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Emergency appeal operations update

Nepal: Floods and Landslides



Emergency appeal n° MDRNP007	GLIDE n° ° FL-2014-000112-NPL
Operations update n° 3 Date of issue: 2 June 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: 11 January - 31 March 2015
Operation start date: 21 August 2014	Operation timeframe (<i>revised</i>): 11 months (31 July 2015)
Overall Operation budget: CHF 1,553,306	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, Oxfam Nepal Care and Plan Nepal, Handicap International, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, USAID/OFDA	

This Operations Update aims to also inform an extension to the operating timeframe. The operation is expected to be completed by 31 July 2015, and the final report will be available 90 days after the operation end date.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Torrential rain on 14-16 August 2014 caused heavy floods and landslides in 23 districts throughout Nepal. A total of 202 people were reported dead, 149 injured and 248 still reported missing due to the disaster. Similarly, 36,949 families (184,745 people) were affected, 10,193 families (50,965 people) displaced as their houses were destroyed and 26,756 households were partially destroyed (*Source: NRCS district chapter and Government of Nepal*).

Out of 23 districts, Banke, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet districts were the worst affected. A total of 96 people were dead, 115 people still missing and, 32 people injured and 9,237 people were displaced due to the disasters in these districts.

With the improvement of the situation, those families who have inhabitable 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 repaired their houses with the support from the cash provided by the government, relatives and neighbors and have established their own coping mechanism.

Name of districts	No. of people			No. of families		No. of houses destroyed	
	Dead	Missing	Injured	Displaced	Affected	Fully	Partially
Banke	15	5	2	2,889	11,699	2,889	8,810
Bardiya	33	15	2	3,859	17,376	3,859	13,517
Surkhet	34	91	26	1,978	3,132	1,978	1,054
Dang	14	4	2	511	872	511	361
Subtotal	96	115	32	9,237	33,079	9,237	23,842
Other 19 affected districts	106	133	117	956	3,870	956	2,914
Total	202	248	149	10,193	36,949	10,193	26,756

However, there are still 1,267 families living in temporary shelters and camps in Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet, districts.

Table 2: 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.

S.N.	Districts	No. of camps	No. of families as of:		Remarks
			31 Dec 2014	31 March 2015	
1	Banke	One (self-set up camp)	349	0	With the recede of the flood waters, the affected area in Banke became inhabitable. Hence families returned to their own location from the camp.
2	Bardiya	Two camps, supported by NRCS	351	351	1,267 families in camps are seeking support from Government and other partners for the safer settlement. Their houses were completely destroyed by the floods/landslides.
3	Dang	One camp, supported by NRCS	66	20	
4	Surkhet	19 camps, out of them two camps are supported by NRCS	1,261	896	
Total			2,027	1,267	

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

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) has recently decided to allocate funds to construct houses for the displaced families and to reconstruct infrastructure such as roads, causeways, bridges and schools in the most affected districts. District authorities are discussing with the concerned government line agencies and concerned stakeholders and verifying the most affected families for the support. Due to poor funding to the Emergency Appeal, NRCS has reduced the target of progressive shelter from 400 to 140. Surkhet was selected over the four worst affected districts as shelters in the areas were severely damaged.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) launched the Emergency Appeal (EA) on 27 August 2014 to meet humanitarian needs of 50,000 (10,000 families). The Emergency Appeal and Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) were revised in November 2014 based on the detailed assessment and actual needs of the affected people. The revised emergency appeal targets to provide assistance to meet the immediate humanitarian and recovery needs 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.



Camps in Surkhet district. Photo: NRCS

In the early recovery phase, NRCS is supporting the construction of 140 houses (with toilet) through conditional cash transfer programming as a pilot in Surkhet district. The cash disbursement started in the end of March only after the verification and identification of the beneficiaries and it will take another two months for the completion of the project. Hence NRCS requests for an extension of the operation timeline until 31 July 2015. The main reasons for delaying the cash disbursement were due to the delay in selecting one district out of the four most affected districts, only limited number of households is selected for the progressive shelter support because of fund constraint, setting of beneficiary selection criteria, preparing appropriate technical shelter design and identifying cash transfer modality. In addition, it also took some time to ensure the buy in of the NRCS senior management and concerned district authority on the concept of the cash transfer programming (CTP) before it was agreed to roll out as a pilot.

Major disasters during reporting period

Two earthquakes measuring 7.8 (25 April) and 7.3 magnitudes (12 May) struck the country and diverted some of the resources away from the operation. The disasters have affected 57 districts, 1,120 VDCs and 71 municipalities. Many of the hardest-hit areas are rural, with some of them remote and difficult to reach, including because of landslides and damaged/blocked access routes. Click [here](#) for more information. Surkhet district which was not affected by the earthquakes has resumed the construction of the progressive shelter and it is expected to be completed by end of July 2015. **The operating timeframe is extended to 31 July 2015, and the final report will be available 90 days after the operation end date.**

Summary of current response

NRCS

- Collected the remaining NFRI distribution data from the districts- So far, NRCS headquarters has received data of 7,506 NFRI kits/sets and 37 tarpaulins distributions from the district chapters. However, updated data of NFRI distribution is still awaited from five districts (Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Jajarkot and Chitwan). Distributed shelter kits to additional 1,063 households, in addition to 441 from the last update;
- Procured 275 shelter kits locally and prepositioned them at NRCS central warehouse;
- Procured 10,500 NFRI sets (8,000 for distribution and 2,500 for prepositioning) almost completed. Due to technical constraints, few items such as rope, men and women clothing have yet to be delivered. These items are expected to be delivered by the vendors by the end of April 2015.
- NRCS Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) division participated in the joint monitoring visit of the most affected districts in March 2015.
- Progressive shelter designs were prepared with technical support from UN HABITAT.
- Commenced conditional cash transfer for progressive shelter activities using the open envelope mechanism. As there is no wide coverage of remittance and bank services in target VDCs, NRCS found the open envelope method appropriate for cash transfer in Surkhet district.
- Out of 140 households, 65 households have completed their shelters with toilets, 31 households up to structure level and remaining 44 households have completed the plinth level.
- NRCS DM senior officer and Household Economic Sustainability (HES) Advisor carried out a field visit to Surkhet district for monitoring the situation. They also discussed with the district executive members about CTP, and provided orientation on CTP to the staff and volunteers.
- Conducted orientation on safer building construction, and terms and conditions of cash transfers to around 150 people from the 140 selected households for progressive shelter construction.
- Conducted Resource Management System (RMS) user training for 25 staff and volunteers (8 from headquarters and 17 from district chapters) to introduce and finalise the translated RMS manual with separate funding from the American Red Cross.



Glimpse of progress towards progressive shelter in Surkhet district. Photo: NRCS

Chart 1: Sector plan versus execution of the Emergency Operation											Remarks
	2014					2015					
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Assessment											
Plan											
Progress											Completed
WASH											
Plan											
Progress											Completed
Shelter and settlement											
Plan											
Progress											Ongoing; require extension for until 31 July 2015
National Society capacity building											
Plan											
Progress											Continuous process
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction											
Plan											
Progress											Ongoing; require extension for until 31 July 2015

IFRC

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 fulfilment of immediate humanitarian needs on the ground.

Items	No. of families
NFRIs (include tarpaulins)	8,000 (4,000 by NRCS)
Shelter kits	1,300 (700 from NRCS)
Plastic sheet	500

Two-hour-orientation programme was organized on 17 March to introduce the CTP concept to the NRCS Central Executive Committee members and key staff and get their agreement for the implementation of CTP. This was followed by one-and-half-day CTP training/workshop with the focal points from NRCS departments to trained them on CTP concept, assess the current situation of NRCS in CTP and develop a preliminary plan of action for CTP. The training/workshop was facilitated by the IFRC CTP resource persons for Asia Pacific zone office and Secretariat.

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. UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement have been working in coordination with local authorities on post-emergency rehabilitation and recovery in Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet and Dang.

Recently, the GoN has allocated an amount for the four districts of Bardiya, Bankey, Surkhet and Dang for the private house construction and land allocation as well as to rebuild the public infrastructures like roads, causeways, bridges, schools which were damaged during the floods and landslides 2014. The district and local authorities are currently assessing and verifying the damaged infrastructure and selecting the beneficiaries for the support.

Likewise, World Food Programme (WFP) together with local NGOs is working with 'cash for work' in the four most affected districts. Public structures which were damaged due to the floods or landslides are being reconstructed by mobilizing the local people through 'cash for work' e.g. by digging canals. In Surkhet, OXFAM, Care Nepal and Handicap International are supporting the livelihood activities such as vegetable farming.



Joint monitoring visit team interacting with families affected by floods about water and sanitation in Banke district. Photo: NRCS

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has initiated the development of a 30-day-flood response contingency plan focusing on 18 most flood prone districts. The plan came into existence with lessons learned from floods 2014. Five of the key clusters (food/nutrition, health, shelter, WASH and protection) have produced their delivery plan for the first 30-day-response. The shelter cluster, in its role under the delivery plan, highlighted its response capacity during the first 30 day period as mentioned in the table 3:

As the follow up, HCT organized a one-day-workshop on 10 April with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other 5 key cluster lead government agencies and co-leads to introduce the contents of this HCT flood contingency plan that will be handed over to the government very soon. The plan will assist the government in identifying critical gaps in their response and facilitate the identification of the next immediate steps for effective flood response this coming monsoon season. The role of the District Support Lead Agencies (DSLAs) will be re-defined to clarify their role in supporting the Chief District Officers in their district disaster response.

Save the Children, Care Nepal, Handicap International and Oxfam have been conducting joint response and transitional recovery in the floods affected areas of Banke district. They supported the construction of raised tube wells in Banke district.

Furthermore, a joint WASH monitoring visit was conducted on 8-14 March 2015 in the four districts, with the following objectives:

- To make field observations and assessments of availability, adequacy, reliability and relevancy of WatSan/HP facilities and services provided to flood affected people.
- To identify further support if needed or technical assistance for early recovery
- To find out the status of the community recovery and bottlenecks (Specially in WatSan/HP sector)
- To identify further action points in discussion with the stakeholders.

A total of 32 participants from national, regional and district level government and non-government agencies working in water and sanitation, such as Ministry of Urban Development and WASH cluster member agencies including NRCS, participated in the visit. Major findings and way forward is provided in the Table 4.

Table 4: Key findings of the joint monitoring visit in the four most affected districts and the way forward¹

Good practices	Area of improvement	Way forward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of 'build back better' already implemented in some of the areas in Banke; • Community mobilization was good (women's watch group, co-operatives, and female community health volunteer); • Cash for work (for construction of toilets), however needs prioritization; • Adequate number of toilets in settlements and camps; • People could identify at least two critical times of hand washing - after defecation and before eating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets have been used, however some are not functional and need repair in the camps of Surkhet, as initially the toilets were constructed for 1-2 months; • Sanitation facilities in the health care facilities and schools are inadequate for the inflow of people. Some health post do not have toilets for the patients; • Schools need special and immediate attention for WatSan/HP facilities; • There are limited or no bathing space/room in the camps; • Hygiene promotion activities still needed in the camps to avoid possible increase in diarrhea due to increasing temperature/hot weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resupply of some of WatSan/HP items such as soap/water purification and complemented with hygiene promotion to avoid possible diarrhea outbreak; • Capacity mapping (Roster Mechanisms) to be maintained at district; • Dissemination and implementation of Sphere standards, SOP, and guidelines; • Continuous follow up (behavioral inspection); • Managing un-freezable funds to be made available at center/district level for immediate sector-wise use • Segregation of response and recovery fund; • Co-ordinate stockpiling, update in contingency plan by WASH-Cluster;

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Based on findings from the detail assessment in October, and joint monitoring visit in March 2015, major needs of the people affected by the disaster in the four most affected districts (Banke, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet) 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 (roads, bridges, schools, water points and toilets)
- Land for the landless families displaced by disaster.

Challenges and potential risks:

- As the affected areas are scattered and located in remote areas, logistical arrangements for shelter kit and other relief distribution remained a key challenge and risk;
- It has been challenging to get appropriate and safer land for the rehabilitation of the displaced families;
- Affected families are vulnerable and economically poor and depend on daily wages and work, which may impede the timely completion of the progressive shelter;
- There is inconsistency in the shelter support given by different organisations, for instance NRCS is supporting NPR 60,000 (CHF 600) for shelter and latrine, but the Government of Nepal has planned to provide NPR 75,000 per family. In addition, another organization provided construction materials equivalent to NPR 100,000 in Surkhet. It may pose a challenge in smooth implementation of the progressive shelter activities.

¹ No specific action was made for addressing the sanitation issues for schools and health care facilities.

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, NFRIs, and early recovery assistance.

Strategy

The NRCS, through its staff and trained volunteers, has been rendering relief services across the affected areas. The immediate relief phase is over with the NFRI, staple food and water and sanitation items distribution. Due to the changing situations in affected districts, the NRCS revised the EPoA and the operational strategy in November, based on the detailed assessments.

Areas common to all sectors

A total of 1,310 volunteers including DDRT and NDRT members and 43 staff were 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. The volunteers not only distribute shelter kits but also orient the beneficiaries on the methodology to use the kits. Affected people are staying in scattered areas, hence in average two volunteers are required to distribute five shelter kits in a day.

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.

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Following the immediate relief support to the affected families, NRCS distributed 1,063 shelter kits in Dang, Bardiya and Surkhet and 140 progressive shelter support for the most affected families in Surkhet district. Conditional cash grants of NPR 60,000 (CHF 600) will be provided to the selected beneficiary by NRCS through open envelope modality/method for progressive shelter construction (including toilet). Beneficiary party agreement will be signed with the identified households for progressive shelter construction. There will be three instalments in the cash transfer: the first instalment of NPR 25,000 when the beneficiaries construct their house up to the plinth level, the second instalment of NPR 25,000 when their construction is at structural level and the third instalment of NPR 10,000 after they complete the house and toilet. NRCS has developed standard operating procedure (SOP) for the proper management of the progressive shelter and cash transfer modality. This cash support will provide for the foundation, pillars/structure and the roof, while the beneficiaries will use their own resources for the walls.

Additional costs for the construction of these progressive shelters will be the responsibility of the households and will be borne by themselves 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 provided 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 orientation to the beneficiaries will be provided by NRCS team in the field.

NRCS recruited one shelter technical (junior engineer) in Surkhet district for supporting in the progressive shelter construction. The staff is responsible for orienting selected beneficiaries, technical monitoring and advice for the site and lay out of the shelter construction.

As the CTP terminology is a new concept to the National Society, IFRC is supporting CTP preparedness project with NRCS. The project aims to capacitate NRCS to be able to effectively implement cash transfers quickly and at scale within the first few days and weeks following a shock or disaster. This may include having pre-agreements, clear finance processes and defined standard operating procedures and guidance in place and to activate them, so that cash and/or vouchers can be used alongside or as an alternative to the aid delivered.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

To be better prepared for future disasters, NRCS will preposition 2,500 NFRIs to ensure more relief items are readily available for immediate disaster response.

National Society capacity building

NRCS is adapting monitoring and evaluation tools for cash transfer programmes as part of CTP capacity building project in 2015. RMS capacity is being enhanced through customization of RMS in to NRCS context and translating it into Nepali language as well as providing user's training to headquarters and district level participation. Similarly, NRCS has been selected a focal person for CTP capacity building project funded by ECHO.

Selection of beneficiaries

For the progressive shelter interventions, beneficiaries who have their own land and with proof of land ownership documents were targeted. This is due to the fact that the Government has yet to identify suitable land for the landless families.

Beneficiary selection criteria for the progressive shelter beneficiaries are as follows:

- Affected by 2014 floods and landslides
- Single headed family
- Have registered as beneficiary - have received support from Government and Red Cross support
- Economically vulnerable and poor family
- Lost their property and family members deceased or injured

The prioritized beneficiaries include the injured and people with special needs, the elderly, female headed households and widowed women and children who lost a parent that are the most vulnerable categories due to disasters 2014. These groups were considered according to the level of impact, and the highest priority was given to those who lost their houses.

Further assessments identified others who are vulnerable in this particular context, especially when taking into account their coping mechanisms and socio-economic status. These included the landless, Dalits and former Kamaiyas (bonded labour), 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.

Operational support services

Human resources

More than 50 volunteers and one technical staff have been mobilized in Surkhet district for the progressive shelter activities. In addition, there is an operations coordinator at NRCS headquarters and focal persons in each of the floods/landslides affected districts to provide information about the evolving situation in the districts.

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. 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 emergency operations and continues to support the cash support programme in early recovery for the construction of progressive shelters in Surkhet. Likewise, IFRC AP zone mobilized the regional cash delegate for providing technical support to NRCS in preparation of SOP. The SOP has been translated in Nepali language and shared with the district chapter. In addition, British Red Cross provided support to the cash programme by deploying a HES Advisor to look into alternative methods of delivering cash support to the beneficiaries.

Logistics and supply chain

Items	Target procurement	Status
NFRI sets (including DP stock)	10,500	Pending delivery of some items (rope and clothing)
Shelter kits	300	275 received; (the fund was available for procuring 275 shelter kit only)
Soaps	50,000 bars	Procurement completed
Oral rehydration solution (ORS)	72,800 packets	Procurement completed
Water purifying tabs	8,424	Procurement completed
4x4 pick-up	1	Removed due to funding constraint

Communications and beneficiary communications

NRCS humanitarian values and communications department is the focal department for internal communications, beneficiary communications and media relations. Information on early recovery are regularly being updated on the NRCS Facebook page and aired through the NRCS radio programme.

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. In the area of beneficiary communications, a British Red Cross delegate has been supporting NRCS in the implementation of a wide range of tools, including print, SMS and radio.

Security

Regular contacts are maintained with the local security networks. IFRC country office participates in regular Humanitarian Country Team meetings, convened by UN Resident Coordinator's Office, and other fora in which national security is considered and discussed. Since the NRCS has been closely working together with the communities and all three security forces in all affected areas, there are many opportunities to ensure security at ground and minimise the risks.

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 is responsible for drafting operation updates and pledge based reports to different donors in close consultation with disaster management and other concerned departments. The unit was also involved in the DMIS update, Information Bulletin and EPoA development.

In the recovery phase, the progress toward the progressive shelter will be monitored at first hand by the field technical staff and trained volunteers in the field. The field staff will report regularly to Surkhet district chapter and disaster management department at NRCS headquarters about the progress and challenges. The district chapter and disaster management department will monitor the progress through the field reports as well as field monitoring visit. The IFRC country office will monitor the progress through the operation reports, meeting with disaster management department and field visits.

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 the few 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				
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.		Around 50%	
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	NRCS disaster management department revised detail plan of action for the progressive shelter in April.	
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		Refer to narrative	
1.2.1 Conduction lessons learnt workshop	x		Lessons learned workshop of the relief phase was conducted in December 2014.	

1.2.2 Final evaluation including lessons learnt workshop		x	As NRCS has heavily been engaged in the earthquake response operation in 2015, discussion is ongoing whether final evaluation of the floods and landslide is conducted. However, the final lessons learnt workshop is planned for July 2015.
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Progress towards outcomes

- *Activity 1.1.5:* NRCS senior officer and HES Advisor carried out a field visit to Surkhet district on 19-22 March 2014 to discuss the cash transfers mechanism with the district executive members and orient staff and beneficiaries on cash transfer, and to monitor progress. A meeting was held with Surkhet district executive committee members and staff to discuss the objectives of the field trip and progress towards the implementation of progressive shelter activities. The meeting was followed by a field visit and orientation programme on CTP in a school of Latikoeli VDC. A total of 53 volunteers, staff and beneficiaries participated in the orientation.
- Lessons learned from the relief phase were captured through a workshop with district chapter, senior management, departments and IFRC in December 2014. The findings were shared in the Operation Update no. 2. Meanwhile the lessons learned from the recovery phase will be captured in July 2015.
- NRCS beneficiary communications programme utilises various communication tools in an integrated manner. NRCS runs a newspaper column in the national newspaper (Nagarik news) on a weekly basis to answer queries raised by beneficiaries. Similarly, a short message subscriber (SMS) feedback system is in place, which allows people to send their feedback about NRCS services and ongoing radio programme. The Humanitarian Values and Communication department is the focal point to respond to the queries and channel feedback to the NRCS concerned departments. The response is aired through the radio programme, published in the newspaper column weekly and NRCS newsletter on a monthly basis. The input and feedback obtained through these tools are incorporated within the programme areas in order to ensure that services are relevant and address beneficiary needs.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The floods and landslides disrupted water supplies, sanitation facilities and people's hygiene practices, exposing the affected population to significant health risks. Many of the water points were washed away or damaged due to floods in the affected districts with contamination of some water sources. The need for WatSan/HP 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 WatSan/HP service for longer term or in recovery process that is to be led by the government.

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%

Shelter and settlements and (household items)

Needs analysis: As of 31 March, a total of 1,267 families were still living in camps and temporary shelter either in public land or in their own land in Dang, Bardiya and Surkhet districts. There is a need of shelter support for the displaced and affected families. The support can be either in the form of providing cash for the construction of the houses or provide construction materials for the families to act on their own. There are yet many families living in camps who are unable to go back to their original dwellings and require relocation and many of them are landless. Affected families living in camps are mostly daily waged labourers that have low economic conditions, and mostly migrate to India to meet their livelihoods needs.

Nepal Government has recently allocated a budget of NPR 10 billion (approx. CHF 91 million) to assist the affected families in rebuilding their lives. The number of beneficiaries targeted under this budget and beneficiary selection process are yet to be confirmed. The budget will also contribute towards rebuilding damaged infrastructures such as roads, bridges, causeways and schools.

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.

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.		94%
	Output 1.2. 1,308 targeted families have been assisted with emergency shelter (amended and shelter kits)		81%
	Output 1.3: 1,308 targeted families have been assisted with recovery shelter assistance		81%
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 NFRIs following NRCS procurement procedures and standards		x	Almost completed
1.1.5 Transportation of NFRIs from Kathmandu to regional warehouses and districts		x	Ongoing (district chapter and regional warehouses used their DP stocks, so headquarters is replenishing them)
1.1.6 Distribution and replenishment of NFRIs (The NFRIs 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 (NFRIs)	x		100%
1.2.1 Conduct one emergency shelter orientations for volunteers in the affected areas			Brief orientation was/is 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	98%

1.3.1 Assessment and beneficiary selection for shelter kit	x		100%
1.3.2 Distribution of shelter kits		x	Ongoing
1.3.3 Recruitment of four technical staff		x	One staff has been recruited
1.3.4 Conduction one shelter orientation for beneficiaries in the affected areas		x	Ongoing
1.3.5 Consultation with families to identify the most appropriate shelter assistance needed, utilizing aspects of PASSA		x	Refer to narrative
1.3.6 Construction of 400 progressive shelter with conditional cash transfer		x	Construction of 140 progressive shelter in process

Progress towards outcomes

- NRCS headquarters received data of 7,506 NFRI kit distributions from district chapters. NRCS will preposition the 494 NFRI kits for responding to the disasters in 2015. District-wise NFRI distribution data is provided in the Table 5.
- Procurement of 8,000 NFRI kits has almost been completed. Delivery of rope for 5,700 families, suiting cloth for 1,500 families, 300 packaging bags and saris for 5,700 families are in the process.
- Procured 275 shelter kits locally as per the NRCS procurement policy procedure to replenish the kits that were distributed in the emergency period. Volunteers and beneficiaries were oriented on contents of the shelter kits as well as different fixing techniques of tarpaulins. The trained volunteers conducted door-to-door visits to the beneficiaries' houses and continued to monitor the construction process and promote build back safer techniques. As of 31 March, 1,063 shelter kits were distributed in Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet (refer to Table 6 for the detail).
- No aspect of PASSA was used due to time constraints. Instead, beneficiaries were consulted through focus group discussions and key informant interviews for the most appropriate shelter assistance.
- *Activity 1.3.5:* NRCS is supporting 140 households (or families) for the construction of progressive shelters (including toilets) through conditional cash transfer modality in Surkhet district. Out of which, 65 households have completed their shelters (including toilets), 31 households completed up to structure level and remaining 44 households have completed the plinth level. NRCS conducted five orientations for the beneficiaries from the selected households for progressive shelter. Construction of safer buildings, and terms and conditions of the support/cash transfer were the major content of the orientation.
- In order to begin the CTP preparedness activities, a one-and-a-half-day inception and planning workshop was organized with the leadership, operations staff and programme support functions of NRCS in Kathmandu in March 2015. The workshop, supported by ECHO funding, created the platform for defining the plan of action, in which resulted in the identification of objectives and activities to be taken forward by the National Society in order to be better prepared to implement CTP in disaster response.



Family members after receiving shelter kit from NRCS in Dang district. Photo: NRCS

S.N.	District	Distributed	S.N.	District	Distributed
1	Bardia	1,000	13	Siraha	0
2	Banke	2,392*	14	Routahat	95
3	Surkhet	1,880	15	Udayapur	31
4	Dang	516	16	Rolpa	6**
5	Chitwan	40**	17	Mahottari	64
6	Lalitpur	0	18	Gorkha	56
7	Kailali	121	19	Achham	101
8	Khotang	197	20	Kaski	123
9	Rukum	43**	21	Sindhupalchok	236
10	Salyan	214**	22	Syangja	81
11	Jajarkot	157**	23	Nuwakot	153
12	Dhanusha	0		Total	7,506

*In addition, 37 tarpaulins were distributed in Banke districts.

**Updated data of NFRIs distribution is yet to receive from five districts (Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Jajarkot and Chitwan).

Total target	District	Dispatched	Distributed	Yet to distribute	Prepositioned
1,308 shelter kits	Bardiya	420	328		92
	Dang	357	337	20	
	Surkhet	500	398	102*	
Total		1,277	1,063	122	92

*These will be distributed to the families receiving progressive shelter assistance.

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)	
1.1.1 Translation of RMS to Nepali and the creating of Nepalese language manuals and documentation			100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRCS inter-departmental RMS focal points translated the customized pages and sections of maps, staff, volunteers, members and project modules into Nepali in close coordination with IFRC AP RMS focal point. A consultant, recruited by IFRC and funded by American Red Cross has been supporting the roll out of RMS in NRCS departments since January 2015 for 2-month period. NRCS conducted a RMS user training for 25 staff and volunteers (8 from headquarters and 17 from district chapters), during which the translated RMS manual was introduced and finalised. Action plan has been developed for the smooth implementation of RMS at headquarters and districts. NRCS is using volunteer, and staff and members module. Some of the information from WASH division, and organizational development and disaster management departments has already been uploaded in RMS. The NRCS RMS focal person will liaise regularly via Skype calls and emails with the IFRC AP RMS focal point to ensure smooth implementation, troubleshooting and further fine-tuning. 			

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 from the Appeal to stock 2,500 NFRI sets in its warehouses.

Population to be covered: 2,500 families (12,500 people) with NFRIs, 400 households with toilets and water.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction		
Outcome 1 NRCS is better prepared to respond to	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 1.1 NRCS increases its preparedness	In delivery process

disasters and gaps in risks reduction are addressed with key communities based on hazard mapping	stocks of NFRI, shelter kits and emergency health kits² to be better prepared for future disasters		
	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		Activities under this output have been removed from plan due to funding constraints.
	Output 1.3 Key at-risk communities have improved access to and use of adequate sanitation		Commenced since the end of March 2015.
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Prepositioning of additional 2,500 NFRI sets as preparedness stocks	x		100%
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%
1.2.4 Construction of 80 elevated water pumps in Bardiya, Dang, Banke and Surkhet where progressive shelter will be built		x	Refer to comments in the box below*
1.3.1 Detailed assessment and selection of target communities (for recovery)		x	Detailed assessment and selection of remaining targeted households is ongoing in Surkhet district.
1.3.2 Construction of toilets in Dang district ³	x		100% (nine toilets)
1.3.3 Construction of 400 toilets in Bardiya, Dang, Banke and Surkhet where progressive shelter will be built		x	The target has been revised to 140 toilets due to funding constraints. NRCS is supporting for construction of 140 toilets with progressive shelter in Surkhet district.
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1.1: Procurement of 2,500 NFRI will be completed by April 2015 and these items are to be prepositioned as the disaster preparedness stock. Activity 1.2.4: With the reconstruction of the infrastructure being planned by the government, NRCS has removed this activity from its plan. 			

² Shelter kits and emergency health kits have been removed as part of the revision.

³ This activity has been merged and was previously under Output 1.2.

Contact Information

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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.

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

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2014/8-2015/4	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
A. Budget		1,553,306				1,553,306	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<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>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,068				10,068	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		169,311				169,311	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		800				800	
C1. Cash contributions		875,647				875,647	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		249,708				249,708	
C4. Other Income		249,708				249,708	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,125,355				1,125,355	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,125,355				1,125,355	

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income		1,125,355				1,125,355	
E. Expenditure		-955,556				-955,556	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		169,799				169,799	

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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	
BUDGET (C)			1,553,306			1,553,306		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
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	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,068,055		46,506			46,506	1,021,549	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	84,737						84,737	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	84,737						84,737	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
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	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	87,423		44,142			44,142	43,281	
Personnel								
International Staff	36,000		24,798			24,798	11,202	
National Staff			281			281	-281	
National Society Staff	36,659		137			137	36,521	
Volunteers	10,247		173			173	10,074	
Total Personnel	82,906		25,389			25,389	57,517	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	7,000		331			331	6,669	
Professional Fees	24,736		12,902			12,902	11,834	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	31,736		13,233			13,233	18,502	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,263		167			167	5,096	
Total Workshops & Training	5,263		167			167	5,096	
General Expenditure								
Travel	24,368		5,332			5,332	19,037	
Information & Public Relations	11,579		84			84	11,495	
Office Costs	15,042						15,042	
Communications	2,368		116			116	2,253	
Financial Charges	2,105		5,758			5,758	-3,653	
Other General Expenses	39,353						39,353	
Shared Office and Services Costs	3,568		3,717			3,717	-149	
Total General Expenditure	98,385		15,006			15,006	83,379	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			746,539			746,539	-746,539	
Total Contributions & Transfers			746,539			746,539	-746,539	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	94,803		57,914			57,914	36,889	
Total Indirect Costs	94,803		57,914			57,914	36,889	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,960			5,960	-5,960	

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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	
BUDGET (C)			1,553,306			1,553,306		
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			6,660			6,660	-6,660	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,553,306		955,556			955,556	597,750	
VARIANCE (C - D)			597,750			597,750		