

Emergency appeal final report

Nepal: Earthquake 2015

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 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRNP008	GLIDE n° EQ-2015-000048-NPL
EPOA final update: 30 September 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 25 April 2015 to 30 June 2019
Operation start date: 25 April 2015	Operation timeframe: 50 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 50,616,981	Appeal coverage: 98% ¹
N° of people being assisted: 700,000 people (140,000 families) ²	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 500,000
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Movement partners are supporting the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) response through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal. The list of partners supporting the IFRC Emergency Appeal is available in the donor response list.</p> <p>More than 13 in-country Movement partners in Nepal supported NRCS bilaterally, multilaterally and some of them supported through consortia model in the implementation of earthquake one recovery plan. They include IFRC, ICRC, American, Australian, Belgium – Flanders, British, Canadian, Danish, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent.</p> <p>NRCS was also being supported bilaterally by other partners that have no presence in the country. They include Thai Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Red Cross Society of China, Singapore Red Cross Society and Taiwan Red Cross Organization.</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: NRCS and its Movement partners, there are other actors who are undertaking various interventions in earthquake-affected areas. They are from government ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), and Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP), Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), Ministry of Public Health (MoHP), District Health Office (DHO), Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) and District Livestock Service Office.</p>	



Siblings of a livelihood beneficiary standing next to their newly constructed goat shed, supported through Red Cross conditional cash grant for better and life changing livelihood options in affected communities under earthquake recovery programme. (Photo: NRCS)

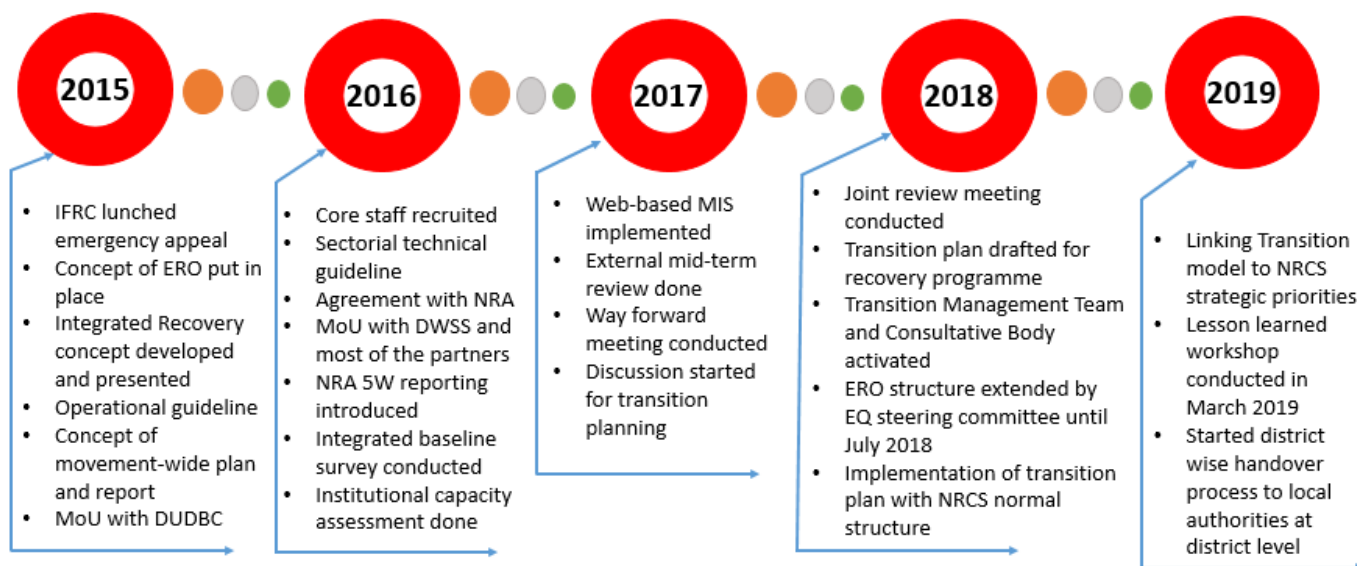
¹ This amount doesn't include CHF 6.5 million for ERU deployment.

² This is total target for emergency and recovery operation covered through this appeal.

Appeal History:

- **27 April 2015 (Launching of [Emergency Appeal](#)):** Emergency Appeal of CHF 33,481,398 was launched on a preliminary basis to enable the IFRC to support the NRCS to deliver assistance to 75,000 people (15,000 households) affected by the 25 April Earthquake for 18 months (until 31 October 2016). A Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 500,000 was also released as start-up funding.
- **16 May 2015 ([Appeal Revision 1](#)):** Emergency Appeal revised to CHF 84.9 million to support 700,000 people (140,000 families) affected by the 25 April and 12 May 2015 earthquakes.
- **19 August 2015 ([Budget Revision](#)):** Reduction in the overall budget for the recovery phase.
- **4 August 2016 ([Appeal Revision 2](#)):** Emergency Appeal was revised to take into account the amendment of budget lines to reflect the reconstruction guidelines circulated by NRA. The emergency plan of action (EPoA) was also revised. The Appeal timeframe was extended until 31 December 2017.
- **12 September 2017 ([Appeal Revision 3](#)):** Emergency Appeal was revised where the budget was reduced to CHF 62.9 million and the Appeal timeframe was extended until 30 June 2018. The EPoA was also revised in accordance with the revised budget and funds available.
- **17 April 2018 ([Operations Update No. 15](#)):** Announced changes in shelter livelihoods and WASH³ as well as achievements with stories of change. The total budget remained at CHF 62.9 million including CHF 6.5 million for deployment of ERUs and CHF 1.6 million for the deployment of Shelter Cluster Coordination Team.
- **24 May 2018 ([Appeal timeframe extension](#)):** Operations Update No. 16 announced the extension of the Appeal for an additional six months, from 30 June until 31 December 2018. Appeal budget reduced to CHF 56,395,244.
- **18 December 2018 ([Appeal timeframe extension](#)):** Update No. 17 announces the extension of the Appeal for additional six months, from 31 December 2018 until 30 June 2019 and reduction of total appeal budget to CHF 50,616,981 from CHF 56,395,244 as per actual funding.

Key milestones of the operation



On behalf of the Nepal Red Cross Society, IFRC would like to thank to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, international governments, private and individual donors, Government of Nepal and communities who have provided their valuable contributions and supporting this operation.

³ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On Saturday, 25 April 2015, a powerful earthquake measuring 7.8 magnitudes on the Richter scale struck an area between Kathmandu and Pokhara at 11:56 local time. The epicentre was about 80km northwest of Kathmandu, but its impact was felt across 57 of Nepal's 75 districts. A series of aftershocks caused further damage and loss of life. The strongest aftershock, measuring 7.3 magnitude, struck on 12 May 2015. The combined impacts of initial earthquake and its aftershocks resulted in death of 8,896 people, injured 22,303 people and impacted the lives of 8 million people⁴. A post-disaster need assessment estimated a total value of disaster damages and losses of approximately 7 billion US dollars. Some 2,656 government buildings and 19,000 classrooms were completely destroyed. Further details on the damage and impact of earthquake and subsequent aftershocks can be found in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) report of the Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission in 2015.

Nepal has not experienced such a mega disaster for the last 80 years. According to the Government, 14 severely affected districts were classified 'Category A'. This includes Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur, and Khavre. Additionally, nine districts with medium damage were classified 'Category B' such as Sangja, Chitwan, Kaski, Tanahu, Khotang, Solukhumbu, Udayapur, Bhojpur and Lamjung. Many of the hardest-hit areas were rural, with some of them remote and difficult to reach, because of landslides and damaged/blocked access routes.

A state of national emergency was declared by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and an official request for international assistance was made within hours of the first earthquake. Many humanitarian actors, including the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (RCRC Movement) mobilized the full range of their resources to support the relief and recovery efforts in line with Nepal government's overall strategy. On behalf of the Movement partners, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) led the implementation and delivered immediate humanitarian assistance to more than 3.5 million people in more than 44 affected districts from 160 Village Development Committees (VDCs)⁵. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquakes, NRCS activated its emergency operation centres (EOC) at national headquarters' as well as in all affected districts. NRCS governance, staff and volunteers were fully engaged and mobilized some 8,000 trained volunteers from 50 districts chapters to deliver immediate humanitarian assistance to the affected communities. They provided spontaneous assistance in caring for the injured, first aid services, transporting the injured people, mobilizing blood services and helping as caregivers in medical facilities, setting up temporary shelter, water and sanitation facilities, tracing services, provision of foods and non-food relief items (NFRIs). Detailed deployment of volunteers by NRCS is given in the table no. 1 below.

Key facts



Source: PDNA, Government of Nepal

⁴ Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted by the Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission in 2015.

⁵ Under federal structure this is called Municipalities and Rural Municipalities.

Table No. 1: NRCS volunteer deployment

No.	Type of volunteer	Deployments
1.	First aid volunteers	4,482
2.	CADRE/Rescue team	678
3.	National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)	76
4.	District Disaster Response Team (DDRT)	170
5.	Psychosocial support (PSS)	36
6.	Restoring Family Link (RFL)	140
7.	Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH)	214
8.	Other volunteers	2,181
Total		7,977

NRCS was joined by 492 international staff and volunteers from 30 sister National Societies around the world to deliver essential services such as field hospital, IT and communication systems, water and sanitation supplies, child protection and logistic facilities, in support to NRCS emergency response efforts. Detailed deployment of staff and volunteers mobilised through international emergency response tools is given in the table no. 2 below.

Table No. 2: IFRC emergency response tools and surge deployments

Tool	Team composition
IFRC Surge	Head of operations, head of delegation, communication, WASH, Movement Coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), finance, resource mobilization and health.
Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT)	Team Leader, Civil Military Relations and coordination, information management, communications, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), health, psychosocial support service (PSS), shelter, field coordination, logistics, communications, PMER, forensics, restoring family links (RFL), cash transfer programme (CTP), livelihoods and security.
Head of Emergency Operations (HEOPs)	IFRC Head of Emergency Operations, Developing Head of Emergency Operations (D-HEOPs was deployed as FACT team leader through D-HEOPs mentoring programme).
Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT)	RDRT members deployed from Asia Pacific and other regions to support FACT and Emergency Response Units (ERUs) in WASH, logistics, health, relief and assessment, shelter, PGI, IT/Telecoms, finance and human resource (HR).
Shelter Cluster	Shelter Cluster coordinator, deputy coordinator, information managers, technical coordinators, recovery advisor, assessment coordinator, field coordinator, support services coordinator, operations coordinator, gender diversity advisor.
Tool	Supporting Red Cross Red Crescent Partners
Logistics ERU	Swiss Red Cross
Logistics ERU	Jointly by Finnish Red Cross and Danish Red Cross
IT/Telecoms ERU	Jointly by New Zealand Red Cross and American Red Cross
Rapid deployment hospital ERU	Norwegian Red Cross
Basic health care ERU with surgical capacity	Japanese Red Cross Society
BHC ERU with MNCH capacity	Jointly by The Canadian Red Cross Society and Philippines RC
BHC ERU with surgical capacity	Jointly with French Red Cross, German Red Cross and Finnish RC
Relief ERU	Jointly by American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross
WatSan MSM20	British Red Cross
WatSan MSM20	Spanish Red Cross

Summary of the Emergency Appeal Response:



150,104

families received at least one type of emergency shelter material



414,250

people received safe water and sanitation facilities



213,037

people received emergency health assistance



284,406

people received food and cash assistance

Emergency Assistance

(April to December 2015)

26,379

people provided with shelter supports

48,661

people received safe water and sanitation facilities

35,128

people received health assistance

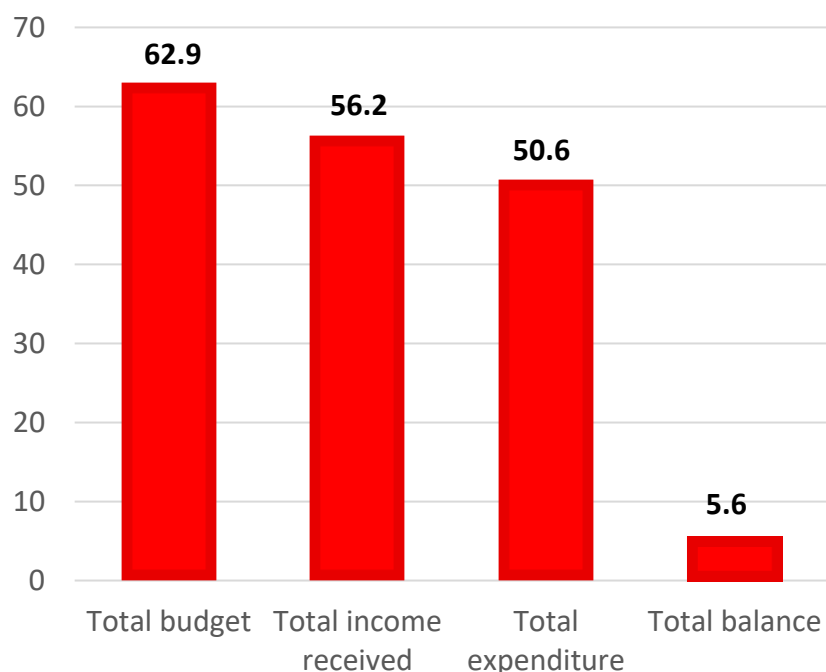
14,625

people received food and cash assistance

Recovery Support

(June 2016 to June 2019)

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW IN MILLION CHF



Over 1.78 million earthquake affected people reached with relief and recovery assistance through IFRC appeal, supported by 8,500 volunteers and social mobilisers based at communities

Some 20,000-community people were trained and oriented to support implementation of earthquake response operations

This final operation update provides an overview of urgent humanitarian assistance, early recovery and recovery support delivered to the 2015 earthquakes affected people through the International Appeal, as articulated in its emergency plan of action (EPoA) as well as in line with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Recovery Plan called "One Plan". Under this Emergency Appeal, the implementation of all activities, except construction of three district chapter buildings were accomplished. The district chapter buildings are in the final stage of completion and have been managed through IFRC Operational Plan.

As part of this appeal, relief interventions of RCRC Movement were implemented through IFRC across 41 affected districts; whereas recovery programmes of three districts namely Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli, out of 14 worst affected districts were supported. Overall NRCS reached approximately 1,788,379 people through the relief and recovery interventions supported through IFRC Appeal. In addition, independent external evaluations, Movement-wide lessons learned reviews and workshop were carried out to measure the impacts of relief and recovery interventions. IFRC supported NRCS and in-country PNSs by leading, designing and coordinating one comprehensive transition framework. Most partners will have completely phased out of the operation by the end of 2019, so that the remaining priorities will be the completion of final Movement-Wide Report and meta-evaluation, which reports to be launched in April 2020, to celebrate the 5th year commemoration of the 2015 Nepal earthquakes.

Based on the latest revised appeal budget of CHF 50,662,283 published on 17 December 2018, and closing expenditure of CHF 50,846,283, this Appeal is 100 per cent covered. However, the operating Movement income as per final financial report outlines total contribution amounting to CHF 56,137,989 (both in cash and kind). In consultation with the NRCS, a decision paper has been prepared by the IFRC Country Office (CO) for the implementation of evaluation recommendations and completion of three district chapter building by utilizing the remaining funds. Construction of three district chapter buildings which are at final stage of completion, provision of independent technical support to National Society Development (NSD) especially drafting of the Red Cross Law, as well as related administrative and human resource costs for closing of the operation.

As per the decision paper approved by the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Regional Director in July 2019, there is a focus on institutional preparedness ahead of early July 2019, CHF 496,600 will be utilized for the commitments that IFRC already made and the remaining amount of CHF 5,291,706 from this appeal will be transferred to the IFRC CO Operational Plan 2019 and 2020 for long-term development programmes in line with NRCS strategic priorities. The use of remaining balance funds from the IFRC earthquake appeal will be carefully planned together with NRCS and partners by the end of 2019, so that the 2020 Operational Plan will benefit from limited resources to support (1) remaining community needs based on the recommendations of the final evaluation of the operation (under respective AoF and SFI), (2) the implementation of one consolidated NSD Plan (SFI 1 and 3), and (3) the sustainability of the IFRC Secretariat core functions in support of NRCS and in-country partners (SFI 4).

With this final report, the Emergency Appeal is closed.

Overview of Host National Society

NRCS's de-facto recognition as the largest humanitarian agency in the country and being auxiliary to the Government for disaster response helped to carry out relief and recovery operation smoothly. Within the first seven months after the earthquakes, NRCS through its extensive network of branches and involvement of active volunteers, was able to deliver immediate humanitarian assistance, relief materials and seasonal support to more than 3.5 million people, with the financial and technical support from around the world mobilised through IFRC Emergency Appeal. Considering the scale and magnitude of devastation caused by the earthquakes and shortage of relief materials in country, NRCS extended its relief operation until December 2015 and decided to implement an integrated recovery programme across 16 districts, in line with overall recovery strategy of the government. Both external as well as internal factors delayed the recovery intervention such as political uncertainties, creation of a new structure called National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) by the Government of Nepal (GoN) to manage overall recovery and reconstruction programmes in late December 2015, frequent revisions in the recovery policy, procedures and guidelines. Secondly, Nepal earthquake 2015 is the biggest response operation ever managed by NRCS in its history that resulted in to scale up its response capacity within a very short time period to implement massive relief and recovery programmes in the midst of political restructuring process under new federalism in the country. With the support the Movement partners, NRCS reached to more than 3.5 million people with relief assistance and the relief phase was officially closed in early December 2015. Further details can be found [here](#). Finally, NRCS was able to implement it only in June 2016, after signing an agreement with NRA. Within 16 districts, NRCS adopted different implementation models to deliver recovery assistance. In 14 worst affected districts identified as category "A" by the government where NRCS implemented all components of 4+1 integrated recovery programme model under One Plan. They include Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur and Kavre districts. While additional two districts - Tanahun and Lumjung were considered only for special interventions on disability inclusion. The One Plan was agreed in June 2015. Detail information on 4+1 model is further elaborated under operational strategy section of this report.

Within the 16 districts, in-country PNSs identified 13 districts in which they supported through bilateral and consortium projects and the IFRC, upon request of the NRCS, supported the remaining 3 districts namely Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli. Along with technical and financial support of the IFRC, NRCS through its district chapters implemented integrated recovery programmes in line with four plus one model in Okhaldhunga; Ramechhap; and Sindhuli districts. The implementation of integrated shelter, WASH, livelihoods and health provided an opportunity to 1.78 million affected people to rebuild their houses for durable shelter, reduced water borne diseases significantly through provision of safe water and toilet facilities, empowered communities in terms of stronger food securities and better livelihood options and finally, improved access to health care services in remote areas. These interventions also contributed to the overall recovery strategy as well as complemented the national campaigns of the GoN such

as Open Defecation Free (ODF), Total Immunization Free VDCs, 16-day campaign on gender-based violence, breast feeding week, earthquake safety day and celebration of disability day. The Red Cross recovery interventions also contributed directly and/or indirectly to four SDG commitments of the Nepal government.

- **SDG1:** Reduction in poverty,
- **SDG3:** Healthy lives,
- **SDG11:** make cities and human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable,
- **SDG16:** Violence against women and children

Under the integrated recovery programme, the following key results have been achieved with some tangible outputs in three target districts. Further sector wise detailed achievements can be found later part of this report.



Ensured durable shelter

- **2,433** families supported with shelter cash grants for owner driven house reconstruction
- **853** semi-skilled community-based masons and carpenters trained on build back better technique
- **189** families received socio-technical support
- **43** most vulnerable families received additional cash grant of NPR 50,000 as top up support
- **14,219** people reached with build back better messages

Reduced water borne diseases in remote communities and schools

- **35** drinking water facilities construction/rehabilitated
- **1,697** household toilets constructed
- **15** child, gender and disability friendly toilets constructed for 2,421 school students
- **27,196** people reached with hygiene promotion
- **470** community people trained on sustainability of water facilities

Promoted better health care

- **10** health posts construction/rehabilitated
- **10,694** people received treatment from the health posts
- **21,308** people reached with CBHFA sessions
- **508** staff and volunteers trained on CBHFA, FA, ECV, PSS, etc.
- **1,843** baby kits and LLINs distributed to pregnant and lactating mothers



Livelihoods

- **2,324** individuals trained on livelihoods skill
- **2,155** individuals received livelihoods conditional cash grants
- **90** families supported for small business enterprise
- **1,026** people engaged in CfW schemes
- **16** irrigational canals and foot trails re-constructed
- **1,486** animal sheds constructed

ICB

- **16** district and sub-chapters of NRCS supported with basic office equipment
- **3** district chapters reconstructed their damaged chapter buildings
- **852** volunteer and social mobilisers trained
- **1,373** people reached with PGI support

Based on the outcome of the mid-term review (MTR) and way-forward meeting (WFM), NRCS with support of IFRC developed a comprehensive transition plan which was endorsed by its leadership through a joint transition review meeting on 26 July 2018. In line with that, separate structures such as ERO and earthquake Steering Committee were transitioned to normal department structure of the NRCS. As a significant amount of earthquake activities were in the middle of implementation and also to ensure a smooth transfer of assets, skills and human resources to existing departments, an interim transition structure put in place from the beginning of August 2018. All the community level recovery activities have been completed and handed over, except construction of district chapter buildings, six water supply schemes and completion of Movement-wide report and meta-evaluation which will be continued, as part of the Operational Plan 2019 and 2020.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The devastating impact of the earthquake and aftershocks were huge on the poor and vulnerable people in the remote rural and mountainous regions. On 26 April, the IFRC DREF was activated and released CHF 500,000 as start-up funding for the operation and on 27 April, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF 33.4 million ([MDRNP008](#)) on behalf of NRCS seeking funding for the most urgent needs. On 16 May 2015, the appeal amount was increased to CHF 84.5 million and later on 17 December 2019, the appeal budget was reduced to CHF 50.6 million based on actual funds available on 18 December 2018. IFRC activated its internal and international response tools such as HEOPs, FACT, ERU, RDRT and Shelter Cluster Coordination to support NRCS in its response and in its coordination with Movement and external partners. Within the first weeks of the emergency response, over 200 international delegates arrived to support the operation. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and Cluster mechanisms were formally activated for the response. IFRC and NRCS jointly coordinated with UN-OCHA and the GoN to ensure complementarity of the national response and participated in country cluster meetings and technical working groups. The IFRC delivered its dedicated role as Convenor of the Shelter Cluster coordination, which was funded through this Emergency Appeal. Furthermore, IFRC coordinated with ICRC which have in-country presence prior to earthquake struck and agreed its participation in launching joint emergency appeal to deliver immediate comprehensive humanitarian assistance to affected people. Further details on the coordination and partnership approach in the early stage of the response operation can be found [here](#).

IFRC continued its support to NRCS in planning, monitoring and coordinating the relief and recovery activities through a close coordination with its Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), Partner National Societies (PNSs) and ICRC. Prior to the earthquake, a Movement coordination mechanism was already established consisting of the NRCS as

coordinator, IFRC and ICRC, and continued to be in place during this operation. The NRCS, IFRC, PNSs and ICRC kept close contact to coordinate in line with the Movement coordination mechanism through meetings and established an operations coordination mechanism for the duration of the relief stage in which all active Movement partners were included and updated on the evolving needs and response plan regularly. At sector level, technical working group meetings were held to update sectoral issues and mitigation strategies. They include WASH, livelihoods, recovery, health, livelihoods, shelter, PMER-IM-CEA-GESI-Comms. All working groups are chaired or co-chaired by NRCS sector leads and counterparts from IFRC. In the recovery phase, CMM and Movement Coordination Meetings (MCM) continued to update the Movement partners on programmes, country context and operational challenges for humanitarian agencies function in Nepal.

NRCS in coordination with in-country Movement partners involved in seasonal support met regularly to adapt the existing IFRC cash working guidelines so as to fit the seasonal response context in Nepal. As a result, an Earthquake Seasonal Support package was developed and was used as a reference for cash distribution planning. It included guidelines on distribution process, winter messaging, beneficiary registration, proxy process, training guidelines, community engagement, reconciliation process and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) guidelines.

The relief intervention was joined by more than 30 PNSs from the RCRC Movement, of which 13 continued their in-country presence under IFRC integration agreement. Currently there are 9 in-country PNSs namely American Red Cross, British Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Swiss Red Cross and The Republic of Korea National Red Cross. IFRC supported NRCS and in-country PNSs by leading, designing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive transition framework called the “One Earthquake Transition Plan”. This was endorsed by NRCS leadership and Movement partners through a joint review meeting on 26 July 2018. In line with the One Transition Plan implementation, most of the in-country PNSs either phased out their bilateral or consortia programmes by early 2019 and moving to longer-term development programmes. Some of them closed their in-country presence upon completing recovery commitments such as Belgian RC -Flanders, Spanish RC, Norwegian RC and Australian RC; whereas American RC, British RC, Canadian RC and Danish RC are discussing to create a bilateral working modality for long-term engagement with NRCS through forming an alliance.

ICRC involvement played a pivotal role in RFL and dignified management of the dead (DMD). ICRC in coordination with NRCS worked with Department of Forensic Medicine (DoFM), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the Nepal Police to ensure that the facilities, equipment and staff are up to the task of ensuring safe and dignified management of the dead. This is being done through assessments, trainings and provision of equipment and supplies.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

GoN took the lead in rescue, relief, response and recovery, and welcomed external assistance from the humanitarian agencies to support the response. On 25 April 2015, a state of national emergency was declared by the Government and an official request for international assistance was made within hours of the first tremor. Many humanitarian actors, including the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement mobilized the full range of their resources to support the NRCS response across the affected districts. 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 District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) which is headed by the chief district officer.

IFRC and NRCS coordinated their efforts with UN-OCHA and maintained close coordination with the Nepal government to ensure complementarity of response and to minimize the potential for overlap, and participated in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), country cluster meetings and working groups, with a particular link to the Shelter Cluster which was supported through this appeal and with the transition to long-development programmes now returned back to its pre disaster system. IFRC being the co-convenor managed the Shelter Cluster as part of its global agreement with the IASC and coordinated shelter activities under the leadership of the Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), GoN.

The GoN has taken the lead the recovery process and set-up a common framework and guidelines for humanitarian action across all recovery programmes. This was reinforced by a Government Bill (Reconstruction of Earthquake Affected Structures) and the setting up of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) in December 2015. NRA issued a moratorium to all humanitarian organizations, including Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to stop all

activities related to earthquake recovery in order to streamline the reconstruction process according to GoN's National Recovery Strategy aligned to Earthquake Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which prioritised shelter for more than 600,000 houses.

NRCS together with IFRC, maintained close coordination with NRA and ensured close contact with other external stakeholders engaged in the recovery such as DUDBC, Cash Coordination Group, the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) and other in-country humanitarian stakeholders to ensure complementarity and learning, and minimize overlaps or gaps. Seasonal support to affected people remained a top priority for NRCS and Movement partners. At district level, several coordination meetings were held with the DDRC members to inform them about the distribution dates as well as distribution points. Meetings were also held with VDC representatives, Chief District Officers (CDOs) and the Shelter. These meetings helped to plan the cash distribution process such as distribution sites, dates and how to communicate to the population. This coordination also increased the sense of ownership and responsibility among the different stakeholders in the seasonal support distribution programme.

At district level, the WASH sector coordinated with the District drinking water supply and sanitation office under the government's Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) during installation or repair of water systems. At national level, DWSS was the lead agency of the WASH Cluster. NRCS conducted WASH assessments together with DWSS to identify needs of the communities affected by the earthquake.

NRCS as an auxiliary to the GoN, works closely with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in conducting the health activities. With a strong and well-respected relationship between the NRCS, IFRC, PNSs and MoHP, efforts continued to ensure and provide immediate health services in worst affected districts. The district chapters closely coordinated with the District Health Office and District Public Health Office, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) and local stakeholders for conducting various health activities.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

From the beginning of the operation, NRCS was engaged and supported the Government in carrying out the Initial Rapid Assessments (IRA) across all affected districts. NRCS district chapter staff and volunteers worked closely with the Nepal Police, DDRC and Local Government bodies and completed the IRA. Assessments were undertaken alongside emergency and relief interventions. These assessments as well as other assessment reports from PNSs, analysis of secondary data, situation reports by clusters and media reports have contributed to the analysis of needs, thus informing the development of EPoA for emergency response. The NRCS and IFRC are also engaged in the OCHA-led Working Group for Assessments and cash coordination. Cluster partners also shared their assessment findings. In early June 2015, NRCS completed detail assessments in 23 worst affected districts, of which 16 were identified for the recovery programmes. The analysis has been supported by FACT. IFRC used the findings for the revision of the EPoA for relief and early recovery interventions.

A participatory multisector assessment and baseline survey tool was developed by the various technical working groups which was used to inform recovery needs of the communities. Other methods and tools were also used to identify the priority needs of the targeted community. They include key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussions (FGDs), WASH household inventory, water source mapping, market surveys and household surveys. NRCS ERO PMER carried out baseline survey for understanding about the situation of the target areas of intervention at outcome level. This baseline survey helped in serving as a benchmark for future planning and to refine some activities of the plan in some districts. Although NRCS implemented relief distribution across 44 districts, the recovery intervention was prioritised in 16 worst affected districts based on the multi-sectoral need assessments, baseline findings and government PDNA report.

Where available, secondary information on previous assessments conducted was used, triangulated with other data and reviewed for consistency. Detailed information on recovery needs in the areas of shelter, health, WASH and livelihoods from Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli can be found in the [Emergency Appeal](#) and [EPoA](#). Also, annual review meetings at district level and NHQ level were carried out to inform revision of the EPoA and its recovery targets based on the community.

Risk Analysis

The IFRC CO and NRCS technical teams conducted continuous assessment of risks and challenges during the implementation of earthquake recovery activities. This was done through review meetings, field monitoring visits or ad hoc meetings with relevant stakeholders (local authority, government bodies). Based on identified risks, decisions

are made on how to either control, avoid or mitigate them. Some of the risks related to this operation that were assessed in advance and resolved is given in the table no. 3 below.

Table No. 3: Operational risks assessment

Risks	Mitigation measures
Non availability of relief material and essential supplies due to 6-month border blockade from India side impacted humanitarian activities.	IFRC negotiated with the government to allow import of relief items and VRP vehicles as well grant special exemptions for the Red Cross goods and services. IFRC logistics unit managed to access and provide regular supply of fuel to the vehicles including for in-country PNSs. IFRC in coordination with the Nepal Petroleum Corporation put in place reserved fuel storage in order to resume vehicle movement and humanitarian activities in target districts.
Extended political transition and long-time planned elections for local, provincial and central 2017	Following promulgation of new Constitution and elections at different level new government was formed since early 2018. The new Nepal federal structure has been implemented where the provincial, municipal and local bodies have been created separately. Based on thorough analysis, NRCS revised its constitution and aligned its organisational structure with the three-tier federal structure of the country. IFRC in coordination with ICRC put in place security measures during elections and rescheduled all planned activities with extension of the emergency appeal time period.
Nepal Earthquake 2015 operations transition	In 2018, transition of two major emergency appeals to the long-term development programmes remained high priority for the NRCS. IFRC country office worked closely with the NRCS and in-country partners to transition and manage remaining earthquake recovery activities through NRCS normal department structures. IFRC tool lead in designing and facilitating one comprehensive transition plan for the Movement. The earthquake interim transition structure that was endorsed by the NRCS leadership through a joint transition review meeting on 26 July 2018.
Harsh winter, and monsoon floods and landslides of 2017 resulted slow implementation rate of recovery activities	IFRC coordinated seasonal support for most vulnerable families during winter season. Human resources, material and equipment of NRCS were shifted from the operation areas prior to the onset of floods.
Increasing staff turnover in the field and compliance to new labour laws of the country had increased financial implications	IFRC continued dialogues with ERO head and NRCS leadership to retain staff and volunteers by providing incentives, as well as hiring new staff through fast track hiring process and/or reallocation/exchange of staff within districts. Also, carried out an internal review of labour law to implement new salary scale.
Delayed signing of the agreement with NRA, constant development and frequent changes in government policy, procedures and guidelines created lot of confusion as well as took more time than actual plan (almost 1-year delay)	IFRC together with NRCS continued dialogue and negotiations with NRA and local authority to speed up the process; especially certification by the DUDBC engineers of construction work. On the other hand, to keep the beneficiaries motivated and engaged, technical assistance and orientations were continued on the field. Finally, NRCS started implementation on full speed after signing the agreement with NRA in June 2016.
Sustainability of DWSS and toilet constructions in terms of use and sustainability	Community participation was a challenge in the initial phase of the implementation in terms of their labour contribution and maintenance ownership. NRCS staff and volunteers conducted door-to-door visits to create awareness related to construction of community driven water facilities and formed user committees and mobilised their participation with necessary orientation and trainings.
Delayed certification of construction phases by government engineer to adhere to the national construction standards, shortage of masons at local communities and scarcity of water significantly impacted construction progress	<p>NRCS together with support of IFRC created a pool of trained staff and engineers who were mobilised to the district and worked closely with the government engineers, in addition to ensuring sufficient technical support in construction process of owner driven houses. IFRC also coordinated with DUDBC to speed up certification of construction phases. Additionally, shelter inspection technical trainings were conducted for both Red Cross and government engineers in three districts.</p> <p>In order to ensure availability of sufficient masons and carpenters, a task force was formed from the shelter working group to review training needs and trained 853 semi-skilled community people with on-the-job mason and carpentry trainings. At the same time, in water scarcity communities, construction of water supply schemes was prioritised.</p>

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The initial objective of the operation was to meet the immediate humanitarian and recovery needs of a total of 15,000 families (70,000 people) affected by the earthquake and subsequent aftershocks across 57 districts of Nepal. After detailed assessments was over, the relief and recovery target revised to 140,000 families (700,000 people) with provision of shelter, non-food relief item (NFRI) sets, food items, WASH, health care services and livelihoods assistance as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR) and institutional capacity building for 50 months, until 30 June 2019 effective from 25 April 2015.

An effective working structure and operating modality for the operation was ensured with required human resources at IFRC CO as well as within the NRCS throughout the operation. To oversee the earthquake response operation, NRCS established temporary office setup within its national headquarters (NHQ) premises from the beginning of the operation, of which the head of Disaster Management (DM) department was responsible to liaise with the Movement partners and managing relief operation on a day-to-day basis in accordance with the Movement-Wide Operational Framework. NRCS continued its relief interventions until early December 2015 and provided winterization cash grants to support vulnerable families from harsh winter as part of its early recovery programme. In June 2015, NRCS presented its Recovery Framework to partners much earlier than actual recovery programmes implementation started in June 2016, where 4+1 model was agreed with the Movement partners. As earthquake was the largest emergency response operation ever managed by NRCS and already stretched its internal capacity in terms of financial and human resources to meet massive humanitarian needs on the ground, its Central Executive Committee (CEC) decided to put in place two separate structures – 1) Earthquake Steering Committee at governance level, and 2) Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) unit at operational level. Functioning of both the structures remained independent from the NRCS's regular business and was responsible to coordinate with in-country partners, government, managing huge operational budget and implement massive intervention plans across 16 districts.

IFRC, ICRC and PNSs supported the NRCS operation through surge deployments, ERUs, FACT and RDRTs to provide immediate response. The international assistance for emergency response to NRCS was coordinated through IFRC; whereas Movement partners adopted different strategy within the One Plan to deliver recovery support based on resources available and priorities. A total of 472 international staff were deployed at different phases of the response. They included HEOps, FACT members; surge support delegates; ERUs; RDRT; RFL; forensic and Movement coordination delegates and surge information management systems (SIMS) remote support. In the recovery phase of the operation, IFRC presence in Nepal has right sized down from the large relief team assistance to focus on supporting of the NRCS ERO and providing technical and other support to in-country PNSs with their mandate to manage the recovery operations in coordination with the NRCS. IFRC focused its strategy for support in two ways, first by focusing on the three districts of Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli to support the NRCS in their goal to reach all category A affected districts with much needed recovery support. Secondly to provide support to trainings, workshops and Movement-wide initiatives at national level to support the cohesive approach of the Movement one plan for recovery.

In June 2015, Movement partners (NRCS, IFRC, PNSs and ICRC) agreed to promote a “one vision, one plan, one structure, one team approach” to recovery and to set up a “Movement-Wide Recovery Framework” and in line with this they confirmed their commitment and adopted an integrated Movement Recovery Plan ‘One Plan’ to guide all recovery activities during June 2016 planning meeting. The partners also agreed that NRCS would lead and report on the ‘One Plan’ and all its activities, which were based on an integrated 4+1 programme model. The key components of 4+1 model covered four technical sectors: shelter; WASH; livelihoods; and health; plus, National Society capacity building (ICB). The ICB component also includes community engagement and accountability (CEA); protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); disaster risk reduction (DRR); PMER and information management (IM) as important cross-cutting elements across all sectors. NRCS had full ownership of implementing the entire recovery programme in the 14 districts, supported by its ERO structure that was established at NRCS HQ and in the district chapters as well.

Beneficiary selection and participation

The recovery programme implementation strategy in Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli was community centric and focused on building community resilience through district chapters. It gave affected people an opportunity to identify their priorities and develop a plan of action which they own providing support to the community to retake control of their lives after the earthquake disaster. This approach empowered communities to take decision for themselves for the recovery at the same time ensured the ownership of the community which is important for the

longer-term sustainability of the intervention. This is already reaffirmed in the final evaluation findings; especially the provision of shelter cash grants and drinking water supply facilities. NRCS has articulated this approach in its guiding documents such as sector technical package, recovery framework and operational guidance, which was used for all its interventions in 14 worst affected category 'A' districts. Resilience is also an integral part of the community centric recovery approach that is being adopted and DRR incorporated as an integrated approach across all technical sectors as part of the build back better principle during construction of individual houses and community infrastructure.

Selection of beneficiaries was based on vulnerabilities and capacities of the affected people to bounce back from the impacts of devastating earthquake. In addition to following the NRA beneficiary selection criteria and guidelines for the shelter grants, NRCS supported by the IFRC ensured that the other activities within the shelter interventions as well as in WASH, livelihoods and health, IFRC's standards of gender and diversity sensitive analysis in beneficiary selection, i.e. by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, widows, third gender, men and boys made vulnerable, people with a disability and people facing caste-based exclusion. The district chapters together in coordination with local authorities, government officials and community consultations identifies the vulnerable households who received top-up shelter cash grants, cash-for-work (CfW) and conditional cash grants for the construction of toilets and starting livelihoods options as per agreed business. The beneficiary selection criteria that was followed by NRCS includes:

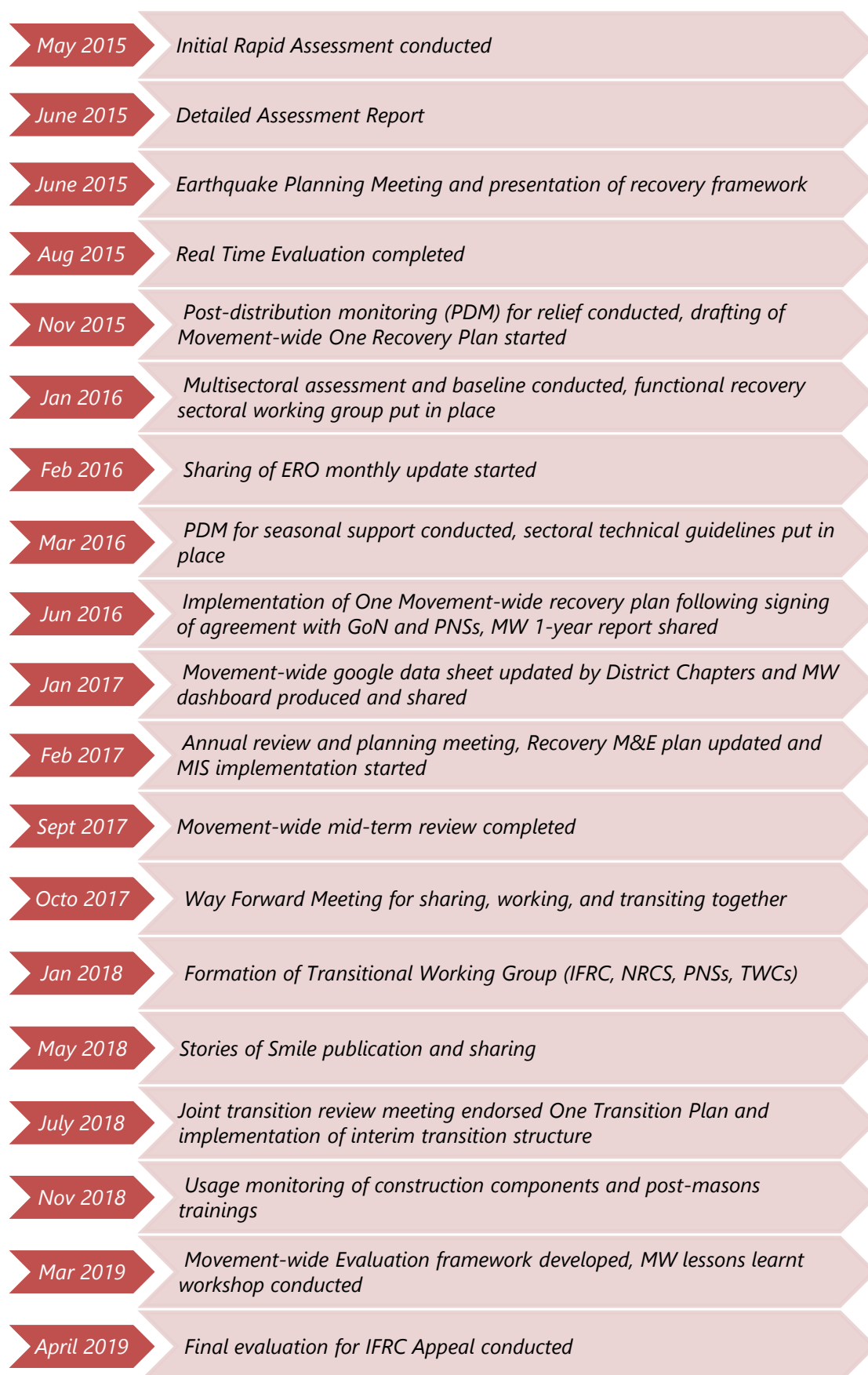
- Families fully displaced due to completely collapsed houses
- Family who lost family members
- Families with ill and injured members
- Pregnant/lactating women, children, elderly and people with disabilities
- Women headed families
- Single women
- People in need of urgent support and living in most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

The recovery phase took into account women's and men's distinct range of roles and responsibilities while social and disability inclusion was promoted for all interventions. Throughout all assessments and programming, beneficiaries' participation remained key in formulating priorities and identifying risks. In addition to sector specific community engagement activities, mechanisms such as Red Cross hotline, newspaper column and suggestion boxes were established to promote two-way communications and participation of beneficiaries in the recovery process, in three districts. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) activities under this operation provided a platform to ensure participation of all women, men, children, persons with disability and minorities and access to, NRCS services and programmes

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

An enabling environment was promoted throughout the operation with necessary systems, procedures, tools, templates and HR in place in order to facilitate required monitoring, reviews and programmatic accountability. NRCS ERO PMER team along with technical support of the IFRC PMER, put in place adequate monitoring and data tracking system to ensure programme monitoring and accountability. The operation monitoring process through the operation updates, M&E plan and analysing the overall progress towards key targets in graphic forms such as use of infographics, monthly Movement-wide dashboards. At the district the district level, indicator tracking table (ITT), log frames and plan of actions were updated regularly based on annual planning meetings and progress on the ground. As part of the planning process, NRCS Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga chapters had clearly defined objectives and outcomes for each of the projects that were implemented.

IFRC PMER worked closely with NRCS PMER unit as well as the PMER staff of in country PNSs. Some of the accomplishments that contributed to overall programmatic accountability, transparency, to capture and manage data, information and sharing learnings from this operation are:



C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health



People reached: 246,981

Male: 125,960

Female: 121,021

Phase	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief	108,649	104,388	213,037
Recovery	17,915	17,213	35,128

Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of earthquake affected populations are reduced.

Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
6.1a: # of patients provided with first aid services	10,000	6,136
6.1c: # of patients treated in the established health facilities	55,282	37,918 ⁶

Output 1.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.2a: # of health facilities (ERU or other) established	n/a	7
1.2b: # of emergency response health kits (oral rehydration points) prepositioned	100	89
1.2c # Health post staff trained in community health	100	75
1.2d # Volunteers trained on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion	n/a	610

Output 1.3: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
1.3a: # of people reached by community-based health activities	590,475 ⁷	165,474

Output 1.4: Community members as well as Red Cross staff and volunteers in affected communities are provided with psychosocial support

Indicators:	Target	Actual
6.4a: # of people reached by psychosocial support	20,686	3,508
6.4b: # of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	75	281

Outcome 2: Reduced medium-term risks to the health of EQ affected populations

% of people in the affected areas who have access to health services	n/a	100%
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	n/a	80%
# of targeted earthquake affected communities declared as total immunization areas	n/a	3

Output 1.1: Damaged health facility infrastructure of the earthquake affected districts reconstructed/rehabilitated

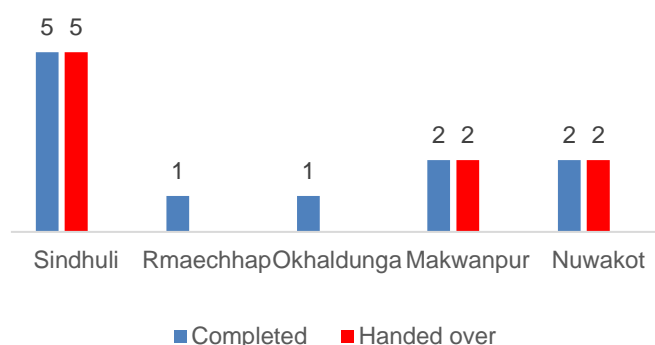
# of health facilities reconstructed/rehabilitated	10	10
# of health facilities equipped with medical and non-medical supplies	14	14
# people reached by supported local health facilities	14,989 ⁸	10,694

⁷ This was total target of NRCS, of which 424,999 covered directly by PNS activities bilaterally.

⁸ NRCS overall reach was 55,282, of which 17,364 supported bilaterally by PNSs.

Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided		
# of people reached with messages on identifying danger signs and prevention of diarrhea and pneumonia as well as importance of total immunization	20,735	21,308
# of RC volunteers trained in CBHFA modules	108	239
# of RC volunteers equipped with first-aid kits	108	233
# of RC social mobilizers trained for supervision of community health activities	54	82
# of caregivers reached with appropriate nutrition promotion/educational ⁹ activities on maternal and children <5-year-old feeding/care practices	529	1,270
Output 1.3: Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support provided		
# of people reached by psychosocial support in earthquake affected areas	672 ¹⁰	610
# of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	54	78
# of people from the targeted areas referred to a psychosocial counsellor	348	n/a
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, NRCS deployed its trained health volunteers and staff on the ground to support the affected people with emergency health care, first aid and blood services. The Movement partners supported NRCS through the deployment of health ERUs that ensured medical services to the affected communities. Further details on emergency health achievements can be found here.</p> <p>NRCS implemented recovery health interventions as per its recovery commitments to the government and supplemented overall recovery strategy of the MoHP. NRCS health interventions ensured re-establishing health care services in the communities where health facilities were severely damaged. Health as one of the key components of integrated recovery programme, NRCS coordinated with the District Health Office (DHO) and implemented hardware and software activities in line with its MoU signed with the MoHP in June 2016. In addition to reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities with basic medical equipment, NRCS carried out software activities focused more on building capacities at community level as well as organizational level such as community awareness raising activities, delivered necessary capacity enhancement trainings and orientations to the local health staff as well as to NRCS volunteers in the areas of first aid, psychosocial support, epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and activities related to declaration of full immunization in IFRC supported programme communities of Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. According to the evaluation findings, this had a significant positive effect on the general health and behavior of the community people.</p>		
<p>Output 1.1: Damaged health facility infrastructure of the earthquake affected districts reconstructed/rehabilitated.</p> <p>NRCS supported re-construction and rehabilitation of 10 damaged health posts across five districts - Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur and Nuwakot. All rehabilitated health facilities were equipped with essential medical and non-medical equipment as per MoHP standard requirement for an operational primary health care services in the country. The graph on the right gives number of health posts supported through this appeal. For district wise details see table no. 4 given below.</p>		
<p>After reconstruction and support of equipment to the health posts, normal health services especially primary health care services that includes but not limited to immunization, nutrition, reproductive health, communicable disease prevention, information, education and counselling, out-reach health clinics, in and outpatient services, delivery and referral services to primary health care centre and district hospitals continued. Some 10,694 people have received treatment and this number will increase in coming months.</p>		

Status of health facilities supported through IFRC Appeal (as of November 2018)



⁹ This is part of CBHFA module 6 (content on Nutrition).

¹⁰ This has been revised from 6,975 to 672 people in three districts.



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

The health facilities rehabilitation work was done as per the standard procedures of NRCS procurement and based on the priority identified in consultation with local stakeholders: MoHP, DHO, NRCS and Health Facility Management and Operation Committee (HFOMC). As a rehabilitation process, the stakeholders agreed to assign HFOMC as a lead in managing community participation, using salvation materials, requesting technical and financial assistance from NRCS. HFOMC is part of MoHP structure at the local level and responsible for managing operation of health posts. NRCS worked closely with them in all five districts. During the rehabilitation phase quality standards, was supervised by the DHO in coordination with MoHP and NRCS, and HFOMC. Additionally, technical support, medical equipment and furniture was provided to the Rasuwa district hospital in Dhunche.

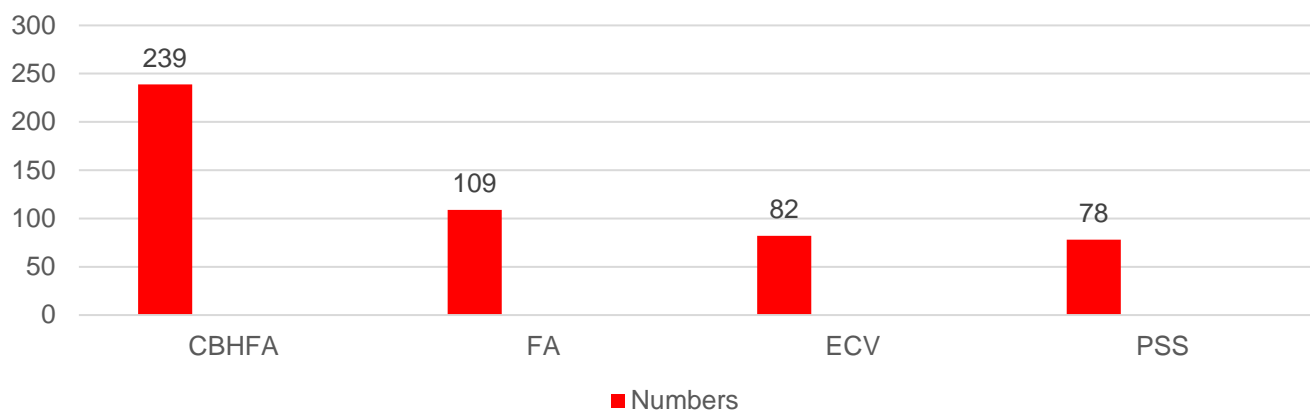
Table No. 4: Health posts construction details in target districts

District	Location	Start Date	Completion date
Sindhuli	Sitalpati HP	July 2017	January 2018
	Mahendrajhadhi HP	November 2017	June 2018
	Majhuwa HP	September 2017	May 2018
	Bhimasthan HP	October 2017	June 2018
Ramechhap	Rampur HP	January 2018	June 2018
Okhaldhunga	Rampur HP	January 2018	June 2018
Makwanpur	Palung HP	August 2017	January 2018
	Bajrabarahi HP	August 2017	January 2018
Nuwakot	Jiling HP	July 2017	January 2018
	Nuwakot HP	March 2017	January 2018

Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided

As part of its community-based diseases prevention and health promotion interventions, NRCS supported MoHP to carry out awareness raising activities, distribution of IEC, capacity building of staff and volunteers in the earthquake affected communities. NRCS health intervention was focused on strengthening community level capacities to respond to future health emergencies. Whilst, more than 21,308 community people have received orientation on first aid service and reached with different awareness sessions on community based health. Simialrly, NRCS provided training on ECV to 82 NRCS staff and volunteers. NRCS volunteers together with the Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) conducted door-to-door vists and disseminated messages on the use of long lasting insecticide mosquito nets (LLINs), and importance of antenatal check-ups and immunization. Household visits were also complemented by mass awreness activities such as street dramas and radio programmes. From 3 districts, NRCS trained 508 staff, community based social mobilisers and volunteers in the areas of CBHFA, first aid, ECV and PSS. The graph given below provides detailed number of people trained.

Volunteers and social mobilizers trained in 3 districts



Furthermore, NRCS procured and distributed IEC materials such as flip charts, ECV tool kits, first aid pocket booklets, PSS notebooks. These IEC materials were used by NRCS volunteers in behavioural change communication purpose for disease prevention and health promotion by the volunteers. The table no. 5 given below provides detailed IEC material and health kits distributed by NRCS.

Table No. 5: Details of health kits and IEC material distribution in 3 districts

Sl. No.	Type of IEC/kits distributed	Quantity
1.	LLINs	659
2.	Mother and baby kits	1,184
3.	ECV tool kits	500
4.	FA pocket booklets	500
5.	CBHFA flip charts	500
6.	PSS notebooks	1,000

Additionally, ensuring care to pregnant and lactating mothers and new born children remained important components of community-based health and worked closely with the local health authorities and FCHVs. A total of 659 families (Ramechhap – 600, Sindhuli – 59) have received LLINs. Similarly, more than 1,184 mothers (Sindhuli – 190, Ramechhap – 642, Okhaldunga – 352) with babies less than one year old received winter baby kits called “Nano Jhola” to prevent the new-born babies from pneumonia infection which is very common in Nepal during winter season. This was done in order to supplement the initiative of MoHP, as per of the winter response. During the distribution, priority was given to dalits, families displaced by earthquake.



Mothers taking her baby for immunization in Harkapur VDC of Okhaldunga district. For further details about her Story of Smile please click [here](#) on page no. 32 (Photo: NRCS)

Also, NRCS supported the total immunization campaign of the government in earthquake affected districts and was involved in coordination and social mobilization activities for achieving total immunized status in working areas. In the second quarter of 2016, Manthali municipality and Rampur VDC of Ramechhap district was declared as 'Total Immunization Municipality' by the government. The immunization awareness programme was started in Sitalpati VDC of Sindhuli district in March 2016 and achieved total immunized VDC status during the recovery programme period. Whereas three programme VDCs from Okhaldunga district – Prapcha, Harkapur and Barnalu were already achieved this status before NRCS recovery interventions. NRCS volunteers together with FCHVs conducted door-to-door visits and giving messages on the importance of immunization. Household visits were also complimented by mass awareness activities such as street dramas and messaging through the radio programme.

NRCS health team coordinated and conducted community health/CBHFA trainings for 239 volunteers from three districts. In addition to preparing quarterly plans at the end of training, these trained volunteers implemented health awareness activities on pneumonia, common cold, immunization, nutrition, safer motherhood, family planning, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS in their respective communities. Also, during celebration of important days such as the World First Aid Day and World AIDS Day different oratory competition between schools, street dramas and rallies were accomplishments, in coordination with DPHO and community members. The oratory competition was participated by students from other schools as well. A total of 21,308 people reached through CBHFA event. Furthermore, a total of 82 community-based volunteers were trained on basic first aid training based on NRCS curriculum. This was a 3-day training, and at the end of training, these all volunteers were provided with first aid kits. These trained volunteers have already provided first aid service to 497 people and can support approximately 1,320 people 9 in target VDCs.



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

Challenges

Activities related to people referred to psychosocial counsellor was deprioritized by NRCS health team. The recruitment of psychosocial positions at NRCS headquarter and district level took more time than expected. This position was vacant throughout 2016, resulting in delayed technical support to the field team. Secondly, trained PSS volunteers carried out household visits in the target communities and it was observed that needs for further psychosocial counselling in target communities very low. NRCS changed the strategy to deliver this through schools. As a result, the initial target for psychosocial interventions significantly revised to 672 from 6,975 people.

Lessons Learned

In three districts, NRCS have rehabilitated/reconstructed community health posts with basic medical equipment, in collaboration with Primary Health Center (PHC) of their respective districts. These health posts will be working to facilitate for better health care services to the community. Community members reached with trained social mobilisers and health personals have been implementing health care measures and psychosocial support. This in longer run has helped to create awareness on prevention against chronic diseases.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 462,911

Male: 236,084

Female: 226,827



Phase	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief	211,268	202,982	414,250
Recovery	24,817	23,844	48,661

Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.

Output 3.1: Target population is provided with daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
3.1a: (estimated) # of people provided with access to safe water	60,111 ¹¹	47,701
3.1b: # of litres safe water distributed through tankered water	2,071,750	5,400,000
3.1c: # of litre bottles of water distributed by NRCS	3,522	3,522
3.1d: # of aqua tabs (sufficient to purify 5 litres of water) distributed	477,438	477,438
3.1e: # of water kits (2 x20L+1 x 10L jerry cans) distributed	4,569	86,372

Output 3.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards

3.2a: # of emergency toilets constructed	n/a	2,120
3.2b: # of people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities (according to Sphere standards applied in emergency phase)	n/a	42,400

Output 3.3: Target population is reached with hygiene promotion activities

8.3a: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	n/a	101,314
8.3b: # of families provided with hygiene kits from Emergency Appeal	n/a	44,567

Outcome 4: Sustainable reduction in risk waterborne and WASH related diseases in targeted communities

% of target population (of 24,113 people) that both has access to and uses sustainable safe water supply	80%	100%
% of target population using sanitation facilities (100%)	100%	100%
% of target population (of 24,113 people) that are practicing proper hygiene behaviours (Specific to their context)	80%	80%
# of VDCs and municipal wards confirmed Open Defecation Free by the end of the project	6	6

Output 4.1: Partnerships and coordination linkages at all (national, regional and community) levels strengthened

% participation of all identified key implementing partners in WASH meetings/workshops	80%	100%
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¹¹ Include people reached with ORS which is not funded by the Appeal.

Output 4.2: Target population has access to safe water from the community managed water schemes		
# of community members trained in relevant water and sanitation technical skills (Construction, maintenance and water quality testing training)	50	470
# of rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points	35 ¹²	37
# of people provided with rehabilitated schemes/newly constructed water schemes, and/or water points	12,000	10,569
Output 4.3: Target population has improved access to adequate sanitation		
# of newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities	1,698 ¹³	1,697
# of people provided with newly constructed/rehabilitated sanitation facilities	8,500 ¹⁴	8,475
# of construction of institutional sanitation facilities	14 ¹⁵	15
Output 4.4: Targeted population is provided with hygiene promotion activities		
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	24,113 ¹⁶	27,196

Narrative description of achievements

In the relief phase NRCS's reached to 414,250 people with various emergency WASH interventions including safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Further details on emergency WASH achievements can be found [here](#).

Implementation of WASH interventions was the second top priority for NRCS under 4+1 integrated model; especially provision of drinking water and toilets to the affected communities of Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga. NRCS adopted a participatory approach to deliver its recovery WASH commitments and was part of the GoN's ODF campaign and recovery guidelines of NRA. Construction/renovation of the DWSS, toilets and hygiene promotion activities have ensured improved access to drinking water, adequate toilets facilities for the affected household and the institution such as schools as well as healthy hygiene behaviour; especially in water scarce communities. NRCS district chapters worked closely with the local authorities while delivering the recovery interventions. This was to ensure alignment of the Red Cross interventions to the recovery guidelines of the government at the same time it helps in securing the required support from the government to facilitate the implementation of programmes.

Output 4.2: Target population has access to safe water from the community managed water schemes

Provision of drinking water supply to earthquake affected communities remained second most top priorities under recovery WASH intervention. NRCS has reconstructed and rehabilitated 37 drinking water supply schemes (DWSS) with active involvement and participation of community people that helped 37 communities to restore their drinking water supply close to their houses. In 24 communities NRCS constructed new DWSS where the water sources dried and rehabilitated 13 DWSS which were severely damaged and not in use after devastating impacts of earthquake. District wise number of DWSS supported through this operation is given in the table below. These water supply schemes will cater the drinking water need of 10,569 people from three target districts (Sindhuli – 1,725, Ramechhap – 3,957, Okhaldunga – 4,887). Special consideration was given to ensure water taps at strategic locations that is accessed by maximum families and also established dedicated water taps to the nearby schools benefiting to 676 school students.

Table no. 6: details of drinking water facilities supported in three districts

District	Target DWSS	Actual		
		Newly constructed	Rehabilitated	Total
Okhaldhunga	20	17	4	21
Ramechhap	8	6	3	9
Sindhuli	7	4	3	7
G. Total	35	27	10	37

All DWSS constructed with joint participation of the Red Cross and community people and are community managed and maintained by WUCs. NRCS provided construction materials and technical assistance; whereas community

¹² The EPoA target for construction of 50 DWSS which was later revised to 35 (Sindhuli – 7, Ramechhap – 8 and Okhaldhunga – 20). The revision was announced through operations update.

¹³ Full subsidy toilets for families: Ramechhap – 567, Okhaldhunga – 790, Sindhuli – 341.

¹⁴ This is calculated as 1,700 families where each family has approximately 5 members.

¹⁵ The EPoA target for construction of 50 CGD toilets which was later revised (Sindhuli - 5, Ramechhap – 5 and Okhaldhunga – 4). The revision was announced through operations update.

¹⁶ Ramechhap – 8,990, Okhaldhunga – 9,430, Sindhuli – 5,693.

people contributed in terms of labour and took ownership for maintenance of facilities. Prior to the construction, NRCS ERO team carried out water source mapping, feasibility study and community people identified the best location in three districts, as per their convenient and easy accessibility. Water quality was tested three times (during feasibility survey, after monsoon and post-construction management training) in all DWSS to ensure the safety of water as per

the Nepal government standards. Regular community meetings were conducted to discuss and address various WASH issues and ensure sustainability of DWSSs through community ownership. Water user's committees (WUC) are being formed with the participation of community members and were oriented on ways of community ownership in maintaining and continuous use of DWSSs. From three districts, 470 WUC members including 130 female members (Sindhuli – 182, Ramechhap – 182, Okhaldunga – 106) were trained and oriented on pre and post construction maintenance. Pre and post construction trainings focused on roles and responsibilities of WUC and the Red Cross during the construction of DWSS. Also, detail information related to construction materials to be used, structure and sustainability of WSS was mobilized

through community participation. Furthermore, exchange visits were carried out among the active user committees and user committees that were not active enough. Messages and IEC material was prepared along with the guideline to conduct community orientation with the support of CEA team.

NRCS provided more than 1 million CHF for the construction of 35 DWSS and 1,697 household toilets in 3 districts

After the earthquake, most of the affected communities struggled for drinking water as community water sources remained dysfunctional. Two such biggest drinking water facilities that have been reconstructed with the joint participation of community and NRCS - 1) Aitebare and 2) Balkanya in water scarcity communities of Ramechhap district. The Balkanya water supply scheme will cater drinking water needs of 221 families (1,505 people) and 2 schools in the water scarcity ward no. 3 and 4 of Rampur municipality (due to its geographical location Rampur is a rain shadow and dry area). The challenge of non-availability of water sources near to the community was addressed through a 3-tier lifting system from 650 metres down the hills with a cost of NPR 26,000,000 (aprox. CHF 220,000), of which Red Cross contribution is almost 55% of the total costs. There are 46 tap stands with over 15kms of water pipe network to connecting each tap stand. Construction of this water supply schemes is a good demonstration of joint participation and ownership between the Red Cross, community people and local municipality. NRCS provided construction materials, mason costs and technical assistance; whereas community people contributed in terms of labour and maintenance responsibility.



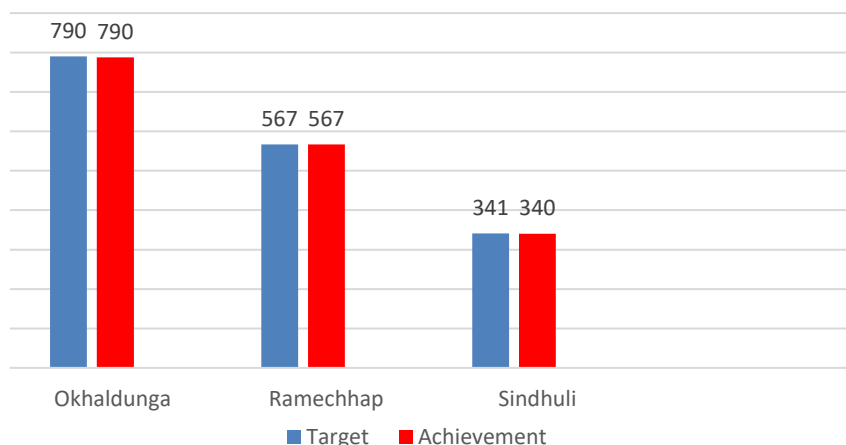
Availability of water through DWSS have massive synergetic effects in the lives of target communities. The increased water supply at household level has reduced average time spend by women in fetching water from away places significantly. On a normal day, they used to spend at least 3 to 4 hours for drinking, washing, feeding to livestock and sanitation purposes. Furthermore, availability of water in communities helped in construction of houses by individual homeowners, contributing to increased yield from kitchen gardening, irrigation and livestock farming. Also, promoted healthy behaviour of hygiene practices which decreased the risk and prevalence of water borne as well as skin diseases in remote communities. Life changing impacts of water on community can be found [here](#).



Output 4.3: Target population has improved access to adequate sanitation

The Red Cross supported household toilet construction was part of the Nepal government's ODF campaign. Construction and use of individual household as well as institution toilets such as in schools contributed to reduced open defecation in the target communities. IFRC appeal has supported construction of 1,697 household toilets and 15 Child Gender Disability (CGD) friendly toilets across three districts. NRCS WASH interventions helped 6 VDCs to achieve ODF status. This includes 2 VDCs from Ramechhap district namely Rampur, ward no. 1 of Manthali municipality and 1 VDC from Okhaldunga district namely Harkapur VDC. The remaining 3 VDCs were declared ODF prior to recovery programme, but 2015 earthquake damaged the toilets and NRCS supported these households with partial toilet subsidy. The graph and table below represent the status of household as well as school toilets construction as of November 2018, respectively.

Status of household toilet construction



The CGD friendly toilets ensured improved access to sanitation facilities and encouraged better hygiene practices in schools among 2,520 students and teachers. The 15 CGD toilets have been benefitting to 2,421 school students (boys – 1,171, girls – 1,250) and 99 teachers (male – 66, female – 33) during the school time.

For the construction of household and CGD toilets, NRCS provided full and soft subsidies¹⁷ based on Red Cross WASH recovery strategy. NRCS provided construction materials (such as pan, pipe, reinforcement bar, cement, CGI sheets, etc.) and paid for mason's costs. On the other hand, casual labour and local materials such as wood, mud and stones were a contribution by the households themselves. Although the revised target was 14, Okhaldunga district chapter constructed an additional toilet from the savings of total toilet construction budget.



RCS blanket approach to household toilet construction and CGD toilets contributed significantly in reducing open defecation in target communities of Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga. **Above**, school children of one of the schools supported with CGD toilet in Ramechhap district. (Photo: NRCS)

¹⁷ Eligibility for full subsidy: Families who have received shelter cash grants from the Red Cross to reconstruct their house, but do not have toilet. Eligibility for soft subsidy: Families who will receive shelter cash grants through government or any other agencies to reconstruct their house, but do not have toilet.

Table No. 7: Status of CGD toilet construction in schools

District	CGD toilet target	Number of CGD toilets constructed	Number of students reached		
			Boys	Girls	Total
Okhaldhunga	4	5	252	262	514
Ramechhap	5	5	421	414	835
Sindhuli	5	5	498	574	1,072
G. Total	14	15	1,171	1,250	2,421

Output 4.4.: Targeted population is provided with hygiene promotion activities

Water scarcity in many of the target communities resulted in poor hygiene practices hence community and institutional level hygiene promotion interventions were conducted along with participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions following School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach for sustainability of WASH facilities as designed in the programme. The recovery intervention focused on improving hygiene behaviour and knowledge of target communities in five key areas; handwashing, sustained and proper use of toilets, food and nutrition, solid and liquid waste management, and oral rehydration therapy. WASH information, communication and education (IEC) materials developed and disseminated throughout the communities and schools; especially wall painting with hygiene promotion messages and murals on each household level toilets contributing towards better hygiene practices.

The visual IEC on the walls of toilet will remind the user about critical stages of hand washing; especially people who cannot read and write would also be able to follow the process by looking at the pictures. Messages related to water sanitation and hygiene were painted on the wall of newly construction toilets in Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. However, Okhaldunga district printed the same message and pasted. Additionally, 26 community waste bins placed (Sindhuli – 17, Ramechhap – 9) for managing the garbage and repaired drainage in some communities for waste management.



Hygiene promotion activities in schools (Photo: NRCS). The outcome monitoring FGD in Okhaldunga district shows that the risk of water borne diseases after WASH interventions has reduced by 70% in Prapcha VDC.

Challenges

- The EPoA target for the construction of DWSS was revised to 35 from 50 through operations update. Initial EPoA target was 50 based on findings from the water source mapping and inventory survey however during the actual

construction, per unit costs of some of the big-scale water facilities increased, resulted in excess of approved budget limit. In addition, shortage of trained masons and break in the rate contract also escalated the overall cost of the DWSS construction. With the revision DWSS target, total number of people reach revised to 12,000 from 17, 560 people.

- Community participation was slow in the initial phase of WASH intervention; especially for the construction DWSS in terms of ownership, labour contribution, maintenance responsibilities. NRCS staff and volunteers conducted door-to-door visits to create awareness, community mobilization and formation of the WUCs.
- Managing procurement of 200 plus different types of construction material for water schemes (314 DWSS) and toilets (10,000 toilets) to be transported to remote communities of 14 districts through NRCS HQ was challenging and time consuming; especially quantity and type of construction material for each DWSS was possible only upon completing the design. Considering the standard procurement procedure of NRCS that has provision of 40 days tendering process could have significantly delayed delivery of construction materials through parallel tendering process. Hence, ERO took the decision to follow Rate Contract modality with selected vendors for speedy delivery of material in remote communities.

Lessons Learned

- WASH activities promoted integration with other sectors especially with shelter, health and livelihoods. The construction of DWSS significantly contributed for construction of houses, promoted livelihoods opportunity in terms of farming, extensive kitchen gardening and rearing of animal husbandry in water scarcity communities such as in Rampur and Manthali municipality of Ramechhap district. The sectoral linkage with health also reduced the occurrence of diarrhoeal, skin diseases and risk of water borne diseases with improved sanitation and hygiene levels in remote communities. The positive effect also noted in schools especially new child friendly water points which are easily accessible by children, adults and disabled people.
- The rate contract initiative helped construction of thousands of water schemes and toilets for schools in difficult to reach earthquake affected communities across 14 districts within two years of time. It has increased the management capacity of NRCS to manage rate contract more effectively, as part of using combination of cash transfer and in-kind contribution for future disasters of a similar scale.
- Active participation and management of DWSS by community people can promote additional income and jobs in the communities. Formation of WUCs plays a critical role for community ownership of the water facilities and also ensures sustainability in terms of use and managing expenses associated with regular maintenance such as electricity costs and water supply limitations.
- WASH activity should focus on WASH related activities such as hygiene promotion should be highly focused on SLTS and CLTS, as majority of the target audiences are either from schools or communities. For students to learn the right techniques of maintaining hygiene and sanitation, priority should be to have well trained teachers who can transfer right knowledge on hand-washing technique, awareness on prevention of diseases and maintaining cleanliness. Likewise, at the community level, the social mobilisers and volunteers should receive appropriate training/orientations prior to information dissemination in their respective communities.

Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 299,030

Male: 152,505

Female: 146,525



Phase	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	145,047	139,359	284,406
Recovery Phase	7,459	7,166	14,625

Outcome 5: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met

Output 5.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
2.1a # of families provided with ready-to-eat food (supported by IFRC appeal) ¹⁸	14,000	4,000

¹⁸ 1 carton noodles, 2kg beaten rice, 5 water bottles, 1 packet salt, and 500gm sugar

Outcome 6: Earthquake affected vulnerable communities have restored, strengthened, and/or improved their food security and income generation		
% of people that report an increase in food security in their family	n/a	n/a
% of people who report an increase in income generation capacity	n/a	80%
Output 6.1: Most vulnerable households and communities increase their livelihoods assets.		
# of families reached with cash grants (for livelihood options)	2,100	2,155
# families receiving in-kind livelihoods inputs	2,500	10
# of individuals trained in livelihood skills	1,950 ¹⁹	2,324
Output 6.2: Household and communities have increased access to livelihoods infrastructure, resources and services.		
# of business activities/enterprises strengthened/created	80	90
# of community-based projects that promote increased access livelihood activities	14	16
# of individuals engaged in temporary employment	1,058	1,026
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The livelihoods support in the emergency phase focused on the food security through the distribution of ready-to-eat food items and early recovery assessments. Seasonal cash grant support by the Movement partners contributed significantly to the livelihood activities of 49,695 families across 16 districts. Further details on season support achievements can be found here.</p> <p>The economic impact of earthquake on rural economy was massive in terms of loss of livelihood of poor people living in remote villages. NRCS recovery intervention prioritised to address short and medium-term livelihood needs of the earthquake affected families and also to promote a more self-sustainable options in the longer term. NRCS implemented different type of livelihood activities in order to improve food security and income generation opportunities, taking into consideration the capacity of local economy as well as needs identified through livelihood assessments conducted between May to August 2016. Upon completion of livelihood orientation sessions for social mobilizers and livelihood officers, they worked with the target communities in order to identify beneficiaries and community specific livelihoods interventions. NRCS in coordination with local authorities and ward citizen forum selected the beneficiaries from the most vulnerable people, poor, socially excluded families, female headed households, child headed households and people with disabilities.</p> <p>The livelihoods intervention played an important role in terms of restoring income, food security of affected communities and strengthened local economy. The integrated approach contributed to an improved social and economic impacts on the lives of affected communities, with increased female participation. NRCS phased out its livelihood interventions by the end of December 2018.</p> <p>Three major livelihood components so far used to deliver planned livelihood interventions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training and orientation on sustainable livelihood option based on local market, 2) Provision of conditional cash grant for livelihood activities 3) reconstruction and rehabilitation of community infrastructure using cash-for-work (CfW) modality 		
Output 6.1: Most vulnerable households and communities increase their livelihoods assets		
<p>Major livelihoods intervention was cash grants where community members trained on livestock rearing, vegetable farming. In order to increase the agricultural production and ensure food security, NRCS trained 2,324 people (Sindhuli – 753, Ramechhap – 870, Okhaldunga – 701) on kitchen garden, livestock rearing, vegetable farming and construction of improved animal sheds. A total of 2,155 families (Sindhuli – 626, Ramechhap – 875, Okhaldunga – 654) received conditional cash grants (CCG)²⁰ and were oriented/ trained with technical trainings by NRCS staff for the effective use of cash and also supported them to develop their business plan. The livelihoods cash grants were used by the community to start various income generation activities such as seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable</p>		

¹⁹ Total training target reduced to 1,950 individuals from 2,500 through operations update.

²⁰ The families who received CCG support have to utilize the money in three areas – livestock management, agriculture and small business.

farming, livestock rearing (pigs, goats and bee keeping, etc.) and improved animal shed construction. Additionally, 90 families (Sindhuli – 10, Ramechhap – 10, Okhaldunga – 70) started small business activities.



Commercial goat farming training conducted in Manthali, Ramechhap district. **Photo: NRCS Ramechhap chapter.** Livelihoods trainings on commercial goat, pig and poultry farming, off seasonal vegetable farming and animal shed management created better livelihoods opportunities in affected communities. Stories of smile and how Red Cross livelihoods trainings and cash grant support has transformed lives of affected people can be found [here](#).

The community members were also provided with insurance to protect their livelihood situation where they will be compensated in case of loss of their livestock. As per the assessment done by the Ministry of Agriculture, the animals that survived the earthquakes were vulnerable to different diseases hence NRCS supported 1,486 families to construct improved animal sheds (Sindhuli – 413, Ramechhap – 670, Okhaldunga – 403). Likewise, in order to ensure financial compensation in case of livestock death, NRCS supported insurance for 9,582 livestock (Sindhuli –3,532, Ramechhap – 4,800, Okhaldunga – 1,250). The insurance was mostly targeted cows, buffalos, goats and pigs. Support for livestock insurance was a joint partnership between NRCS, the District Livestock Development Services Offices, private insurance companies, VDC and Ward Citizen Forums. Although, this was recognized as an exemplary initiative to protect the livestock of vulnerable families, from second year the beneficiaries will cover 25 per cent of their share and government will cover remaining 75 per cent of the insurance renewal fees. However, insurance awareness campaigns were continued by NRCS social mobilisers and volunteers of respective district chapters. Booklets on agriculture farming and animal rearing were produced and distributed in the target communities. These materials are being disseminated during trainings and visits. Furthermore, in order to improve the health of livestock for livestock health camps were organized and more than hundred thousand animals received free treatments.



A livelihoods beneficiary taking care of her goats purchased through the Red Cross cash grants support (**Photo: NRCS**).

Output 6.2: Household and communities have increased access to livelihoods infrastructure, resources and services

Community-based infrastructure projects such as renovation and reconstruction of the irrigation canals and foot trails have been promoting better agricultural activities as well as improved road access to neighbouring communities. This was done with active involvement of community people using CfW modality. A total of 16 community-based infrastructure (irrigation canals - 11 and foot trails - 5) have been constructed

District	Irrigation canals	Foot trails
Okhaldhunga	4	4
Ramechhap	2	0
Sindhuli	5	1
Total	11	5

in different programme communities. As such, 1,026 individuals (Sindhuli – 258, Ramechhap – 324, Okhaldhunga – 444) participated in the construction and renovation work and benefited in terms of employment through CfW contributing to their family livelihoods. One such community infrastructure supported through recovery programmes is Beli Chameli irrigation canal in Jarayat, Harkapur, ward no. 3. The usage monitoring of community infrastructure supported through Red Cross recovery programme shows that the socio-economic impact of Beli Chameli irrigation canal is an exemplary community driven project implemented by NRCS.



Before reconstruction

During reconstruction

After reconstruction

Before the reconstruction of Beli Chameli irrigation canal, it was even difficult to pass from one corner to another. Community people contributed for the reconstruction of irrigation canal with financial support of Nepal Red Cross Society. Consequently, irrigation canal has been renovated and also foot trail has been constructed. The irrigation canal has irrigated more than 70 hector land benefitting around 350 households. Besides, it helped to connect people of Harkapur ward no. 1, 2 and 3.



Challenges

- Under new federal structure overall target for livelihoods cash grants, trainings, support to ultra-poor families to strengthen their traditional business activities and enterprises revised. The plan for increased access to livelihood activities through community-based projects was adjusted based on community needs and priority as well. While implementing community projects such as irrigation canals and foot trails, number of small schemes merged together into big schemes for practical reasons and to avoid conflicts within communities.
- Although NRCS followed vulnerability criteria and wellbeing ranking for the selection of livelihoods support beneficiaries, the challenge remained to ensure exclusion due to variance in vulnerability from one community to other. Secondly, every household had a preference to be included for livelihoods cash grant support.

Lessons Learned

- The livelihood support by NRCS Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga chapters in their respective communities have helped them to increased access to income generation activities through restoration of foot trails and canals, agricultural and livestock farming as well as government services. These household and communities in addition to having a good source of income, constructed durable shelter for themselves and for other community members, and also contributed to the longer-term benefits of their families in terms of community infrastructure as well as access to much needed water.

- Increased participation of women in livelihoods interventions was a noticeable and often life changing in the long run to address not only the short- and medium-term needs of the earthquake affected communities, but to put them on a more sustainable footing with a view of increasing household income, diversifying activities and income, and putting people back in charge of their lives.
- Time allowed for livelihoods recovery programme was limited with long-term objectives. While designing future livelihoods programmes consideration to time should be in line with project objectives and availability of resources; especially for large size livelihoods programmes such as construction of irrigation canals. The follow up activities should be included in the design stage.

Shelter

People reached: 776,899

Male: 396,218

Female: 380,681



Phase	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief	382,765	367,755	750,520
Recovery	13,453	12,926	26,379

Outcome 7: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met

Output 7.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants

Output 7.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
3.1a: # of families reached with relief cash transfers	40,000	38,025 ²¹
3.1b: # of families provided with essential household item kits ²²	40,000	36,854
3.1c: # of families provided with "Red box" essential household kits ²³	3,000	800
3.1d: # of families with unconditional cash grants to meet winterization needs (new indicator)	15,245 ²⁴	14,856 ²⁵
3.2a: # of families provided with emergency shelter ²⁶	110,000	111,950
3.2b: # of family tents provided as emergency shelter	500	500

Outcome 8: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions

% of target households who have durable shelter that meets <i>national</i> standards	n/a	91%
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Output 8.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families

# families who have received shelter cash grant	2,433 ²⁷	2,432
# of people who have received masons training	540	713

Output 8.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to the families in target communities

# of NRCS social mobilizers and engineers trained on the shelter technical guidelines	118 ²⁸	105
# of community members reached with information on owner driven shelter programme	10,000	14,219

²¹ Beneficiary numbers counted under livelihoods

²² 40,000 IFRC NFRI kit includes 2 tarpaulin, shelter toolkit, 2 blankets, 1 kitchen set

²³ 3,000 IFRC household kits received from APRO on mobilization table include 3 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, hygiene items

²⁴ The initial plan was to reach 15,000 families. However, this number was increased to accommodate those families whose names were omitted from the beneficiary lists. In such cases, the concerned person who was omitted and met the selection criteria would directly liaise with local authorities to ascertain eligibility for support.

²⁵ Beneficiary numbers counted under livelihoods

²⁶ 100,000 families received 1 tarpaulin

²⁷ Total target reduced to 2,433 from 2,873 families.

²⁸ Field engineers – 70, social mobilizers – 45 and HQ – 3.

Output 8.3: Sustainable communal facilities are provided within durable settlements to agreed standards and as per community needs in coordination with the health and disaster risk reduction sectors

of community infrastructures reconstructed / retrofitted according to government guidelines and National Building code

n/a

n/a

Narrative description of achievements

Under recovery programme, shelter was identified as the top priority aligned to the National Reconstruction Strategy of the Government which remained central for the Red Cross recovery programme under 4+1 model in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga districts. The shelter intervention was based on two broad approaches – 1) hardware support in terms of shelter cash grants as per government shelter package and guidelines, 2) software support that includes trainings, community mobilization, awareness raising on safe shelter construction techniques and socio-technical assistance. Therefore, under Nepal government's Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Registration Programme (EHRP), 2,218 houses are being reconstructed using earthquake resistant building techniques through an owner-driven approach.

Output 8.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families

NRCS shelter programme aimed to support affected families with cash grants, awareness on build back safer, as well as with necessary socio-technical assistance promoting a culture of resilient and durable housing and settlement. From three districts, NRA allotted 2,515 families as eligible shelter beneficiaries for the Red Cross support. Upon approval of the revised reconstruction guidelines by NRA, 2,433 families signed agreement with their respective local authority (VDC) from 3 districts. As per shelter package, each family was entitled to receive shelter cash grant of NPR 300,000 (aprox. CHF 3,000)²⁹ from the Red Cross and expected to construct their houses as per the approved shelter design and following National Building Code of the GoN. The different tranches of shelter cash grants as per government guideline are as follows:

- First tranche of NPR 50,000 (aprox. CHF 500)
- Second tranche of NPR 150,000 (approx. CHF 1,500)
- Third tranche of NPR 50,000 (aprox. CHF 500)
- Fourth tranche of NPR 50,000 (aprox. CHF 500)

91% of families who received Red Cross shelter cash grants constructed their houses supported by 713 trained masons and 140 carpenters in 3 districts

2,433 families from 3 districts received more than 5.7 million Swiss francs as shelter cash grants

Out of 2,433 families who received first tranche, 2,267 families received second tranche and 2,218 families received third tranche and fourth tranches from Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli and Ramechhap. All of them received the money through bank cheques. From these 3 districts, only 2,218 families completed their houses as per national building code and received completion certification from the government engineers. They have moved into their newly constructed houses and started living. The remaining 215 families who received either first or second tranches but failed to complete the construction adhering to GoN guidelines or not in accordance to approved shelter design were handed over to the local authority of their respective districts from February 2019. These cases were handed over following a series of consultations and agreement with the local authority in the presence of ward chairman.

²⁹ As per currency exchange rate of 2016



In January 2018, upon request from the government, NRCS committed to support 80 most vulnerable families from the three districts, who could not start construction due to poor economic condition. Following a detailed assessment only 43 families received top-up of NPR 50,000 in addition to NPR 300,000 shelter cash grants and completed their houses. The details of shelter cash grant support and construction is given in the table no. 8 below.

Table No. 8: Shelter cash grant distribution and construction status in 3 districts

District	VDC/Municipality	Total target families allotted to NRCS by NRA	Total families signed MoU with VDC/Municipality	Total families received shelter cash grants	Total houses constructed
Okhaldhunga	Harkapur	346	339	339	318
	Prapcha	193	190	190	183
Ramechhap	Rampur	647	637	637	558
	Mnathali-2	427	372	372	282
Sindhuli	Sitalpati	902	895	895	501
G. Total	5	2,515	2,433³⁰	2,433	2,218

³⁰ Out of 2,515 total eligible households, 82 families did not sign the MoU with their respective VDC as some of them died and others reallocated to cities or other localities.

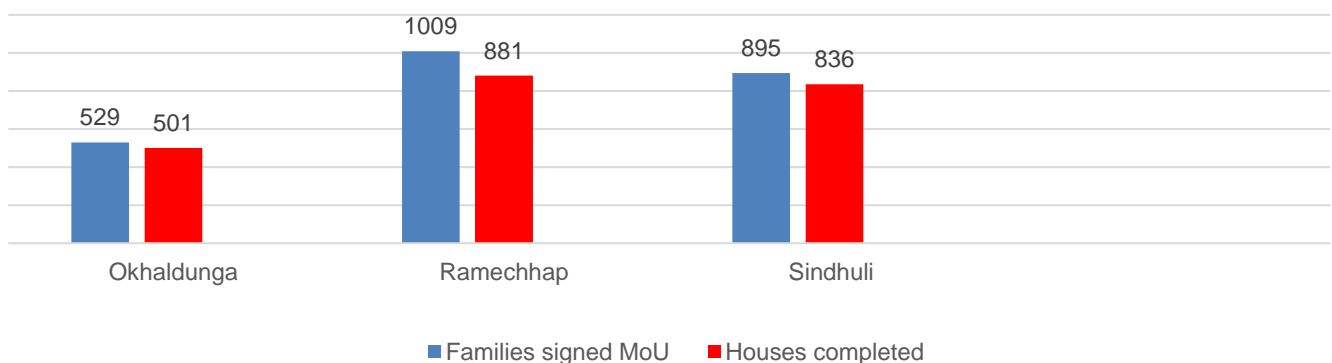
As NRCS promoted a strong community engagement in the entire recovery programme allowed sufficient time to beneficiaries to complete construction of their houses and collect all tranches of shelter cash grants. In order to ensure that all families who have completed construction from their own resources (borrowed from friends/relatives), but not received final tranche due to non-compliances to shelter guidelines, a temporary committee of ward chairman, NRA field engineer, and NRCS engineer was formed to facilitate possible correction measures and receive final tranche before 25 January 2019. Also, in consultation with the committee, NRCS district chapters issued public notice through local newspapers, Facebook and radio.

For the shelter programme, building the capacity of the semi-skilled people at community level was a mandatory condition of GoN for reconstruction of earthquake resistant houses. In order to meet this condition, NRCS together with IFRC trained 713 (Sindhuli – 208, Ramechhap – 241, Okhaldunga – 264) masons and 140 carpenters (Sindhuli – 60, Ramechhap – 40, Okhaldunga – 40) based on GoN approved curricula in Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts.



Sindhuli district chapter issued public notice to release final tranche of shelter cash grants before officially handing over the non-compliance houses and delayed construction cased to the local government. Similar notices were also issued by the Okhaldunga and Ramechhap District Chapters. They also used social media and local radio programme to announce this.

Number of house construction completed through RC shelter cash grants





Sankar Prasain, 32-year old farmer from Sitalpati, from the Sindhuli districts who reconstructed a new house using salvage material and shelter cash grants from the Red Cross. For further details about his recovery journey can be found on Story of Smile, page no. 8. Please click [here](#). NRCS also provided only socio-technical support to 189 families who received shelter cash grants directly from the government in Ramechhap districts. (Photo: NRCS Sindhuli)

Output 8.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to the families in target communities

In addition to provision of the shelter cash grants, provision of socio-technical assistance remained one of the vital steps to ensure build back better under shelter component. Efforts were made to support NRCS and ensure timely technical assistance to all homeowners to build back better. A pool of trained human resources was created on the ground to adhere the shelter technical guidelines. In February 2017, a 2-day shelter technical inspection training was conducted in Manthali, Ramechhap district. Up on completion of the training, 70 engineers, junior engineers from Ramechhap and Sindhuli district chapters including DUDBC engineers and municipality officials were trained. They carried out the technical inspection and technical assistance to the owner driven housing reconstruction in these two districts. Technical trainings and monitoring visits from NRCS and IFRC aimed to support district based technical team to ensure that houses are constructed according to earthquake resistant construction technique and beneficiaries receive certification from the DUDBC engineers on time to complete their houses. Furthermore, 105 people were trained (male - 69 and female -36) who disseminated government criteria and availability of free technical assistance from the Red Cross to reconstruct their houses. The number includes volunteers, social mobilizers, junior engineers, assistant engineers. Government officials from NRA were taken to the districts to enable trainees on answering the questions from the communities on government rules and regulations on shelter reconstruction.

NRCS also provided training to social mobilizers and volunteers on participatory approach to safer shelter awareness (PASSA), technical inspection trainings to the engineers. For each household who received cash grant from the Red Cross were provided with 10 key points on build back safer booklets to promote safer and durable shelters in all 14 districts including Okhaldunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli. Some 70,000 copies were printed and distributed across 14 districts. Additionally, minimum standard booklet for RCC building and mud mortar building produced by JICA, officially authorized by NRA were printed 10,000 copies each. Likewise, NRCS used various creative ways to promote build back better through radio programmes broadcasting across 14 districts focusing on shelter messaging. As a result of 14,219 people (Okhaldunga – 2,959, Ramechhap – 6,235 and Sindhuli – 5,025) were reached through awareness messages on build back better. A special audio was produced informing communities about government reconstruction criteria to be eligible for shelter reconstruction grant and they can access technical assistance for free in Red Cross. The audio was played in loudspeaker/mic in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga. Social mobilizers,

volunteers and shelter technical people are taking the audio in their mobile and plan to play it in any gatherings or community meeting to be held in the villages.



Shelter awareness messages were displayed in the public places to promote safe shelter. A total of 713 people from three districts were trained as masons. Similarly, technical monitoring by the shelter technical staff were conducted during the shelter construction. (Photo: NRCS)

Challenges

- The reconstruction of houses slowly started after the disbursement of first instalment of NPR 50,000 per household in August 2016, but could not progress much further as NRA requested partners to wait until it reconfigured the grant distribution amount and tranches which only finalized the guidelines and procedure for the progressive distribution of instalments on 18 January 2017. Further, On 26 September 2016, the Government declared that the funds to be made available to each housing grant beneficiary was to be raised from NPR 200,000 NPR to NPR 300,000, this action led to a review of the IFRC shelter target from a total of 3,000, to 2469 to meet the 50 per cent increase in total shelter cash grants per family. Since January 2017, the distribution of 2nd instalment of NPR 150,000 commenced, and the construction started picking up the momentum. Later, based on MoU signed between beneficiary and the local government this figure further revised to 2,433 families which was announced through operations update.
- The common challenge experienced during the house construction process in all of the three districts was delayed technical supervision and certification of different stages of construction by the government engineers due to shortage of staff at local levels. Delayed certification of construction phases and approval for releasing next tranche by government engineer to adhere to the national construction standards significantly impacted construction progress.
- Since the starting of the project, one of the major challenges while implementing ERO had always been lack up local materials such as stone, wood, water and also human resources. Secondly, unavailability of sufficient trained masons at community level and compelled to mobilize the same masons for shelter construction as well as WASH related constructions such as DWSS and toilets. This in turn had resulted in delayed shelter and WASH infrastructure constructions across districts.
- Finding a suitable space for the construction of community infrastructure was challenging. Hence this activity was deprioritised in three target districts of this appeal. However, IFRC provided support to NRCS and PNSs in assessments, designing, monitoring, quality assurance and contractual agreements for the construction of community infrastructure in other districts where it was feasible.

Lessons Learned

- For future shelter reconstruction recovery programmes especially under the leadership of government and owner driven should have a flexible implementation timeline (at least 3 years) and sufficient budget provisions. It would allow more time to the host National Society and country office to downsize and properly accomplish operation targets thus easing expectations from the community and local government regarding the Red Cross support.
- Inter-sectoral coordination among ERO programmes (WASH, health and livelihood) and with local stakeholders was key in achieving good shelter construction progress at local levels. Similarly, good coordination was established with engineers of DUDBC, local elected government bodies and other humanitarian actors of target areas in all three districts. This was useful in terms of identifying suitable locations for the on-the-job trainings to semi-skilled mason and carpenters. Regular meetings and sharing of updates are essential with the key

stakeholders for effective implementation of the Red Cross programmes at local level. Local government representatives such as Ward Chiefs and Municipality Mayor plays an important role in holding decisions of their localities and mobilizing support from the NRA, GMALI, DUDBC, CLPIU, DLPIU.

- With technical trainings to masons and carpenters in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga as well as in other programme districts have enhanced their technical skills, employability opportunities and created a pool of trained human resources at the community level to support quality and safe shelter construction work in future. A success story on mason training from Okhaldunga can be found on page no. 14 [here](#). The post-mason training survey finding shows that about 85 per cent of trained masons were engaged in construction, resulted in significant increase in number of working days. The Red Cross future recovery programmes should consider community driven approach for better synergic impacts, as this will help in building community resilience and boosts local economy as a good source of income for many families.
- Support for community infrastructure should be planned close to settlement and its very challenging in areas where availability of sufficient space is limited. It should be discussed and identified prior to put in recovery plan.



Migration

Outcome 9: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Output 9.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas

Indicators:	Target	Actual
9.1a: # of families identified as separated who have re-established contact with their relatives	2,342	2,461
9.1b: # of family reunifications for unaccompanied/separated minors and vulnerable adults	83	83
9.1c: # of registered tracing requests	2,862	2,695

Outcome 10: Appropriate action is taken to ensure the availability and collection of data on human remains and their identification and to provide information and support to families

Output 10.1: The emergency management of the dead is carried out with dignity

Output 10.2: Unknown remains are accurately identified so that their names may be returned to them and they may be returned to their families

Output 10.3: Families in search of deceased loved ones receive support

12.1a # of unidentified dead managed in a dignified manner*	n/a	1,739
12.1b # of previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families	n/a	400
12.1c # people assisted in the search for and attendance of deceased relatives	n/a	330

Narrative description of achievements

ICRC, together with NRCS, provided support on safe and dignified management of the dead that respects the cultural practices of affected families. This was done in coordination with the Department of Forensic Medicine (DoFM) of Nepal. A total of 1,739 body bags were provided to hospitals, the police, mortuaries and NRCS district chapters.

A forensic expert was deployed in May 2015 together with IFRC FACT team. The expert and ICRC forensic staff conducted an assessment with recommendations for improvements in mortuary operations and facilities. The forensic team also provided guidance and training on high-throughput mortuary management to DoFM forensic staff. The trainings which were held between May and December 2015, focussed on forensic pathology, forensic anthropology/archaeology, forensic odontology and mortuary practices. Assistance was provided in improvement of centralization of data at the DoFM. For this, IT equipment and the ICRC ante-mortem/post-mortem database software were donated to the DoFM. In addition to equipment, ICRC forensic experts and staff worked with DoFM to improve

their medical waste management system. An external refrigerated unit with the capacity to store 25 bodies was installed. In addition, the refurbishment of a large capacity cold room for body storage was completed and the handover to the DoFM was done late October 2015.

Forensic experts also undertook an assessment of the DNA laboratory at the Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory. The DNA laboratory has been in operation for slightly over one year and given the relatively young age of the facility, the laboratory is being well run and is producing reliable results. Between September 2015 and February 2016, there was a smaller amount of unidentified bodies and body parts recovered. Most of the deceased were quickly returned to the families shortly after being recovered. NRCS provided assistance to 60 people in Kathmandu, who returned to Langtang to collect the bodies of their loved ones allowing them to perform the last rites according to their cultural practices.

The unidentified dead bodies and body parts were managed by forensic experts at DoFM in Kathmandu (meeting legal requirements). Through representatives from foreign countries, the DoFM received information concerning foreigners reported as missing, some of who were identified through medical and/or dental records. NRCS volunteers and ICRC staff were deployed to gather information on the dead and provide this information to the bereaved families. NRCS helped those who had to travel to look for the loved ones to find shelter and food while they were away from home. They also provided key messages to the affected people on proper cremation of unidentified bodies and management of dead bodies.

Challenges

- Lack of flexibility among the Movement partners to respond the needs of coordinated activities, as operational priorities were more focused on relief distribution than RFL. The trained RFL volunteers were widely mobilized to support relief distribution.
- Lack of knowledge on importance of RFL and Dignified Management of the Dead among the Movement partners and NRCS district chapters need to be further strengthened.

Lessons Learned

- Adequate assessment of people's movement, their means of communication and other RFL coping mechanisms needs to be discussed and to put in place a preparedness plan.
- The protection issues and RFL activities were ignored for too long. These aspects should become better integrated into other activities/departments as well as RFL knowledge of NRCS volunteers need to be further improved.
- NRCS should update the list of RFL volunteers and contingency plan. Preposition of required RFL materials and mapping of hospitals and morgues should be included and ensured as part of the preparedness plan.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 49

Male: 25

Female: 24

Outcome 11: The impacts of disasters and associated health risks among vulnerable communities are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reporting reduced impact from the effects of disasters	n/a	n/a
Output 11.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures targeting most vulnerable subgroups		
# of communities provided with local level risk reduction measures	n/a	n/a
Output 11.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened		
# of meeting with relevant stakeholders	n/a	n/a

Narrative description of achievements

DRR remained an important cross cutting component of the recovery programming across shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods interventions in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga districts. NRCS staff and volunteers worked closely with local authorities to promote DRR components; specially to build back better communities. Some of the risk reduction measures being implemented through the sectoral activities were;

- *Shelter*: Houses are being reconstructed following Nepal National building codes, bylaws and guidelines developed by NRA for the construction of safer houses to minimise the human and material losses from future earthquakes. NRCS trained semi-skilled masons and carpenters to use earthquake resilient construction techniques and extended technical support to the beneficiaries so that houses reconstructed based on build back better principles. In the post-mason survey, it was found that 85 per cent of them are using earthquake resilient techniques during the construction of durable shelter and 15 per cent of them applied it in other public construction works.
- *Health*: Total immunization programmes being promoted in target districts through awareness sessions conducted by NRCS volunteers and social mobilizers. As a result, the town of Ramechhap was declared totally immunized, which means that the children will be more resilient to epidemic outbreaks.
- NRCS trained 131 volunteers and social mobilizers on DDRT (49) and ECV (82) who can be mobilised during future disasters.
- *WASH*: All the DWSS and sanitation facilities supported through NRCS has ensured minimum resilient component in terms of use of quality materials and engagement of skilled labours.

Challenges

n/a

Lessons Learned

n/a



Inclusion and Protection

People reached: 1,373

Male: 573

Female: 800

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children reached through Child Friendly Space	n/a	500 ³¹
# of children reached through hostel for blind children	n/a	17
# of people reached through SRHR workshop for married transwomen	n/a	19
# of people reached through health camp for people with disabilities (PWD)	n/a	77
# of people reached through distribution of assistive device to PWDs	n/a	30
# of most vulnerable people received cash grant support in Ramechhap district	n/a	23
# of people participated in the Law for Sexual and Gender Based Violence in disaster report launch	n/a	92
# of people reached through PSA video with the message against child labour	n/a	438
# of people reached through 2-days disability screening health camps and 1-day orientation to PGI Committee of district chapter and sub-chapter	n/a	177

Narrative description of achievements

PGI remained an important component of overall relief and recovery programmes of the NRCS, IFRC and in-country PNSs. NRCS GESI department has been working together with the key sectors (shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods) to ensure that assessments and plans factor in all aspects of inclusion. For the first time, IFRC deployed a delegate with the support from the Australian Red Cross to manage PGI issues in emergency response operations. NRCS together with IFRC continued their participation in the Child Protection Cluster meetings as well as in gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster meetings and Protection Cluster and Gender Task Force meetings. The recovery programme has considered the lens of PGI from its designing phase to implementation and monitoring in

³¹ In total 6 CFS have been established in health posts of Kavre district. Every day at least 2-3 children on an average are using this facility in each district health post.

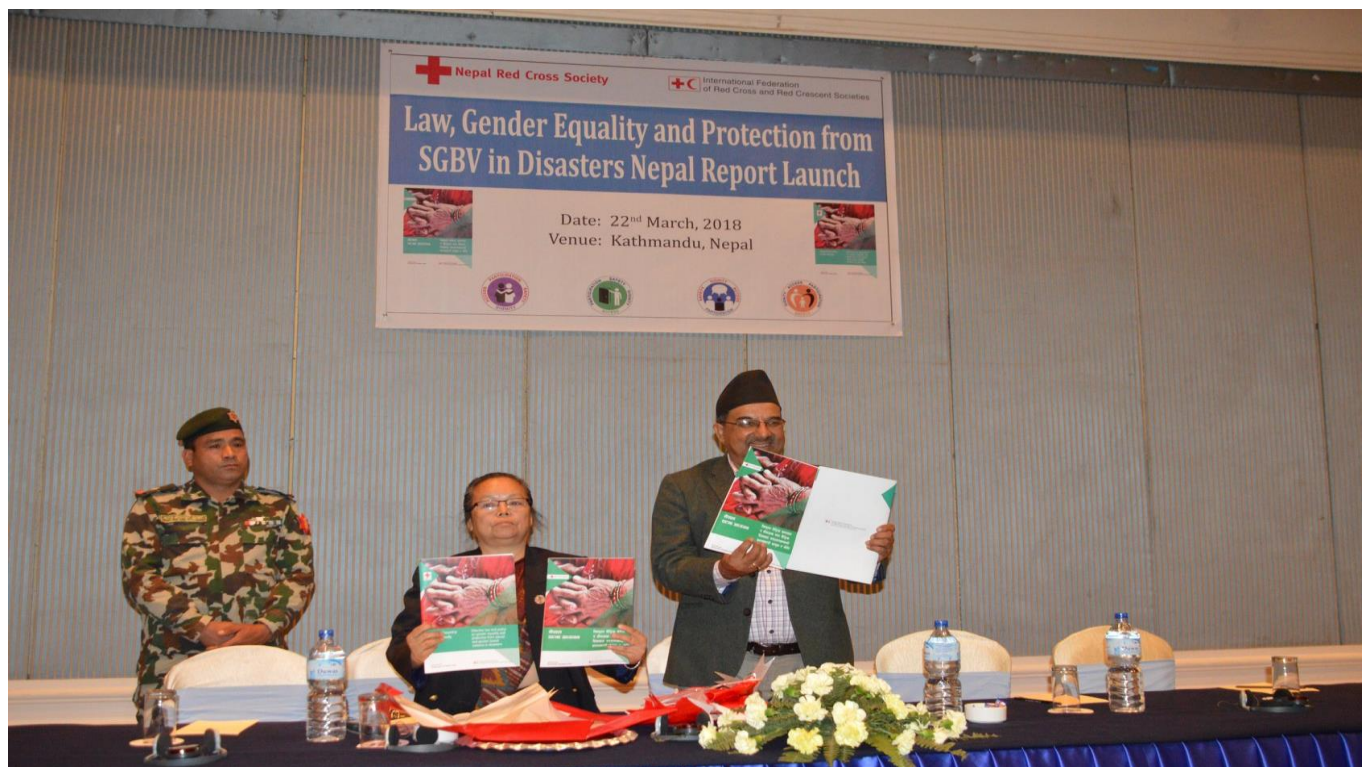
communities. The effort on identifying individuals and households that were particularly vulnerable within the affected communities supported through sectoral interventions. Around 3,300 NRCS staff and volunteers including partners have signed on child protection and anti-harassment code of conduct of NRCS. Similarly, above 300 resource persons have received trainings on the IFRC standard tool to ensure the minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in every component. Additionally, a global tool has been established and launched for the advocacy and initiation to develop future law and policy on SGBV in disasters through a case study in Nepal core areas. In the same way, to aware people on GESI concerns, NRCS has developed, published and distributed around 60,000 IEC materials in all programme districts.

After relief phase was over, NRCS continued its efforts towards integration of PGI components and to incorporate such issues during implementation of earthquake recovery activities. For instance, during the selection of participants for mason training, only above 18 years of age were taken (child right protection) and encouraged participation of female masons. Moreover, mason training emphasized on earthquake resistance building construction in community without degrading environment. Similarly, priority was given to marginalized group, Dalit and female headed family during selection of participants for any kind of training. Some of the key results delivered through recovery programmes as part of GESI intervention are as follow:

- **Child Friendly Space (CFS):** Through earthquake recovery programme, NRCS took initiative to minimise stress level of working mothers / volunteers resulting from responsibility of managing their children. To achieve this, NRCS constructed child-friendly space (CFS) both at NHQ as well as in district levels for female staff who joined office after their maternity leave. However, this facility can be used by all NRCS staff and volunteers. Each CFS includes room with kitchen, one toilet and indoor playing material facility for children. The room paintings and furniture have also been adjusted considering requirements of children and mothers. The CFS at NHQ has been operational since December 2018.
- **Hostel for Blind children:** Sindhuli being one of the districts severely affected by the earthquake, NRCS identified as one of the PGI priority district. The Shree Secondary School of Dudhauli, in Sindhuli is parenting some 17 blind students with education facility for them. The Australian RC supported pledge was utilized to provide a safe residential facility to these blind children. NRCS provided technical and financial support to the school and complete construction of a one-storied hostel building with rooms, kitchen and disable friendly toilets. NRCS handed over this facility to the local authority in December 2018. the government has agreed to support the school in expanding the facility for more children.
- **Health camps and distribution of assistive device to people with disabilities:** As part of its recovery support to people with disabilities (PWDs) and analysing the vulnerability-based needs of PWDs in Ramechhap, NRCS distributed 52 assistive sets with 14 different kind of devices to 30 to people with disabilities (PWDs) between 26 to 27 December 2018. Before providing devices to them, NRCS HQ conducted a 2-day disability screening health camps in coordination with Ward Office of Ramechhap. Primary Health Center (PHC) of Ramechhap and IMPACT Nepal provided physiotherapist, ENT specialist and Psychosocial support counsellor to identify the actual needs of PWDs for assistive devices. Some 77 PWDs benefited from the health camps.
- **Cash grant support to most vulnerable group of the Ramechhap District:** On the same day of assistive device dissemination programme, NRCS, supported NPR 50,000 cash grants to 23 most vulnerable people such as child headed, female headed, elderly headed and disabled headed to complete the construction of their houses.
- Nepal was selected as the potential nation for the research of making future law to address Gender and SGBV during any kind of disaster. Following this, NRCS together with IFRC worked on Law, Gender, Equality and Protection for Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Disasters. On 22 March 2018, a case study report was launched in Kathmandu by Hon. Tham Maya Thapa, Minister for Women, Children and Senior Citizen and NRCS Chairman. There was a panel discussion on SGBV issues in Nepal with panellist from Federal Parliament, Forum for Women, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, IFRC, NRCS, representatives of UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, ICRC, NRCS and other organizations. Some 92 people participated in the event.
- Beside this as an awareness raising programme, NRCS produced PSA video against use of child labour. This video is giving the message to stop child labour and influencing people for child education. The video was launched on the same day of SGBV in disaster law report launching programme. This video was broadcasted from Nepal Television (NTV) 168 times in total (14 times in a day for 12 days in every alternative day between 16

October to 7 November 2018). NTV has a huge coverage in the country with over 72 percent of the population with terrestrial reach. This video was also uploaded in YouTube links:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTVjitBehtc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tS3VoqEF1-g>



Launch of a case study report on SGBV in Kathmandu by the Minister for Women, Children and Senior Citizen and NRCS Chairman. (Photo: NRCS)

- Minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity trainings were conducted in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga. Additionally, 1-day orientation for PGI committee of district chapter and sub chapter was also conducted in Sindhuli. A total of 177 community people, district chapter and sub-chapter PGI members, staff and volunteers including 97 females were reached through orientation and health screening camps in Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga and Ramechhap districts. The facilitation support was provided from NRCS gender and inclusion department. The topics covered included gender, diversity, multiple sexuality, disability inclusion, child protection, exclusion, violence prevention, inclusion and psychosocial support.



NRCS Secretary General and Australian RC country representatives Nepal participated in the distribution of the assistive devices to people with disabilities in Ramechhap district, in December 2018. (Photo: IFRC)

- Sexual, Reproductive and Health Rights (SRHR) workshop was organized with LGBT community in Kathmandu. LGBT forms one of the most vulnerable group during the time of disasters well as normal period in the absence of knowledge and information on LGTBI rights; especially transgender issue. This was the learning of NRCS during the time of 2015 earthquakes. NRCS organized a 2-day workshop on SRHR in coordination with Blue Diamond Society (BDS) which is working for the support of LGBTIQ in Nepal. There were 19 transwomen participants. Facilitation support was provided by the BDS and also by a mental health counsellor. During the group work, sharing of information on sex change, consumption of hormones, sexual and health rights, about depression and frustration that Transwomen go through was discussed.

Challenges

- Gender issues often interpreted as women related issues and trainings. At local level, the concept of Dignity Access Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework was misunderstood due to local context and cultural practices. During the implementation of DAP framework, it was difficult to make local community understand the essence of inclusiveness approach in recovery programmes.
- Blanket approach always not sufficient to address the needs of the people with special needs. There is lack of child hygiene and care (slippers, proper body covering clothes for children).
- Referral pathway mechanism was widely disseminated but after dissemination of referral pathway is required to measure the changes in the community.

Lessons Learned

- In terms of GESI transition, as per NRCS guidance, IFRC have been working with the GESI department since late 2018 and finalized a GESI operational plan 2019-2020 capturing the priorities and areas of engagement across all departments of the NRCS. This Operational Plan was endorsed by the GESI Committee of the NRCS and is under dissemination. Further to this planning process, IFRC will continue to work with interested partners to support the implementation of the Operational Plan, building on the experience and expertise gained from the earthquake operation.
- The Dignity Access Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework and adopting minimum standard commitment to GESI in Nepali language was highly effective to promote GESI in recovery programming.
- Maximum of community orientation on PGI, DAPS framework and child risk assessment orientation is required to sustain the Red Cross interventions on PGI.
- Localization of the knowledge, establishment of internal reporting mechanism for all forms of violence at workplace as well as in programme communities and understanding DAPS framework implemented by the community people and branches governance volunteer helped to sustainability.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 12: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhuli District chapter are well prepared and have the capacity to respond to future disasters	3	3
Output 12.1: Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services		
# NS staff/volunteers who received skills-based training (disaggregate by type of training)	n/a	2,360
Output 12.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services		
# of facilities repaired or rebuilt	3	3
# district chapters provided with locally relevant response and preparedness equipment and/or stocks	3	3
# of NFRIs and shelter items prepositioned in disaster preparedness stocks	36,000	42,000
Output 12.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services		
# and type of system put up and operational (Banana financial software, MIS, PMER, etc)	n/a	1
# of people trained in systems in place	n/a	23
A way forward plan put in place	n/a	2

Narrative description of achievements

Nepal earthquake operation was a largest emergency response operation managed by NRCS which initially overwhelmed its capacity, including government and other humanitarian agencies in the country. IFRC prioritised institutional capacity building of three district chapters as part recovery operation. IFRC supported NRCS in carrying out the engineering assessments of the chapter and sub-chapter buildings, followed by technical and financial support to the construction works. The construction support to district chapter office building and one sub-chapter building office in Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli chapter building and a field office at Sitalpati, and Ramechhap district chapter building are in different stages of completion. The construction was carried out by private contractors upon signing agreement with NRCS. The remaining construction works of these district chapter buildings will be completed as part of the IFRC OP 2019. Below is an overview of the progress.

Table No. 9: Status of NRCS district chapter building construction in 3 districts

District	Progress
Sindhuli	Construction of district chapter building completed.
	Construction of Sitalpati field office and Tadi sub-chapter building completed
Ramechhap	Construction of district chapter building completed. Retaining wall constructed at the rear side of the District Chapter Building Office
Okhaldhunga	Construction of district chapter building is ongoing and will be completed by end of 2019. The building once completed will be used as a warehouse on ground floor and a meeting room on upper floor. Additionally, construction of the sub-chapter building has reached up to roof level.

With support from the Movement partners, NRCS implemented an integrated recovery programmes such as shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods that helped NRCS for an increased management and operational capacity as well as valuable lessons both at NHQ and district chapter level through trainings and mentoring. The recovery operation puts a specific focus on improving the NRCS preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver programmes. This includes rebuilding or rehabilitating buildings damaged by the disasters, training volunteers to respond effectively to disasters, stocking locally relevant emergency relief items where they are most needed.



NRCS Tadi sub-chapter convened its Annual Assembly in the newly constructed building.

Disaster management related trainings

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

Systems and processes related trainings

- A training on qualitative research study and report writing was conducted in March 2018 where 12 NRCS District Chapter PMER staff attended. The main objective of the training was to improve the staff skills on qualitative tools for research and methodology. The training sessions included presentation, group discussion and field work. The sessions were facilitated by a consultant recruited by NRCS, and co-facilitated by NRCS, IFRC and American Red Cross PMER focal persons.
- In addition to accounting software training to 1 finance officer and 2 finance assistants from each district, staff, volunteer and social mobilisers were trained on health, WASH and DRR. Some 2,360 people were trained from 3 districts.

- A workshop on 5-years district chapter development plan was conducted with the participation of staff and volunteers in Sindhuli and Okhaldunga. Upon completion of the training, a draft strategic plan is in the process of approval and printing.

As part of the one transitional plan, NRCS finalised an interim transition structure in order to transition knowledge, skill, experience and resources from ERO to normal department structures. To achieve this, each sector developed detailed sectoral transition plan. The interim transition structure was endorsed by the NRCS leadership on 26 July 2018. The implementation of the interim structure started from 1 August 2018. As a result, ERO functions was managed by a liaison coordinator to facilitate smooth completion of earthquake programmes through existing departments. At governance level, the function of Steering Committee both at HQs and chapter levels also transitioned normal mechanisms of NRCS. Most of the in-country PNSs phasing out their bilateral or consortia programme support and moving to longer-term development programmes.

Many lessons and experience have been gained while implementing earthquake recovery programmes. The Movement-wide lessons learnt report can be found [here](#). At the same time, a final evaluation of recovery support in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga was conducted to measure the impacts. Based on the evaluation recommendations, NRCS together with IFRC developed a management response with defined plan of action to implement through IFRC Operational Plan 2020. Due to changing humanitarian context in Nepal, NRCS is in the process of developing a consolidated National Society Development (NSD) plan to be relevant in the long run. In late August 2019, a 2-day visioning workshop was conducted with the participation of NRCS, IFRC and in-country PNSs in order to define future programmatic and institutional capacity building priorities for NRCS under one NSD plan. Following the workshop, NRC has developed a roadmap for nine priority areas and is in the process of elaborating operational strategies. This is the basis for discussions with partners (in-country and supporting from the distance) for joint collaboration together IFRC to ensure a collective and aligned support for a stronger and more sustainable NRCS.

Challenges

- Delays associated with decision-making in logistics and procurement adversely impacted on the implementation rate of construction activities. This was further aggravated by a tedious and complex bidding process and system in place.
- Transition discussion of the operation to regular structure of the NRCS resulted in fear and job uncertainty among staff which slowed down programme implementation in the middle of the operation due to high turnover of good and qualified programme staff.

Lessons Learned

- Managing transition fear within NRCCS at HQ, district chapters and among ERO team remained highly sensitive which need to be planned carefully, with clear communication strategy and clearly defined timeline. Sectoral transition plan should be complemented with key programme milestones to start transition process (upon achieving 80 per cent of the target). It is also critical that all regular departments at the NRCS had high expectations on how the handover should take place and set criteria for a smooth handover process with transfer of knowledge, resources and skills.
- As a large number of affected people and communities have benefitted from recovery support, NRCS could capitalize on this positive image by documenting key milestones and process followed during ERO programme implementation. At the same time, NRCS should conduct a proper review and establish logistics and procurement department in NRCS, to address operational capacity building of the National Society and support future disaster preparedness.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 13: Effective response to the disaster is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of sectoral plans which clearly outline how decisions are based on assessment and analysis	n/a	100%
% of sectoral plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been	n/a	n/a

developed		
% of sectoral plans which explicitly address issues of gender equality with reference to established tools	n/a	100%
% of targeted population satisfied with feedback mechanisms used	n/a	100%
Output 7.1 Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select beneficiaries for rendering relief services		
# of assessments conducted (general and/or sectoral)	3	3
Output 7.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		
# planned evaluations which take place and for which a management response is provided	3	3
Output 7.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people		
# of calls received in the NRCS telephone hotline	n/a	1,701
# of likes received from NRCS Facebook	n/a	143,814
# of comments received through suggestion boxes	n/a	42
Output 7.4: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		
# of post action reviews conducted	n/a	2
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Under the integrated recovery programme, NRCS adopted one PMER-IM and information sharing mechanism among different stakeholders, using a common set of approach, tools and templates in line with IFRC standard and procedures. In addition, provided training and orientations to district PMER officer, technical staff and volunteers on PMER-IM across 14 districts including from Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga. IFRC provided required technical support and worked closely with ERO PMER team and PNS PMER focal points, in order to maintain a comprehensive planning and ensured adequate monitoring and reporting to promote quality programming as well as compliances to the Movement-wide commitments. Similarly, CEA tools such as hotline, radio programme, complain/feedback boxes and documentary video on Moving Mountain – II contributed significantly.</p> <p>Earthquake response operation was the biggest and largest humanitarian operation ever managed by NRCS in terms of programmes and budget. Therefore, IFRC supported NRCS in developing an evaluation framework in order to streamline all evaluations being carried out by in-country PNS funded programmes as well as to ensure common principles and avoid significant variance in terms of methodology used across evaluations. This framework was jointly finalised by NRCS, IFRC and PNSs and shared in early March 2019 with all concerned stakeholders. Additionally, IFRC has been coordinating with NRCS and in-country PNSs to facilitate a Movement-Wide meta-evaluation and final report due to be launched during 5th anniversary of earthquake in April 2020, in order to capture collective learnings under integrated 4+1 model. This will be completed by independent consultants in the end of 2019.</p> <p>As part of the planning process, NRCS Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga chapters had clearly defined plan of action for shelter, WASH, health, livelihoods and ICB. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan developed for the IFRC EPoA and with its revision, this M&E plan was updated. Sectoral reviews were part of the ERO planning process that helped in assessing the implementation rate and resolving operational issues at district levels. Sectoral reviews played a key role in the life of recovery programme which had tend to focus on operational issues, effectiveness of governance and project management structures including policy outcomes. Hence, findings and recommendations from reviews were highly used to improve implementation and timely completion of the activities by the NRCS district team. furthermore, joint annual review meetings with the participation of ERO sectoral officers and coordinators from NHQ, district chapter and IFRC technical advisors informed revision of the EPoA and its recovery targets based on the community. Some of the M&E tools used extensively throughout the recovery programme implementation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PMER-IM-CEA/Comms-PGI technical working group</i>: There were also sectoral working groups (shelter, WASH, livelihoods and PMER-IM-CEA/Comms-PGI) held to update partners and discuss sectoral issues, mitigation measures and learnings • <i>Baseline survey</i>: NRCS relief, early recovery and recovery interventions were based on needs on the ground, informed by findings from regular assessments and reviews at different levels. Prior to 		

implementation of recovery programmes, a baseline survey was conducted between January to August 2016 in three districts to measure impacts of the recovery on target communities.

- *PMER-IM, CEA, GESI working group*: A working group of technical experts from NRCS, IFRC and in-country PNSs activated to coordinate and information sharing at HQ level. This group remained vital for coordinating PMER-IM activities, sharing learnings and best practices.
- *Movement-Wide Google data sheet*: It has started since the beginning of the recovery phase of ERO. It has been one of the key data management tools used to capture data from the field; especially for the Movement-wide purposes and feeding information to NRA reporting. Districts PMER officer updated their data on monthly basis which was validated at HQ level together with IFRC PMER.
- *MW Dashboard*: It was started from January 2017 until end of 2018 and serves as important information sharing with the aim Movement Wide data visualization of 14 districts on monthly basis. It is also taken as sharing tool within movement. It has generated based on Movement Wide Google sheet Data.
- *PMER-IM information sharing products*: With the technical and financial support of in-country PNSs including IFRC, NRCS produced number of info-graphs, good practices and documented through Story of Smiles in English, Paribartan Hudai Jiwanshaili (a compilation of success stories in Nepali language) and a photo album that captured action photos from relief to recovery activities from 14 districts. In addition to this, path to recovery and process documentation that captured key milestones and learnings from the ERO for future reference of NRCS drafted.
- *Web-mobile based MIS*: A common tool for data collection, analysis and visualization was implemented in all 14 districts. This online system was developed together with American Red Cross and rolled out in Sidhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga from February 2017 as part of the data readiness.
- *Outcome monitoring*: In March 2018, NRCS in coordination with IFRC conducted usage monitoring of community infrastructure such as drinking water facilities, irrigation canals and foot trails, health posts as well as monitoring of post-mason trainings delivered in some of the districts including Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldunga. The usage monitoring was done through focused group discussion and key informant interviews to assess use, impacts, challenges and documented the findings for learnings and correction measures as well.
- *Joint monitoring*: This was carried out together with partners and other stakeholders such as NRA, HRRP, GMALI was crucial in quality assurance of programmes and increased credibility in community.

In order to provide a learning opportunity to the NRCS and Movement partners, informed by quality evaluation and reviews, IFRC coordinated and commissioned Real Time Evaluation (RTE), post-distribution monitoring (PDM), MTR, Shelter Cluster review, OPEX, lessons learnt workshop and final evaluation, respectively. These were carried out by independent and external consultants. At HQ level, tasks force with the participation of NRCS, IFRC and PNSs were formed to oversee specific tasks related to review, evaluations and transition from time to time. This was useful in securing joint management response with clearly defined plan of actions to implement key recommendations were developed.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

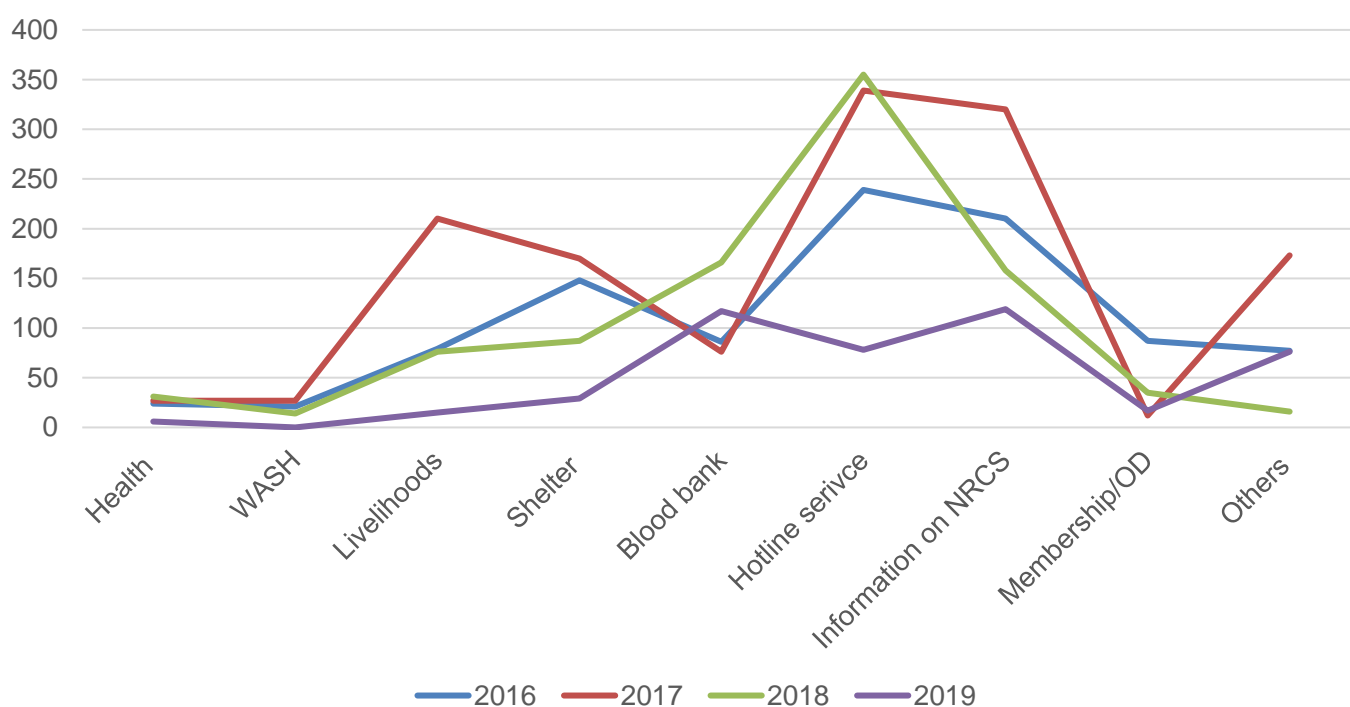
In addition to sector specific community engagement activities, NRCS promoted two-way communications with target communities using various national and local tools like Red Cross hotline, newspaper columns, radio programmes, loudspeakers, hoardings, etc. promoting CEA has been a combination of both national and field level intervention in earthquake operation with key aims of providing appropriate, relevant and practical information to communities and ensuring the communities can deliver feedback.

The radio programme "Together for Humanity" was aired throughout the country for 30 minutes twice in a week. In addition, moving mountain II a documentary promoting earthquake safety and resilience, was screened 28 times in the programme area reaching out to 1,200 people from the community and school students. This documentary won the best TV feature on disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction at the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (AUB) in the climate change and DRR film competition that was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh during late 2017. However, the use and impact of Namaste Red Cross 1130 hotline number was significant. The hotline is free to call and accessible on both Nepal's NTC and Ncell telephone networks. Anyone can call with a question, query, complaint or suggestion relating to the Red Cross and its work. Since the launching of the Namaste hotline in May 2016, a total of 3,135 calls were received and responded. Number of call details from 14 recovery programme districts related to programmes as well as other issues is given in table and the graph shows the reducing trend of calls below.

Table No. 10: Calls by sector and services through NRCS hotline 1130 (May 2016 to June 2019)

Months	Health	Shelter	Livelihoods	WASH	Blood Bank	Hotline services	General NRCS info	Member ship/ OD	Others	Total
May to Dec 2016	24	148	79	21	86	239	210	87	77	971
Jan to Dec 2017	27	170	210	27	76	339	320	12	173	1,354
Jan to Dec 2018	31	87	76	14	166	355	158	35	126	1,048
Jan to June 2019	6	29	15	0	117	78	119	17	76	457
Total	8877	434	380	62	445	1,011	807	151	452	3,830

Yearly trend of calls received on 1130



Staff and volunteers working in the field were trained on different CEA tools. Field based activities like announcements using loudspeaker, community meetings and door to door information sharing events were organized as per necessity. On top of all these, beneficiary communication was well followed by installing complain/feedback boxes, in order to promote accountability towards the community in programme areas.



NRCS volunteers explaining about Red Cross interventions to one of the community people. (Photo: NRCS)

Challenges

- CEA tools were used extensively throughout the operation however its yet to be institutionalized within NRCS across all departments.
- Community are not aware of rights to receive humanitarian aid making them reluctant to raise their concerns and problems they have been facing.
- Lack of compilation and documentation of feedbacks, suggestions and responses from all the channels available to address CEA issues.

Lessons Learned

- Integrated programming approach under 4+1 model promoted positive linkage with safe housing, safe and accessible water, and improved household livelihood. The majority (over 80%) interviewees reported a significant improvement in their own and their family's health and a reduction in children's diseases, skin infections and diarrhoeal and intestinal diseases.
- The interventions under the recovery programme were need based, locally appropriate and follow the principles of "Do No Harm" community owned approaches contributed positively on the social, economic and environment factors. Secondly, involvement of local authorities from the implementation to transition stage of the programmes proved effective in terms of their ownership and shared accountability for programme sustainability.
- Beneficiary participation during formulation of operational activities was regarded very important for longer term impact. The opinions vested by the local community members in the series of discussions and meetings have exhibited to be very helpful in planning and designing of the ERO undertakings which has been proved in outcome level by successful completion of almost all targets in three districts such as DWSS.
- Conducting too many evaluations costs money and creating information fatigue. Secondly, ownership and commitment to implementation different type of recommendations practically challenging and can take years.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
	n/a	n/a

Narrative description of achievements

For this section, there was no pre-defined indicators however, IFRC provided required technical and coordination support to NRCS for implementing relief and recovery commitments. Overall coordination mandates and programme support functions such as finance and administration, PMER, logistics and supply chain, fleet management,

communications, security and IT services ensured throughout the operation. In addition to day-to-day technical support to ERO team towards implementation of recovery programme in three districts under this appeal, IFRC country office and its team ensured required coordination, technical and monitoring support to all in-country PNSs funded programmes across 14 districts. In particular, transition planning of such a large scale and complex operation remained challenging for the Movement partners where IFRC supported NRCS and in-country PNSs by leading, designing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive transition framework called the “One Earthquake Transition Plan”. It was finally endorsed through a joint review meeting by NRCS leadership and the PNSs in July 2018.

Most of the in-country partner National Societies will be phasing out their bilateral or consortia programmes by early 2019 and moving to longer-term development programmes. IFRC closed its earthquake Emergency Appeal on 30 June 2019. As part of the transition strategy, a decision paper was prepared in consultation with NRCS which was endorsed by the regional office in early July 2019, in order to manage implementation of remaining recovery activities such as construction of the district chapter buildings, facilitating one consolidated NSD plan, drafting of the Red Cross Law and Movement-Wide PMER commitments for meta-evaluation and final report. In April 2020, both the reports are due to be launched during the 5th year commemoration of the 2015 Nepal earthquake. The decision paper activities will be managed through IFRC Operational Plan 2019. In parallel, the use of remaining funds from the earthquake operation (IFRC Emergency Appeal as well as Partner funding) will be carefully planned among NRCS and partners by the end of 2019, so that the 2020 Operational Plan will benefit from limited resources to support (1) remaining community needs based on the recommendations of the final evaluation of the operation (under respective AoF and SFI), (2) the implementation of the Consolidated NSD Plan (SFI1), and (3) the sustainability of the IFRC Secretariat core functions in support of NRCS and in-country partners (SFI4). As for the 2017 Floods Emergence Appeal limited funding balance, it will be used to continue enhancing the institutional preparedness of the NRCS (SFI1) in particular related to annual monsoon preparedness.

A final evaluation was conducted in the first half of 2019 to find out to what extent the humanitarian objectives of the relief and recovery interventions were achieved and effectiveness of recovery strategy towards the results attained. Focus was given to shelter, WASH, livelihoods and cross-cutting components of operation. The final evaluation compared the overall impacts 4+1 integrated model. The management response against each recommendation was prepared for implementation. More findings and recommendations have been provided per sector in the report [here](#).

A Movement-Wide lessons learnt workshop was organized between 5 to 7 March 2019 with involvement of all partners in-country based on their areas of expertise and interest. Some 11 thematic sessions’ outcome document finalised and annexed to the final report. The workshop also conveyed key stakeholders such as community representatives, government authorities and academia to share insights and experiences supporting communities affected by the 2015 Earthquake in the country.

IFRC coordinated and produced several rounds of the Movement-Wide report at the interval of six months for internal as well as external stakeholders. As per standard practice from other similar operations, IFRC published 1-year consolidated report for external audiences and a task force was formed in July among NRCS, IFRC and 4 PNSs to oversee the planned Movement-wide final reporting and meta-evaluation. The ToR was developed in joint consultation of the task force. Independent and external consultants will be engaged and hiring process is ongoing.

Administration and finance

The IFRC, through ERO worked with finance department, provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. Also, emphasis was given further towards supporting the capacity building to the NRCS in financial management both at the headquarters and at the district chapter levels as a core strategy to the organizational develop component of the appeal. In close coordination with NRCS, IFRC country office ensured pledge earmarking conditions and produced quarterly financial report, budget revisions including SOSC rates and donor financial reports for the operation. In addition to technical support, IFRC organised trainings on financial management, fraud and corruption for NRCS, IFRC and PNS staff. During the operation timeframe more than 100 staff based at Kathmandu been trained and oriented on IFRC standard financial practices, fraud and corruption preventions. Furthermore, as part of the standard practice, country team coordinated and finalized extension of integration agreements with PNSs and facilitated internal audits.

NRCS was 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 ERO finance to ensure quality and on-time financial reporting of the operation.

The administration team continues their support services to the operation and in-country Movement partners such as visa facilitation to visitors, organizing the workshops and meetings, delegate housing, maintaining the contact list and sharing with the various stakeholders, etc. for IFRC international and national staffs, PNSs and NRCS staff. IFRC visitor's package was updated for Nepal and shared.

Communications

NRCS humanitarian values and communication department and the focal department for CEA was supported by IFRC communication personnel. Key information and advocacy messages were posted on NRCS and IFRC social media channels. During the initial emergency phase IFRC communications activities were focused on media relations and generating communications materials that supported external positioning efforts of NRCS, including regular key messages and talking points. IFRC communications efforts were also focused on maximizing public communication outreach across web and social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter.

During recovery phase, IFRC used surge support from CCST Delhi and also short-term consultants coordinated through the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) to assist in communication activities which will include production of news stories and blogs posted on in the IFRC public website and posts on social media platforms. Another priority was on the production of high-quality audio-visual material including video footage and photographs that have been shared with the IFRC membership and distributed to broadcast and online media outlets targeting international audiences, while also supporting communications needs of the NRCS. A proactive media engagement strategy was pursued through APRO communications team with international news organizations in the region and to highlight the impact of the recovery efforts of the Movement towards building community resilience in Nepal. These include stories on immunisation for infants, training of masons including women, shelter and livelihoods cash grants, reconstruction and retrofitting of schools, support for toilets and water systems and the construction/rehabilitation of health posts.

The country launch of World Disasters Report in December 2016 provided a platform to inform media and other stakeholders about the progress. The Nepal country office worked with prize-winning local documentary maker to produce a short film giving voice to beneficiaries of shelter and other programmes; who also produced a report which was aired on Al Jazeera International. Several Nepali and international media outlets carried reports summarising the Red Cross press release from the WDR launch.

In order to commemorate anniversary of Nepal earthquake, IFRC in coordination with NRCS and Movement partners produced package of communication materials including infographics, beneficiary success stories, videos and press notes for distribution, publication via IFRC social media channels and organised press meets. In April 2017, IFRC country office recruited a consultant to support the development of communication materials for the commemoration of 3rd year earthquake anniversary. The aim was to document the progress and achievements made by NRCS, with support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners that has changed lives of earthquake affected people from 14 target districts. Below are selected media and social media links for communication materials produced for the Earthquake third anniversary.

IFRC Website	Infographic
	A collection of photos and videos covering health, WASH and livelihoods
	Collection of photos on recovery
	Key messages Reactive Lines Suggested social media posts: 1 - 2 Web story: Homes, convenient water and health posts transform lives and countryside
IFRC Social Media links	Facebook
	Twitter: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14
	Instagram: 1 - 2 - 3
Other websites	Himalaya Times
	Nepali times
	Relief Web

External relations and resource mobilization

Proactive and effective engagement with a range of external and internal partners, including government departments, donor agencies, the UN system, NGOs, community groups and multilateral banks remained critical part of an operation of this complexity and scope. It was critical for ongoing funding support, positioning of IFRC as well as fulfilling the obligation to advocate on behalf of vulnerable people that IFRC is represented and participates in a range of forums and platforms hosted by external parties. For this operation, IFRC proactively engaged with the Movement partners and external organizations to position the IFRC and ensured humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy. The NRCS with support from IFRC continued to build its relationship with the NRA and other government agencies. IFRC ensured sharing of constant quality material with donor partners to sustain resource mobilization efforts. IFRC communications activities supported advocacy efforts in collaboration with the Humanitarian Diplomacy and programme teams.

Human resources

In the IFRC Country Office Team and the ERO Team key positions were recruited. However, given the working environment and the length of the operation, IFRC delegates and national staff changed as the operation progresses, and the transition from recovery to longer term development continues and gains strength.

Information technology and telecommunications (IT&T)

Regular information technology and telecommunications services provided to NRCS, IFRC and in-country PNS. The IFRC shared drive was restored to store files and accessed easily by staff. During the response phase of the operation, a FACT drobox had been created for sharing important files. The NAS drive was installed and increased protection of files as well as proper management of the same.

Logistics and supply chain

The overall goal of the logistics function was to continue supporting and further strengthen the logistics structure and capacity of the NRCS and IFRC Nepal office. In this way the demand placed on the supply chain of the Nepal earthquake recovery operation was met through effective and efficient procurement, warehousing, transport and fleet management services. As the operation progress, the logistic needs were reviewed and support scale down with more responsibilities taken by NRCS.

Procurement activities related to relief phase were coordinated and done following IFRC standard procurement procedures. Further, IFRC country office provided international procurement support to NRCS and Movement partners according to its standard procedures for timely delivery of equipment as well as other materials and services. IFRC's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur provided technical support to the IFRC Nepal office as needed. IFRC logistics team effectively managed the logistics and supply chain activities required for the successful support of the recovery operation in accordance with the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The IFRC senior logistics officer continued leading the country office logistics team and had follow up meetings with concerned line ministries, customs department, clearing agent, freight forwarder for smooth import and export of relief goods, importing vehicles and consignment. Additionally, CO logistics team has been providing technical logistics support to NRCS within procurement, fleet and general logistics as per required.

Further IFRC Nepal office has been supporting the in-country PNSs by assigning VRP vehicles under the earthquake recovery programmes. 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 country office as per the need. In April 2019, the country office has finalised vehicle reduction plan for this year and long-term development programmes.

NRCS, PNSs and IFRC staff involved in logistics activities were trained with necessary skills to handle day-to-day functions and also ready to support future emergency response operations. Drivers training covering NRCS, IFRC and PNS's staff was conducted between 3 to 8 October 2016. A fleet and road safety documentary also produced in both English and Nepali languages, as a tool to continue advocating for road safety good practise during and after Nepal earthquake response operations. Logistics team has supported the establishment of the earthquake field bases close to the remote areas of operation in Okhandunga, Sinduli and Ramachhap districts where limited availability of hotels and office space can be found. The field bases ensured field accommodation, offices and warehousing space using remaining ERU equipment donated to NRCS after the closure of relief phase.

IFRC continued its warehouse support to NRCS to build capacities towards a well-functioning warehouse management system until end of December 2018. Stock management procedures and best practices in terms of

inventory control are in place at NRCS HQ and replicated at selected regional and district hubs. From the beginning of 2019, NRCS took over the operational and management responsibility of the Kathmandu Rubhall warehouse facility. NRCS has managed to acquire land in Bhaktapur for the construction of a central warehouse facility, with the funding support from the Chinese Red Cross.

Security

Ensuring safe and secure programme delivery remained top priority of IFRC Nepal office. IFRC in close coordination with ERO unit monitored the security and operations related risks regularly. The long political transition and blockade of Indian boarder created a challenge situation for the entire earthquake operations. The situation of the country was continuously assessed. The proactive security measures were put in place and regular updates and advisories provided to the delegates and national staff accordingly. The security plans and procedures that were in place from the beginning of operation kept up to date. A security focal point (national staff) is in place to manage security related issues on day-to-day basis.

The National Society also assisted the IFRC in understanding the security context. Trainings, orientations and capacity building to IFRC and PNSs staff as per the IFRC global standard also is one of the priorities. Significant steps being taken to meet Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) for IFRC Field Operations. Security briefing also provided to all the visitors, delegates and field travellers. Monthly security report was produced and shared with the in-country Movement partners as well.

Additionally, IFRC Nepal office ensured its representation in humanitarian and developments forums in the country where information exchange and coordination activities being discussed. 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.

Challenges

- Managing transition planning and its implementation for such a complex operation in which more than 13 Movement partners and government involved, took long time than expected.

Lessons Learned

- IFRC engagement and coordination role is crucial in managing transition of larger scale operations and should be continued in future operations as well. It was evident that transition process can create different interpretations and understanding among involved stakeholders. Efforts through MTR, way-forward meeting, stock taking exercise, model transition plan of IFRC and transition review meetings ensured wider consultation among concerned stakeholders. Taking reference of the Haiyan Typhoon in the Philippines, Indonesia Tsunami experience was helpful in transitioning from ERO to regular structures. Furthermore, formation of a Transition Consultative Body with the participation of NRCS, IFRC and PNSs and also the transition framework played crucial role in developing a common understanding on the process and brought a way forward for the Red Cross Movement partners.

D. BUDGET

The latest revised appeal budget was CHF 50,662,283 (published on 17 December 2018). As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is CHF 56,137,989 (110 per cent coverage). The expenditure as of August 2019 closing is CHF 50,846,283. Balance of CHF 5,291,706 from this appeal will be transferred to the IFRC Operational Plan 2019 and 2020 for long-term community preparedness activities.

See attached [financial report](#) for more details.



Click here for:

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

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

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For resource mobilization and pledges

- Alice Ho, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

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

- Siew Hui Liew, PMER Manager, email: 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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2019/8	Operation	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Sep 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2015 to 30 Jun 2019; appeal launch date: 26 Apr 2015

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	2,126,698
AOF2 - Shelter	39,001,716
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,206,418
AOF4 - Health	1,376,038
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,647,356
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,709,136
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	4,304,736
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	497,139
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,526,007
Total Funding Requirements	56,395,244
Donor Response* as per 27 Sep 2019	55,075,150
Appeal Coverage	97.66%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,042,549	1,042,549	0
AOF2 - Shelter	36,588,747	36,524,797	63,950
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,098,541	1,098,539	1
AOF4 - Health	1,538,987	1,533,639	5,348
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,726,024	2,716,827	9,197
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,321,706	1,319,268	2,439
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	4,433,566	4,465,017	-31,450
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	360,761	356,978	3,783
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,791,979	1,788,670	3,309
Grand Total	50,902,861	50,846,283	56,577

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	56,137,989
Expenditure	-50,846,283
Closing Balance	5,291,706
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	5,291,706

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	500,000	Reimbursed :	500,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

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Budget Timeframe	2015-2019	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2015 to 30 Jun 2019; appeal launch date: 26 Apr 2015

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Accenture	24,970				24,970		
AECOM	5,048				5,048		
Afghanistan Red Crescent	23,249				23,249		
Airbus	67,753				67,753		
Albanian Red Cross	18,974				18,974		
American Red Cross	6,218,896	426,040			6,644,936		
Andorran Red Cross	23,969				23,969		
Apple iTunes	622,832				622,832		
Australian Red Cross	3,532,034	1,142,395	22,800		4,697,229		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	812,092				812,092		
Austrian Red Cross	797,368	899,506	106,800		1,803,674		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	1,085,650				1,085,650		
Avanade	7,616				7,616		
Avery Dennison Foundation	9,862				9,862		
Avnet	865				865		
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	17,238				17,238		
Belarus Red Cross	3,217				3,217		
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	97,329				97,329		
Botswana Red Cross Society (from Botswana Governn	17,503				17,503		
BP Foundation	26,910				26,910		
Brazilian Red Cross	68,679				68,679		
British Red Cross	1,852,725	1,270,680			3,123,405		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	4,139,877				4,139,877		
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	652,451				652,451		
Bulgarian Red Cross	63,708				63,708		
Cartier Philanthropy	300,000				300,000		
Charities Aid Foundation	8,102				8,102		
Charities Aid Foundation (from Shell*)	123,015				123,015		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	1,616,829	721,569			2,338,398		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	35,642				35,642		
CITRIX	94				94		
Colombian Red Cross Society (from Colombia - Private	28,081				28,081		
Croatian Red Cross	16,817				16,817		
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	9,999				9,999		
Danish Red Cross	156,047				156,047		
Ecuadorian Red Cross	7,397				7,397		
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Ecuador - Private Donors	4,830				4,830		
Estonia Red Cross	10,685				10,685		
Experian	5,767				5,767		
Finnish Red Cross	6,973	263,273			270,246		
Finnish Red Cross (from Suunto Oy*)	135,476				135,476		
Freshfields	3,216				3,216		
Fundraising Fees				-113,024	-113,024		
German Red Cross	260,607	420,806			681,413		
Germany - Private Donors	103				103		
Google	106,933				106,933		
Great Britain - Private Donors	9,849				9,849		

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2019/8	Operation	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Sep 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2015 to 30 Jun 2019; appeal launch date: 26 Apr 2015

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Haitian Red Cross Society	22,377				22,377	
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation	91,407				91,407	
Hill-Rom	180				180	
Hong Kong - Private Donors	659				659	
Icelandic Red Cross	179,500				179,500	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	70,500				70,500	
ICF International	465				465	
IFRC at the UN Inc	1,904				1,904	
Indonesia - Private Donors	5,835				5,835	
Informa	3,064				3,064	
Invesco	97,309				97,309	
Irish Red Cross Society	58,977	107,988	53,400		220,366	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	311,748				311,748	
Japanese Government	2,803,607				2,803,607	
Japanese Red Cross Society	828,873	206,508			1,035,381	
Kazakh Red Crescent	2,634				2,634	
KPMG Disaster Relief Fund	79,263				79,263	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	208,682				208,682	
Kuwait - Private Donors	7,388				7,388	
Latvian Red Cross	1,145				1,145	
Latvian Red Cross (from Latvia - Private Donors*)	2,638				2,638	
Latvia - Private Donors	747				747	
Lebanese - Private Donors	3,290				3,290	
Liberty Mutual Foundation	160,876				160,876	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	127,271				127,271	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	9,253				9,253	
Louis Berger	15				15	
Malaysia - Private Donors	9,321				9,321	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	222,285				222,285	
Mauritius Red Cross Society	5,000				5,000	
Mellon Bank	12,286				12,286	
Mexican Red Cross	105,096				105,096	
Microsoft	29,083				29,083	
Monaco Government	47,016				47,016	
Mondelez International Foundation	53,016				53,016	
Mongolian Red Cross Society	17,730				17,730	
Monsanto Foundation	72,767				72,767	
Myanmar Red Cross Society	27,817				27,817	
Nestle	134,817				134,817	
New Zealand Red Cross	1,385,120				1,385,120	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Governm	451,782				451,782	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	554,905				554,905	
Novartis	22,499				22,499	
On Line donations	0				0	
On Line donations (from Aland Islands - Private donors	6				6	
On Line donations (from Albania - Private donors*)	51				51	
On Line donations (from Andorra - Private Donors*)	1				1	
On Line donations (from Antigua And Barbuda - Privat	37				37	
On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors*)	649				649	
On Line donations (from Armenia - Private Donors*)	170				170	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)	12,296				12,296	

Emergency Appeal

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Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2019/8	Operation	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Sep 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2015 to 30 Jun 2019; appeal launch date: 26 Apr 2015

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)	901				901	
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)	172				172	
On Line donations (from Bahamas - Private Donors*)	23				23	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)	114				114	
On Line donations (from Bangladesh - Private Donors*)	116				116	
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)	1,218				1,218	
On Line donations (from Belarus - Private Donors*)	516				516	
On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors*)	1,313				1,313	
On Line donations (from Bermuda - Private Donors*)	4,792				4,792	
On Line donations (from Bhutan - Private donors*)	184				184	
On Line donations (from Bolivia Private Donors*)	68				68	
On Line donations (from Bosnia And Herzegovina - Pri	15				15	
On Line donations (from Botswana - Private donors*)	29				29	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)	10,151				10,151	
On Line donations (from British Indian Ocean Territory	0				0	
On Line donations (from Brunei - Private Donors*)	1,492				1,492	
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)	532				532	
On Line donations (from Cambodia - Private Donors*)	303				303	
On Line donations (from Cameroon Private donors*)	19				19	
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)	18,449				18,449	
On Line donations (from Cayman Islands - Private Don	138				138	
On Line donations (from Chad - Private donors*)	72				72	
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)	1,196				1,196	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)	6,486				6,486	
On Line donations (from Colombia - Private Donors*)	3,870				3,870	
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)	2,527				2,527	
On Line donations (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	309				309	
On Line donations (from Cuba - Private donors*)	0				0	
On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)	1,229				1,229	
On Line donations (from Czech private donors*)	2,172				2,172	
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)	565				565	
On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private	45				45	
On Line donations (from Dominica Private Donors*)	1				1	
On Line donations (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)	345				345	
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)	368				368	
On Line donations (from Estonia - Private donors*)	261				261	
On Line donations (from Falkland Islands (Malvinas) - I	0				0	
On Line donations (from Fiji Private Donors*)	107				107	
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)	2,163				2,163	
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)	5,495				5,495	
On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private dono	109				109	
On Line donations (from Georgia Private Donors*)	274				274	
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)	6,953				6,953	
On Line donations (from Ghana Private Donors*)	2				2	
On Line donations (from Gibraltar - Private donors*)	3				3	
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors	12,440				12,440	
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)	1,212				1,212	
On Line donations (from Guam - Private donors*)	0				0	
On Line donations (from Guatemala Private donors*)	295				295	
On Line donations (from Guernsey - Private donors*)	139				139	
On Line donations (from Guyana Private Donors*)	84				84	

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MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
On Line donations (from Haiti- Private Donors*)	91				91	
On Line donations (from Holy See (Vatican City State)	55				55	
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)	18,433				18,433	
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)	1,359				1,359	
On Line donations (from icelandic RC*)	20				20	
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)	52,154				52,154	
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)	1,338				1,338	
On Line donations (from Iranian private donors*)	49				49	
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)	1,176				1,176	
On Line donations (from Isle Of Man - Private donors*)	19				19	
On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)	1,060				1,060	
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)	3,177				3,177	
On Line donations (from Jamaica - Private Donors*)	0				0	
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)	12,433				12,433	
On Line donations (from Jersey - Private donors*)	68				68	
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)	276				276	
On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*	1,224				1,224	
On Line donations (from Kenya - Private Donors*)	130				130	
On Line donations (from Kosovo - Private donors*)	124				124	
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)	3,049				3,049	
On Line donations (from Latvia - Private Donors*)	281				281	
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)	179				179	
On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors*)	877				877	
On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors*	1,356				1,356	
On Line donations (from Macao - Private donors*)	734				734	
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)	17,923				17,923	
On Line donations (from Maldives Private Donors*)	249				249	
On Line donations (from Malta - Private Donors*)	252				252	
On Line donations (from Mauritius Private Donors*)	35				35	
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)	5,833				5,833	
On Line donations (from Moldova, Republic Of - Privat	196				196	
On Line donations (from Mongolia - Private Donors*)	7				7	
On Line donations (from Morocco Private Donors*)	42				42	
On Line donations (from Myanmar - Private Donors*)	219				219	
On Line donations (from Namibia - Private Donors*)	426				426	
On Line donations (from Nepal Private Donors*)	845				845	
On Line donations (from Netherlands Antilles - Private	91				91	
On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*	2,427				2,427	
On Line donations (from New Caledonia Private Donor	45				45	
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors	3,263				3,263	
On Line donations (from Nicaragua Private Donors*)	50				50	
On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors*)	74				74	
On Line donations (from Northern Mariana Islands - Pr	25				25	
On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)	4,713				4,713	
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)	293				293	
On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors*)	799				799	
On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)	1,373				1,373	
On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors*)	643				643	
On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)	1,007				1,007	
On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)	6,958				6,958	
On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)	1,681				1,681	

Emergency Appeal

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MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Apr 2015 to 30 Jun 2019; appeal launch date: 26 Apr 2015

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)	1,933				1,933	
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)	5,340				5,340	
On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)	1,265				1,265	
On Line donations (from Reunion - Private donors*)	2				2	
On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)	2,016				2,016	
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)	8,875				8,875	
On Line donations (from Saint Helena - Private donors*)	49				49	
On Line donations (from Salvador - Private Donors*)	21				21	
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)	5,000				5,000	
On Line donations (from Serbia - Private Donors*)	212				212	
On Line donations (from Seychelles private donors*)	1				1	
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	50,689				50,689	
On Line donations (from Slovakia Private Donors*)	132				132	
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	634				634	
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	3,274				3,274	
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	4,359				4,359	
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)	1,751				1,751	
On Line donations (from St Kits and Nevis Private donors*)	88				88	
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	6,689				6,689	
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	3,260				3,260	
On Line donations (from Syria Private Donors*)	217				217	
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	11,482				11,482	
On Line donations (from Tajikistan - Private Donors*)	438				438	
On Line donations (from Tanzania - Private Donors*)	116				116	
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	11,166				11,166	
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	2,736				2,736	
On Line donations (from Tunis Private Donors*)	47				47	
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	3,518				3,518	
On Line donations (from Uganda - Private Donors*)	65				65	
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)	430				430	
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)	2,534				2,534	
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	60,207				60,207	
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	487,458				487,458	
On Line donations (from Uruguay - Private Donors*)	563				563	
On Line donations (from Venezuela - Private Donors*)	475				475	
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	3,492				3,492	
On Line donations (from Virgin Islands, U.S. - Private Donors*)	15				15	
On Line donations (from Zimbabwe - Private Donors*)	505				505	
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	276,009				276,009	
Oracle Corporation	570,054				570,054	
Other	-225				-225	
Philippines - Private Donors	1,052				1,052	
Philips Foundation	33,069				33,069	
Polish Red Cross	4,588				4,588	
PricewaterhouseCoopers	617				617	
Prudence Foundation	95,562				95,562	
Qiagen	7,070				7,070	
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	4,644				4,644	
Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan	1,000				1,000	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	20,000				20,000	
Red Cross of Monaco	50,000				50,000	

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MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Red Cross of Montenegro	2,085				2,085	
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Montenegro- Private D	1,116				1,116	
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Vietnam - Private Donors	28,210				28,210	
Regus	930				930	
RELX	4,071				4,071	
Republic of Korea Government	274,997				274,997	
Romanian Red Cross	41,430				41,430	
Save the Children International	10,282				10,282	
Seychelles Red Cross Society (from Seychelles private	4,578				4,578	
Singapore Red Cross Society	6,685	127,796			134,481	
(SITA) Ste Intern. Telecomm. Aeronau	18,665				18,665	
Slovak Red Cross	2,091				2,091	
Slovenian Red Cross	62,505				62,505	
Slovenian Red Cross (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	21,168				21,168	
South Africa - Private Donors	104				104	
Spain - Private Donors	9,467				9,467	
Spanish Red Cross	6,233	740,384			746,618	
Sundry Income				512	512	
Suriname Red Cross	19,339				19,339	
Swedish Red Cross	1,915,591				1,915,591	
Swiss Red Cross	122,712	215,767			338,479	
Switzerland - Private Donors	3,636				3,636	
Synaptics	259				259	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	1,013,826				1,013,826	
Technip S.A.	50,329				50,329	
TeliaSonera	1,931				1,931	
Teva Pharmaceutical	7,358				7,358	
Texas Instruments	3,629				3,629	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	5,061,226	200,190	329,950		5,591,366	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	571,875				571,875	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2,629,212	1,624,100			4,253,312	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1,042,278				1,042,278	
The Red Cross of Serbia	5,963				5,963	
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of M	922				922	
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of M	16,800				16,800	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	937,875	81,726			1,019,601	
Thomson Reuters	369				369	
Turkey - Private Donors	965				965	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	46,939				46,939	
UBS	5,308				5,308	
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	13,909				13,909	
United States - Private Donors	25,165				25,165	
United Way	16,987				16,987	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	14,000				14,000	
Vitol Foundation	2,273				2,273	
Total Contributions and Other Income	47,288,822	8,448,729	512,950	-112,512	56,137,989	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					56,137,989	0