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Emergency appeal operation update

Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

[Revised Appeal MDRNP008](#) 16 May

Operation budget: CHF 84.9 Million

40 per cent coverage [from 57 donors](#)
(of which 39 are Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies)

DREF allocated: CHF 500,000

GLIDE n° [EQ-2015-000048-NPL](#)

Operations updates:

- [Update 1](#) (25 April – 1 May)
- [Update 2](#) (5 - 7 May)
- [Update 3](#) (8 - 14 May)

Ops update n° 4: 6 June 2015
Reporting period: 16 – 30 May 2015



The Red Cross volunteers in Dhading taking injured to hospital by helicopter
(Photo: Swiss/Austrian Red Cross)

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Aftershocks have continued, with a total of [201 recorded](#) as of 29 of May, causing a number of landslides, including a severe landslide following the 7.4 aftershock on 12 May near the basic health care (BHC) emergency response unit (ERU) of Canadian Red Cross (CRC) in Tatopani. This caused the team to relocate; they have now been integrated into the Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross BHC ERUs in Chautara and Melamchi.

The numerous aftershocks are expected to have increased the risk of further landslides and subsequent flooding, especially when the monsoon rains start, which according to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), is forecasted to arrive around 5 June in the southeastern part of Nepal, and expanding towards westward across the country by 20 June¹. The aftershocks continue to have a traumatizing effect on people, scared of another destructive quake, and increasing the need for psycho social support (PSS) programmes.



A map showing some of the 201 aftershocks (as white dots) since the first earthquake on 25 of April, as shown on the [US Geological Survey Website](#)

¹ http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/150526_pre-monsoon_brief_final.pdf

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Nepal Red Cross Society's (NRCS) initial rapid assessment figures on the major effects of the earthquake have been revised slightly, and consolidated with figures from the Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs and the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). Figures are given in **Table 1**.

Following the 7.4 aftershock on the 12 May, NRCS supported by International Federation of Red Cross and Red crescent Societies (IFRC) carried out further rapid assessments, which lead to the request for an additional BHC ERU (health center, mobile clinics and an operation theatre) to be established in Dolakha district (Singati), run by French, German and Finnish Red Cross societies.

Regional disaster response team (RDRT) members trained in water and sanitation (WatSan) and relief were deployed to Dolakha to support the additional need. The number of tarpaulins to be distributed was increased by 30 per cent in two most affected districts (Dolakha and Ramechhap).

Monsoon preparedness

Flooding and landslides affected people in 23 districts during the monsoon season last year – those earthquake-affected districts affected by floods last year include Gorkha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Lalitpur, Dolakha and Sindhuli (ACAPS report). According to [UN-OCHA report](#), the country is likely to experience more landslides during the monsoon season even though it is forecasted to have lesser rainfall. This will complicate the implementation of recovery actions when road access to the vulnerable communities is blocked.

The main focus of preparedness activities is therefore prepositioning and training prior to the onset of the monsoon. Key actions include preposition of 90 oral rehydration kits to be installed in community health centres, along with training health staff in how to use them. Half of the kits will be installed in earthquake severely-affected areas; another 45 will be installed in those areas not affected by the earthquake but that are known to be prone to flooding.

Ten water treatment kits ("Kit 2") will be prepositioned with seven in earthquake-affected and three in other flood-prone areas. Each kit will cover 400 families (2,000 people) along with distribution of tarpaulins, soap and water-purifying agents such as aqua tabs. Discussions are ongoing about further increase of such deployments. Distribution of hygiene kits along with awareness training and establishing hygiene focal points in the districts is part of this preparedness plan.

The relief ERU and logistics ERUs and field assessment coordination teams (FACT) are looking at prepositioning emergency shelter for the monsoon, to be reviewed once the initial set of emergency shelter has been distributed. While goods are arriving in county and being distributed, there remain a number of goods still to be arrived. In order to ensure as many people are reached as possible, the focus for immediate distributions is those in most remote areas which might not be reachable during the monsoon.

An [article](#) by the Asia Pacific Zone (APZ) communication manager was published which addresses the issue of the delayed arrival of relief goods.

Needs analysis and vulnerability targeting

The key challenge for scenario planning is clearly that the current aid available to all humanitarian agencies is not enough to meet the massive needs as shown in **Table 1** – and confirmed by UN figures of a total of 8.1 million people in need of assistance. The IFRC appeal is currently 40 per cent funded and the [UN Flash Appeal](#) is 28 per cent covered at the time of writing.

This means that all humanitarian agencies are grappling with how to best target the assistance available to the people who need it most, without negatively impacting the wider population in need. Detailed needs assessments were carried out in 23 districts by the NRCS, with support from IFRC. Analysing this and further assessment data will be the basis of the most appropriate targeting, given the constraints of scale, geography and funding. This has to be considered within the specific geographical areas assigned by the government.

No. of affected districts	57
No of affected VDC	1,120
No of affected municipalities	71
Dead	8,633
Injured	17,932
Affected families	1,126,422
Displaced families	651,675
Fully damaged houses	542,630
Partially damaged houses	308,117
Fully damaged NRCS buildings	8
Partially damaged NRCS buildings	12
No of school buildings destroyed	4,085

Source: NRCS and Government of Nepal as of 27 May 2015

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The NRCS recently published a [detailed operation update](#) covering the period up to 25 May. This report provides detailed information about all activities carried out by NRCS with support of Movement partners, external partners and national resources. This IFRC report is mainly based on that information, as well as the additional information and clarifications from FACT, ERU and other IFRC staff supporting the National Society's operation. Most data comes from NRCS records and is complemented by data from ERUs. More detailed information is available in the NRCS update, and specific progress is given throughout this report for each sector. Some of the key consolidated figures from the NRCS overall response including non-Movement partners are given below.

67,575 emergency shelter items for approx. 337,000 people	Approx. 34,000 people with health services and 132,000 people covered by health promotion & IEC material.	585,178 WatSan items for approx. 295,000 people	Ready to eat food for approx. 20,000 people, other food for approx. 1,200,000 people	More than 2,300 people assisted to find family members (supported by ICRC)
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Please see the [interactive web map](#) showing updated distribution figures (click "visible layers" to show different items). Further maps [are available here](#). All maps are produced by the Surge Information Management Systems – collaboration between American and British Red Cross.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC and coordinated bilateral support to the NRCS operation is being supported by a 3-month surge deployment composed as shown in Table 2 (but changing on a daily basis as teams rotate). During the past two weeks, regional hubs have been established in Charikot (Dolakha district) and Chautara (Sindhupalchok district) to coordinate support to the ERUs and district branches in those districts. So far there have been a total of 27 FACT deployments, 171 ERU deployments and 44 RDRT deployments. The inclusion of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the FACT team has continued to provide support to NRCS' work on restoring family links and dignified management of the dead.

Table 2: Surge support to the operation

Tool	Team composition
IFRC Surge	Head of operations, head of emergency operation, head of delegation, communication, WatSan, Movement Coordination, PMER, finance, resource mobilization, health.
FACT	Team Leader, CIV/Mil relations and coordination, information management, communications, WatSan, health, shelter, field coordination, logistics, communications, PMER, forensics, RFL, cash and security.
RDRT	A total of 44 RDRTs have been deployed. Currently, there are 28 RDRT members are present in the field from 13 countries supporting FACT and ERUs including RDRT coordinator. The total number consists of, team leader - 1, WatSan - 5, logistics - 3, health - 3, relief and assessment - 10, shelter - 2, Gender/Protection - 1, IT/Telecoms - 1, finance - 1, HR - 1.
Shelter Cluster	Coordinator, deputy coordinator, information managers - 3, technical coordinators - 2, early recovery advisor - 1, assessment coordinators - 1, utility support - 1.
Tool	Supporting Red Cross Red Crescent Partners
Logistics ERU	Swiss Red Cross
Logistics ERU	Jointly by Finnish and Danish Red Cross
IT/Telecoms ERU	Jointly by New Zealand and American Red Cross
Rapid deployment hospital ERU	Norwegian Red Cross
Basic health care ERU with surgical capacity	Japanese Red Cross
BHC ERU with MNCH capacity	Jointly by Canadian and Philippines Red Cross
BHC ERU with surgical capacity	Jointly with French, German and Finnish Red Cross
Relief ERU	Jointly by American and Danish Red Cross
WatSan MSM20	British Red Cross
WatSan MSM20	Spanish Red Cross

Including the Partner National Societies (PNSs) mentioned above, a total of 29 have now (or previously had) representation in Nepal directly supporting the work of the NRCS providing a range of services and support from logistics, telecommunications, relief, health, search and rescue, WatSan, assessment support to the participation in Shelter Cluster. Many National Societies have had long term projects in Nepal and worked closely with NRCS to support them both with response activities and with administration and logistics immediately after the earthquake.

Table 3: IFRC EA Budget vs Coverage (as of 30 May)		
Budget (CHF)	78,316,252	Coverage
Total Hard Pledges	29,643,820	37.9%
of which Cash Pledges	23,215,848	29.6%
of which In Kind Donations	6,427,972	8.2%
Total Soft Pledges	1,455,210	1.9%
Total Pledges	31,099,030	39.7%
Funding Gap	47,217,222	60.3%

** These figures are taken from donor response dated 30 May, in which may vary from the below hyperlink of real-time donor response list*

There are a number of Movement Coordination mechanisms in place to ensure coordination between the different actors, primarily focused on planning a coordinated one Movement plan for the future recovery operations. In addition to regular coordination meetings, there are sector working group meetings weekly and a recovery working group taking place.

To consolidate discussions around a coordinated Movement plan of support to NRCS, a partnership planning meeting will be held in Kathmandu on the 12 - 13 of June – all interested National Societies have been informed, and preparations are ongoing to map out current activities and future plans between all partners. Many Movement partners have already contributed generously to the Appeal, [the list of donors is available here](#). Overall funding coverage is shown in the table above.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

UN OCHA lists 336 different UN agencies, members of the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement and non-government organisations (NGOs) currently working in Nepal. Information on “who is doing what, where” [can be seen here](#). Many other small community groups and religious organisations are also providing targeted relief to specific districts.

IFRC and NRCS are jointly coordinating with UN-OCHA and the Nepal government to ensure complementarity of response, and participating in the country cluster meetings and working groups, with a particular link to the Shelter Cluster supported through the appeal. IFRC is managing the shelter cluster as part of our global agreement with Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Shelter Cluster representatives are attending the regular Movement coordination meetings mentioned above. In addition, NRCS has agreements to distribute relief items for a number of other partners, including UNICEF (hygiene kits) and World Food Program (WFP) (staple food).

During the reporting period, the IFRC Head of Emergency Operations has attended coordination meeting with OCHA. Please refer to [Update 2](#) and [Update 3](#) for the overall frameworks for inter-agency coordination and coordination with the authorities for this operation.

B. Progress on the operation

Detailed progress by sector

In this section the key results according the indicators published in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) will be given, based on the availability of current monitoring data. In many cases targets for the indicators are being set or revised bases on detailed assessment, in which case they are not given here. The data is largely from NRCS’ monitoring systems, with complementary information from the ERUs in country. Please refer to the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) section in the document for more information about how the data has been sourced and to the NRCS [operation update](#) for further details on NRCS activities.

Table 4: Type of volunteer deployment	
Type of volunteer	Deployments
First Aid volunteers	4,276
CBHFA	0
CADRE/Rescue team	678
NDRT	76
PSS volunteers	36
DDRT	170
RFL volunteers	140
WASH volunteers	214
Other volunteers	2,151



Volunteers from the NRCS offloading relief supplies in Kathmandu (Photo: NRCS)

Quality programming

Outcome 1: Effective response to the disaster is ensured

Indicator 1a # of volunteer deployments ²	7,741
Indicator 1b # of individuals mobilized as part of regional/global tools (cumulative)	251 (44 RDRT, 207 FACT/ERU/IFRC)

As can be seen in **Table 4**, volunteers are carrying out a range of actions, supporting all the relief activities of NRCS. The cumulative number of regional and global “Surge” members is the number of people who have so far been deployed to support the operation (see *Table 2: Surge support to the operation* above) from around the world.

The collaboration between the various regional and global teams has been a great support to the operation. In particular this is one of the largest deployments of RDRTs ever, and the integration into the ERU and FACT teams has been very successful.

RDRT and ERU members providing integrated multi-sector support to the national staff and volunteers – for example; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion RDRTs embedded in the health ERUs.

Output 1.1: Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select beneficiaries for rendering relief services

Volunteers have been invaluable in conducting both initial rapid assessment of all the affected districts and the detailed household assessment in the 23 priority districts (the latter over the past 2 weeks). The information management specialists and sector leads on the FACT team have been supporting NRCS in the collection and management of this data, which will be used as the basis for better targeting of activities.

The revised detailed EPoA for activities supported by the Appeal was published on 16 May, and is accompanied by more detailed activity plan developed by the NRCS with support of IFRC.

Sector leads of NRCS and IFRC are now in the process of developing specific sector plans, based on the household assessments and other informal assessments.

Output 1.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

NRCS and IFRC focal points for planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) have been working extensively with sector leads and with information management colleagues to adapt standard NRCS and IFRC M&E tools for the operation. Specific data collection tools for the different sectors have been or are being developed. This

² Previously stated as “# of volunteers”, in fact many of these entries are single deployments, rather than individuals. NRCS is working on collecting both sets of figures.

includes mobile data collection, with both health and some WatSan ERUs now using mobile data collection (more information in sector sections).

Overall, the NRCS monitoring systems are functioning well, and in collaboration with the ERUs data collection. However, given the complexity and scale of the operation, further work will be required to ensure completely harmonized data collection between the different systems of NRCS districts, ERUs and other foreign medical teams.

Both NRCS and IFRC teams are in the course of establishing processes for a Movement-wide monitoring system that would be built on the NRCS's existing monitoring systems with support from PNSs.

Output 1.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people

The NRCS weekly call-in radio show continues to reach approximately 350,000 people, providing targeted with earthquake related content most recently on child friendly spaces. Public service announcements (PSAs) on hand-washing, restoring family links (RFL) and dignified management of the dead are recorded for the radio shows have been shared with community radio stations and national television stations. Television and print media have been targeted with updates about NRCS's activities. NRCS has been receiving requests as well as offers for support from the public through email and their Facebook page (which reaches more than one million people weekly).

The Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) messaging system will be soon ready to deploy. Training has been carried out with IFRC and NRCS staff on use of the system and final technical configuration is being completed. A set of prepositioned messages has been prepared and is now in the approval process with the government and Nepal Telecom (NTC).

Support was provided to the NRCS and IFRC field teams in Chautara, where there has been some friction with the community, by providing a plan for accountability and communication activities to improve relations. The Shelter Cluster, WatSan/health and cash transfer programme (CTP) teams are supported in developing community engagement approaches. Surge support is currently being provided from the APZ office.

Food distribution

Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met

Indicators	Target	Achievement	% of Target
2.1a # of families provided with ready-to-eat food (supported by IFRC appeal) ³	14,000	4,000	29%
Output 2.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts.			

Considering the scarcity of food, the NRCS has distributed 4,000 of the 14,000 planned ready-to-eat food packages in the 14 severely affected districts reaching a total number of 20,000 people. In addition, district chapters have distributed 6,585 food packages⁴ collected locally from different donors and groceries as well as the first round of rice (10 kg per family) sufficient for 229,930 families in seven districts⁵ with the support of World Food Programme (WFP).

Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements

Outcome 3: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.

Output 3.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants

Output 3.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance.

Indicator	Target	Actual	% of Target	
3.1a: # of families reached with relief cash transfers	40,000	0	0%	
3.1b: # of families provided with essential household item kits	60,000	3,235	5%	
3.2a: # of families provided with emergency shelter ⁶	1 tarpaulin	110,000	63,960	58%
	2 tarpaulins + (IFRC) shelter toolkit	40,000	0	0%

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

⁴ 20 Kg rice (2), 3 Kg pulses (1), 3 Kg sugar (1), 3 Kg flour (1), and 3 Kg oil (1) depending on place and donor

⁵ Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Kavre, Dolakha and Gorkha

⁶ 110,000 families will receive 1 tarpaulin, and 40,000 of those will also receive 2 tarpaulins and a shelter toolkit, depending on assessment and targeting

While the relief cash transfers, essential household non-food relief items (NFRIs) and shelter toolkits have been identified separately for planning and monitoring purposes, it is important to note they are in fact part of an integrated package that will be delivered together to 40,000 families. Thus, each family will receive NRP 15,000 in cash (unconditional), a set of household items (2 blankets, 1 kitchen set and 1 bucket), and an shelter kit (2 tarpaulins and a toolkit). The amount was increased from 12,000 to 15,000 to be aligned with government recommended amount for unconditional cash transfer.

In the most urgent phase, 110,000 tarpaulins are planned to be distributed across the affected districts. According to IFRC figures on 29 May, 67,259 tarpaulins had been dispatched to distribution points, and according to NRCS figures on 27 May, 63,960 of those have been distributed to beneficiaries. In addition, 3,235 household kits have been distributed from NRCS existing stocks, while the procedures have been put in place for distribution of the combined 40,000 integrated package of NFRI/cash/shelter package.

The detailed assessment mentioned under output 1.1 will be used for beneficiary targeting for the essential household items, and assisting the NRCS with tarpaulin distributions. IFRC and NRCS relief and logistics team have created a plan for more efficient prepositioning and distribution of kits meeting IFRC standards, despite the necessarily complexities of the logistics.

A working group meeting took place on 24 May to develop communication materials for NRCS shelter volunteers and beneficiaries. It was decided to form five teams, of which three will be led by PNSs in their respective areas and two by shelter RDRT, all coupled with NRCS shelter volunteers.

Shelter RDRTs and NRCS shelter volunteer carried out shelter-kit training for NRCS volunteers in Sindhuli and Kathmandu, Nuwakot and Dolakha for 157⁷ staff and volunteers. Orientations for volunteers on safer tarpaulin fixing techniques will be held in most earthquake affected districts in June.

The pilot distribution of NFRIs, shelter kits and cash will take place starting in Sindhuli district from 4 June 2015. It is anticipated that the remainder of the tarpaulins will be dispatched to the districts in the coming weeks, and the full combined cash / shelter kit and NFRI kit distribution will begin in the next two weeks.



The Nepal Red Cross Society carries out a distribution of tarpaulins in Ward 3, Chautara with the support of relief ERU. (Photo: Mithila Jariwala/IFRC)

Outcome 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions

The recovery activities have not started yet. Discussions around suitable long-term shelter recovery are ongoing through the shelter working group, chaired by NRCS with IFRC and PNS representatives attending, as well as in the recovery working group and the Movement coordination meetings. Regular discussions are ongoing with the Shelter Cluster. These inputs will be fed into the IFRC-managed Shelter Cluster which will develop the overall strategy for the overall humanitarian response in the areas of shelter.

Issues and challenges

Cash transfer programme is a relatively new for the NRCS, and this is the first large operation to use CTP, consequently it took some time to establish a commonly agreed working procedure. The Government of Nepal is also planning to distribute cash to affected people. Coordination with government, the Cash Transfer Cluster and NRCS is ongoing and project design has been modified to be line with the



A Nepal Red Cross volunteer demonstrating how to use the tarpaulins following a distribution in Dolakha. (Photo: NRCS)

⁷ In Kathmandu for 20 staff /volunteers from Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Lamjung; in Sindhuli for 22 volunteers, in Nuwakot for 85 volunteers (3 orientations) and Gorkha for 30 volunteers.

government scheme. Training National Society staff and volunteers on the process of cash distribution will be a key component in the success of the project.

Airport restrictions on landing permissions had made it difficult to plan for the arrival of goods. A standardized reporting system for relief distributions has not yet been established through all of the districts, creating some difficulties in tracking distributions at district level and/or which donor is funding the materials being distributed. Close tracking of the distributions will continue to ensure accurate reporting.

The capacity of the branches is stretched with the high number of distribution requests from the government and other partner organizations in addition to the Red Cross Movement supported activities. National Disaster Response Team (NDRTs) are assigned to support local branches with distributions. However, high turnover of volunteers and staff creates some inconsistency in the processes.

The international relief teams (FACT, ERU and RDRT) are supporting the district branches to conduct the programme activities, informing them of the IFRC plan of action, and focusing on implementation of the plan for relief items. Despite language barriers, district branches and international teams are working well together.

Beneficiary targeting remains a challenge for these distributions. Based on current budgeted targets, in 14 districts, only 10 per cent of the affected population per district can be reached. Community engagement will be essential to manage potential discontent due to feelings of exclusion for those not receiving goods or cash.

Livelihoods
Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored among affected population

The activities have not started yet, but are being discussed in the recovery working group.

<u>Health and care</u>				
Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.				
Output 6.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.				
Indicator 6.1a: # of patients provided with first aid services		Target	Actual	% of Target
		N/A	6,136	N/A
Indicator 6.1b: # of patients treated in the established health facilities	All NRCS (Movement-wide) overall total			24,516
	All ERUs as part of Movement total			4,401
	Bilateral health units as part of Movement total			8,939

Essential health service provision continues to be functioning well across all ERUs with on average 200-250 patients receiving health care each day in each ERUs and bilateral medical teams. See **Table 5** for more details on foreign medical teams. After the 7.4 aftershock on 12 May near the Canadian Red Cross BHC ERU the team relocated and was later integrated into the Japanese and Norwegian BHC ERUs in Chautara and Melamchi.

With a strong and well-respected relationship in place between the NRC, IFRC and Nepal Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), efforts have continued over the last month to ensure the operationalization of the agreed operational framework is well in place. As part of rolling out this operational framework, where possible the staff of MoHP has been embedded within the existing ERUs structures to ensure opportunities for capacity building as well as ensuring sufficient time is allocated for a sustainable transition period.

A BHC “plus” ERU run by German Red Cross, French Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross arrived in Nepal on 28 May, in response to a request from the MoHP. This ERU will



Norwegian Red Cross Field hospital in Chautara, Sindhupalchok. (Photo: Paula Bronstein/ IFRC)

cover basic health care needs as well as community-based health and psychosocial support, with a health center, mobile clinics and an operation theatre. The request for this ERU was a direct response to the large aftershock on 12 May, widening the operations to cover new needs in Dolakha (Singati).

An integrated health and WASH workshop brought together key operational health and WASH from NRCS, ERU and IFRC staff to set in place an operational framework and standardized approach in delivering key activities in the coming months.

Output 6.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.			
	Target	Actual	% of Target
Indicator 6.2a: # of health facilities (ERU or other) established	N/A	20	N/A

Table 5: Health ERUs and bilateral medical teams			
National Societies	Geographical area	Type of Service	# of patients
Norwegian Red Cross	Chautara, Sindhupalchok	Rapid deployment hospital with surgical capacity/ERU	725
Canadian/ Philippine Red Cross	Dhunche, Rasuwa	Basic health care ERU with minor surgical capacity & Maternal and Child Health care. mobile clinic	1,039 ⁸
Japanese Red Cross Society	Khukondole, Tatopani Sindhupalchok	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics	2,637
German, French and Finnish Red Cross	Melamchi, Sindhupalchok	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics and an operation theatre	-
Qatar Red Crescent Society and Singapore Red Cross Society	Trishuli hospital, Nuwakot	Mobile health clinic.	4,038
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	Shanghachowk,	Mobile Health Clinics	2,751
	Sindhupalchok	Psychological first aid	402
Red Cross Society of China	Salyantar, Dhading	Health unit	1,748
Italian Red Cross	Jiri, Dolakha	Trauma specialist and nurses deployed with MoHP, in district hospital	--
Total			13,340

The list of four ERUs and four other mobile health teams currently operational is given above. There are a total of 12 mobile health clinics, 8 of which are embedded in the ERUs in Sindhupalchok district and a further 4 run by Bhaktapur, district chapter with the support of IFRC and the District Health Office. The Qatar Red Crescent/Singapore Red Cross and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross mobile health units will be ending their deployment in the coming days.

Indicator 6.2b: # of emergency response oral rehydration kits prepositioned	90	45	50%
6.2c # Health post staff trained in community health ⁹	TBA	20	
6.2d # Volunteers trained on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion	TBA	16	
6.2e # Community-based oral rehydration points (ORP) established	90	4	2%

Pre-positioning of oral rehydration kits (to establish rehydration points in existing health posts) has begun, with 15 kits each located in Melamchi and Chautara. Four of these kits (with instructions and training) have been supplied to the health post in Thanpalkot, following a small diarrheal outbreak. It was supplied now due to the roads already becoming very difficult to pass due to flooding, and existing health staff capacity.

⁸ Dhunche, Rasuwa: 931 / Khukondole, Tatopani Sindhupalchok: 108

⁹ Note indicators 6.2 c – e were added after the EPOA was published.

Output 6.3: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures.		
Indicator 6.3a: # of people reached by community-based health activities	NRCS (Movement-wide) total	7,568
	ERUs	2,788

With the immediate shelter needs so urgent, focusing on community health activities, including recruiting and training of volunteers, has proved a challenge. Limited capacity and number of volunteers for community-based health activities has been a challenge in each of the four districts identified as initial health priority areas, and implementing activities in all 14 most affected districts will be difficult without an increase in volunteers. Mobilizing new volunteers for targeted training is therefore a priority. Nonetheless, several thousand people have been reached by community health activities, such as health and hygiene promotion, immunization information, referrals for specialized services, demonstration of oral rehydration solution (ORS) preparation and nutritional education.

Access to communities in some districts has limited overall coverage to date. This will be further complicated during the monsoon when some Village Development Committees (VDCs)/wards become completely inaccessible. Planning is currently underway in each of the four districts, together with the local authorities, around community health activities and preparedness for the monsoon.

Output 6.4: Community members as well as Red Cross staff and volunteers in affected communities are provided with psychosocial support		
Indicator 6.4a: # of people reached by psychosocial support	Overall NRCS (Movement-wide)	4,862
	ERUs (of NRCS total)	640
	Bilateral National Societies (of NRCS total)	1,145

Some 4,862 people reached through psychosocial activities in 10 districts. Out of this number, 1,027 children benefited from four child friendly spaces established with the support of NRCS district chapters and ERUs. These child friendly spaces are being used for engaging children in various activities such as playing and drawing, psycho-education and hand washing.

Orientation for 57 volunteers has been carried out in 10 districts, and the first PSS training for volunteers has taken place, with another planned for June. Five help-desks have been established. The referral mechanism is being supported and PSS kits are being translated and adapted. Information about the services of psychological first aid (PFA) and other PSS services has been broadcasted on the NRCS radio show and on the NRCS Facebook page.

The PSS delegates in the ERUs have also been providing PFA to patients, staff, and volunteers. The service is well appreciated, as are the child-friendly spaces. It is important to continue these PSS activities with an expansion to other affected areas and even to remote areas.

Providing PFA/PSS often has been difficult where PSS volunteers have had to face people who have lost their loved one. Support and supervision for PSS volunteers is vital – in those ERU with PSS delegates they are supporting the volunteers, as do the focal points that are in place in four chapters.



NRCS and IFRC psycho-social support teams are helping hundreds of Nepalese children who have suffered from the earthquakes and aftershocks (Photo: France Hurtubise/IFRC)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

NRCS water and sanitation response is supported by two “mass sanitation module” (MSM) ERUs, each designed to serve up to 20,000 people. The British Red Cross MSM operates in Chautara, Sindhupalchok district in an area close to the Norwegian Red Cross hospital ERU, while the Spanish Red Cross MSM operates in Kalikasthan, of Rasuwa district.

A detailed three months’ NRCS WASH plan of action has been developed for implementation across the 17 districts allocated to the NRCS for WASH interventions. NRCS has prepared a consolidated plan which covers emergency response, early recovery and monsoon preparedness. The consolidated plan and strategy integrates MSM teams with trained RDRTs and NDRTs along with local branch volunteers.

The monsoon preparedness plan will deploy 20 water treatment plants to the districts¹⁰ and preposition a further 10 in NRCS national head quarters’ (NHQ) warehouse. Seven kits for household water treatment, storage, sanitation and hygiene promotion (“Kit 2”) will be prepositioned in affected districts¹¹ and three will be prepositioned in the NRCS NHQ warehouse.

NRCS has been participating in WASH cluster coordination meetings and is currently preparing for the establishment of WASH services integrated with the incoming BHC in Dolakha, supported by the WASH coordinator from the Asia Pacific office and FACT WASH. Five RDRT water and sanitation members are in-country to support assessments and planning, as well as roll out of water and sanitation activities in affected districts.

IFRC and NRCS WASH focal points have been working with PMER and information management focal points to establish clear monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the WASH programme. A framework for information flow has been developed and the indicators have been reviewed. The data collection tools are developed, including the tool for mobile data collection. The current indicators and data collection mechanism is being field tested and discussed with partners, to establish a robust and accurate monitoring mechanism for the duration of the programme.



The Spanish Red Cross sanitation ERU working with local community members and NRCS volunteers to construct emergency toilets. (Photo: NRCS)



Water distribution in the village of Chautara (Photo: Palani Mohan/IFRC)

Outcome 8: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.

Output 8.1: Target population is provided with daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards

Indicators	Achievement
Indicator 8.1a: (estimated) # of people provided with access to safe water	See below
Indicator 8.1b: # of litres safe water distributed (ERUs)	686,000
# 1 litre bottles of water distributed by NRCS	3,522
# aqua tabs (sufficient to purify 5 litres of water) distributed	408,675
# water kits (2 x20L+1 x 10L jerry can, 60ml Piyush chlorine solution, mug) distributed by ERUs	451

Currently, water is being provided through ERUs chlorinated water tankers. Water treatment is also being provided in the form of aqua tabs distributed by volunteers, and will later be provided through chlorine treatment. Water bottles were distributed by NRCS. Beneficiary registration is not yet in place, pending the assessment and registration exercise, so the number of people is currently difficult to calculate or estimate accurately. The tank water, aqua tabs and bottled water supplied so far is sufficient to fulfill 545,875 daily individual safe drinking water needs (5 litres of drinking water).

¹⁰ To Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavre, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Makwanpur, Okhaldhunga.

¹¹ Ramechhap, Gorkha, Rasuwa, Dhading, Okhaldhunga, Solukhumbu, Dolakha.

NRCS has set up temporary water distribution points in Sindhupalchok, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Tanahun, Khotang, and Gorkha. In Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts, the Spanish Red Cross MSM has finalized the installation of the water distribution system (3 tanks of 2,000 litres and 30 water points), as well as improvement of drainage system and community mobilization for the cleaning of the camp. Management of all facilities is overseen by the Water and Sanitation Committee at the camp. The British Red Cross MSM and integrated WASH team continue to operate, maintain and manage the water supply to the Norwegian Red Cross hospital, Tudekel internally displaced people (IDP) camp and Chautara community through 15 distribution points (686,000 litres distributed).

Indicator 8.2a: # of emergency toilets constructed	NRCS overall total	144
	ERUs (of overall total)	98
# of people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities <i>(based on 20 people per facility in emergency phase)</i>		7,200

In Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts, the Spanish Red Cross MSM has provided latrine construction training to eight workers from the community (Ward 1 of Dhaibung, Dalits) and in Laharepauwa 48 emergency temporary latrines kits have been distributed for installation along with three 2,000-litre tanks. In coming weeks a further 46 latrines are planned for installation (10 in Tiru camp, 20 Dhaibung and 8 in Dhaibung school, 8 in Laharepauwa).

In Sindhupalchok, the British Red Cross MSM continues to support communities to construct latrines (50 to date). At all three health posts in the area, all toilets are fitted with hand washing facilities. Four temporary toilets with hand washing platforms were constructed in Chautara Blind Person's home benefiting 80 people.

Indicator 8.3a: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	3,375
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Health and hygiene promotion activities are being carried out in all districts, with further training to strengthen community engagement in improvement of overall health and wellbeing. As well as activities in the IDP camps, the communities and households of the targeted areas, distribution of information through information, education and communication (IEC) materials and radio messages are being used in a number of districts. The water and sanitation teams are collaborating closely with the health teams to implement these promotion activities.

Indicator 8.3b: # of families provided with hygiene kits	NRCS overall total	4,176
	Appeal-supported	2,976
	ERUs (as part of appeal total)	1,059

Some 40,000 standard IFRC hygiene kits have been ordered and are in country awaiting delivery through and agreed distribution plan, as now that the government has assigned VDCs to NRCS for relief distribution. However, while this distribution plan was in process, NRCSs already distributed 4,176 hygiene kits, of which 2,976 were supported from the IFRC appeal, of which 1,059 were distributed by the ERUs. The remaining 1,200 kits are from UNICEF, distributed in the branches by NRCS volunteers.

In Sindhupalchok, British Red Cross facilitated the procurement of an additional 2,500 hygiene kits including items for household water treatment/storage. These hygiene kits will be used by the MSM and will have no influence of the allocation of further hygiene kits in the VDC's assigned according to NRCS/IFRC distribution plan. In Dolakha, 33 volunteer hygiene kits have been provided to the district coordinator, field supervisors and VDC WASH volunteers along with orientation about the proper use of these kits.

Outcome 9: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
These activities have not started yet, but are being discussed in the WASH and recovery working groups.

National Society institutional preparedness and capacity development
Outcome 10: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.
The activities will be focused on later in the operation.

Restoring Family Links

Outcome 11: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Output 11.1: Contacts are re-established between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas

11.1a # of families identified as separated who have re-established contact with their relatives	1,561 <i>(plus 38 cases closed due to death)</i>
11.1b: # of family reunifications for unaccompanied/separated minors and vulnerable adults	4
11.1c: # of registered tracing requests	2303

The above measurements are cumulative numbers up to 28 May. The 1,561 families who re-established contact is based upon 1,520 cases from the ICRC RFL website and 41 additional cases maintained by the NRCS. This total number does not include approximately 38 closed cases, where the missing person was later confirmed deceased or when there had been no further feedback of families for confirmation. The 2,303 registered tracing requests are from combined numbers collected from the NRCS (311) and RFL website (1,992).

To achieve these positive results, RFL teams (ICRC delegates and NRCS volunteers) conducted assessments and visits in the districts of Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Makwanpur, Sindhuli, Kaski and the Kathmandu valley. RFL teams visited refugee camps (Tatopani, Sindhupalchok), detainees at a jail in Sindhuli, hospitals in Kathmandu valley and Kaski. Satellite phone calls were provided to separate families from severely affected and difficult access areas in Dolakha. Red Cross messages were collected and distributed at Lamjung Jail and Central Jail (KAT), for families in Nepal and India. During follow-up of three missing cases from the ICRC RFL website, only one case was resolved (found alive) by ICRC RFL delegate. ICRC will soon be deploying a database for NRCS to enable storage and follow-up of missing people information.

Risk of landslides and sporadic aftershocks has limited access to many areas. Therefore, RFL teams will be travelling by helicopter to remote areas in the coming days to ensure service provision to all who need it. These trips will be in collaboration with medical teams of the IFRC and NRCS to ensure costs are kept to a minimum.

Another main challenge lies in visiting VDCs where families of separated people reside but distribution has not yet taken place, as communities may sometimes be distressed at the lack of relief supplies.

Dignified Management of the Dead

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

12.1a # of unidentified dead managed in a dignified manner*	n/a
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This indicator is no longer used as an indicator because the numbers cannot be monitored in a reliable or accurate manner, when almost all field activities are carried out by authorities. However, the dignified management of the dead teams report that most deceased are quickly returned to the families shortly after recovery outer districts. An idea of the scale of the tasks carried out is provided in Table 6.

Provided to Police	20
Provided to Hospitals and Mortuaries	432
Distributed via NRCS districts	1,287
Grand Total	1,739

There are 18 unidentified dead bodies and 10 body parts are still managed at the central mortuary in Kathmandu.

12.1b: # of previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families	344
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The numbers are based upon the unidentified dead that were collected and transported to the central authority structure, and managed properly by the forensic experts at the Department of Forensic Medicine (DFM) in Kathmandu (meeting legal requirements). At present, a total of 344 deceased (305 Nepali, 39 Foreigners) have been identified and returned to their families through the DFM mortuary.

An ICRC forensic consultant and ICRC forensic staff provided guidance and training on high-throughput mortuary management to DFM forensic staff, in addition to an assessment with recommendations for improvements in mortuary operations and facilities. Assistance was provided for improvements towards centralization in data management at the DFM. Two tents were provided to police to provide a private and dignified area for families attempting to identify the dead from photos and personal effects. Rehabilitation of the outer mortuary facilities is currently in progress.

12.1c: # of families assisted in the search for and attendance of deceased relatives	None requested
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While general assistance is provided, no specific families have yet requested assistance for search.

Issues and Challenges

Limited access to remote areas with large numbers of dead from landslide, as well as the large scale of rubble and debris, particularly in Dolakha and Rasuwa, delays a proper recovery. The central structures are still having difficulty in implementing coordinated operations for recovery operations of the dead as well as collection and centralization of information for the identification of the deceased. While police and army recovery teams have had difficulty in obtaining proper equipment and were orientated towards the NRCS branches for access to body bags, gloves, and masks.

There are still reported cases of the unidentified dead being burned or disposed in the rivers. ICRC forensic and RFL staff followed up with local Armed Police Force, to address one case of five dead that were cremated without proper identification by the locals.

Operational support services

Human resources

With support from British Red Cross and an NRCS volunteer, a volunteer manager has been appointed for Chautara. A temporary voluntary services agreement and related process was established. Efforts are being made to support volunteer management, with the emergency human resources delegate and NRCS organizational development manager visiting Chautara to brief new volunteer manager appointed by the district chapter president, and build relationships for remote support and coaching.

Logistics and supply chain

The logistics set up composed of two ERU's (Finnish Red Cross/Danish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross), a FACT logistics, and five RDRTs has now been reorganized in country to cater for the ongoing switch from the initial heavy air operation, to the non-less heavy and upcoming sea and road operation.

There are now four operational warehouses in place (Kathmandu, Bharatpur, Chautara, Charikot) and a fifth one being set up in Bindur. All the warehouses have been equipped with sufficient personal and material. Bharatpur will now become the main logistic hub in terms of warehousing with all road shipments directed there. It will be used to feed the smaller hubs as per Relief demand plan.

Warehousing, despite many factors and issues being resolved, remains challenging in country, with unannounced shipments arriving, continue hampering both the operation response capacities as well as the fragile and crucial relationship established with the Customs authorities potentially jeopardizing the future of operation.

Over 1,000 metric tons of essential household items have been delivered through a total number of 70 air consignments received, as well as 30 by road. The focus of this first phase, as per priority indicated by the relief teams, has very much been on dispatching Shelter items and mostly tarpaulins.

To complete the mobilization and dispatch of all required other NFI's for this operation, another 1,200 metric tons shall be delivered through 60 to 70 trucks, crossing the Indo-Nepalese border in the coming weeks. In this regards, the mobilization table has now been completely covered ([here](#)), but family kits for another 20,000 families will be procured in country.

The earlier major constraints on the supply chain are mostly resolved, in particular landing permission for planes are now possible to secure with sufficient notice. As the emergency phase subsides, customs regulations are becoming more stringent, thus requiring additional time and resources to meet the specific requirements.

While the roads are open, there are many landslides, but they are normally cleared by local people quickly. Therefore there has been no need as yet to use helicopter for dispatching goods. However, ongoing logistics assessments are being undertaken in the three sub-logistics hubs locations mentioned above to determine the transport needs for now as well as in anticipation of the coming monsoon season, where helicopters could be used.

For distribution, 40 vehicles have been contracted (9 city vehicles and 31 off-road vehicles). Together with the seven initial IFRC VRP ERU vehicles that went through, they make the ongoing operation equipped with a total of 47 light vehicle fleet. Parking space for these vehicles remains a challenge. A process to import 20 more vehicles from the Dubai fleet was initiated but currently still not approved by the Nepalese authorities. The procurement specialist has

been working on contracting a heavy truck fleet of 15 trucks/day for the initial two months. The file is now being processed.

The IFRC Global Logistics Service (GLS) has been mobilizing resources to deliver the required logistics support to the operation through its global units, primarily through the APZ ZLU in Kuala Lumpur which stock is now being replenished. Professional logistics support to the operation is being provided in accordance with IFRC standards, procedures and processes.

Information technologies (IT)

The IT & Telecom ERU has been providing support in Kathmandu at the IFRC operations centre and at different field sites ensuring that FACT and ERU delegates can work effectively and efficiently. In particular the ERU has been providing essential Internet connectivity in all locations (in this period for the Spanish Red Cross MSM) as well as access to mobile and satellite phones. The ERU is working closely with the security focal point, and has developed a SMS mass notification system for delegates and started work to trial a WFP location service to track delegates.

Communications

There has been some good media coverage of the Movement’s response to the earthquake over the past two weeks. However, interest waned after the one month mark. The strategy now is to focus on specific themes to try and reach new audiences. The NRCS and IFRC communications team successfully addressed and clarified press stories related to accusations that Nepal Telecom equipment was imported under the Red Cross banner, and that NRCS was distributing substandard food from WFP.

Social media has been a key communication tool for NRCS and IFRC (refer to Table 7 for more detail).

Table 7: Summary of social media coverage	
NRCS Facebook	23 to 30 May
Accumulative Page ‘Likes’	27,688
New Page ‘Likes’ (weekly)	3,441
Total people reached (weekly)	1,127,970
Total people engaged (weekly)	99,247
<i>Source: www.facebook.com/nepalredcross</i>	
IFRC Twitter	9 to 25 May
Total tweets	9,500
Average tweets (per day)	632
Total contributors	7,300
Total people reached	36,300,000

Highlights of media coverage including the Reuters and many other outlets report the [footage of the landslide captured by CRC](#). Furthermore, Reuters had footage of NRCS tarpaulin distribution and interview with Danish Red Cross. A Chinese TV channel had a feature on one month of Red Cross response.

In print and online media, the BBC had an article on [“Miracle Baby for Earthquake victim”](#) and CNN published an article by the Asia Pacific communications department [“One month after the Nepal quakes, a struggle for aid”](#). A few outlets picked up the article on NRCS support to transgender people affected by the quake, including [Pink News](#) and [Fusion](#). Devex had an article with comments by IFRC head of operations: [“How is assistance being delivered in Nepal?”](#). IFRC released a [press release](#) on the funding shortfall.

Security

Issues with people extorting fake “road tax” on roads to operational sites have been addressed. An SMS alert system was developed (see IT section above). Security briefing for incoming staff and volunteers continued three times a week. Formats and templates such as security welcome pack, security regulations, security overview, travel procedures, mission order, incident reports and pocket cards were shared. Evacuation plans are being developed with field teams.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

As noted under output 1.2, the NRCS PMER department, together with IFRC PMER support has been working with all sectors in NRCS and IFRC to establish clear definitions of how the operation will be measured, as well as the development of data collection and management tools to ensure robust monitoring and reporting on the operation. Overall, the monitoring systems are functioning well, and NRCS and IFRC are working to ensure harmonized monitoring and reporting between NRCS, IFRC and bilateral systems. These initial technical discussions are feeding into wider discussion through the sector working groups to validate the indicators and measurement for a Movement-wide monitoring and reporting system.



The NRCS with the IFRC is supporting the Independent Living Centre with tents after many disabled member’s homes were destroyed in the earthquakes. (Photo: NRCS)

Protection

For the first time, IFRC deployed a protection, gender and inclusion delegate in the early stages of an emergency response (supported by Australian Red Cross). This delegate has worked with NRCS to form the protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) working group.

The working group has worked to draw attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, in particular people with disabilities, female-headed households, older people; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Transgender and Intersex people (LGBTI); undocumented and landless people, feeding into development of pilot models for beneficiary selection and targeting with inclusion criteria.

The group has worked with all sectors to ensure support to potentially excluded groups is included within sector responses – for example with health, psychosocial and relief sectors on menstrual management, gender-based violence responses and referral pathways. The group also collaborated with WASH and shelter programmes to improve conditions for people with disabilities that have been displaced by the crisis. Moreover, a fact sheet and detailed protection, gender and inclusion analysis was developed to inform programme planning.

The delegate led collaboration with the cluster system, UN and NGO actors working in this area. Protection and inclusion training was carried out for NRCS, IFRC and partner organizations including orientation on the IFRC Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework and the minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Action planning was carried out for the NRCS protection, gender and inclusion working group.

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for previous Appeals and updates Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Click [here](#) for interim financial *income and expenditure as of 30 April 2015

Contact information

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@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

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Interim

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/12	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		46,206,477	26,597,425		5,512,350	78,316,252	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>China Red Cross, Macau Branch</i>		35,836				35,836	
<i>German Red Cross</i>		14,801				14,801	
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>		9,549			300	9,849	
<i>Indonesia - Private Donors</i>					573	573	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>		52,160				52,160	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)</i>		366,553				366,553	
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>					152	152	
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>					4,776	4,776	
C1. Cash contributions		478,899			5,801	484,700	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>German Red Cross</i>		227,706				227,706	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		227,706				227,706	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		500,000				500,000	
C4. Other Income		500,000				500,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,206,606			5,801	1,212,406	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,206,606			5,801	1,212,406	

* 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		1,206,606			5,801	1,212,406	
E. Expenditure		-285,599	0		-20,050	-305,649	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		921,007	0		-14,250	906,757	

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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	
BUDGET (C)			46,206,477	26,597,425		5,512,350	78,316,252	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	6,490,000		147,653			147,653	6,342,347	
Construction - Housing	18,000,000						18,000,000	
Construction - Facilities	5,000,000						5,000,000	
Clothing & Textiles	576,000		17,843			17,843	558,157	
Food	140,000						140,000	
Seeds & Plants	1,372,338						1,372,338	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,310,000		17,615			17,615	7,292,385	
Medical & First Aid	2,039,325						2,039,325	
Teaching Materials	522,000						522,000	
Utensils & Tools	1,080,000		44,596			44,596	1,035,404	
Other Supplies & Services	637,525						637,525	
Cash Disbursement	5,230,584						5,230,584	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	48,397,772		227,706			227,706	48,170,066	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	320,000						320,000	
Computers & Telecom	111,000				1,926	1,926	109,074	
Office & Household Equipment	25,000						25,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	456,000				1,926	1,926	454,074	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	621,090						621,090	
Distribution & Monitoring	4,152,338						4,152,338	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	555,250		37			37	555,213	
Logistics Services	550,000		11,385			11,385	538,615	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,878,678		11,422			11,422	5,867,256	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,755,850						4,755,850	
National Staff	1,567,710						1,567,710	
National Society Staff	2,846,173		5,005			5,005	2,841,168	
Volunteers	1,253,132						1,253,132	
Total Personnel	10,422,864		5,005			5,005	10,417,859	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	717,900						717,900	
Professional Fees	144,000						144,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	861,900						861,900	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,285,579						5,285,579	
Total Workshops & Training	5,285,579						5,285,579	
General Expenditure								
Travel	557,720		2,330		9,845	12,174	545,545	
Information & Public Relations	724,180						724,180	
Office Costs	529,098				271	271	528,827	
Communications	203,350		279			279	203,071	
Financial Charges	45,000		51		-13	39	44,961	
Other General Expenses	130,329		83			83	130,246	
Shared Office and Services Costs	43,917				107	107	43,810	
Total General Expenditure	2,233,594		2,743		10,211	12,954	2,220,640	

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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)			46,206,477	26,597,425		5,512,350	78,316,252	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			9,601				9,601	-9,601
Total Contributions & Transfers			9,601				9,601	-9,601
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			11,690			6,689	18,380	-18,380
Total Operational Provisions			11,690			6,689	18,380	-18,380
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	4,779,865		17,431			1,224	18,655	4,761,211
Total Indirect Costs	4,779,865		17,431			1,224	18,655	4,761,211
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	78,316,252		285,599			20,050	305,649	78,010,603
VARIANCE (C - D)			45,920,878	26,597,425		5,492,300	78,010,603	