

# Final Report

## Nepal: Monsoon floods and landslides

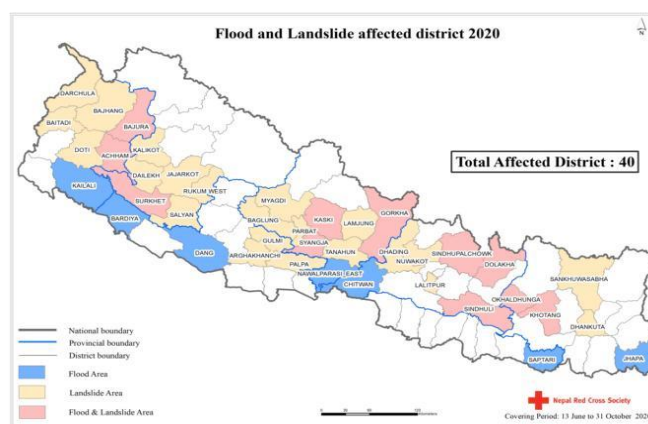
<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n°</b> MDRNP010
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 31 May 2021	<b>Glide number :</b> <a href="#">FL-2020-000165-NPL</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 1 August 2020	<b>Operation end date:</b> 28 February 2021
<b>Host National Society:</b> Nepal Red Cross Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 498,201
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 76,535 people (15,307 families)	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 25,000 people (5,000 families)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) worked closely with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other in-country Partner National Societies, such as American Red Cross, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Finnish Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> UN agencies, in particular, UNICEF and WFP	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Flood and landslide affected 40 districts across the country especially in Terai and hilly regions due to heavy and continuous rain during the monsoon season in 2020. A total of 360 people (DRR Portal) lost their lives. According to NRCS initial rapid assessment (IRA) report, 23,478 families (117,390 people) were affected due to the disaster. Furthermore, 5,125 houses were destroyed and 7,457 houses were partially damaged. Out of the total affected families, around 7,000 families were temporarily displaced in landslide areas, but there was no impact on their houses. Most of the displaced population took shelter under temporary shelters (made from tarpaulins) whereas few of them stayed in relatives' homes and schools. There were immediate needs for life-saving supports such as tarpaulins for emergency shelter, safe drinking water and ready to eat food. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic further worsened the situation.

There was a high risk of COVID-19 transmission to the people affected by floods and landslides as well as staff and volunteers involved in the response. Likewise, logistics (procurement and transportation of relief materials) were challenging due to restriction on the movement of vehicles as well as prohibitory orders in some districts resulting in prolonged tendering processes in the procurement of relief items and their transportation. Similarly, as many schools or public spaces were used for COVID-19 quarantine sites, it was difficult to set up temporary shelters for people affected by the floods and landslides in these infrastructures. According to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), as of 15 May 2021, a total of 447,704 COVID-19 positive cases have been identified in Nepal, out of which 333,108 people recovered, 4,856 people lost their lives.



Map of affected districts. (Source: NRCS)

The floods and landslides affected 23,478 families directly or indirectly in the initial stage, but 18,977 families later returned to their homes when the situation normalized. The rest stayed in camps (Dhading, Sankhuwasabha

Sindhupalchowk and Lamjung) or temporary shelter near their original residence or living with their relatives in the affected districts. There is a high risk of COVID-19 transmission among the people living in camps.

After a couple of week of the incidents, blockages of roads caused by landslides in affected districts were repaired and rehabilitated. Similarly, the disrupted electricity and communication were also rehabilitated. NRCS volunteers were engaged in search and rescue with security forces in landslide affected district and also in drainage maintenance for outflow of water in flooded areas. Local government and NRCS along with other agencies provided immediate relief to the people affected by the flood and landslide. The support included emergency shelter and non-food relief items.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Immediately after the onset of floods, NRCS activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at headquarters and affected District Chapters to carry out response operation. The NRCS provincial and district chapters called emergency meetings and sub-chapters were informed and mobilized staff/volunteers including district disaster response teams (DDRT), community action for disaster response in emergency (CADRE) and first aid teams for evacuations, rapid assessments, relief distributions and logistics management in the affected districts. NRCS distributed emergency shelter and non-food items such as 5,356 pieces of tarpaulins, 5,620 pieces of blankets, 698 pieces of mattresses. Likewise, NRCS distributed other items such as 1,045 hygiene kits, 3,109 buckets, 15,090 bathing soap, 45,650 aqua tabs (chlorine tablet for treating water at household level), 693 dignity kits, and 660 mosquito nets.

*"We understood more about Red Cross after receiving relief item. Red Cross is like a guardian for us. While distributing material also they treated us very well. We spent the money in buying daily necessities." – FGD participant during PDM, Dhading.*

NRCS also provided multipurpose unconditional cash support of NPR 5,000 (approximate of CHF 50) to 1,727 families in 14 districts namely: Achham, Argakhachi, Baglung, Bajura, Darchula, Dhading, Dolakha, Gulmi, Jajarkot, Kailali, Kalikot, Lamjung, Myagdi and Sindhupalchok). Similarly, NRCS provided NPR 10,500 (CHF 105) cash support to each of 392 families for winterization support in Dhading, Lamjung, Sankhuwasava and Sindhupalchowk districts.

Likewise, NRCS reached out to 14,844 people from the affected districts through health interventions. A total of 660 people were reached through mosquito nets distribution, 1,790 people were reached through psychosocial sessions, 25 people from first aid service, 1,174 people from epidemic control for volunteer (ECV) orientations and 10,949 people were reached out from COVID-19 awareness sessions. Similarly, more than 25,000 people benefitted from WASH interventions such as safe water, emergency toilet and hygiene promotion activities.



People using tarpaulin for temporary shelter provided by NRCS in Sindhupalchowk district (Photo: NRCS Sindhupalchowk district chapter)



People receiving winterization cash support from NRCS in Sankhuasabha district. (Photo: NRCS Sankhuasabha district chapter)



Handwashing demonstration by NRCS volunteer at Sankhuasabha district (Photo: NRCS Sankhuasabha district chapter)

The NRCS district chapters and sub-chapters worked together with the concerned local government and other humanitarian agencies. The NRCS provincial committee coordinated with the affected districts and participated in the meeting called by Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) and liaison to NRCS EOC and District Chapters, Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) and Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) members. NRCS volunteers from sub-chapters were actively involved in disseminating the flood and landslide alert messages, which helped the communities to evacuate on time (throughout the affected districts). NRCS district chapters closely worked together with the local government to develop a District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP). In addition, NRCS develops monsoon response and preparedness plan on annual basis. These plans include preparedness, early notification and response activities to be carried out. Search and rescue team of NRCS District Chapters closely worked together with security forces to conduct

search and rescue of affected people. NRCS is regularly coordinating with local stakeholders and participating in the emergency meeting called by the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) in affected districts.

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

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) in Nepal provided technical support to NRCS in preparing for and responding to monsoon floods. In addition, The IFRC CD coordinated further with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) for DREF allocation and supported the coordination of the emergency shelter cluster. Together with NRCS, the IFRC participated in National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and provided needful input. IFRC CD coordinated procurement relief items such as mattresses, ropes, packaging bags, hygiene kits, dignity kits, and buckets. The CD coordinated with IFRC Regional Logistic Unit to procure mosquito nets, aqua tabs, blankets and tarpaulins. All these items procured from IFRC was provided to NRCS to replenish their relief items that were distributed in this operation.

Likewise, in-country Participating National Societies (PNS) actively monitored the situation and participated in the meetings organized by NRCS and IFRC. In particular, the Danish Red Cross provided technical support in the IRA process. Likewise, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross were closely monitoring the situation. while ICRC supported NRCS to carry out restoring family link (RFL) services.

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

The Government of Nepal launched its nationwide Monsoon Preparedness and Response Plan in early July 2020 and immediately activated its NEOC to coordinate relief activities. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) took the lead role in coordinating the response operation at the central and local level, conducting rescue, evacuation, rapid assessment and relief distribution. The government mobilized security forces for search, rescue and evacuation of the people stranded from floods and landslides. They mobilized helicopters for search and rescue. DDMC and MoHA were actively engaged in responding to the situation. Emergency meetings were held in MoHA which were participated by the NRCS and IFRC on regular basis. Likewise, NRCS is a member of the Disaster Management Committees at all levels (provincial, district and municipalities) and works closely with respective authorities in responding to the needs of affected people.

The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) established toll-free numbers for flood early warning system and circulated short message service (SMS) from time to time. The DHM also regularly updated information on their website, with a flood forecast every 24 hours, which NRCS supports to disseminate at the community level.

The HCT mechanism is very active in the country, with all clusters being led by line Ministries and ongoing coordination at strategic and operational levels. The Emergency Response Plan for the monsoon was finalized in June 2020 and the Government of Nepal requested its activation on 16 July 2020. The Association of International NGOs (AIN) is representing the interests of all INGOs in the HCT mechanism and information is being shared through related clusters.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

NRCS, local government and Nepal Police together carried out IRA in the affected districts. Also, NRCS conducted a detail assessment in the 15 most affected districts. The assessment revealed that there was a need for integrated response services focusing on emergency shelter, food and essential household items, livelihood support, protection, basic health services, RFL and psychosocial support services, provision of safe drinking water, as well as improved sanitation in the affected areas.

The sector-specific needs identified by the assessments were found to be very relevant to conduct the response operation. The target and activities for each sector were mostly well-analyzed during the planning and met through this operation. In few cases, the operation team had noticed the need for additional interventions such as the instalment of a bathing station, child-friendly spaces, drinking water storage tank in strategic locations and later these were included in the project plan. Likewise, the beneficiary targeted for unconditional cash support was very less but the number of families in need was more than the target. Therefore, NRCS re-adjusted the budget from other administrative parts, increased the number of families and provided unconditional cash.

### **Shelter**

The landslides caused by massive rain swept away or damaged houses in hilly districts. The families with completely damaged houses were staying in the temporary shelters, schools and relatives' houses. So there were needs for tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses, and ropes along with trained volunteers to help build temporary shelters and pass on relevant technical messaging.

## Livelihood and basic needs

The floods and landslides swept away houses, agricultural land, crops, livestock and irrigation canals. The majority of the affected people work on agricultural land as tenant farmers. Food and daily household items were immediately needed to support these families that could be addressed through cash and voucher assistance.

## Health

There was a high risk of increase in COVID-19 cases as well as an outbreak of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and vector-borne diseases such as dengue causing severe consequences among the displaced population, especially children, senior citizens and pregnant women who are at high risk of infections. There was also the need for mental health and psychosocial support activities. Mobilization of trained volunteers for disseminating health and hygiene awareness messages including the importance of physical distancing was important to prevent possible risk of COVID-19 transmission as well as other epidemic outbreaks.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Since the existing water sources were contaminated and some water supply systems were damaged in the affected areas, there was a need for clean drinking water and WASH kits to purify water as well as to keep drinking water safe in their houses. Likewise, there was a need for emergency toilets as well as support for household toilets for those families who lost their toilets. Finally, considering the probability of an outbreak of water-borne diseases in some affected areas, hygiene promotion activities should be promoted. Basic community sanitation, cleaning of stagnant water, distribution of hygiene kits, awareness raising on proper hygiene practice were essential to be conducted in the affected areas.

## Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

As people from different families were living in emergency settlement and evacuation centres, there was a need for increasing awareness of sexual and gender-based violence. NRCS relief efforts were in line with the established standards of GoN and cluster system and applied a gender and diversity sensitive analysis in the beneficiary selection, including by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, single women, people with a disability, old-aged people, people facing caste-based exclusion and COVID-19 affected people.

## Risk Analysis

While developing the response plan, NRCS analysed the various factors and identified potential risks for effective implementation of the DREF. During the due course of implementation, the overall status of the risks, their impacts and the mitigation measures are as follows:

Overall risks and mitigation measures	
Anticipated risks	Mitigation measures
Problems for responders to have access in affected areas and transport relief items due to inundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mobilization of volunteers in affected areas, specially to conduct orientation/trainings remained challenges due to COVID restrictions. NHQs organized virtual training to district level volunteers but that was not possible for beneficiaries.</li><li>• The COVID-19 restriction as well as, the blockade of roads due to landslide caused delay in transportation of relief items in the affected areas. Some district chapters used helicopters to transport the relief items in the affected areas.</li></ul>
Challenges to conduct timely assessment and select beneficiaries due to socio-political interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NRCS did not face any challenges to conduct the assessment. The assessment was completed on time.</li></ul>
Potential impact on procurement and supply chain, especially from abroad due to COVID-related restrictions (land border control, limitation in flights, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Procurement of EVA mattress was significantly delayed, especially the delivery of items and transportation of items to affected areas remained challenges.</li><li>• <i>Procurement and shipment of blankets from RLU is delayed due to travel restrictions. Because of impact on procurement, transportation the timeframe for DREF operation was extended for 3 months.</i></li></ul>

<p>Impact of COVID-19 pandemic can affect overall monsoon response cycle including the potential risk to the NRCS staff and volunteers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate response strategy in line with the government/WHO guideline</li> <li>• Staff and volunteers of several district chapters, where DREF was being implemented, were tested positive and the office remained closed for few weeks delaying the implementation. The implementation was expedited during the time extension period.</li> <li>• Prioritize safety security of staff volunteers and targeted people (PPE, insurance, orientation)</li> </ul>
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## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### **Overall Operational objective:**

The operation aimed to address the immediate relief needs of an estimated 25,000 people affected by floods and landslides. The needs of 5,000 targeted families in floods and landslides affected districts were addressed through the provision of goods and services related to shelter, WASH, protection, food and health for an initial period of three months.

### **Strategies for implementation**

This operation aimed to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of total 5,000 families (25,000 people) affected by the flood and landslides. The National Society activated its EOC along with its monsoon response plan-2020 immediately after the disaster, coordinated all response operation, mobilized volunteers in the field, ensured timely assessment within 24-48 hours, and prepared operational plans within a week.

### **The operation considered the following implementation strategies:**

#### **Coordination and partnership**

NRCS, according to its auxiliary role to the Nepal Government in humanitarian assistance during disasters, worked closely together with the government to respond to the disaster. The NRCS worked in close coordination with the Government of Nepal at central, provincial, district and municipal levels in disaster preparedness and response. Assessment and relief activities are being carried out in coordination with NEOC, NDRRMA and the district emergency operation centre (DEOC). The IRA is conducted in close coordination with district and municipality authorities. Likewise, response activities are coordinated with relevant local authorities as well as clusters at provincial and national levels. Finally, the existing standby agreements with different agencies will come into effect as the need in a large-scale disaster.

#### **Community engagement and accountability (CEA)**

Voices of communities and other stakeholders were heard through Red Cross Hotline 1130, radio programme and different social media such as Facebook and feedbacks were incorporated to enhance service to the community. Local stakeholders such as ward offices, schools and selected communities were involved during beneficiary selection for cash support. Apart from that, the district chapters, sub-chapters were readily available to hear out and address issues of the community.

#### **Inclusive response, leave no one behind**

NRCS developed integrated relief packages integrating sectoral relief services on shelter, livelihood/cash, WASH, health and PGI sectors. Based on initial rapid assessment findings, NRCS developed beneficiary selection criteria for relief support to include families displaced by the disaster, and vulnerable groups who needed relief support such as women, adolescent girls, the elderly, accompanied children. Based on needs, NRCS distributed shelter items to displaced families, hygiene kits to families who have been affected by the landslides, dignity kits for women, and SGBV orientations to girls and women. PGI related issues were mainstreamed in all sectors, from assessment to implementation, monitoring and reporting. PGI components were considered while conducting assessments, through gathering sex and age disaggregated data, analysis of who is being reached and who is missing out, and constant reporting on protection issues for children, risks of gender-based violence and sector-specific safety concerns to the EOC by all team members and volunteers.

The gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) department of NRCS provided technical support to the respective sectoral leads as well as District Chapters in ensuring that the Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming (published by IFRC and endorsed by NRCS) were applied throughout planning and implementation of response activities.

NHQs has provided a pocket card with the Red Cross Hotline number to volunteers and staff who were mobilized in the targeted districts to conduct SGBV related orientations. These volunteers used these cards and conducted

orientation sessions for the beneficiaries in all targeted districts, whereas NRCS headquarters collected reports related to the SGBV activities from all targeted districts.

NRCS set the following selection criteria in consultation with the local government and other key stakeholders in the communities to select the vulnerable families for additional support:

- People who are affected by floods and landslides.
- Households headed by children below 18 years or elderly above 65 years of age.
- Households headed by women and single women.
- Households involved in agriculture and livestock activities before floods who have not been able to restore their livelihood activities after the floods.
- Households having home quarantines or COVID-19 affected people (positive cases and having high potential).
- Death of an earning member of the family due to floods and landslides and COVID-19 or multiple causes.
- Households comprising of people with physical disability and/or mental disability and persons with chronic illness.

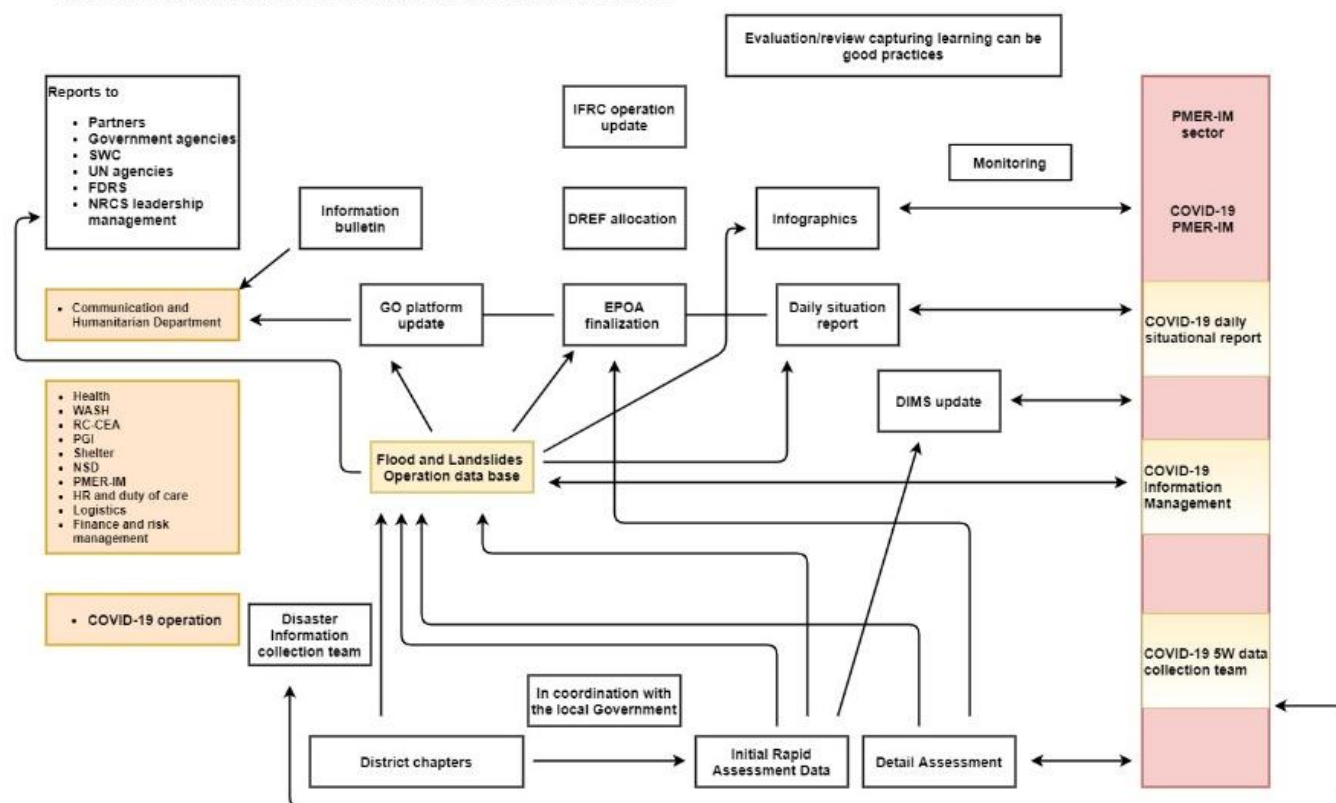
### Timely response

NRCS has been ensuring a timely response to any disaster through the deployment of its trained staff and volunteers. NRCS has been developing a monsoon preparedness and response plan as well as a pro-forma emergency plan of action (EPOA) for DREF on annual basis. The NRCS monsoon preparedness plan informs sub-chapters, district chapters, field-level responders to be in an alert position prior to the monsoon period and also make relief items readily available at the local level. These plans substantially support ensuring timely mobilization of responders. The District Chapters deployed 689 first aid/DDRT/CADRE/PSS/WASH/RFL volunteers in the affected area. Early Warning Systems have been set up for providing prior information so that people can move to safety. Regional warehouses have used their stockpiles of non-food relief items (NFRIs) to support the required distributions.

### Planning monitoring evaluation reporting and information management

Stronger planning, monitoring, evaluation reporting and information management (PMER-IM) system were practiced in the operation. The floods and landslides operation PMER-IM major strategies and activities were linked with NRCS existing PMER-IM division from the beginning of the operation. Participatory planning approach was practiced during the development of the EPOA and the detailed plan of action at local level was developed based on the gaps identified from the IRA of the affected communities and sectoral teams. Likewise, detailed assessments were carried out, as a basis for further planning, monitoring and reporting.

Flood and Landslide and COVID-19 PMER-IM Coordination mechanism



NRCS used its disaster information management system (DIMS) to manage information of the operation. Concerned district chapters and sub-chapters monitored operation activities at the local level while headquarters provided orientation and tools to local units for monitoring.

Likewise, NRCS developed infographics and operation updates regularly. Also, stories of individuals who were benefited from the operation were captured. Lessons learned workshop was conducted to capture learning and good practices of the operation at field level. NRCS also conducted an exit survey to assess whether there was anything to improve during cash distribution and post-distribution monitoring to assess the use of relief items and cash in the operation.

### **Cash and voucher assistance**

Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) was integrated with shelter, livelihood and basic need, health, protection and WASH related activities which had been completed effectively. This assistance supported the beneficiaries to manage their basic and immediate needs.

### **Human resource and duty of care (including security)**

NRCS provided COVID-19 orientation and personal protective items to all the frontline staff and volunteers involved in the floods and landslides operation, and also insured 147 volunteers. Both IFRC and NRCS also developed a Business Continuity Plan and put in place security protocols to monitor threats as well as to ensure timely and effective safety of all involved in the operation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

As agreed with NRCS, the IFRC CD undertook international and national-level procurement involving the NRCS team in the process as well as engaging PNS logisticians in national level procurement processes. The involvement of PNS logistic staff further strengthened in-country capacity, enhanced teamwork and ensure timely procurement of all items since the volume of procurement for COVID-19 response and DREF operation was very high at that time. While NRCS district chapters managed local-level procurement as pre-existing NRCS rules. NRCS coordinated with the government and private companies at the local level to ensure goods and personnel could reach remote affected areas as per needs. NRCS benefitted from its warehouses in 12 strategic locations throughout the country and the pre-positioned relief items which were critical to reaching people in time, also because procurement was significantly slowed down by the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions.

### **Communications**

NRCS and IFRC communications teams worked together to promote the work of the volunteers on the frontline of the response, helping those affected by the landslides and floods.

### **Sector-specific strategies**

#### *Shelter*

NRCS volunteers were mobilized to identify affected families who were in need for emergency shelter and relief items. NRCS rendered shelter support by providing emergency shelter items (tarpaulin, rope and tool kits) to the families who lost their houses and living in open spaces, supporting them to establish temporary shelters. Likewise, NRCS distributed blanket, clothing materials, kitchen utensils, and bucket who lost their household items which enabled them to fulfil the immediate need of items that they need every day. Households with partially damaged houses were supported with shelter tool kits for repairing their houses. NRCS prioritized cash support to those families who need to purchase basic tools (fixing tools like bamboo, nails, etc.) to establish temporary shelters.

#### *Livelihood and basic needs*

NRCS mobilized its staff and volunteers at district chapter and sub-chapter levels to identify and target families requiring immediate food support. Further, NRCS has coordinate with DDMC, district-level organizations and WFP as well as rural/municipality and local actors to collect ready-to eat-food (RTEF) and distribute them to the affected families. Upon assessing the functionality of local markets, NRCS best utilized its available resources (including though this DREF operation) to provide multi-purpose cash assistance.

#### *Health*

NRCS oriented its staff and volunteers on COVID-19 safe practices before deploying them in the operation. NRCS established a mechanism to coordinate with the health service department, hospitals, and local health service centres. NRCS, in close coordination with health service providers, remained in a ready position to deploy the Red Cross Emergency Clinic (RCEC) with trained human resources to the affected areas if the service is needed. Also, NRCS volunteers were engaged in first aid services and ambulances were kept on standby in case of transportation of snakebite victims to concerned health centres were required.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

NRCS mobilized volunteers and staff for providing clean drinking water, distributing water treatment reagents, cleaning water points and orienting families on how to keep water safe and clean. In addition, NRCS established drinking water points, emergency toilets and sanitation facilities in camps. Likewise, NRCS distributed hygiene kits, buckets and soaps to the families affected by the disaster. Safety and security of mobilized volunteers were taken care of considering the COVID-19 and flood situation. Both types of information education and communication (IEC) materials (on emergency and COVID-19) were disseminated to communities. All above activities were conducted in close coordination with provincial, district and municipal authorities.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 26,450

Male: 12,696

Female: 13,754

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through emergency shelter settlement solutions**

Indicators:

Target

Actual

% of families affected by floods restore and strengthen their safety (emergency shelter from NRCS contribution)

30%

32 %

**Output 1.1:** Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families

Indicators:

Target

Actual

# of households supported with emergency shelter and settlement assistance

5,000

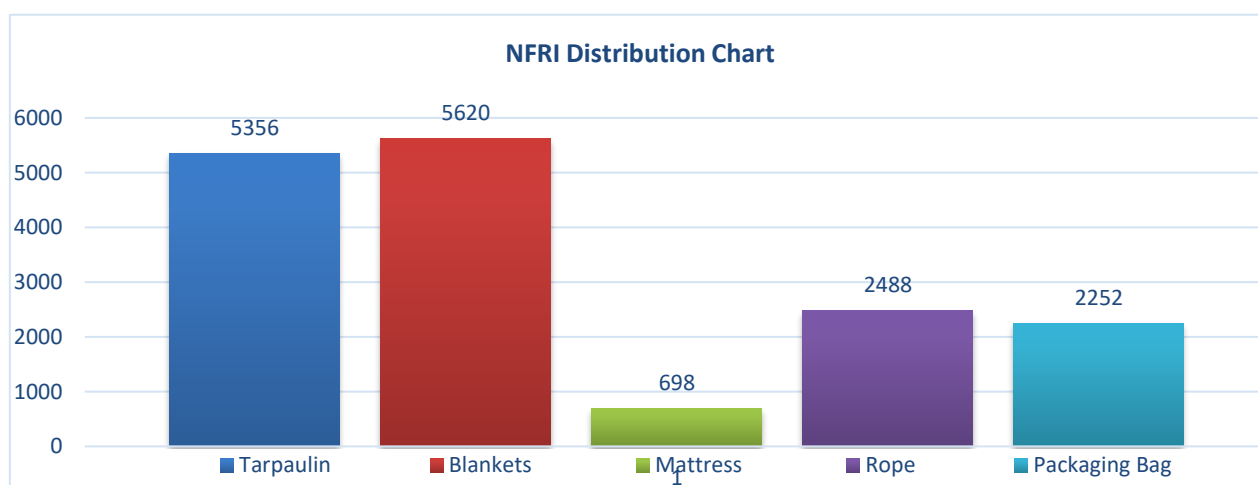
5,290

# of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of shelter support they receive.

5,000

5,290

### Narrative description of achievements



The target for the shelter assistance was met. NRCS reached 5,290 households (26,450 people) through emergency shelter item or a full set of NFRI in flood and landslide affected 42 districts. The families who received tarpaulin also received orientation/guidance on emergency shelter construction. NRCS distributed 5,356 pieces of tarpaulins, 5,620 pieces of blankets, 698 pieces of mattresses and 2,488 rolls of ropes to the beneficiaries. NRCS immediately mobilized their stock from warehouses and sent these items, except mattresses, to the district chapters for distribution. The stock of mattress was very less in NRCS warehouses when the DREF operation was launched. IFRC CD coordinated the procurement of all these items and provided them to NRCS in-kind.

In addition, NRCS provided additional top-up cash support of NPR 2,000 (CHF 20) to 277 vulnerable families in five districts, as shown in Table 1. The affected families became homeless and were in additional need of the management of fixing and framing materials including paying for labor wages while erecting or upgrading emergency shelters. NRCS district chapters closely worked together with respective local governments (local municipalities), selected the beneficiaries for the top-up cash support.

In addition, NRCS carried out post distribution monitoring (PDM) of the support in late 2020. One of the key result related to the shelter support including 82 per cent of the respondents reported the distributed non-food items (NFIs) were useful, 17 per cent reported that the items were just and 1 per cent reported it was not much useful. Also, the PDM report revealed that the NFIs that reached among disaster affected households were not adequate and NRCS's relief distribution needs to include more NFIs for more disaster affected population. NRCS' relief operations must strive to become more meaningful to the recipients.

NRCS mobilized 689 volunteers and staff for relief, cash, IEC, and ready to eat food distribution in the districts affected by the disaster. Out of which, NRCS covered accident insurance of 147 selected volunteers from different districts. NRCS has also been implementing COVID-19 response operation as well as other development projects in these districts which have also covered insurance of most of these volunteers.

**Table 1: Number of beneficiaries who received top-up cash support for emergency shelter construction**

SN	Name of the districts	# of families received cash support
1	Jajarkot	40 Families
2.	Kalikot	12 Families
3.	Lamjung	100 Families
4.	Sankhuwasabha	106 Families
5.	Sindhupalchok	19 Families
<b>Total</b>		<b>277 Families</b>

### Challenges

The procurement, mainly delivery of blanket and mattress, was delayed due to COVID-19 restriction and nationwide lockdown. Likewise, transportation of relief materials to the affected were affected by the lockdown. Therefore, NRCS faced challenges to distribute these items in time.

### Lesson learnt

It is crucial to maintain a minimum threshold of NFRI stock at flood and landslide prone area before monsoon with proper inventory management system so that they can be mobilized immediately when needed.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People reached: 8,635**

Male: 4,145

Female: 4,490

### **Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and restart their livelihood**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of those assisted for whom food consumption is equal or greater than the minimum food basket equivalent	70%	64%

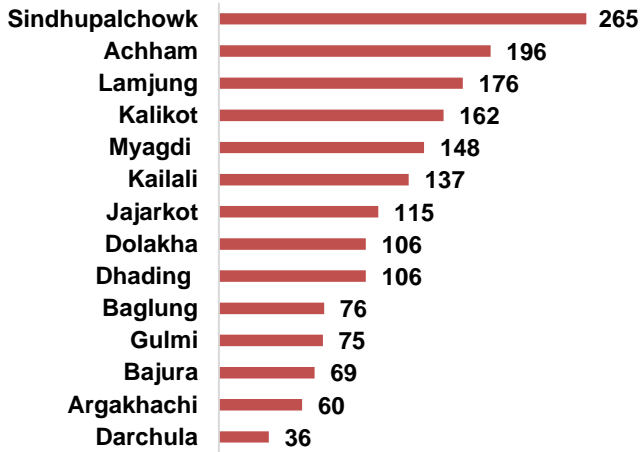
### **Output 1.1: Household are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with food assistance or unconditional cash grant to cover minimum survival commodities	1,000	1,727
# of winterization support	446	392

### **Narrative description of achievements**

NRCS provided multipurpose unconditional cash support of NPR 5,000 (CHF 50) to 1,727 families in 14 districts namely: Achham, Argakhachi, Baglung, Bajura, Darchula, Dhading, Dolakha, Gulmi, Jajarkot, Kailali, Kalikot, Lamjung, Myagdi and Sindhupalchok. District-wise distribution figure is shown below:

### Number of household receiving unconditional cash support



*“I am planning to utilize part of the cash received from Red Cross in my farmland and remaining amount for treatment of my heart.” Says Ms. Sunita Pun, resident of Silingchung Rural Municipality, Sankhusabha.*

The winter season started during the response operation and the temperature significantly reduced towards freezing points in some of the affected districts where displaced families were staying in temporary shelters made from tents/tarpaulins. Therefore, NRCS provided NPR 10,500 cash support to each of 392 families for winterization support in four districts (Dhading - 87 families, Lamjung-65 families, Sankhusabha- 25 families, and Sindhupalchok -215 families) to prepare for the approaching winter while they rebuild their homes damaged by the flood and landslide.

Also, a rapid market assessment/financial service provider mapping was carried out in October-November 2021 in these districts to assess the functionality of the local market and define cash support modality prior to the cash distribution. The major findings of the FSP are given below:

- The prices of goods/materials available in the disaster area did not change much after the disaster.
- Financial providers do not have easy access to all area due to most of the disaster areas are far from the district headquarters.
- According to the demand of the beneficiaries, it seems that they have preferred to direct cash.

Likewise, an exit survey was conducted along with the cash distribution in those districts to identify areas of improvement in the ongoing distributions. The result of the exit survey shows that no amendment was required in the distribution process.

During the PDM, 97 per cent of respondents reported they had already spent the cash provided by NRCS and 3 per cent were yet to spend it. In addition, 52 per cent of respondents said that they spent the cash on buying daily necessities, and 27 per cent on house repair, 13 per cent spent on celebrating festivals and the remaining said they spent cash on clothes and medicine. When asked if the cash support provided meet their immediate needs, 64 per cent reported that the cash support could meet immediate needs whereas 28 per cent reported their need have been met to some extent. Thus, cash support is seen to be appropriate for meeting the needs of disaster affected people. Nevertheless, 8 per cent reported that the cash support did not meet their immediate needs.

### Challenges

The unavailability of appropriate financial institutions and scattered communities in landslide affected remote areas made it difficult for cash-based intervention. Therefore, NRCS district chapters provided cash in envelopes to the targeted beneficiaries.

### Lessons Learned

- Maintaining a close relationship with the local authorities helped conduct effective and quality response.
- Availability of financial institutions in the rural area is almost non-existence so developing an appropriate mechanism with available banks/financial institutions to deliver cash through bank in these areas



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

People reached: 5,000 people

Male: 2,400

Female: 2,600

### Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting and needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of the targeted population with increased knowledge and awareness about gender-based violence	70%	46%

**Output 1.1:** Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NRCS staff and volunteers trained on Minimum Standards of PGI in emergencies	100	421
District Chapters are able to collect SADD data	28	14

**Output 1.2:** Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual-and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NRCS staff and volunteers are trained in Sex and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and child protection	100	329
# of people reached with SGBV and child protection messages in affected communities	5,000	1,991
# of families supported with Restoring Family Link (RFL) services	50	0
# of dignity kits/adolescent kits distribute	750	693

### Narrative description of achievements

#### Output 1.1

A total of 421 NRCS staff and volunteers were trained virtually on Minimum Standards of PGI in emergency through. 14 events of half-day orientations. Likewise, a total of 1,000 copies of booklets on PGI Minimum Standard in emergencies were distributed in 57 district chapters including flood and landslide affected districts.

NRCS PMER-IM division organized series of virtual orientations on 5W reporting for reporting focal person from flood and landslide affected districts. Following participation in orientation, the focal persons collected SADD data.

#### Output 1.2

Three events of SGBV trainings were organized by NRCS headquarters in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dang, Kailali, Salyan, Banke, Jhapa, Siraha and Chitwan districts. A total of 108 staff and volunteers, including 55 female, participated in the trainings. The trainings were facilitated by trained staff from NRCS GESI Department.

Likewise, NRCS district chapter including Achham, Bajura, Dhading, Gulmi, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Lamjung, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchowk conducted SGBV orientations linking it with child-friendly sanitation facilities (toilet/bathing space) which were established in the affected areas. A total of 1,991 people were reached with SGBV awareness messages and skills in these districts. NRCS district chapters faced challenges to mobilize volunteers in affected areas due to lockdown, travel restriction. So the total number of field-level events could not be completed and people reached was less than the target.

Similarly, A total of 626 NRCS staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct (Anti-harassment and child protection) and they have received an orientation about anti-harassment and child protection.



SGBV session conducted during the relief distribution at Sankhuwasabha  
(Photo: NRCS Sankhuwasabha District Chapter)

In addition, NRCS provided 45 dead body bags to Sindhupalchok District Disaster Management Committee for the management of the dead in September 2020. NRCS NHQs conducted Dead Body Management Training in Myagdi on 14-16 February 2020. NRCS mobilized its' volunteers and staff in several districts who have worked closely in dead body management this year. In order to share learning from these volunteers and also to increase additional human resources for the future, NRCS organized this training for district-level staff and volunteers. Altogether 22 volunteers and staff, including 1 female, attended this training.

Similarly, 693 dignity kits (out of 750 sets: 92 per cent of target) were distributed in the affected districts. NRCS has also been implementing COVID-19 response operation in these districts,

which has also been distributing dignity kits, with support from other agencies. Therefore, NRCS district chapters have avoided duplication and excluded families reached through other support. No RFL services were needed but the volunteers were involved in searching missing people in landslides with Nepal Army in Sindhupalchok. Many displaced families were evacuated and kept in camp settings by the Nepalese Army. The need for the dignity kit in these camps was partially met by NRCS through UNFPA support.

A total of 18 CGD-friendly spaces were supported in evacuation centres and temporary shelters in Achham, Bajura, Dhading, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Lamjung, Myagdi, Sindhupalchowk, Sankhuwasabha District. More than 2,274 people including children were benefitted from the spaces.

### Challenges

COVID-19 restrictions and lockdown caused difficulties for volunteer mobilization, transportation of relief items.

### Lessons Learned

The disaster incidents bring several impacts on children in many ways. They generally fall behind to discontinue their education, creational activities, access to basic needs. The establishment of child-friendly spaces can substantially support them to continue their daily activities effectively.



## Health

**People reached:** 14,844  
Male: 7,273  
Female: 7,571

### Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of the affected population received immediate health services by mobilizing trained volunteers	20%	13%
# of people reached with health interventions	25,000	14,844

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	300	25

### Output 1.4: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of Epidemic control for volunteers (ECV)/ community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)/public health in emergency (PHiE)/ district disaster response team (DDRT)-health/first aid volunteers mobilized	600	689
# of households with pregnant and lactating women provided with mosquito nets	1,000	660
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Psychological support provided to the target population as well as to Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers and staff		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with PSS services/PSS first aid services in the flood and landslides affected areas (as needed)	NA	1,723
# of staff/volunteers oriented/trained on PSS	600	501
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of CADRE volunteers mobilized to rescue injured and sick people in disaster affected area	20	72

### Narrative description of achievements

Trained first aid volunteers from NRCS district chapters provided first aid service to the 25 injured people in the disaster area. Following first aid, the people with injury were sent to health centres as required. The government also mobilized security forces (Army and Police) for search and rescue operation and they also provided first aid services. The floods and landslides mainly caused damage to houses and the number of injured was comparatively less in the affected districts. Therefore, the demand for first aid services was less than the one initially planned.

A total of 689 DDRT/first aid/PHiE/ECV trained volunteers were mobilized by district chapters to conduct assessments and relief distribution in the flood and landslide area. The size of the volunteer team was decided based upon the impact and areas covered by the disaster.

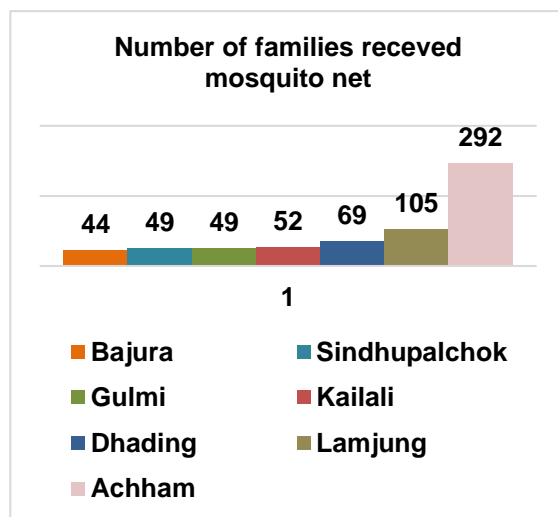
A total of 369 people were oriented on ECV and mobilized to promote ECV measures at the community and household level. NRCS reprinted 1,000 sets of ECV toolkit and distributed them to the affected districts. A total of 795 households were visited by the volunteers with message on ECV measures.

Similarly, 10 public service announcements on health and care were broadcasted through the Red Cross radio programme in affected districts. The objective of the programme was to disseminate health awareness. In the meantime, NRCS coordinated with the line ministries and local health offices and supported their routine immunization campaigns.

A total of 660 mosquito nets were distributed to families displaced by flood and landslide in seven districts in coordination with the local authority. The mosquito net helped the families to protect themselves from vectors such as mosquitoes and flies which ultimately protected them from potential vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria.

In addition, 4,500 cloth masks were distributed to frontline service providers and NRCS volunteers in the disaster-affected districts to protect them from COVID-19 infection.

A total of 501 NRCS staff and volunteers including 186 females were trained remotely on PSS. The trained volunteers were mobilized to provide PSS/PFA services in the flood and landslide affected areas. NRCS has been implementing COVID-19 response operation in these districts as well. The COVID-19 response operation has already provided PSS orientation sessions to their volunteers in these districts in the first quarter of 2020. So NRCS provided such orientations as per district needs. People trained from the COVID-19 response operation were also mobilized during this operation as well. A total of 1,723 people benefitted through PSS/PFA services. Likewise, Achham, Darchula, Dhading, Gulmi, Jajarkot, Lamjung, Myadgi, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchok district chapters distributed PSS materials including football, badminton set, ropes, blocks and study materials to the families in flood and landslide area.



A total of 72 CADRE trained NRCS volunteers were mobilized to provide required support in the flood and landslide affected communities during the response period. These volunteers worked together with security forces in conducting search and rescue activities in the affected districts. The landslide events occurred in many parts of the country so the demand for search and rescue personnel was high. Therefore, NRCS mobilized 72 CADRE volunteers for search and rescue.

### Challenges

It was difficult to mobilize volunteers due to the high risk of COVID-19 infection. However, frontline responders were provided with personal protective equipment.

### Lessons Learned

- Maintaining a close relationship with the local health authorities helped conduct effective and quality response.
- The current COVID-19 context has aggravated various complexity in field level activities, especially mobilization of human resources and assurance of safety measures. Therefore, consideration of complex emergencies and impact in response operation need to be well planned during the annual response and preparedness planning process.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People reached: 10,000**

Male: 4,900

Female: 5,100

### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of water borne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted families provided with WASH supplies and services through NRCS distribution points (meets Sphere and WHO standards)	20%	21%

#### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment/monitoring visits undertaken and shared in the targeted communities	2	2

#### Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	1,150	1,530

#### Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of sanitation facilities constructed	150	220
# of people provided with excreta disposal	3,000	4,121

#### Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	5,000	5,025

#### Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFRIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of hygiene kits distributed in the affected communities	1,000	1,045
% of households using items distributed properly	80%	82%

### Narrative description of achievements

NRCS carried out detailed assessment in 15 affected districts. Likewise, a series of monitoring visits were conducted by NRCS district chapters and headquarters in the affected communities. Major findings of the assessment and monitoring visits included:

- There was a need for integrated response services focusing on shelter, health, WASH and protection in order to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population.
- Senior citizens and children in temporary shelters were suffering from cold as winter was approaching. Therefore, there was need for winter clothing, additional food items and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in the temporary shelter.



A temporary toilet constructed with the support from NRCS at a temporary shelter in Sindhupalchok district. (Photo: NRCS DC)

Achham, Bajura, Dhading, Gulmi, Kalikot, Myagdi, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchok district chapters managed 16 water supply facilities and installed water tanks as per need in the temporary shelter camps. A total of 1,530 people (780 female and 750 male) benefitted from access to safe drinking water. Likewise, NRCS Bajura district chapter cleaned and disinfected water taps, pipelines, wells that were contaminated by floods and landslides in the disaster-affected area.

NRCS distributed 45,650 pieces of chlorine tablets to 1,189 families in flood and landslide affected districts. In addition, volunteers and staff conducted 25 orientations on water treatment and storage to 534 people in Achham, Bajura, Baglung, Dhading, Darchula, Gulmi, Lamjung, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchok districts. Likewise, NRCS district chapters distributed IEC materials to the families affected by the disaster. NRCS distributed IEC materials related to the safe use of water, water treatment, safe water handling, menstruation hygiene management and faecal-oral transmission route and its' prevention.

A total of 220 emergency toilets were constructed in Achham, Bajura, Dhaing, Gulmi, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Kailali, Lamjung, Myagdi, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchok districts reaching out to 4,121 people (2,102 females and 2,019 males). The main objective of the emergency toilet was to safely manage excreta disposal in an emergency shelter settings, immediately after the disaster.

A total of 5,025 people (2,462 male and 2,563 female) were reached through 86 hygiene promotion sessions conducted by NRCS volunteers in the flood and landslide affected communities. The hygiene promotion events cover briefing on the safe use of water, handwashing (briefing and demonstration), risk communication, COVID-19 awareness, water purification (briefing and demonstration) and use of hygiene kit items.

In addition, NRCS district chapters distributed WASH IEC materials in communities to promote safe water and sanitation practices among the households affected by the flood and landslide preventing them from waterborne illness.

A total of 1,045 hygiene kits, 3,109 buckets (20 litre) and 15,090 soaps were distributed in Achham, Baglung, Bajura, Darchula, Dhading, Dolakha, Gulmi, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Lamjung, Myagdi, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchok districts. In Operations Update 1, the number of hygiene kits distributed was reported as 1,350 but this was including some distributions in the COVID-19 operation. The actual number of hygiene kits distributed as part of this operation is 1,045.

### Challenges

- Difficulty in the mobilization of WASH volunteers due to increased COVID-19 cases observed among staff and volunteers. NRCS tried its best to mobilize local volunteers as much as possible by providing some basic PPE and insurances.
- Difficulties in dispatching hygiene kits to the affected districts.
- Most of the planned hygiene promotion activities were delayed, due to the COVID-19 cases among NRCS staff and volunteers.

### Lessons Learned

Close monitoring and follow-ups needed in the communities to facilitate hygiene behaviour change.

## Strengthen National Society

**Output S1.1.4:** National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS volunteers mobilized in relief and response activities	600	689
# of trained volunteers are insured	600	147

**Output S1.1.7:** NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction response and preparedness is strengthen

Indicators	Target	Actual
People trained/oriented on IRA tools	28	342

### Narrative description of achievements

#### Output 1.1.6

A total of 689 volunteers were mobilized in affected districts for conducting disaster assessment, supporting in search and rescue, setting up temporary shelter, providing first aid services, helping families relocate to safe places, spreading awareness and for relief/cash distribution. Similarly, insurance was provided to 147 volunteers who were mobilized in the affected community for the relief distribution.

#### Output 1.1.7

A total of 60 IRA compiled reports received from affected districts which were collected through a three-member team including NRCS, the Local Government and Nepal Police. Based on the IRA reports and the information provided by affected District Chapters, NRCS implemented its relief and response activities in affected areas.

The E-learning platform was developed by NRCS during the lockdown period which is effectively being used to train staff and volunteers from District Chapters for reporting in IRA form. Series of IRA online training was organized covering 342 staff and volunteers of flood-prone districts from July to September 2020.

NRCS had developed a monsoon preparedness plan prior to monsoon season. As part of the plan, NRCS conducted four events of DDRT refresher virtual trainings before DREF was launched, reaching out to 99 people from Sunsari, Morang, Saptari, Dhanusha, Bara, Parsa, Salahi, Khotang, Siraha, Banke, Udyapur, Jhapa and Dang districts in July 2020. These trainings were facilitated by NDRT and DDRT trained volunteers from NRCS headquarters.

### Challenges

- The main challenge on the operational delay was due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- During the operation, volunteer turnover was another challenge having a significant impact on response activities in the field. To mitigate this, NRCS headquarters deployed trained Human Resource to support the affected branches.

### Lessons Learned

Appropriate initiation to retain first responders and the number of trained volunteers at sub-chapter and district chapter level needs to be further strengthened.

## International Disaster Response

**Output S2.1.3:** NS compliance with principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Flood and landslide related PSA/radio programme aired in flood affected districts within relief phase	28	28
District Chapters have feedback mechanism in place	28	40

**Output S2.1.4:** Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicator:	Target	Actual
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<i>Temporary distribution centre established</i>	28	42
<i>Cluster meetings attended that will maintain the timely supplies in the affected areas</i>	15	15
<b>Output S2.1.6:</b> Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Meetings are conducted on a regular basis.</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S2.2.1:</b> In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Movement coordination meeting conducted</i>	3	3
<b>Output S2.2.5:</b> Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Shared services provided</i>	Yes (6)	Yes (6)

### **Narrative description of achievements**

#### **Output 2.1.3**

NRCS covered various awareness messages about the risk of flood and landslide, water-borne diseases and preventive measures, safe practices to protect from COVID19 etc. A total of eight PSA/radio programme including seven related to health and another one by the NRCS Sindhupalchok district chapter aired flood-related PSA/radio programme through Radio Shunkoshi FMs on daily basis. Other District Chapters also broadcasted similar messages through local radio and NHQs aired flood-related PSA/radio programme through the NRCS Radio programme.

Almost all 40 affected districts have feedback mechanism. Some districts established feedback boxes at the office, people also use social media (NRCS Facebook, twitters) and telephones for any complaints. In addition to that, people from the community can choose to call on the NRCS hotline service-1130 a free to call service active for 12 hours a day for any queries, concerns, question or complain related to NRCS. During the operation, 7 queries of SGBV and 5 queries of PSS were received through calls on NRCS hotline service-1130 and NRCS hotline services. NRCS NHQs team responded to the queries. NRCS communication department appointed a focal person to collect feedback from beneficiaries from the hotline number. The focal person discussed with the operation team and respective technical staff from the technical department (PGI dept, Health dept etc.), collected responses and responded to the caller later on. Regarding PSS related queries, PSS focal person provided their responses and suggestions to the beneficiaries.

#### **Output 2.1.4**

NRCS district chapter established 42 emergency distribution centres as per need due to the scatter of location of people affected by the floods and landslides. NRCS actively participated in different sectoral level (WASH cluster, Shelter cluster, Protection cluster, logistic cluster, Cash coordination group meeting) cluster meetings at the central level as well as provincial level. At the central level, WASH Cluster meeting was led by UNICEF Nepal. While the protection cluster meeting was led by the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen and co-led by UNFPA. The United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) conducted inter-cluster operational meetings on a weekly basis and IFRC and NRCS attended these meetings regularly. Likewise, IFRC/NRCS coordinated four shelter cluster meetings during this period.



Temporary distribution centre at Achham (Photo: NRCS DC)

A total of three movement coordination meetings were conducted with the participation of IFRC Nepal CD, NRCS and PNSs supporting the monsoon flood and response. NRCS conducted weekly meetings of the operation team. In addition, NRCS applied shared services like IT, logistics and information management in different areas as per need.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

### Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Information bulletin/updates and info graphs developed and shared with concerned stakeholders</i>	25	51

### Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicator	Target	Actual
<i># of HCT meetings participated on a regular basis</i>	15	21

#### Narrative description of achievements

NRCS developed and shared 51 daily situation reports (SitRep) and 10 weekly situation bulletins with District Chapters, movement partners and concerned stakeholders. The daily situation reports, and weekly situation bulletins were useful for updating the data and info on a routine basis.

IFRC and NRCS attended HCT meetings, cluster meetings on regular basis. The UN Resident Coordination Office generally organised weekly meetings. The meetings mostly discussed and shared the current context of COVID-19 as well as monsoon, actions taken by agencies.

## D. Financial Report

IFRC allocated CHF 498,201 from DREF to support NRCS to carry out immediate relief operations. Out of total fund, CHF 498,189 (100 per cent) has been spent in this operation. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the attached financial report. (Click [here](#))

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the NRCS, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click for:

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

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

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## How we work

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

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/08-2021/04	Operation	MDRNP010
Budget Timeframe	2020/08-2021/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/May/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRNP010 - Nepal : Monsoon Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 03 Aug 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>498,201</b>
DREF Allocations	498,201
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-498,189</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>12</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		187	-187
AOF2 - Shelter	248,440	217,607	30,834
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	27,788	99,086	-71,298
AOF4 - Health	39,432	15,210	24,222
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	67,319	113,054	-45,735
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	52,847	30,331	22,517
AOF7 - Migration		3,003	-3,003
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>435,827</b>	<b>478,477</b>	<b>-42,651</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	27,315	2,538	24,777
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,663	2,875	-212
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	11,097	12,450	-1,352
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	21,300	1,849	19,451
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>62,375</b>	<b>19,712</b>	<b>42,663</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498,201</b>	<b>498,189</b>	<b>12</b>

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/08-2021/04	Operation	MDRNP010
Budget Timeframe	2020/08-2021/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/May/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRNP010 - Nepal : Monsoon Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 03 Aug 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>330,294</b>	<b>350,079</b>	<b>-19,785</b>
Shelter - Relief	212,353	115,768	96,585
Construction - Facilities	6,303	3,367	2,936
Clothing & Textiles	5,042	36,767	-31,725
Food		116	-116
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	55,336	85,157	-29,821
Medical & First Aid	5,882	30	5,853
Teaching Materials	9,244	397	8,847
Utensils & Tools	6,723	4,488	2,235
Other Supplies & Services		2,958	-2,958
Cash Disbursement	29,412	101,033	-71,622
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>13,025</b>	<b>39,142</b>	<b>-26,117</b>
Storage		809	-809
Distribution & Monitoring	13,025	15,453	-2,428
Transport & Vehicles Costs		11,038	-11,038
Logistics Services		11,842	-11,842
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>19,765</b>	<b>31,432</b>	<b>-11,667</b>
National Society Staff	8,924	27,931	-19,007
Volunteers	10,840	3,501	7,339
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>		<b>1,491</b>	<b>-1,491</b>
Consultants		1,491	-1,491
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>57,403</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>45,826</b>
Workshops & Training	57,403	11,577	45,826
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>47,307</b>	<b>34,061</b>	<b>13,246</b>
Information & Public Relations	5,882	13,828	-7,945
Office Costs	40,606	5,816	34,789
Communications	819	1,515	-696
Financial Charges		12,902	-12,902
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,407</b>	<b>30,406</b>	<b>1</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,407	30,406	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498,201</b>	<b>498,189</b>	<b>12</b>