS deployed over 450 volunteers to provide support in the health camps. The volunteers worked closely with medical health teams and supported by cleaning up the health camps, supporting in first aid, and distribution of ORC, aqua tabs and mosquito nets as well as conducting health promotion sessions.

### Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention

NRCS implemented activities to prevent possible outbreak of epidemics. The Red Cross volunteers worked with community health workers (Female Community Health Volunteers) closely and distributed Long Lasting Insecticides Nets (LLINs), IEC materials, carried out orientation sessions on antenatal care and postnatal care, breast feeding practices, immunization system and promoted hygienic practices. As a result of combined activities 10,651 families reached with these activities. The number of people reached under each of these activities is provided under health highlight infographics on the right.

NRCS carried out emergency health trainings both at HQ and districts level based on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) tools. Some 365 staff and volunteers were trained, who in turn, carried out ECV sessions, health events and celebration of important days related to health awareness such as International Breast-Feeding Day, World Health Day, etc. in the communities of seven target districts. Some 42,978 people reached through the observation of health events, celebration of days, competition, campaign, radio programmes.

Health related IEC materials were distributed to some 7,055 households. These materials were received from the District Health Offices. About 53 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted for 1,295 pregnant and lactating women. FCHV and Red Cross female volunteers supported in conducting FGDs. The purpose of FGDs was to find the health issues related to pregnant and lactating women.

The end line value shows that the operation was able to achieve a 24.1 per cent in knowledge and practice of preventive health behaviors. Further details of achievements on epidemic prevention can be found [here](#).



Left: FGDs being carried out by the Red Cross Volunteers together with FCHV for pregnant and lactating mothers among target communities in Rautahat district.

Right: Celebration of World Breast Feeding Day in target communities in Rautahat district for increased awareness on breast feeding practices. (Photo: NRCS)



### Health services in Lagadigoth Health Post

Ruby Yadav, the resident of Siraha Municipality-21, Lagadigoth, is getting treatment in Lagadigoth Health Post. Ruby says, "The facility here has increased than before. Previously, my sister had to go to Siraha bazar for routine checkup, but I do not have to travel that far in this summer. All the ante-natal care facilities are available here and I prefer to come here rather than going to bazar."

Nepal Red Cross Society supported different medical equipment (Antenatal care check-up bed, blood pressure set, thermometer, autoclave machine) and non-medical (wooden benches, plastic chairs, cupboard, weighing scale, etc.).

Kedar Nath Dhamala (A.H.W.) expresses, "The equipment helped a lot in providing services. ANC bed was the most requirement. The patient flow is increasing."

### Output 2.2: Support to health facilities

In April 2018, NRCS conducted assessments of health facilities in Siraha and Udayapur districts which were severely affected by the floods. Based on needs, NRCS supported the procurement of medical and non-medical equipment for two health service centres in Udayapur and Siraha districts such as blood pressure measuring set, thermometer, weight machine, autoclave machine and antenatal care (ANC) check-up bed. Whereas, the non-medical items were such as cupboard, chair and bench. These health service centers have been regularly providing services to four wards in two municipalities of these two districts. According to district chapters' record, 17,400 people (3,480 families) have been regularly getting services from these health centres. Half of the people living in ward no. 1 and all families living in ward no. 2 of Belaka Municipality, are benefiting from the health service centre in Udayapur while people from ward no. 20 and 21 of Lagadigoth Municipality are benefiting from the upgrade of facilities in Siraha district.

### Output 2.3: Community-based disease prevention

Orientation on epidemic prevention activities was conducted for NRCS staff and volunteers in all targeted districts between 19 to 21 March 2018. This was done as part of the health prevention and hygiene promotion activities by the district chapter staff and volunteers. District chapters mobilized the staff and volunteer who have attended orientation in the field during April to July 2018. NRCS conducted several orientation activities such as disease prevention, sharing of ECV tools, FGD for pregnant and lactating women, anti- trafficking sessions for girls in the communities. Various quiz and speech competitions were organized in schools, water borne disease prevention campaigns were organized in communities regarding hygiene promotional activities. Altogether, 1,279 people (male - 527 and female - 752) participated in health events such as menstrual hygiene day celebration, toilet day celebration, etc. In target communities, 19 events of quiz and speech competitions focusing on health were organized in schools (seven events) and street drama, community awareness through gatherings in communities (12 events). NRCS conducted radio awareness programs (eight episodes aired till August) through local radio in recovery

### Health Highlight



**7,300**  
Households received ECV orientation



**1,279**  
People participated in the health events celebration



**7,337**  
Households received 11,768 LLINs



**42,978**  
People reached with community-based health activities


project districts. Altogether, 42,978 people (male - 19,406 and female - 23,572) were involved in hygiene promotional activities like street drama shows, radio programmes related to hygiene and sanitation promotion.

### Challenges

The relief phase of this operation was completed in November 2017. However, some relief items such as mosquito nets and soaps procurement exceeded the relief phase period and were therefore distributed during the recovery phase as per the needs on the ground.

### Lessons learned

A higher level of NFRI stocks should be maintained at strategically located warehouses and procurement processes should be fast tracked especially for relief phase to avoid delayed distribution.

	<h2 style="color: red;">Water, sanitation and hygiene</h2>			
	<p><b>People targeted:</b> 75,000 people (Relief phase: 40,000 people and recovery phase: 35,000 people)</p>			
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>People Reached</b>
	Relief Phase	33,814	35,906	69,720
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000	
<p><b>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water		100%	46.4%	
% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices		100%	54%	
<p><b>Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of assessments carried out and shared		2	2	
<p><b>Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of people having access to safe water		40,000	40,000	
<p><b>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		35,000	35,000	
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities		70	143	
<p><b>Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water		100%	46.4%	
% of target population that is using adequate sanitation		100%	32%	
<p><b>Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of elevated tube wells constructed/rehabilitated		35	35	
# of people provided with safe water through the constructed/rehabilitated tube wells		1,750	1,750	
<p><b>Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population</b></p>				
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
# of sanitation facilities constructed (toilets)		700	706	

# of people provided with sanitation facilities	3,530	3,530
<b>Output 2.4: NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	35,000	35,000

### Narrative description of achievements

The WASH interventions met their immediate and intended results with significant impacts at the community level. Construction of elevated tube wells were completed in targeted districts and beneficiaries have been using these tube wells to meet their drinking water needs. However, few families continue to access water from the same old tube wells on low land which they were accessing before the floods. The number of users of elevated tube wells are gradually increasing. NRCS district chapters and sub-chapters will keep motivating community people to maintain them for use during floods. The targets for providing access to latrines under this appeal was 700, but NRCS met the target in the project communities as per its plan and supported toilet cash grants to 706 families. Organizations like UNICEF also supported affected families in some districts. NRCS coordinated with these agencies and tried to avoid duplications. The total coverage from all agencies met the needs of the targeted beneficiaries. In the recovery phase, about 5,000 WASH related IEC materials on safe use of water, hand washing, Menstrual Hygiene Management, water treatment, waste management and food hygiene were printed and distributed in the communities of 7 districts. The end line value of indicator per cent of target population that is using adequate sanitation increased by 21.5 per cent comparative to baseline value. People are changing their behavior of using toilets instead of open defecation.



Orientation on use of toilet kits followed by distribution contributed to increased use of toilets. (Photo: NRCS)

Achievements under output 1.1 related to assessments was reported through the 1-year consolidated report. This can be found [here](#). The end line value of indicator % of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices increased by 13.9 per cent comparative to baseline value. It shows that there is an increase in the knowledge level of critical time for hand washing and health risk from lack of hand washing and personal hygiene. The number of people reached with these activities is given under WASH highlight infographics below.

### Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water

WASH sector focused on WASH set distribution which includes bucket, soap, ORS and aqua tablets. NRCS mobilized volunteers and staff for distribution of WASH sets to the affected families where a total of 13,944 families (69,720 people) received these items. WASH related orientation was also conducted on use of ORS and aqua tabs, as well as hand washing campaigns before distributing WASH sets. NRCS used WASH items from its stock and these items have since been replenished. During the relief phase, NRCS distributed WASH sets to 13,944 families and among them IFRC appeal supported to replenish only 8,000 sets to NRCS WASH stocks. (WASH set contents include bucket, soap, ORS and aqua tabs).

**Table no. 2: Families reached with WASH sets by NRCS**

Districts	Families reached	Districts	Families reached	Districts	Families reached
Jhapa	900	Rupandehi	335	Mahotari	589
Morang	1652	Banke	137	Sarlahi	757
Sunsari	603	Bardiya	922	Rautahat	1626
Saptari	623	Parsa	1997	Bara	539
Udaypur	593	Kailali	121	Chitwan	314
Siraha	836			Nawalparasi	500
Dhanusha	900	<b>Grand Total: 13,944 families in 18 districts</b>			

### Output 1.4 and 2.4: Hygiene promotion

In the relief phase, NRCS supported 13,944 families by distributing buckets, aqua tabs, ORS and soap in the five target districts. This activity was accompanied by hygiene promotion which included hand washing and proper use of ORS and aqua tablets. NRCS district chapters also continued the hygiene promotion activities through recovery interventions including distribution of soap, aqua tablets, and bucket even in recovery phase which was completed in July 2018. A total 29 events of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) session were conducted, reaching out to 873 people including 719 females from the community and schools. As mentioned above in the infographics some 35,000 people were involved in various hygiene promotion activities (hand washing campaigns, water borne diseases prevention, menstruation hygiene, safe drinking water, waste disposal campaign) in communities and schools. IEC materials on safe use of water, hand washing, water treatment, waste management and food hygiene were used while conducting these activities. About 5,000 banners and posters were disseminated in each district.

### Output 2.2: Access to safe water (community managed)

Initially, NRCS had proposed to rehabilitate or construct 35 elevated tube wells in the seven target districts. After site visits and discussions with NRCS district chapters and other stakeholders, it was decided that construction of elevated tube wells will be more appropriate in floods prone areas. In the third quarters of 2018, construction of 35 elevated tube wells was completed. These tube wells have been catering the drinking water needs of 1,750 people (1 tube well can cater daily water need of approximately 50 people). NRCS district chapters formed Community Water Users Committee (CWUC) to coordinate all the construction related work. Under new federal structure, to carry out construction works CWUC needs to be registered with their local Municipalities which involves a long process. Hence, NRCS completed all the tube well installation works by hiring contractor through tender process instead of going adopting cash for work modality through CWUC. The CWUC was involved in monitoring the work during construction of tube well and they will be responsible for regular maintenance and ensure best utilization of tube wells in future.

## WASH Highlight



**706**

*Households received cash support for toilet construction*



**706**

*Households constructed toilets and received toilet cleaning kit*



**35,000**

*People involved in hygiene promotional activities*



**143**

*Volunteers involved in hygiene promotional activities*



*Neharwati Chaudhary, Udayapur, says "Earlier my family members were using water from the tube well close to our homes. The water of that tube well was not good, as iron percentage is very high and had a pungent smell." Now, after the construction of this tube well we have access to clean and safe water and doesn't smell like one from our pump."*

*Most of the existing tube wells in the community before has iron content, but now the community is very happy that the water they are drinking is tested and safe to use as per test results. NRCS had supported construction of 35 tube wells (five in each district) in seven target districts.*

A total of seven sets of water testing kits were procured and provided to seven district chapter. Water technical person orientated district chapter staff and volunteer on use of water testing procedures. District chapter mobilized the trained staff and volunteer to conduct water testing of all 35 tube wells in order to ensure appropriate quality of water before construction of platform. The tests showed that water quality is in line with the national standard and found potable. Therefore, district chapter started construction of platform after getting the water test results. However, the test result found higher level of iron in one community of Udayapur so the district chapter changed the location in safer location where water quality found appropriate.

**Output 2.3: Access to and use of adequate sanitation**

NRCS supported 706 families from seven districts for individual household latrine construction. Between 26 and 28 February 2018, NRCS facilitated orientation on beneficiary selection process in all targeted district chapters. For the selection, NRCS set the minimum inclusion and exclusion criteria and asked community representatives to select the beneficiaries with participation from community members.

The cash grants of NPR 10,000 (approx. CHF 91) was provided in two instalments to each family. The district chapter together with community consultations identified the vulnerable households and provided NPR 7,000 (CHF 64) in the first instalment and NPR 3,000 (CHF 27) in the second instalments. The first instalment was to purchase the construction material and construct the toilet. After the construction of the toilet was completed, the households received the second instalments. The national level WASH cluster has standardized the design of household latrine and fixed the amount of cash grant to be provided to each family which is being applied nationwide.

All the households constructed their toilets and received toilet cleaning kits that includes bucket with lid - 1, mug – 1, toilet cleaning brush – 1 and toilet cleaning agent (Harpic) – 1 from the Red Cross. The beneficiaries have been using their toilets. This has contributed to the Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign of the government. One such good case study is given below from Musahar community (one of the most marginalized and Dalit communities in Nepal).



*Musahar Basti women of Mahottari district feel safe after construction of toilets with cash grants assistance from the Red Cross. They used to go nearby river or railway tracks early in the morning which make them feel unsafe and they had to face health difficulties as well. Young girls and married women had problem during their mensuration cycles. Now, with their own effort and support from the NRCS they succeed to construct a toilet close to their house. (Photo: NRCS)*

**Challenges**

Non-availability of construction material and skilled masons in the local market delayed the construction of tube wells and toilets in the target communities. District chapters facilitated communities to form users committee. The users committee, with technical support from NRCS chapters, helped the beneficiaries to purchase construction materials as well as hiring skilled workers. Beneficiaries made payment to the suppliers and workers after the procurement or completion of the construction.

**Lessons learned**

Community driven approach related to construction is much faster. NRCS’s decision to decentralize the procurement of materials for the construction of tube wells and toilets through a user committee formed by the district chapters, contributed to greater efficiency and speedier construction.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 35,000 people

	Male	Female	People Reached
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000

### Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted communities with an active and well-equipped response team for - Community search and rescue -First Aid -Response	100%	N/A
% increase in knowledge about preparedness, risk reduction and response	100%	N/A

### Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community evacuation centres constructed	3	3
# of people benefitting from community evacuation centres	750	150
# of people trained in community search and rescue	24	172
# of response teams formed for community search and rescue	6	7
# of people trained in First Aid	168	168
# of response teams formed for First Aid	6	7
# of people trained in DDRT	24	54
# of people reached by awareness on preparedness and disaster risk reduction	35,000	N/A

### Narrative description of achievements

The flood recovery interventions prioritized contribution to disaster risk reduction in terms of community evacuation centre (CEC) construction and DRR capacity enhancement of community members, volunteers and NRCS staff through trainings. Majority of the DRR activities met their immediate and intended results except awareness on preparedness. NRCS district chapter will be incorporating DRR awareness raising and preparedness activities in future regular programme. With the surplus amount from flood operation, some activities to enhance response preparedness capacity at municipal level have been planned and will be conducted from May to December 2019.

#### Output 1.1: Strengthening preparedness

NRCS supported the construction of three emergency evacuation centers through flood recovery programme. Centers were constructed in Siraha, Udayapur and Sunsari districts and the construction work was completed in April 2019. These evacuation centres will be used during emergency situation primarily by the flood affected families. Consideration was given to the needs of pregnant and lactating women as well as disable people at the time of emergency, in the design process. Gender friendly toilet and hand pump are also attached with building. Each evacuation centre has capacity to support 50 families (250 people) hence it is estimated that 150 families (750 people) can benefit from the 3 CECs during a disaster. The budget for the construction of CECs was revised from CHF 147,732 to CHF 213,075 due to changes under federal structures. The initial approach for the construction was through a Community Construction Committee. However, the establishment of such committee involves a long process under the new federal structure. Taking this into consideration, the evacuation centres were constructed by engaging private contractor which resulted in inclusion of additional taxes as per government rule into the overall budget.

The final evaluation findings recommended to evaluate toilet blocks and improve the protection wall of one of the evacuations centre. This will be completed through the residual funds remaining from this appeal.

In order to ensure sustainability and proper utilization of the evacuation centres, NRCS with technical support of IFRC, has prepared a Standard Operation Procedure (SoP). In the SoP, it has clearly mentioned the responsibilities of various units (such as evacuation center management committee, Community Disaster Management Committee, NRCS district chapters, municipality, ward office, local police), regular management procedures, maintenance, resource management and use of evacuation, etc.

A total of seven first aid trainings were organized whereby 168 people (female - 82 and male - 86) staff and volunteers from seven district chapters trained. Similarly, Community Actions for Disaster Response (CADRE) trainings were conducted in late 2018, whereby 146 people (female - 56 and male - 90) trained and another 54 trained on DDRT. Additionally, each district was provided with necessary emergency equipment and material such as rubber boat with capacity of carrying 12 people at a time - 1, life buoy -4, command paddle/normal paddle - 2/10, climbing rope of 100 meter long - 1 roll, hand pump - 1, foot pump - 1, life jackets - 20, water proof fabric rescue bag with 15 meter nylon floating rope - 1, plastic shell helmet – 20.

## DRR Highlight



**172**

*People trained in search and rescue training*



**54**

*People received DDRT training*



**3**

*Evacuation centers constructed in each three districts*



**168**

*People trained on first aid training*



*Floods evacuation centre constructed in Udayapur district. (Photo: NRCS)*

### Challenges

The CEC construction process was delayed due to new administrative structures introduced under federalism that lengthened the bidding processes. The initial plan of carrying out construction through community driven approach was not possible due to administrative implications under new structure of the country. NRCS delegated authority to respective district chapters to complete tender process, select contractor and complete all construction works through the contractor.

### Lessons learned

Based on learning from the Floods Operation, NRCS should be updating and contextualizing its response mechanism as well as planning process such as the Disaster Response Operation Manual (DROM) which was developed in 2010. Regularly reviewed and updated DROM will be useful to ensure a more effective and efficient response.

## Protection, Gender and Inclusion



People targeted: 35,000 people

	Male	Female	People Reached
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000
			35,000

**Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% increase in knowledge and awareness about gender-based violence	100%	67.4%

**Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of sectorial plans which explicitly address issues of gender equality with reference to established tools (e.g. NRCS/IFRC GESI guideline)	700	687

**Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with messages on GBV prevention	35,000	35,000

### Narrative description of achievements

Comparing baseline and end line data, it shows that the knowledge and awareness on GBV increased by 43.5 per cent. PGI was introduced appropriately as a cross cutting theme. NRCS social mobilisers made efforts to reach housewives and schoolgirls through recovery interventions. However, low level of education and socio-cultural limitation resulted in less participation in the events carried out in most of the recovery programme communities. NRCS will consider conducting more awareness raising events through district chapters and sub-chapters in future.

**Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)**

The GESI/PGI operation guideline was prepared in line with *Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming (published by IFRC)*. Achievements under this output already reported through the 1-year consolidated operations report. This can be found [here](#).

**Output 1.2: Prevention and response to sexual and gender and child-based violence**

Gender based violence (GBV) sessions were conducted in seven districts where 969 people (female - 715 and male - 254) participated in the sessions. Some 700 GBV pocket cards were distributed during the sessions.

### Challenges

communities especially women were comparatively less involved in all aspects of assessment, planning, project orientation and monitoring as per operational design.

### Lessons learned

The participation of community people in orientation and trainings and at the implementation was high.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NRCS district chapters that are well functioning	7	7

**Output S1.1.6: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# district chapters applying existing procedures and guidelines (Target: HQ and 7 district chapters)	7	7
<b>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of district chapters equipped with necessary response tools and equipment (Target: 7 district chapters)	7	7
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p><b>Output S1.1.6: National Society capacity building</b>  In order to enhance response capacity of NRCS district chapters, the recovery plan ensured provision of necessary administrative, finance, logistics and PMER orientations in February 2018. The district chapters were also provided with full set of response kits as part of their preparedness for future floods. This orientation was important to ensure all staff understand the procedures required for execution of their duties.</p> <p><b>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness</b>  In order to enhance response capacity of NRCS and communities, the recovery plan ensured provision of one full set of response kits that includes rubber boat, helmet and life jacket in all seven district chapters. The procurement process of the kits (rubber boat -7 pcs, life jacket -140 pcs and helmet - 280 pcs) was completed in June 2018. The NHQ has already provided set of rescue kits to all seven district chapters. The district chapters are keeping these items readily available in time of any floods.</p> <p>NRCS completed all procurements of first aid kits as well as search and rescue kits and pre-positioned in all seven district chapters by late 2018. Similarly, three sets of search and rescue kits were procured by Sunsari, Siraha and Udayapur district chapters.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
NRCS district chapters had limited capacities to implement recovery programme, specially cash-based intervention which was completely new for them. Documentation of beneficiary records and reporting remained a challenge in the initial phase of the operation. Series of training and guidance from the HQ helped the chapters to understand the procedures and maintaining it appropriately.		
<b>Lessons learned</b>		
Nothing to report.		

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured (recovery phase)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of targeted population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the floods operation	80	N/A
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of flood related radio programmes aired	-	9
# of calls received through the 1130 hotline	-	40
# of likes on floods operation in NRCS Facebook page	-	529
<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Meetings are conducted on a regular basis	Completed	Completed
# of joint visits conducted	Completed	Completed
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		

The final evaluation report shows that communities were actively involved in implementation phases particularly in implementation i.e. beneficiary selection process. Some of the people were also engaged in monitoring. The involvement in implementation and monitoring ensured the high degree of transparency and accountability. NRCS had in place two main complaints/feedback mechanisms for community questions and concerns - NRCS hotline number 1130 and engagement of social mobilizers. Social mobilizers visiting communities to sort out the issues and problems proved to be more effective.

NRCS and IFRC floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits in seven flood affected districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Udayapur, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya) between 5 to 17 November 2017. Together with district chapters, they visited some flood affected communities 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 districts.

Achievements under both the outputs are already reported through the 1-year consolidated operations report. This can be found [here](#).

### Challenges

Nothing to report.

### Lessons learned

Nothing to report.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Floods operation EPoA and M&E Plan is up to date for reference and guidance to the operations team.	100%	100%

**Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of sectoral plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed	100%	100%
# planned evaluations which take place and for which a management response is provided	1	1

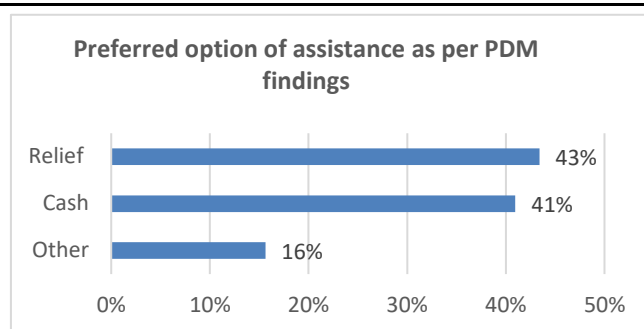
### Narrative description of achievements

#### Output S3.1.2: Research and evaluation informing advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

A monitoring and evaluation plan was developed for the initial IFRC EPoA. With its revision, this monitoring and evaluation plan was updated. Between 10 to 25 November 2017, a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in nine districts (Bardiya, Jhapa, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur) with support of 36 NRCS staff and volunteers (male -29 and female - 7) who were trained in conducting household surveys as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The findings of the PDM revealed that the relief distribution exercise was appreciated by the community to a great extent as their immediate needs were met. Some 43 per cent of the respondents said receiving relief items from the Red Cross as their preferred option, 41 per cent prefer to receive cash and 16 per cent of them wants livelihoods and agricultural support, medicines and warm clothes. Further details can be found in the final PDM<sup>4</sup> report.

<sup>4</sup> [D:\Floods response PDM Report, December 2017.pdf](#)

The baseline survey as well as a final evaluation with endline survey for operation was conducted by external consultants, with the support of NRCS staff and volunteers for field work. The consultant used a range of survey techniques and covered four out of seven recovery programme districts. In the final report, the consultant provided 12 key recommendations with priority ranking, to which, NRCS and IFRC provided their management response and developed a plan of action to implement them through long-term development programmes. The final evaluation report and management response can be accessed [here](#).



As part of the evaluation, an endline survey was carried out that mirrored the baseline method. The consultant provided a table with baseline-endline value comparison. This illustrated the variance and there therefore the level of impact achievement compared to the original baseline values.

In order to provide a learning opportunity to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement from floods operation 2017, two lessons learnt workshops were organized by NRCS and IFRC, respectively. The first workshop was held at the district level with the participation of district project staff and volunteers. In mid-February 2019, a national level lessons learnt workshop was organized with the participation of wider stakeholders including NRCS, IFRC, in-country PNSs. Some 41 participants shared their experience and learnings from each stage of the operation i.e. planning, implementation, communication and closing. The workshop focused on capturing the strengths of response operation, gap and areas of improvement as well as on developing action plans as per prioritized recommendations for future response operation. Upon request from IFRC country office, British Red Cross provided facilitation support and a final report of this workshop is available.

### Challenges

Nothing to report.

### Lessons learned

There is a need for establishing a functional quality control unity at programme/operational level with dedicated PMER focal point in all future operations.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

**Outcome: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NA	NA	NA

### Narrative description of achievements

For this operation, there was no pre-defined indicators however, IFRC provided required technical and coordination support to NRCS for implementing relief and recovery commitments. Programme support functions such as finance and administration, PMER, logistics and supply chain, fleet management, communications, security and IT services ensured throughout the operation.

### Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities have aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage and transportation to distributions sites in accordance to IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures. In the relief phase, NRCS distributed i) emergency shelter item for 7,000 families and, ii) Non-Food Relief Item (NFRI) sets for 8,000 families (replenished by appeal), iii) WASH kits to 7,000 families (those who received NFRI sets). The NRCS took the lead in local procurement through their central procurement system to support this operation. NRCS completed the procurement of 7,000 emergency shelter sets (7,000 pcs of tarpaulins and 14,000 pcs of blankets), additional 8,000 non-food relief item sets, 7,000 WASH kits and 16,000 mosquito nets and, these items were delivered to the concerned district chapters.

IFRC country office (CO) supported this operation by assigning VRP vehicles under the floods operation programme to facilitate the movement of staff and volunteers. Additionally, country office logistics team also provided technical 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.

### **Security**

IFRC security focal point assessed the security situation in the programme districts and issued operational security advisories to the operation team in order to ensure safe and secure programme delivery. Filed movement of staff and fleet was monitored closely using radio and mobile phones. NRCS enjoys a good level of community acceptance and community level volunteers played a key role in smooth delivery of relief and recovery assistance.

### **Communications**

NRCS humanitarian values and communication department, the focal department for communication and media relations, was supported by IFRC communications personnel. Key information and advocacy messages were posted on NRCS and IFRC social media channels, including Facebook and Twitter.

Key information and advocacy messages were posted on NRCS and IFRC social media channels, including Facebook and Twitter. Some posts received very high engagement rates (the rate at which Twitter audiences interacted with the tweet such as clicking a link, liking or retweeting) such as “As [#floods](#) worsen in South [#Asia](#), [@Federation](#) has launched an emergency appeal for [#Nepal](#) to help [#RedCross](#) reach more people. Here's how: [pic.twitter.com/IMdG6KsQSF](https://pic.twitter.com/IMdG6KsQSF)” received 4 per cent engagement rate (compared to a monthly average of 1.3 per cent).

Content was generated and shared with media and PNSs including photos, video, interviews with people affected by the floods and NRCS volunteers and web stories: [Forgotten dangers: drought one day, floods the next in Nepal](#) and [Flood-hit villagers in Nepal need more help](#).

Media relations: The operation issued four press releases:

- [South Asia flood crisis: Disease outbreaks, funding shortages compound suffering of flood survivors](#) (1 September)
- [Grave danger for isolated villages in South Asia floods affecting Nepal, India and Bangladesh](#) (22 August)
- [Humanitarian crisis: Floods affect 16 million in Nepal, India and Bangladesh](#) (18 August)
- [Red Cross responds as floods and landslides affect 100,000 people in Nepal](#) (13 August)

High visibility was achieved in international media outlets such as the [New York Times](#), [Weather Channel](#) and through the wire services such as [Reuters](#), as well as on Red Cross Red Crescent channels such as [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org). NRCS and IFRC were widely quoted in international media outlets such as [Al-Jazeera](#), [BBC News](#), [Deutsche Welle](#), [Reuters](#), [DPA](#), [Xinhua News](#), [AFP](#). A press briefing by the Under Secretary General Jagan Chapagain at the UN Palais in Geneva on 22 August generated coverage including in [AFP](#), [CNN International](#), [Channel NewsAsia](#), [EFE](#), [France 24](#), [RFI](#), [Daily Mail](#).

### **Administration and Finance**

The operation was managed through existing financial management and administration systems in NRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for volunteers' insurance costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and office costs for the operation. NRCS is one of only two National Societies in Asia Pacific on the IFRC cash transfer system. As such, all financial management was conducted in accordance with the procedure for cash transfer to National Societies. The IFRC country office also has a finance delegate, who worked closely with the NRCS finance department to ensure quality and on-time financial reporting of the operation.

### **Challenges**

Nothing to report

### **Lessons Learned**

Nothing to report.

## D. THE BUDGET

The appeal budget was CHF 2.96 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is CHF 2,896,909 (97.7 per cent). The expenditure as of April 2019 closing is CHF 2,802,252. Balance of CHF 94,657 from this appeal will be transferred to the IFRC Operational Plan 2019 and 2020 for long-term community preparedness activities in the same operational districts. See attached [final financial report](#) for more details.

IFRC country office closely monitored NRCS rate of expenses and provided technical support to make necessary revision of the budget as per the need. From the financial analysis of May 2018, it was found that there was surplus of approximately CHF 134,231 in earmarked fund from procurement of WASH items, mosquito nets, blankets and response kits (rubber boat) during relief phase. In consultation with IFRC and partners, NRCS developed a plan of action funds and utilized the surplus fund to support additional 200 families with livelihoods cash grants, deficit in emergency evacuation centres construction, latrine construction, administrative costs, etc. for prepositioned.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

### In the Nepal Red Cross Society

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- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Alice Ho, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [alice.ho@ifrc.org](mailto:alice.ho@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@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**.

# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2019/6	Operation	MDRNP009
Budget Timeframe	2017-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Jul 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 15 Aug 2017 to 30 Apr 2019; appeal launch date: 22 Aug 2017

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	220,874
AOF2 - Shelter	757,981
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	272,406
AOF4 - Health	129,628
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	218,658
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	25,307
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	626,427
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	675,468
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	36,207
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>2,962,956</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 26 Jul 2019</b>	<b>2,896,909</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>97.77%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	216,199	216,199	0
AOF2 - Shelter	775,741	775,741	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	274,947	274,947	0
AOF4 - Health	134,224	134,224	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	222,546	222,546	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	25,307	25,307	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	602,957	602,957	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	627,069	532,300	94,769
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	17,921	17,921	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	-1	111	-112
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,896,909</b>	<b>2,802,252</b>	<b>94,657</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,896,909
Expenditure	-2,802,252
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>94,657</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	94,657

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	497,099	Reimbursed :	497,099	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2019/6	Operation	MDRNP009
Budget Timeframe	2017-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Jul 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 15 Aug 2017 to 30 Apr 2019; appeal launch date: 22 Aug 2017

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	194,213				194,213		
Australian Red Cross	52,915				52,915		
British Red Cross	1,680				1,680		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	511,035				511,035		
Bulgarian Red Cross	2,000				2,000		
Estonia Government	11,530				11,530		
European Commission - DG ECHO	216,333				216,333		
Finnish Red Cross	114,707				114,707		
German Red Cross	230,667				230,667		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	227,514				227,514		
Japanese Red Cross Society	263,905				263,905		
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	47,926				47,926		
Liechtenstein Red Cross	65,380				65,380		
New Zealand Government	208,710				208,710		
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	236,254				236,254		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	109,987				109,987		
The Netherlands Red Cross	64,168				64,168		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	286,985				286,985		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	50,000				50,000		
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,000				1,000		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>2,896,909</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,896,909</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>2,896,909</b>	<b>0</b>	