

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Emergency appeal operations update Nepal: Floods and Landslides



Emergency appeal n° MDRNP007	GLIDE n° ° <a href="#">FL-2014-000112-NPL</a>
Operations update n° 2 Date of issue: 27 February 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: 27 September 2014 to 10 January 2015
Operation start date: 21 August 2014	Operation timeframe: 9 months and May 2015
Overall Operation budget: CHF 1,553,306 (This is the revised budget as of the revised emergency appeal issued on 24 November 2014)	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 249,709
N° of people being assisted: 8,000 families (40,000 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: NRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Flanders, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), Security Forces (Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force) and UN agencies, Save the Children, Care and Plan Nepal, Handicap International, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, USAID/OFDA	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The emergency appeal was revised on 24 November 2014. The main changes and shifts in the operation include:

- Reduction in budget by around 40 per cent to the initial budget;
- Reduction in number of target beneficiaries from 10,000 families to 8,000 families (40,000 people);
- Focus of a recovery component on the four worst affected districts: Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet and Dang;
- Construction of progressive shelters<sup>1</sup> and toilets as core recovery component;
- Reduction in the initially planned number of NFRIs, hygiene kits and shelter kits;
- Removal of planned activities from the plan as alternative funding mechanisms have been identified, including bilateral contributions and/or streamlining into ongoing projects/programmes

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Incessant rain caused heavy floods and landslides in 23 districts throughout Nepal in August 2014. A total of 202 people reported dead, 149 injured and 248 still reported missing due to the disaster. Similarly, 36,949 families (184,745 people) were affected and 10,193 families (50,965 people) displaced as their houses were destroyed.. Discrete data of the losses and damages has been given in the Table 1.

<sup>1</sup>Progressive shelters are shelters with minimum standards where families can build upon later by adding extra room, kitchen, porch etc. The minimum standards are in accordance with the guidelines set by the government using local materials, techniques with build back safer concept.

<b>Table 1: Summary of the floods and landslides in 23 districts</b>			
	<b>Floods</b>	<b>Landslides</b>	<b>Total</b>
Districts affected	11	12	23
People dead	111	91	202
People missing	117		248
People injured	43	106	149
Families <sup>2</sup> affected	35,529 (177,645 people )	1,420(7,100 people )	36,949(184,745 people)
Families displaced	9,482(47,410 people)	711(3,555 people)	10,193 (50,965 people)
Houses Fully destroyed	9,482	711	10,193
Houses Partially destroyed	26,047	709	26,756

Source: NRCS district chapter and Government of Nepal

Search operation were carried out for a couple of weeks after the disaster. At the end of the search operation, the district administration office declared the 123 people missing in the Sunkoshi landslide at Jure village development committee (VDC) in Sindhupalchowk district, as dead. There is no update about the missing people in the other districts.

Out of 23 districts, Bankey, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet districts were the worst affected due to the floods on 14-16 August. District wise information about the losses has been presented in the Table 2.

The situation in the affected districts has improved now. Highways, linking Banke to Bardiya, Nepalgunj to Surkhet and Surkhet to neighboring districts were blocked due to floods at the beginning, are operational now. Five suspension bridges that have been damaged/ swept by Bheri River in Surkhet are yet to be repaired. Local owned boats are being used to cross the Bheri River. Concerned VDCs have supported the local people to repair their boats. Drinking water supply systems that have been disrupted in Surkhet valley have been restored.

With the improvement of situation, those families with land and completely destroyed houses have returned to their original place and have constructed temporary shelters from tarpaulins provided by Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and other organizations. While families with partially damaged houses have returned to their homes and started repairing their houses with the support from the cash provided by the government, relatives and neighbors and have established their own coping mechanism.

However, there are still 2,027 families living in temporary shelters and camps in Banke, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet, districts.

<b>Table 2: Floods data of the four worst affected districts in mid western</b>								
S.N	Name of districts	No. of people			No. of families		No. of houses destroyed	
		Dea d	Miss ing	Injur ed	Displa ced	Affect ed	Fully	Partially
1	Banke	15	5	2	2,889	11,699	2,889	8,810
2	Bardiya	13	15	2	3,859	17,376	3,859	30,517
3	Surkhet	34	91	26	1,978	3,132	1,978	11,054
4	Dang	14	4	2	511	872	511	361
<b>Total</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9,237</b>	<b>33,079</b>	<b>9,237</b>	<b>23,842</b>

<b>Table 3: District wise data of the families living in camps and temporary shelter either in public land or in their own land in the four worst affected districts as of 10 January 2015.</b>				
S.N.	Districts	No. of camps	No. of families	Remarks
1	Banke	One (self set up camp)	349	There is increase in no. of families living in the camps from 200 to 349 in Banke 129 to 351 in Bardiya, and 36 to 66 in Dang in October to January 2015 as the families who were living in the schools shifted to the camp when the schools were reopened.
2	Bardiya	Two camps, and is supported by NRCS	351	
3	Dang	One camp, supported by NRCS	66	
4	Surkhet	19 camps, out of them two camps are supported by NRCS	1,261	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,027</b>	The number of families living in camp has remained the same since October 2014.

<sup>2</sup>The number of people per family is on average five.

The families living in the camps have been provided with the shelter, staple food, non-food relief items (NFRI), water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (WASH) facilities by NRCS, shelter box, UNICEF, WFP and other humanitarian organizations.

On 21 August, CHF 249,709 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the NRCS in delivering immediate assistance to about 4,000 families (20,000 people). Emergency Appeal of CHF 2,463,646 (including the DREF allocation) was launched on 27 August to meet humanitarian needs of 50,000 (10,000 families). The Emergency Appeal and Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) have been revised on 24 November 2014 based on the detailed assessment and actual needs of the affected people. The current total of bilateral and partner contribution (approx. CHF 225,506) is added to the Emergency budget of CHF 1,553,306. The current total budget for the overall NRCS operation is thus CHF 1,778,812

The revised emergency appeal targets to provide immediate humanitarian and recovery needs of a total of 8,000 families (40,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 23 districts through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, WASH, NFRIs, and early recovery assistance. As part of the recovery phase, NRCS is providing shelter kits in the four districts and conditional cash transfer support in Surkhet districts.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Nepal Red Cross Society

Following the heavy floods and landslides, the NRCS headquarters activated its emergency operation center (EOC) and coordinated response operation. The NRCS district chapters immediately deployed trained volunteers to carry out assessment, assist the authorities and security forces in evacuations, search and rescue and dead body management, undertake relief management and provide first aid services in the affected districts. A total of 1,370 volunteers including National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, District Disaster Response Team (DDRT), Community Action for Disaster Response in Emergency (CADRE) and first aid teams and 43 staff have been involved in the operation in the 23 affected districts.



**NRCS volunteer distributing NFRI package to the person/family affected by flood in Chitwan district.**  
Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society



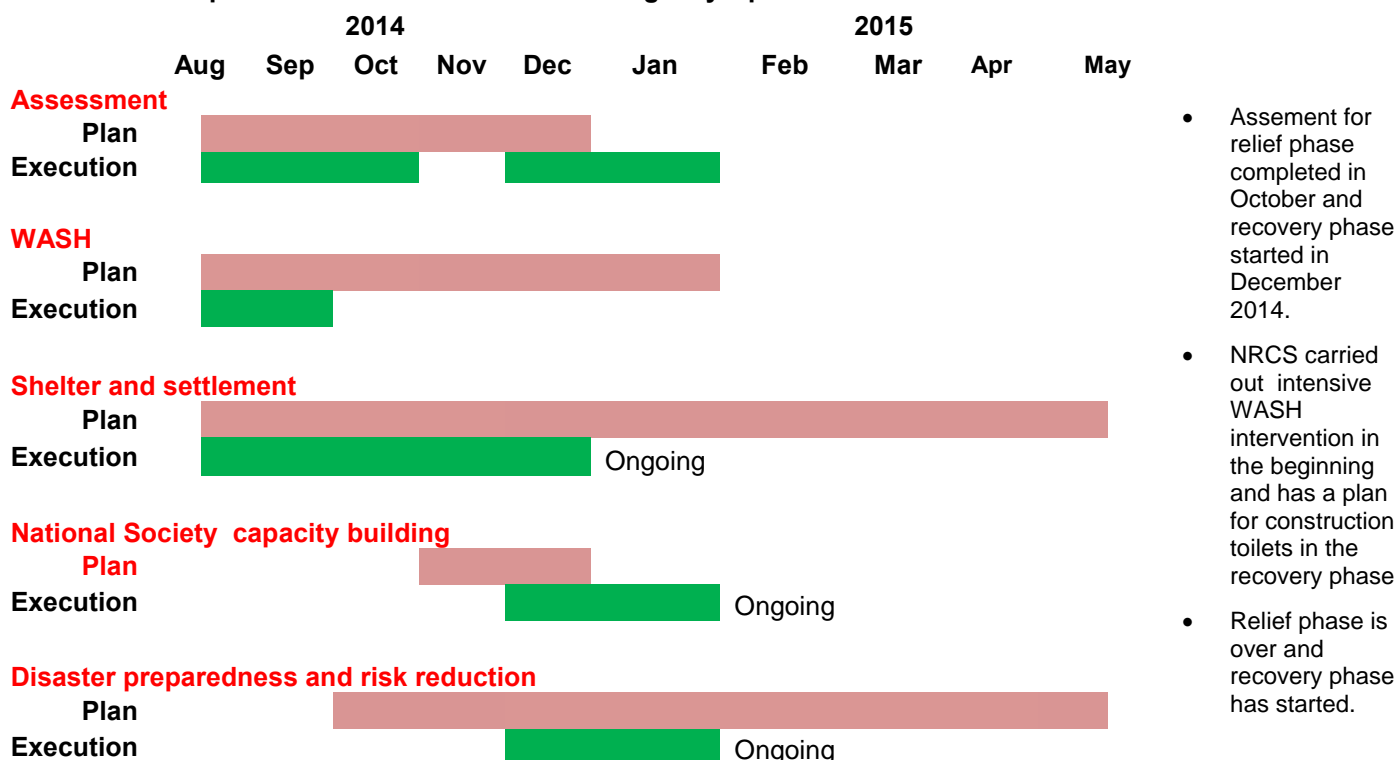
**Families displaced by flood received shelter kit from NRCS in Dang districts.** Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society

NRCS distributed NFRIs from its disaster preparedness stocks at regional warehouses and districts in the initial days of disaster. Later, the relief materials were dispatched from the central warehouse to regional warehouses, and the regional warehouses sent them to the affected districts. This Emergency Operation targets to distribute NFRI package to 8,000 families and shelter kit to 1,308 families. So far, NRCS headquarters has received data of 7,232 NFRI package distributions from districts. It is expected to receive the complete data by the mid February 2015.

Similarly, NRCS distributed water purifying reagents and carried out hygiene promotion activities such as hand washing demonstration and health education sessions and home visit by mobilizing 75 volunteers for a month in September in Bardiya, Banke, Surkhet, Dang and Salyan with the support of UNICEF.

As part of early recovery, NRCS has started distributing shelter kit and cash for bamboo frame (maximum NPR 1,500 for 5 pieces of bamboo) to the displaced families to construct their house in the four worst affected districts. To date, 441 families have received the shelter kits from NRCS. Sector plan versus execution of the Emergency Operation has been presented in the Chart 1.

**Chart 1: Sector plan versus execution of the Emergency Operation**



Second round of staple food was distributed to 168,511 people in four districts in December 2014 for 17 to 30 days (17 days for Banke, Bardiya, Dang and 30 days for Surkhet) with the support of WFP. Out of them, 4,509 people were lactating and pregnant mothers.

NRCS distributed 4,000 dignity kits which included warm clothes, sanitary napkins, washing soaps, bags and flash lights with the support of UNFPA since mid December 2014 to early January 2015. A total of 125 sets of the kits have already been distributed by UNFPA in September, 2014. These were meant to help restore the dignity of most marginalized women, facilitating their access to health services, help face the cold weather and serve as entry point for protection.

NRCS headquarters has decided to provide 50 blankets from the stock to each cold wave prone district and alerted district chapters about the effect of cold wave to the people living in camp and temporary shelter. Considering the extreme cold, distribution of shelter kits has been expedited in Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet districts.

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

The IFRC has been supporting NRCS in monitoring information flow and keeping in-country partners and the wider Federation informed about the situation and operation, accessing IFRC funding mechanisms on behalf of the NRCS and continuously providing inputs to coordinate the relief operation to ensure fulfillment of immediate humanitarian needs on the ground. IFRC has been participating in different coordination meetings together with NRCS, including National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and Humanitarian Country Team.

Since the start of the current flooding, IFRC and NRCS have been coordinating with Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUBDC) and Shelter Cluster members. In addition, the Shelter Cluster actively prepared shelter strategy for floods response and the 3W Matrix in order to map shelter assistance provided by various agencies in the affected districts.

In November, shelter cluster meeting was held among the representatives from DUBDC, UN HABITAT, IOM, Lumanti, UNDP, IFRC and NRCS. Main objectives of the meeting were to:

- Discuss on the various option for the shelter design for early recovery activities;
- Bill off quantities and estimate cost of each shelter option;

Shelter kit brochure was translated in to Nepali language and shared with district chapters to distribute it at the community level.

NRCS/IFRC conducted a shelter cluster coordination training in Dhulikhel from 28-30 November 2014 to educate the cluster members on importance of cluster mechanism and its advantages as well as share the knowledge about the safe construction techniques using tarpaulins and fasteners. A total of 30 people including representatives from shelter and other clusters had participated the training. The training was facilitated by IFRC global shelter cluster coordinator, regional cluster coordinator and Nepal shelter cluster coordinator.

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

The Government of Nepal (GoN) through its Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) and DDRC have been coordinating the overall operation. NRCS is the ex-officio member of CNDRC at central level and DDRC at district level.

UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement have worked in coordination with local authorities to ensure immediate delivery of emergency relief materials e.g., emergency shelters, NFRIs, WASH interventions, foodstuffs and medical supplies. While the immediate focus is on emergency relief, planning is also beginning to focus on post-emergency rehabilitation and recovery in Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet and Dang.

As instructed by the ministerial meeting, DUDBC recently submitted a proposal of NPR 6.8 billion to Ministry of Finance for land purchase, reconstruction, and administrative costs for the reconstruction/relocation of 24,770 houses that were damaged due to disaster especially floods and landslides in 2014 throughout the country. Similarly, Nepal Government Ministry of Urban Development has endorsed Disaster Rehabilitation Guideline 2071 (2015) for the proper management of the rehabilitation of the disaster affected families.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, provided reproductive health and dignity kits worth approximately NPR 15 million to women of reproductive age, including pregnant and lactating women who were affected by floods in four districts (Dang, Banke, Bardiya and Surkhet) of mid-western Nepal. Each reproductive health kit is designed to provide reproductive health services to around 40,000 women affected by the floods and landslides for a three-month period.

DDRC has coordinated with district forest offices and managed firewood for communal fire place in Dang district. District Women Development Section of GoN has distributed warm clothes for girls of 2-18 age group. Care Nepal, Save the Children, and Handicap International distributed relief materials such as mattress, blankets, sweaters and baby blankets.

Shelter cluster partners like Care Nepal and Save the Children have distributed shelter kit in the worst affected districts. However, no distribution data have been received from the shelter cluster partners.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Based on the detail assessment findings in October and lessons learned workshop on 11 December 2014, major needs of the people affected by the disaster include:

- Support for re-building the destroyed houses and for repairing the damaged ones
- Gender and protection issues
- Support in livelihood activities
- Food and nutrition
- Health and hygiene
- Construction of infrastructure (schools, water points and toilets)
- Land for the families displaced by disaster.

During the assessments in Surkhet, Banke, Dang and Bardiya, issues on separation, psychosocial support, child protection, gender based violence and security issues were considered and the findings have been shared in the Protection Cluster meeting and response have been planned accordingly. A local NGO (Trans-cultural psychosocial organization) has been providing psychosocial support to the beneficiaries in the affected districts and hence no further psychosocial intervention will be carried out by NRCS.

The affected and especially the displaced population are struggling to manage daily meals and depend on the government and other organizations to provide them with food and clothes. NRCS is coordinating with other partners who have acquired funds to support the affected districts in food distribution and livelihoods. These partners have been addressing the needs of the affected families. Since IFRC and NRCS are the national co-leads for emergency shelter, NRCS will be focusing in providing shelter assistance and working closely with DUDBC and other shelter cluster members.

The affected population, especially those displaced, are being provided with basic health services by the health authorities. However, to keep the caseloads down and to prevent the spread of various flood-related infectious diseases and epidemics, targeted disease prevention and health promotion activities were conducted by NRCS trained volunteers who were mobilized for hygiene promotion (see water, sanitation and hygiene promotion below) to the five most affected districts.

Based on the funding situation and need analysis after the detail assessment of the worst affected districts in October, the EPoA has been revised on 24 November. The revised EPoA has budget 40 per cent lesser than the original budget and removal of the following activities.

**Table 4: Major activities removed from the original EPoA.**

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>Shelter and settlement</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAMP orientation</li> <li>Orientation and mobilization of staff of volunteers on GBV</li> <li>Real time evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All activities under this outcome have been removed. However, some of the activities have been highlighted under health, WASH and cross cutting sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency maintenance of hand pumps and water schemes</li> <li>Construction of 730 emergency toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initial plan of two emergency shelter orientations has been reduced to one.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Restore family links</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sector has been removed from the EPOA and no budget has been allocated in the revised appeal. However, some of the activities mentioned have been carried out through NRCS ongoing projects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>National Society capacity building</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of RMS offline version</li> <li>Technical support for RMS process</li> <li>Secondment of staff in emergency assessment and PMER for the operation</li> <li>PMER training for staff and volunteers</li> <li>WASH trainings and emergency health training (ECV and PSS) for volunteers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Disaster preparedness and risk reduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepositioning of 1,000 shelter kits as preparedness stock</li> <li>Procurement of 120 diarrhoea prevention kits and 240 personal protection kits for prepositioning in regional warehouses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Furthermore consultation with families for identification to receive shelter assistance and distribution has been removed.</li> </ul>

#### **Likely evolution and risk assessment**

- As the affected areas are scattered and located in remote areas, logistical arrangements remain a key challenge and risk.
- It has been challenging to get appropriate land for the rehabilitation of the displaced families;
- As timeline for the constitution promulgation is approaching, there is possibility of agitations and disturbances from different group of people with different interest, posing challenges for the smooth implementation of the operation.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

The immediate humanitarian and recovery needs of a total of 8,000 families (40,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 23 districts of Nepal are met through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, WASH, NFRI, and early recovery assistance.

### **Strategy**

The NRCS, through its staff and trained volunteers have been rendering relief services across the affected areas. The relief phase has been over with the NFRI and water and sanitation items distribution. Due to changing situations in affected districts, the NRCS has revised the EPoA and the operational strategy in November, based on the detailed assessments. Assessment for recovery has almost been completed. NRCS has distributed 441 shelter kits so far and distribution is ongoing and introducing conditional cash transfer to 100 families for progressive shelters with toilets.

### Areas common to all sectors

A total of 1,310 volunteers including DDRT and NDRT members and 43 staff have been deployed during the relief phase of the operation. Similarly, over 200 volunteers are being mobilized for shelter kit distribution and cash transfer for the progressive activities. So far, 60 volunteers have mobilized in distribution of and orientation on shelter kits.

Gender and protection related issues have been taken into account during the assessments, planning and implementation, for example cultural practices related to female menstruation, risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in shelters, labour migration patterns that leave households headed by females temporarily.

### Health

NRCS has community eye care and health centers in the flood affected districts as well as ongoing projects. Additional health interventions are not required through this EPoA and activities mentioned in the previous version of the plan will be carried out from the health annual plan, to avoid duplication. The population in the affected districts has access to the health posts as well as the district level hospitals which are providing them with the necessary treatment.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

NRCS as part of the recovery will be supporting families whose houses were fully destroyed with the construction of toilets and hand pumps which will be integrated with the progressive shelter activities. The Swiss Red Cross has also supported the NRCS with the construction of nine toilets in Dang and rehabilitation of water schemes in Jajarkot and Salyang through its community eye care and health promotion project. NRCS through this revised Appeal is replenishing 58,760 packets of ORS, 4,400 packets of aqua tabs and 38,768 pieces of hand washing soap, while the remaining items will be procured with the Belgian Red Cross/Flanders project support.

Since there are other actors in the WASH cluster, including the bilateral partners addressing the WASH needs of the people in the affected districts (including providing emergency toilets), NRCS will not implement the initially planned construction of 730 emergency toilets and the restoration/maintenance of water schemes in these affected districts through this Appeal. Instead, NRCS will support to construct 100 toilets in the first phase for the families whose houses have been fully damaged as part of its recovery plan. If the revised budget gets fully funded, NRCS will construct 300 more toilets. This activity will be integrated with shelter activities and will be implemented once the Appeal is fully covered or look for provision from other external partners. NRCS will construct 80 instead of 300 elevated hand pumps in the four worst affected districts based on the coverage of the appeal.

### Shelter and settlements (and household items)

As part of its recovery plan, NRCS is initiating shelter interventions, in coordination with the shelter cluster. The proposed interventions focuses on the four affected districts in Bardiya, Banke, Surkhet and Dang where all families with fully destroyed houses with the structural frame still intact but with collapsed roofs will receive a shelter kit. Families who own land and whose houses have been completely destroyed will be provided with progressive shelter assistance.

NRCS through this appeal is providing shelter kits and bamboo (cost of five pieces of bamboo for each shelter) to 1,308 families with partially damaged houses and 400 progressive shelters to the most vulnerable families who own land and whose houses were fully destroyed. In the first phase, support will be provided for the

#### Two models for shelter kit distribution:

- First model: Identified beneficiaries are requested to collect bamboo. Then they will be reimbursed for the bamboo cost as well as provided with shelter kit. This model is being used in Dang.
- Second model: Identified beneficiaries are provided with shelter kit and NRCS will reimburse the cost of bamboo (maximum NPR 1,500) when they complete their houses. This model is being used in Banke, Bardiya and Surkhet.

construction 100 progressive shelter through condition cash transfer method in Surkhet district. These families are being identified based on the NRCS selection criteria and expected to be completed by mid of January 2015.

Conditional cash grants of NPR 50,000 (CHF 500) will be provided to the beneficiary by NRCS and NPR 5,000 would be the associated costs (bank transfers, commission to the bank etc). Each of these houses will be provided with one toilet. Additional costs for the construction of these progressive shelters will be the family contribution to increase the beneficiary commitment and their ownership of the shelter. The houses will be built using locally available materials and techniques in consultation with the communities and design planned in accordance to the guidelines by UNHABITAT, the co-lead in shelter cluster for early recovery. Efforts will be made to ensure the implementation of the principle of "building back safer" and that the shelters meet standard criteria. Technical assistance including orientation to the beneficiaries will be provided by NRCS and UNHABITAT.

Standard operation procedure (SOP) has been prepared and translated in Nepali language. One technical supervisor is being recruited at district level to provide technical support for the construction of the progressive shelters in Surkhet district.

## **Disaster preparedness and risk reduction**

To be better prepared for future disasters, NRCS plans to increase its preparedness stocks with 2,500 NFRIs to ensure more relief items are readily available for immediate disaster response. In addition, as a risk reduction intervention in WASH, NRCS will rehabilitate and improve toilets in Dang and water schemes in Salyan and Jajarkot in cooperation with the Swiss Red Cross.

Due to the current funding response under the emergency appeal, NRCS is exploring possibilities with other partners for the preposition of diarrhea kits and personal protection kits and stretchers. NRCS has taken the volunteer insurance for 2014 and will renew it in 2015 through the IFRC global volunteer insurance scheme.

## **National Society capacity building**

NRCS has for some time been enhancing its planning, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting (PMER) capacity. As part of this operation, the option of temporarily seconding and training a few staff from other headquarters departments of districts on PMER was initially planned to be explored. These would later have been made available as PMER surge when needed. However, due to low funding support in the Emergency Appeal this activity will be removed and incorporated in other programmes.

In November IFRC and NRCS jointly organized a simulation exercise to test the NRCS Kathmandu Valley earthquake contingency plan. There are requests from district chapters for support in flood contingency planning for the Terai region of Nepal and such plans would then need to be tested every year. One of the lessons learned in the Surkhet district chapter this year was they were not prepared for responding to a large disaster. Hence, NRCS and IFRC will explore possibility to strengthen the preparedness capacity of the district chapters.

## **Selection of beneficiaries**

The prioritized beneficiaries include the sick and people with special needs, the elderly, female headed households and women and children that are the most vulnerable categories during disasters. These groups are considered according to the level of impact and more priority is given to those who have lost their houses.

Further assessments identify others who are vulnerable in this particular context, especially when taking coping mechanisms and socio-economic status into account. These included the landless, Dalits and former Kamaiyas, a form of bonded labor that has now been abolished. Seasonal labor migration patterns, temporarily creating female headed households, are also being taken into account.

For the recovery shelter interventions, attention has been given to those target group beneficiaries who own land with proof of land ownership documents. This is due to the fact that the government has yet to identify suitable land for the landless families.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

The operation involved around 1,310 volunteers and 43 staff for a number of weeks in the different affected areas, including providing staff to join government-led assessments together with the DDRC.

Altogether 150 volunteers will be mobilized for the shelter kit distribution and monitoring of the shelter construction, while 50 volunteers and a staff will be deployed for the support in the progressive shelter construction in Surkhet district. The EPoA/Appeal budget covers travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers.

From the IFRC side, provisions have been made for a total of three technical support missions from the Asia Pacific Zone Office and South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) during the operations, including technical support to the RMS roll-out. A disaster management delegate was specifically hired for three months to assist the NRCS in the revision work, finishing her mission in December 2014. The Shelter Advisor of IFRC Nepal country office has been heavily involved in the operation and continues to support it. Likewise, IFRC AP zone mobilized cash delegate for providing technical support to NRCS in preparation of Cash Standard Operation Procedure (SOP). The SOP has been translated in Nepali language and shared with the district chapter.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

NRCS has processed for procurement of 10,500 NRFI sets (including the preparedness stock), 50,000 bars of soaps and 72,800 packets of rehydration solution (ORS), 8,424 packets aqua tabs and 164 household hygiene kits. The suppliers have already delivered 4,900 NFRIs and remaining materials are in the process of delivery and expected to be completed by the mid-February.

List of procurement for distribution, replenishment and preparedness stocks of the NFRI and WASH materials in the operation has been outlined as below:

<b>Table 5: List of procurement for distribution, replenishment and preparedness stocks of the NFRI and WASH materials</b>					
Item	Target for procurement		Purpose of procurement		
	Preliminary EPoA	Revised EPoA	Distribution	Replenishment	DP stocks
NFRI	12,500	10,500	2,000	6,000	2,500
Shelter kit	4,795	1,308	1,008	300	0
Water purification solution	17,000	0			0
Soap	70,000	50,000	0	50,000	
ORS	90,000	72,800		72,800	0
Aqua tab	165,000	8,424 packets		8,424 packets	0
HH Hygiene kit	3,500	164		164	0

For the shelter kits, NRCS had 774 shelter kits as disaster preparedness (DP) stock in its central warehouse before the floods. Additional 1, 008 shelter kits (shelter tool kits + tarpaulins) were procured from IFRC emergency stocks in Kuala Lumpur and brought in by air freight. Since NRCS targets to distribute 1,308 shelter kits in the four affected districts, only 300 shelter kits will be procured locally for replenishment from the revised EA. However, due to budget constraint replenishment of shelter kits has been shifted to second priority. For WASH items, 50,000 hand washing soap, 72,800 ORS, 8,424 packets of aqua tabs are being covered with the contribution from Belgian Red Cross/Flanders and from the revised EA.

NRCS has a limited fleet to use for emergency operations. While alternative options have been used so far, NRCS through this appeal would like to request partners to fund in the procurement a 4x4 pick-up to be used in the field and for future operation. NRCS has no tax exemption and, with very high car taxes in Nepal, the procurement price is high both for local procurement as well as for imported cars, as they are taxed when registered. However, due to budget gap, this activity has been moved to second priority.

### **Communications and beneficiary communications**

NRCS humanitarian value and communications department is the focal department for internal communications, beneficiary communications and media relations. Information on disaster responses are regularly being updated on the NRCS Facebook page and aired through the NRCS radio programme. Five episodes of radio programmes with special coverage of flood and landslide were aired through 25 FM stations across the country.

Similarly, the department, together with the communications focal persons in the affected districts chapters, has collected news stories and photographs. The department also works with printed and electronic media to obtain news coverage on the situation and the NRCS response activities. NRCS has started newspaper column to answer the query of beneficiary on weekly basis. Similarly short message subscriber (SMS) feedback system is in place. People can send their feedback about NRCS services and radio programme through SMS. The Humanitarian Value & Communication department is the focal point to respond queries and take feedback to the NRCS concerned departments. The response is aired through the radio programme, and published in the national news paper (Nagarik news) in weekly basis and NRCS news letter in monthly basis.

NRCS has practiced complaint response mechanism in the Koshi Basin community resilience project to increase the accountability towards the beneficiaries. Similar, this system will be established in the Surkhet district during recovery phase of the operation. Two NRCS staff, who have recently taken part in complaint-response mechanism training in Bangladesh, have been working as key resource persons to design a mechanism for this operation.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Zone office and South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) has technical support in beneficiary communications available and such support can be covered from the Appeal budget.

### **Security**

Difficult terrain and geographical remoteness, harsh weather conditions and damaged infrastructure (roads and bridges) are current realities in the field in Nepal. Despite having problems in getting access to the affected VDCs especially in Surkhet district due to damage of suspension, the NRCS volunteers have been utilizing locally available facilities, including boats in some places, to render services in affected areas.

NRCS has made a provision for the Global Insurance for the volunteers deployed in this operation, and has taken it out for 2014. NRCS enjoys countrywide visibility and respect in Nepal. It has a wide network of community-based volunteers who are trained in first aid, CADRE, DDRT, NDRT and CBDRR. The emblem is respected throughout the country.

Beyond the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, regular contacts are maintained with local security networks. IFRC country office participates in regular Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings, convened by UN OCHA, and other fora in which national security is considered and discussed. Since the NRCS has been closely working together with the community and all three security forces in all affected areas, there are many opportunities to ensure security at ground.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

NRCS with the support of IFRC is responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting (PMER) aspects of this operation. District chapters carry out day-to-day monitoring of the operation in the field, while the headquarters especially disaster management department supervises and monitors the activities of the district chapter in line with the EPoA. NRCS PMER unit has been involving in the EPoA and operation update development with the disaster management department. Based on this EPoA a monitoring and evaluation plan and detail activity plan are being developed for the recovery phase.

On 9-10 December 2014, IFRC and NRCS conducted emergency plan of action training for 20 NRCS staff including programme managers and officers from different department at headquarters. In addition, IFRC PMER team, disaster management delegate and regional disaster preparedness manager also have participated in the training. The purpose of the training was to make the NRCS department familiar with the new EPoA process and documents and to draft EPoA templates for earthquake and floods/landslides. The training was facilitated by the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone PMER team and disaster management (DMU) consultant.

The training was followed by the lessons learned workshop. The workshop was important to discuss the challenges and lessons learned from the emergency response phase and get recommendations for the early recovery phase as well as future operation. A total of 31 people including staff and volunteers from nine districts (Sindhupalchowk, Bardiya, Bankey, Kailali, Surkhet, Dang, Siraha, Salyan and Chitwan) and headquarters, and IFRC participated in the workshop.

The following are the monitoring field visits made by NRCS and IFRC:

- IFRC disaster management delegate and NRCS programme coordinator visited Bardiya, Surkhet and Banke on 13 -15 October 2014 to collect information and feedback from the district chapters, beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the ongoing operation. The information received from the field visit was used during the revision of the Emergency Appeal.
- On 8-9 January 2015, NRCS chairman, vice chairman, national disaster management and crisis committee president, and head of disaster management department visited Surkhet district to review the overall relief operation and progress on shelter kit distribution. During the visit, the team conducted meeting with district chapter executive committees to discuss about the problems and challenges of the flood response and construction of the progressive shelter. The district chapter committed to supporting the progressive shelter construction. The team also visited the camps where families displaced by the floods are living. It was found that there was no adequate Red Cross Red Crescent visibility in the materials distributed by the NRCS in the camps.
- IFRC shelter advisor, IFRC finance & admin manager and NRCS operation coordinator are carrying out field visit of Surkhet district starting from 16 January to support the district chapter in implementing the cash transfer programme for the 100 progressive shelter constructions. During the visit, they will also monitor the use of NFRIs by the beneficiaries and distribution of the shelter kits by the district chapters.

The situation in the field is being reported through regular updates and monthly progress reports. Necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any particular problem, constraint or unmet needs are incorporated in the report.

### **Administration and finance**

The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in NRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses. NRCS is one of only two National Societies in Asia Pacific using the IFRC cash transfer system. As such, all financial management is conducted in accordance with the procedure for cash transfer to National Societies. The IFRC country office also has a finance manager, who works closely with the NRCS finance department to ensure quality and on-time financial reporting of IFRC supported programmes and activities. The finance manager is also responsible for introducing policies, guidelines and regulations into the financial management at the IFRC country office.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Programming / areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.		100%
	Output 1.2: The operation is evaluated and lessons learnt are captured from the operation.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)/update
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Conduct rapid assessments as needed in the evolving flood situation	x		100%
1.1.2 Conduct detailed assessment in selected communities		x	100%
1.1.3 Develop a detailed plan of action for the implementation		x	Developing detail activity plan for recovery phase
1.1.4 Mobilize 175 volunteers for assessments (rapid and detail) and verification	x		100%
1.1.5 Monitoring visits by joint teams of NRCS headquarters and IFRC/PNS	x		Continuous process
1.2.1 Conduction lessons learnt workshop	x		One lessons learned workshop conducted in December 2014.
1.2.2 Final evaluation including lessons learnt workshop		x	Has been planned for May 2015
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Lesson learned workshop was conducted on 11 December 2014. A total of 31 people including staff and volunteers from nine districts (Sindhupalchowk, Bardiya, Bankey, Kailali, Surkhet, Dang, Siraha, Salyan and Chitwan) and headquarters, and IFRC participated in the workshop.</p> <p>Key objectives of the workshop were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share emergency response updates and discuss the challenges and lesson learnt of the floods and landslides response;</li> <li>• Get recommendations for the early recovery activities and effectiveness of the future operation;</li> </ul> <p>The workshop has been successful in capturing the following:</p> <p><b>Challenges and constrains of the operation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of standardization of relief materials distributed by different organizations</li> <li>• Data variation between NRCS and government/DDRC posed challenges in relief distribution;</li> <li>• Affected areas in remote villages were inaccessible due to road and bridge destruction and difficult geographical topography;</li> <li>• It has been difficult to mobilize sufficient number of staff and volunteers in some districts due to the weak financial condition of the district chapters;</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and experience of responding large disasters (Surkhet district);</li> </ul> <p><b>Lessons learned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint planning and one-door-distribution mechanism can result into effective response avoiding duplication to some extent;</li> <li>• Involvement of community in early warning, and disaster assessment and response, help in timely and effective response to the floods and landslides.</li> </ul>			

**Key recommendation**

- Enhance cooperation and coordination with relevant district level government organizations;
- Train more volunteers on assessment and response at districts community volunteers in each ward;
- Initiate rehabilitation/recovery project for the families worst affected by the disaster;
- Maintain consistency in the relief item package among all organizations;
- Manage safe place for the displaced families and provide means of livelihood to them;

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

**Needs analysis:** The floods and landslides have disrupted water supplies, sanitation facilities and people's hygiene practices, exposing the affected population to significant health risks. Many of the water points have been washed away or damaged due to floods in the affected districts with contamination of some water sources. The need for WASH response is expected to stretch for a longer period since the displaced people are staying in temporary shelters and people living in poor conditions. There is a need for reconstruction of the water supply schemes and other WASH service for longer term or in recovery process that is to be led by the government.

Most of the water sources get contaminated due to floods every year in the Terai region (southern part of the country). Hence, there is a need of constructing elevated platforms for tube wells in the Terai region especially in the worst affected districts.

**Population to be assisted:** At least 8,000 families (40,000 people)

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation to reduce the risk of water borne diseases and hygiene promotion	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target people have access to safe drinking water.		100%
	Output 1.2: Target people are assisted with emergency sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)/update
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Procurement and replenishment of water purifying agent (solution and aqua tablets)	x		100%
1.1.2 Orientation of volunteers and distribution of water purification	x		100%
1.2.1. Procurement of hand washing soap, ORS and hygiene kit	x		100%
1.2.2 Distribution of hand washing soap, ORS and hygiene kit	x		100%
1.2.3 Orientation and mobilization of 75 volunteers in the affected area for distribution and social mobilization	x		100%

## Progress towards outcomes

- Altogether 75 volunteers were mobilized in 75 VDCs of five districts (Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dang and Salyan) in September for distribution of the water purifying agents, ORS, soaps and hygiene kits.
- The volunteers distributed 72,800 packets of ORS, 50,000 pieces of soap, 200 bottles of water purifying solution from its stock with support from Belgian Red Cross.
- In addition, they distributed water purifying agents to 10,000 families and buckets to 7,000 families with the support from UNICEF.
- NRCS has also managed to distribute 80 volunteer hygiene promotion kits and 11,600 household hygiene kits from its stock.
- The volunteers visited 29,048 households with health and hygiene messages, conducted hand washing demonstration sessions for 1,116 times, health education classes for 346 times; and demonstrations on use of water purifying agents for 1,234 times and ORS for 9,296 times.



**NRCs WASH volunteer visiting household and describing about the proper use water purifying agent in Bardiya district. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society**

## Shelter and settlements and (household items)

**Needs analysis:** As per the detailed assessment report on 16 October 2014, altogether 9,237 households have been fully destroyed and 23,842 households partially damaged in the four worst affected districts (Bardiya, Banke, Dang and Surkhet). A total of 9,237 families have displaced in the four districts. Out of them, 7,611 displaced families have returned to their original places or are staying with host families while 2,027 families are still living in camps and temporary shelter either in public land or in their own land. There is need of support for the constructing houses to the displaced and affected people.

The affected families with partially damaged houses require shelter kit assistance to repair their damaged houses, while those with land and fully damaged houses require support to rebuild their houses. Moreover, there is a need for winterized shelter solution including warm clothes and blankets especially for those affected families still living in temporary shelters.

There is a gap of 5,836 shelter kits to address the needs of all the families whose houses have been damaged completely in four districts. The shelter cluster is closely coordinating with its members and with Shelter Box to address required needs based on the gaps.

# of fully damaged houses	Shelter cluster target	Total needs	Available in country <sup>3</sup>	Distributed date	till	Gap
9,237	100%	9,237	3,401 (including NRCS stock)	2,671 (including Shelter box and NRCS)		5,836

The displaced population and a portion of the affected families are also in need of basic household items, as these have been lost to or damaged by the flood.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 8,000 families with essential non-food relief items/household items and 1,308 targeted families with emergency shelter.

<sup>3</sup> As of 26 August 2014

Shelter and settlements(and household items)			
Outcome 1: Emergency shelter and non-food relief item needs of the affected population are met under national coordination mechanism	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: 8,000 families have been assisted with essential non-food relief items/household items.		90%
	Output 1.2. 1,308 targeted families have been assisted with emergency shelter (amended and shelter kits)		34%
	Output 1.3: 1,308 targeted families have been assisted with recovery shelter assistance		34%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Identification and listing of beneficiaries	x		100 %
1.1.2 Identify distribution points	x		100 %
1.1.3 Collecting information of distributed items and service (reports from field)		x	Ongoing
1.1.4 Procurement of 8,000 NFRI following NRCS procurement procedures and standards		x	4900 NFRI has been procured already and 3,100 NFRI will be procured by the end of February 2015
1.1.5 Transportation of NFRI from Kathmandu to regional warehouses and districts		x	Ongoing ( district chapter and regional warehouses used their DP stocks, so headquarters is replenishing it)
1.1.6 Distribution and replenishment of NFRI (The NFRI will be distributed to the displaced families and some affected peoples)		x	Distribution completed but replenishment is ongoing
1.1.7 Volunteer mobilization for relief distribution (NFRI)		x	Last distributions during the reporting period
1.2.1 Conduct one emergency shelter orientations for volunteers in the affected areas			Brief orientation was provided to volunteers about the content and use of the shelter kit before they are mobilized to distribute shelter kits.
1.2.2 Identification of families to receive emergency shelter assistance and distribution	x		100%
1.2.3 Procurement of 1,308 shelter kits (tarpaulins, rope, nails and tools) including replenishment of the preparedness stock distributed.		x	77%
1.3.1 Assessment and beneficiary selection for shelter kit		x	Ongoing
1.3.2 Distribution of shelter kits		x	Ongoing
1.3.3 Recruitment of four technical staff		x	One staff is under recruitment process
1.3.4 Conduction one shelter orientations for beneficiaries in the affected areas		x	planned in January

1.3.5 Consultation with families to identify the most appropriate shelter assistance needed, utilizing aspects of PASSA		x	Focus group discussion and key informant interview will be conducted to consult with beneficiaries for the most appropriate shelter assistance. These options were chosen above PASSA for familiarity and time constraints.
1.3.6 Construction of 400 progressive shelter with conditional cash transfer		x	Construction of 100 progressive shelter in process

#### Progress towards outcomes

- NRCS headquarters has received data of 7,232 NFRI package distributions from districts. It is expected to receive the complete data by the mid February 2015. District wise NFRI distribution data has been provided in the Table 7.

Table 7: NRRIs distribution data as of 31 December 2014						
S.N.	District	Distributed	S.N.	District	Distributed	Remarks
1	Bardia	1,000	13	Siraha	0	Distribution data is yet to receive from some districts
2	Banke	2,392	14	Routahat	23	
3	Surkhet	1,880	15	Udayapur	2	
4	Dang	516	16	Rolpa	6	
5	Chitwan	40	17	Mahottari	24	
6	Lalitpur	0	18	Gorkha	44	
7	Kailali	121	19	Achham	87	
8	Khotang	144	20	Kaski	123	
9	Rukum	43	21	Sindhupalchok	236	
10	Salyan	214	22	Syangja	39	
11	Jajarkot	157	23	Nuwakot	141	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>6,507</b>	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>725</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,232</b>				

- Volunteers and beneficiaries have been oriented on contents of shelter kits as well different fixing techniques of tarpaulins. The trained volunteers will visit to door to door and monitor the construction process and promote safer shelter construction.
- So far, altogether 998 families (Bardiya-300, Dang-298 and Surkhet-400) have been identified to support shelter kits. A total of 441 shelter kits and cost for bamboo have already distributed in the four districts.
- NRCS headquarters requested the four districts to select at least 100 beneficiaries for cash transfer. Banke, Dang and Surkhet sent beneficiaries name list. Based on the available fund and need analysis, Surkhet district has selected to implement shelter support programme through condition cash transfer. District chapter has started to verify the beneficiary list which will be completed by mid of January 2015.
- Cash transfer SOP has been prepared with the support of IFRC AP zone cash transfer delegate and translated in Nepali language.
- NRCS finance and programme team has planned an orientation on condition cash transfer modality at the end of January 2015.

## National Society capacity building

National Society capacity building		
Outcome 1: NRCS preparedness for response is enhanced, including volunteer and resource data management and PMER capacities	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 1.1: NRCS is able to adapt and start using the Resource Management System (RMS) through rapid roll out, including training, user management, data collection and data integrity checks.	Ongoing

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1 Translation of RMS to Nepali and the creating of Nepalese language manuals and documentation			Ongoing
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS inter-departmental focal points of resource management system (RMS) translated customized page and its section in close coordination with IFRC AP one RMS focal point. Information has been regularly exchanging on need basis. Disaster management department has identified new focal point for RMS. IFRC hired a consultant for two months starting in January to help with the roll out of RMS in NRCS.</li> </ul>			

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

**Needs analysis:** NRCS is in critical situation with low stocks, should any disaster occur in the days to come. Hence, the NRCS intends to utilize some funds from multi and bilateral partners through the Appeal to stock 2,500 NFRI sets in its warehouses.

**Population to be covered:** 2,500 families (12500 people) with NFRI, 400 households with toilets and water.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction			
Outcome 1 NRCS is better prepared to respond to disasters and gaps in risks reduction are addressed with key communities based on hazard mapping	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 NRCS increases its preparedness stocks of NFRI, shelter kits and emergency health kits <sup>4</sup> to be better prepared for future disasters		On delivery process and will be completed by the mid February 2015
	Output 1.2 Key at-risk communities have more durable and rehabilitated water points and thereby access to safer water during and after hydrological disasters		Not in first priority
	Output 1.3 Key at-risk communities have improved access to and use of adequate sanitation		Not started yet
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Prepositioning of additional 2,500 NFRI sets as preparedness stocks			In delivery process and will be completed by the mid-February 2015
1.2.1 Detailed assessment and selection of target communities	x		100%
1.2.2 Renovation and improvement of nine water schemes in Dang, Salyan and Jajarkot districts	x		100%
1.2.3 Construction of toilets in Dang district	x		100% (nine toilets)
1.2.4 Construction of 80 elevated water pumps in Bardiya, Dang, Banke and Surkhet where progressive shelter will be built			Not started yet

<sup>4</sup> Shelter kits and emergency health kits removed as part of the revision.

1.3.1 Detailed assessment and selection of target communities			In process
1.3.2 Construction of 400 toilets in Bardiya, Dang, Banke and Surkhet where progressive shelter will be built			Beneficiary selection process is ongoing for the toilet construction for 100 families in Surkhet districts
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of NFRI for DP stock NFRIs is in process and expected to be completed by the mid-February. Now individual items are in delivery process to the central warehouse.</li> <li>• In the first phase of the recovery, support will be provided to construct 100 toilets together with progressive shelters.</li> </ul>			

## D. Budget

Click [here](#) for the financial

## Contact Information

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

- Nepal Red Cross Society: Dev Ratna Dhakhwa, Secretary General; phone: +977 427 0650; fax: +977 427 1915; email: [dev@nrsc.org](mailto:dev@nrsc.org).
- IFRC Nepal Country Office: Ritva Lahti, Country Head of Delegation; office phone: +977 142 85843; mobile: +977 980 1142 422; email: [ritva.lahti@ifrc.org](mailto:ritva.lahti@ifrc.org).
- IFRC Zone: Andreas Weissenberg, Operations Coordinator; office phone: +603 907 5729; email: [andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org](mailto:andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org).
- IFRC Geneva: Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41 22 730 45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org).
- IFRC Zone: Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator; mobile : +60 12 298 9752; email : [florent.chane@ifrc.org](mailto:florent.chane@ifrc.org).

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- In IFRC Zone: Emilia Koski, Relationship Manager, mobile:+60122307548; email: [emilia.koski@ifrc.org](mailto:emilia.koski@ifrc.org).

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

- In IFRC Zone: Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER; phone: +603 9207 5507; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org).

## How we work

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

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



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



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



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

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRNP007 - Nepal - Floods and Landslides**

Timeframe: 21 Aug 14 to 31 May 15

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Aug 14

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2014/8-2014/12	Programme	MDRNP007
Budget Timeframe	2014/8-2015/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		1,553,306				1,553,306	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		98,471				98,471	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		24,246				24,246	
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government*)</i>		289,994				289,994	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		84,374				84,374	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		24,640				24,640	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		48,377				48,377	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		81,300				81,300	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		44,066				44,066	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		169,311				169,311	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		800				800	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>865,579</b>				<b>865,579</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		249,708				249,708	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>249,708</b>				<b>249,708</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>1,115,287</b>				<b>1,115,287</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,115,287</b>				<b>1,115,287</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		1,115,287				1,115,287	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-816,081				-816,081	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		299,206				299,206	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRNP007 - Nepal - Floods and Landslides

Timeframe: 21 Aug 14 to 31 May 15

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Aug 14

Interim Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/8-2014/12	Programme	MDRNP007
Budget Timeframe	2014/8-2015/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,553,306</b>			<b>1,553,306</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	297,701		46,506			46,506	251,196	
Clothing & Textiles	310,579						310,579	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	100,538						100,538	
Utensils & Tools	127,658						127,658	
Cash Disbursement	231,579						231,579	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,068,055</b>		<b>46,506</b>			<b>46,506</b>	<b>1,021,549</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	84,737						84,737	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>84,737</b>						<b>84,737</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	16,842		2,149			2,149	14,693	
Distribution & Monitoring	11,392		36,302			36,302	-24,910	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	54,889						54,889	
Logistics Services	4,300		5,691			5,691	-1,391	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>87,423</b>		<b>44,142</b>			<b>44,142</b>	<b>43,281</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	36,000		24,798			24,798	11,202	
National Staff			26			26	-26	
National Society Staff	36,659		137			137	36,521	
Volunteers	10,247		173			173	10,074	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>82,906</b>		<b>25,134</b>			<b>25,134</b>	<b>57,771</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	7,000						7,000	
Professional Fees	24,736		12,902			12,902	11,834	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>31,736</b>		<b>12,902</b>			<b>12,902</b>	<b>18,834</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	5,263		121			121	5,142	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>5,263</b>		<b>121</b>			<b>121</b>	<b>5,142</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	24,368		4,705			4,705	19,664	
Information & Public Relations	11,579		1			1	11,578	
Office Costs	15,042						15,042	
Communications	2,368		102			102	2,267	
Financial Charges	2,105		5,794			5,794	-3,689	
Other General Expenses	39,353						39,353	
Shared Office and Services Costs	3,568		3,717			3,717	-149	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>98,385</b>		<b>14,319</b>			<b>14,319</b>	<b>84,066</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			618,377			618,377	-618,377	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>618,377</b>			<b>618,377</b>	<b>-618,377</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	94,803		49,498			49,498	45,305	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>94,803</b>		<b>49,498</b>			<b>49,498</b>	<b>45,305</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,083			5,083	-5,083	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRNP007 - Nepal - Floods and Landslides

Timeframe: 21 Aug 14 to 31 May 15

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Aug 14

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2014/8-2014/12	Programme	MDRNP007
Budget Timeframe	2014/8-2015/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

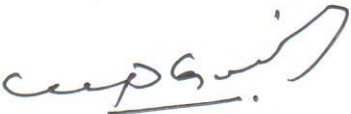

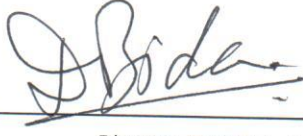
Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,553,306</b>			<b>1,553,306</b>		
Total Pledge Specific Costs			5,083			5,083	-5,083	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,553,306</b>		<b>816,081</b>			<b>816,081</b>	<b>737,226</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>737,226</b>			<b>737,226</b>		

**Fund Accountability Statement**

**Interim Financial Report**

Period: August to December 2014

	<i>Currency in NPR</i>	<i>Currency in CHF</i>
<b>A. Receipt</b>		
i. Fund Received - I	22,275,172.00	213,308.55
ii. Fund Received- II(SRC)	6,500,000.00	63,349.12
iii. Fund Received- III	16,950,860.00	163,746.37
iv. Fund Received- IV	18,243,318.00	177,973.17
<i>of Fund Received (i to iv) from IFRC - 8301 Transfer</i>	<b>63,969,350.00</b>	<b>618,377.21</b>
v. Interest Received	124,494.32	1,205.64
<b>A. Total income (i to v)</b>	<b>64,093,844.32</b>	<b>619,582.85</b>
<b>B. Payment</b>		
i. Supplies	21,816,138.50	211,273.86
ii. Capital Cost	215,900.00	2,090.84
iii. Transport and Storage	1,831,819.99	17,739.88
iv. Personnel	862,092.75	8,348.76
v. Training and Workshop	-	-
vi. General Admin. Cost	2,716,768.06	26,309.98
<b>B. Total expenditure</b>	<b>27,442,719.30</b>	<b>265,763.31</b>
<b>Surplus/Deficit (A-B)</b>	<b>36,651,125.02</b>	<b>353,819.54</b>
<b>C. Financial Summary (Receipt &amp; Payment A/C)</b>		
i. Balance from Previous period(O/P Balance)	-	-
ii. Total Income received during the period	64,093,844.32	619,582.85
iii. Total Expenditures	27,442,719.30	265,763.31
<b>D. Balance as on 31 December 2014</b>	<b>36,651,125.02</b>	<b>353,819.54</b>

Prepared by:		Checked by:	Approved by:
			
Name:	Madhav Guni	Patrush Kumar Rai	Dharma Dutt Bidari
Designation:	Finance Offiecr	Finance Officer	Head of Financial Resource Management Department
Date:	25-Jan-15	25-Jan-15	25-Jan-15

