



**International Federation of Red Cross and Red
Crescent Societies (IFRC), Geneva**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management of IFRC
On the IFRC's Financial Statements for the
IFRC - Nepal Earthquake Emergency Appeal
(MDRNP008)
for the year ended 31 December 2019



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Independent Auditor's Report on the IFRC's Financial Statements for the Nepal Earthquake (MDRNP008) to the Management of

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Geneva

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying grant financial statements for the Nepal Earthquake (MDRNP008) of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies ("IFRC"), which comprise the income and expenditure statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies ('the financial statements') for the year ended 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements for Nepal Earthquake (MDRNP008) for the year ended 31 December 2019 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the IFRC accounting policies as described in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the IFRC in accordance with the requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the IFRC to comply with the financial reporting provisions of the IFRC.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Management of the IFRC is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the notes and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Geneva

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Financial Statements for the Nepal Earthquake emergency Appeal
(MDRNP008)
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the IFRC's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

We communicate with the Management and those charged with governance of IFRC regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG SA

Hélène Béguin
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge

Jordan Chassard

Geneva, 12 October 2021

Enclosure:

- Financial statements (income and expenditure statement and explanatory notes) for the year ended 31 December 2019

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
EMERGENCY APPEAL (MDRNP008) – NEPAL EARTHQUAKE**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

		Year ended 2019	Year ended 2018
	Notes	CHF	CHF
OPERATING INCOME			
Voluntary contributions	4	(29,180)	173,119
Donations	5	2,256	403,258
Total INCOME		<u>(26,924)</u>	<u>576,377</u>
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Other resources: Humanitarian Response			
Employee benefits		228,976	635,220
Relief supplies, transportation and storage		(10,836)	4,804
Contributions to national societies		-	5,203,541
Supplementary services & cost recoveries		48,456	90,709
Other costs & allocations	6	87,040	90,651
Total direct costs		<u>353,636</u>	<u>6,024,925</u>
Indirect cost recovery		22,224	383,995
Pledge fees		(365)	36,174
Total OPERATING EXPENDITURE		<u>375,495</u>	<u>6,445,094</u>
NET (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(402,419)	(5,868,717)
Finance (expense)/income, net		(274)	816
NET (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		<u>(402,693)</u>	<u>(5,867,901)</u>
FUNDS HELD FOR OPERATIONS			
Brought forward		5,686,309	11,554,210
Reallocation to other IFRC appeals		(5,257,000)	-
Net (deficit) for the period		(402,693)	(5,867,901)
FUNDS HELD FOR OPERATIONS		<u>26,616</u>	<u>5,686,309</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 7 are an integral part of these Appeal Financial Statements.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
EMERGENCY APPEAL (MDRNP008) – NEPAL EARTHQUAKE**

**NOTES TO THE APPEAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. Activities

Founded in 1919, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is a membership organisation comprising 192 member Red Cross and Red Crescent societies governed by a Governing Board and with management support provided by a Secretariat with more than 60 delegations to support activities around the world. The Secretariat headquarters' address is 17, Chemin des Crêts, Petit-Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

The IFRC's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. Working through its 192 member National Societies, the IFRC acts before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. It does so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions.

The IFRC coordinates international support for large-scale disasters and health crises, strengthens the capacities and leadership of its member National Societies, and acts at the international level to raise resources and persuade decision makers to act at all times in the interests of vulnerable people.

Guided by *Strategy 2020*, a collective plan of action for the IFRC and its member National Societies to tackle the major humanitarian and development challenges of this decade, the IFRC is committed to 'saving lives and changing minds'.

On 25 April 2015, an earthquake of magnitude 7.9 on the Richter scale struck Nepal in the area between Kathmandu and Pokhara. In response to the situation, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal seeking CHF 33.4 million in order to support the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) to deliver assistance and support to a total of 75,000 people (15,000 households) over 18 months, with a focus on emergency health and care, emergency shelter and settlements (including basic household items), livelihoods, restoring family links, safe and dignified burials, National Society institutional preparedness and capacity development, community preparedness and risk reduction.

On 16 May 2015, the IFRC revised the Emergency Appeal, increasing the budget to CHF 84.9 million in order to assist up to 700,000 people over 2 years. In 2016 and 2017, the appeal and timeframe were revised twice. On 18 December 2018, the budget was revised to CHF 50.6 million, and the timeframe was extended until 30 June 2019. The final report was issued on 30 September 2019 and CHF 5.3 million of the appeal balance has been transferred to 2019 and 2020 annual operational plans.

The financial statements presented comprise the Income and Expenditure Statement and supporting notes of the Nepal Earthquake Appeal (MDRNP008) and are hereto referred to as the Appeal Financial Statements.

2. Basis of accounting

The Appeal Financial Statements are presented in Swiss Francs and have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, under which, the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur (and not as cash or its equivalent is received or paid) and they are recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the IFRC are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The information contained in these appeal financial statements has been extracted from the Consolidated Financial Statements of the IFRC, except for the following:

- a) payments made under leases, as covered by IFRS 16 Leases, are included in operating expenditure in the appeal financial statements and are recognised on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases;
- b) obligations for contributions to post-employment benefit plans (the IFRC's pension fund), as covered by IAS 19 Employee benefits, are included within operating expenditure in the appeal financial statements and are recognised as contributions fall due for payment;
- c) exchange gains and losses related to foreign currency pledges are included under operating income from voluntary contributions and donations.

The IFRC has concluded that with respect to these appeal financial statements the adopted bases of accounting for leases, post-employment benefit plan contributions, and exchange gains and losses relating to foreign currency pledges provide more relevant and useful information to users of these appeal financial statements, notably contributors and donors to the Nepal Earthquake Emergency Appeal (MDRNP008).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
EMERGENCY APPEAL (MDRNP008) – NEPAL EARTHQUAKE**

**NOTES TO THE APPEAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Basis of accounting (continued)

The Appeal Financial Statements present operating expenditure by function (see note 3.3(a)). All operating expenditure included within the appeal financial statements is classified under the Humanitarian Response functional category. For information purposes, the Income and Expenditure Statement provides further analysis of operating expenditure.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

The presentation and functional currency of the IFRC is the Swiss Franc, as operating cash flows are primarily denominated in, and influenced by, the Swiss Franc. The IFRC's operations are not concentrated in any one economic environment, but appeals, including this Appeal Financial Statements, are always launched in Swiss Francs and expenditure is budgeted and managed in Swiss Francs.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Swiss Francs using rates which approximate to the rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

3.2 Income

Income comprises voluntary contributions in cash or in-kind from member National Societies, and donations in cash or in-kind from donors.

Voluntary contributions and donations are identified according to the level of earmarking. National Societies and donors can earmark contributions for use in field operations at the appeal, programme, project or sub-project level. Such earmarked contributions are fully under the control of the IFRC, and, unless they are also subject to specific contractual obligations or earmarked for use in a future period (see paragraph below), are recognised in the Income and Expenditure Statement when pledged. At the end of the accounting period, unspent earmarked contributions are included in Funds held for operations.

Government grants and contributions that are based on contracts for specific projects, akin to government grants, are recognised as expenditure is incurred and contractual obligations are fulfilled. The IFRC typically receives such contributions from diplomatic missions, United Nations (UN) agencies, European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and other government agencies such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Amounts received, but not recognised, are deferred for recognition in future periods as expenditure is incurred and contractual obligations are fulfilled. Government grants that are not for specific projects but are earmarked at appeal level are recognised when a confirmed written pledge has been received from the donor and accepted by the IFRC.

Contributions and donations that are subject to specific contractual obligations or earmarked for use in a future period are not fully under control of the IFRC. Donations that are subject to specific contractual obligations are recognised in income as expenditure is incurred and contractual obligations are fulfilled, similar to government grants. Amounts received, but not recognised, are deferred for recognition in future periods as expenditure is incurred and contractual obligations are fulfilled. Contributions and donations which are earmarked for use in a future period are deferred for recognition in income in the future period for which they are earmarked.

In-kind contributions or donations of goods (comprising relief supplies) and services (in the form of staff or transport) are recognised on the date of receipt of the goods or service and are recognised equally as both income and expenditure in the Income and Expenditure Statement. In-kind goods and services received in response to the Appeal are measured at fair value.

The fair value of in-kind goods is taken as the value indicated by the contributing National Society or other donor. This value is tested for reasonableness by comparing it to the cost that the IFRC would incur if it were to buy in the open market similar goods for the same intended use. If the market value is found to be significantly different to the value indicated by the donor, the value is revised to the market value. The fair value of in-kind staff is taken as the average cost that would be incurred by the IFRC, if it were to employ a person in a similar position.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
EMERGENCY APPEAL (MDRNP008) – NEPAL EARTHQUAKE**

**NOTES TO THE APPEAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The IFRC sometimes agrees with a contributing National Society or other donor that the value of a confirmed written pledge previously received shall be changed - either increased or decreased. Such changes are recognised as additions to, or reductions of, income, during the period in which the change was agreed. The IFRC is not able to evaluate the potential impact of such changes on voluntary contribution and donation income reported in these Appeal Financial Statements.

3.3 Expenditure

(a) Functional expenditure categories

All IFRC expenditure is classified under functional expense categories that aggregate costs related to each category. Expenditure incurred as part of this Emergency Appeal activities is classified under the Other resources: Humanitarian response programmes functional expense category, which comprises Coordination during the immediate response phase of disasters and crises which require international assistance, in order to ensure adequate resources are available to meet the needs of disaster affected people. Within this functional expense category, the classification of operational expenditures by nature has been aligned with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the IFRC.

(b) Costing principles

The costing principle of the IFRC is one of full cost recovery therefore each appeal, including this Emergency Appeal includes all associated direct costs, indirect costs and pledge fees.

Direct costs

Direct costs are those costs that can be readily and specifically identified with a particular project or service. Direct costs include employee benefits including salary and benefit costs of international delegates and national staff.

In keeping with the IFRC's principle of full cost recovery, costs are recovered from operations for specific services provided in addition to the essential services funded by indirect cost recovery (below). Such recoveries include specific logistics services recoveries based on the value of procurement services provided, global fleet services including provision of the vehicle rental scheme and country level services related to the basic costs of having a presence (an IFRC office) in a given country.

Indirect costs

The direct costs of programmes and services are subject to 6.5% indirect cost recovery to fund the costs of providing indirect support services, essential to the success of operations. Such indirect support services include management and leadership, information and communication technology and professional and services functions in the areas of programme quality, reporting, resource mobilisation, finance, information technology and human resources.

Pledge fees

Costs are incurred to meet specific donor requirements. These requirements may include the tracking of expenses where a donation has been given for a specific activity or needs to be spent within a specific timeframe, or requires customised financial and / or narrative reports. Pledge fees are charged to donations to cover the costs associated with meeting these specific donor requirements.

(c) Working with National Society partners

In implementing its activities in the ordinary course of its business, the IFRC advances funds to member Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. Two mechanisms are used to advance funds to member National Societies for the implementation of activities – cash working advances and cash contributions.

Working advances to National Societies

The IFRC provides cash working advances to National Societies for them to implement activities on behalf of the IFRC. An expense is recognised for the value of working advances which has not been reported on by the recipient National Societies and is recorded in Operating expenditure – Other costs & allocations. When recipient National Societies report on their use of the funds, this expense is reclassified according to its nature.

Contributions to National Societies

The IFRC makes cash contributions to fund the activities of member National Societies. Such contributions are recognised as operational expenditure as they are incurred.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES
EMERGENCY APPEAL (MDRNP008) – NEPAL EARTHQUAKE**

**NOTES TO THE APPEAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Finance (expense)/income, net

Exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from translation are included under Finance (expense)/income, net, in the Income and Expenditure Statement, with the exception of all exchange gains and losses pertaining to foreign currency pledges, which are included under Voluntary contributions and donations.

3.5 Funds held for operations

The cumulative excess of income received over operating expenditure incurred is recorded as Funds held for operations. In the event that the funds cannot be spent, the IFRC obtains agreement from the donors to reallocate the unspent funds for a different use, or reimburses them to the donors.

4. Voluntary contributions

	Year ended 2019	Year ended 2018
	Cash and total	Total
	CHF	CHF
Austrian Red Cross	-	57,994
Canadian Red Cross	(29,180)	115,125
	<u>(29,180)</u>	<u>173,119</u>

The figures include realised gains and losses from settlement of foreign currency pledges during the period and unrealised gains and losses from translation of outstanding foreign currency pledges as at reporting date (see note 3.4).

5. Donations

	Year ended 2019	Year ended 2018
	Cash and total	Total
	CHF	CHF
Japanese Government	-	403,258
Others	2,256	-
	<u>2,256</u>	<u>403,258</u>

The figures include realised gains and losses from settlement of foreign currency pledges during the period and unrealised gains and losses from translation of outstanding foreign currency pledges as at reporting date (see note 3.4).

6. Other costs & allocations

	Year ended 2019	Year ended 2018
	CHF	CHF
Administration, office and general	444	13,520
Consultancy fees	62,070	23,187
Information	686	746
Travel	9,602	20,346
Workshops & training	11,991	13,482
Other costs and allocations	2,247	19,370
	<u>87,040</u>	<u>90,651</u>

At the end of the appeal, there were no outstanding provisions of working advance to National Societies.