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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Nepal: Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal MDRNP008  
GLIDE no EQ-2015-000048-NPL

Operation Update no 5  
Issue on: 7 July 2015

Period covered:  
31 May to 20 June 2015

Revised Appeal target: CHF 84.9 million  
DREF allocated: CHF 500,000  
Appeal coverage to date: 48.7%  
Expenditure to date: CHF 9.5 million

MDRNP008 Appeal-related documents:

- [Emergency Appeal](#) (27 April)
- [Update 1](#) (25 April – 1 May)
- [Update 2](#) (5 – 7 May)
- [Update 3](#) (8 – 14 May)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (16 May)
- [Update 4](#) (16 – 30 May)



*Beneficiary receiving blankets from a Nepal Red Cross volunteer during the first day of distribution in Sindhuli. Source: American Red Cross*

## A. Summary of the response

Two months into the relief emergency operation, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Movement partners remain proactive in ensuring that the affected population, particularly those in remote areas or most vulnerable, are provided with relevant humanitarian assistance in timely and efficient manner. The relief and recovery strategy takes into consideration the upcoming seasonal monsoon floods during which some target districts are likely to be inaccessible. A monsoon preparedness plan for the earthquake affected areas, including prepositioning of stocks, building response capacities and ensuring Movement coordination, provides guidance for continuity of operation.

NRCS, IFRC and partners have commenced the planning process for the recovery phase. On 12-13 June, Movement partners met in a [Movement planning meeting](#) to confirm their commitment to promote a **one vision, one plan, one team** approach to recovery, and to set up a framework and modalities developing a Movement-wide recovery framework and plan of action. Furthermore, IFRC and Movement partners are preparing the exit/transition strategies to ensure smooth out of relief phase process.

The IFRC revised Appeal is 48.7 per cent covered in hard and soft pledges as of 20 June 2015. The current funding gaps (approximately CHF 38 million) are mainly related to recovery interventions in shelter, health, water and sanitation, livelihoods, community preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and National Society institutional development. These interventions are crucial to ensure that affected populations are supported to recover and rebuild their lives as well as better prepare for future disasters. IFRC will continue to explore funding opportunities to meet the humanitarian needs of affected population outlined in the Appeal. IFRC, on behalf of NRCS, would like to thank the partners and donors for their generous [contributions](#).

## B. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster:

In the morning of 25 April 2015, an earthquake of 7.9 magnitude struck Nepal between Kathmandu and Pokhara<sup>1</sup>, causing widespread destruction. A series of aftershocks have followed since<sup>2</sup> with the most important one, of magnitude 7.4, occurring on 12 May<sup>3</sup> at the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts. The earthquakes caused huge losses of lives, property and infrastructure, as well as affected livelihoods in 57 of the 75 districts of Nepal. The NRCS's figures on major effects brought by the earthquake, updated and consolidated with figures from the Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs and the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC), are presented in table 1.

Table 1: effects of the earthquakes (as of 18 June 2015)	
No of affected districts	57
No of affected VDC	1,120
No of affected municipalities	71
Dead	8,831
Injured	17,932
Affected families	1,124,358
Displaced families	651,675
Fully damaged houses	543,034
Partially damaged houses	310,194
No of school buildings destroyed	4,085

Source: NRCS and Government of Nepal

Among the 57 affected districts, the most severely affected districts (A category) are Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur, and Kavre (altogether 14). Nine additional districts (Sangia, Chitwan, Kaski, Tanahu, Khotang, Solukhumbu, Udayapur, Bhojpur and Lumjung) are reported category B with medium level damages. Many of the hardest-hit areas are rural, with some of them remote and hard to reach, including because of landslides and damaged/blocked access routes.

### Monsoon season, the compounding factor:

As of 15 May, following the earthquake, more than [3,000 landslides](#) had already been recorded<sup>4</sup>; an amount higher than the number of landslides reported in the past five years combined. The monsoon season that just started and typically lasts from mid-June to mid-September in the region should worsen the situation. There are strong concerns that the quake and aftershocks have likely destabilized slopes enough that the area is even more susceptible to landslides. Another concern is that the rains combined with landslides might result in devastating flooding. On June 11, incessant rainfall in Taplejung district triggered a landslide killing over 55 people and injuring 12 in two Village Development Committees (VDCs). NRCS mobilized district and sub-district chapter volunteers for distribution of non-food items (NFIs), including tarpaulins and blankets. Many other landslide incidents have been reported in the last weeks by the security team with increasing impact on relief and recovery operations.

The Government of Nepal and humanitarian agencies have initiated preparation for the approaching monsoon season. The efforts have been ramping up during this reporting period at different levels with stocking of food and other emergency items. Connecting main roads have been improved by the government, but are still vulnerable to landslides, mainly in the hilly areas. The Army of Nepal has prepositioned heavy equipment to facilitate prompt road clearance.

NRCS shared its monsoon preparedness plan for the upcoming monsoon season. The plan covers the entire country with emphasis on districts affected by the recent earthquakes. The preparedness plans is articulated around: updating disaster preparedness and response planning at district and national level; defining roles and responsibilities; prepositioning of non-food relief items as well as shelter and WASH kits; training volunteers; ensuring effective means of transportation; preparing and circulating alert messages; and, updating the roster of responders, among other measures. IFRC supports NRCS with its complementary monsoon preparedness plan for the earthquake affected areas of intervention, mainly through prepositioning of stocks, building response capacities and ensuring Movement coordination. The NRCS monsoon preparedness plan comprises concrete preparedness action for each sector.

### Needs Assessments towards recovery:

The Government of Nepal and humanitarian partners, although continuing with relief activities are now heading towards planning and rolling out the recovery phase of their operations.

During this reporting period, various detailed assessments are ongoing or were already completed with preliminary results presented to further instruct on actions to be undertaken as well as on areas and vulnerable beneficiaries to target. Some of these assessments will be key reference for NRCS, IFRC and PNS, as one Movement, in defining their common overall recovery plan of action. Among those, presented further in this report, the detailed households

<sup>11</sup> The April 2015 Nepal earthquake is also referred to as the Gorkha earthquake

<sup>2</sup> A total of 332 of magnitude 4 and more recorded as of [20 June](#)

<sup>3</sup> The 12 May earthquake occurred along the same fault as the 25 April Nepal earthquake therefore considered to be an aftershock of the 25 April Earthquake

<sup>4</sup> See [Nepal earthquake assessment Unit](#) document *Pre-monsoon overview Nepal earthquake* published 26 May 2015.

assessment prepared by NRCS, and the ones more specific undertaken by PNS and the [Shelter Cluster REACH](#) assessment results.

As the Government of Nepal has clearly demonstrated its willingness to lead the relief and recovery process; to set a framework and guidelines for humanitarian action during relief and recovery, another important defining assessment for the recovery planning exercise will be the [Nepal Earthquake 2015 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment](#) (PDNA).

The PDNA, carried out under the leadership of the National Planning Commission (NPC) was launched on May 15 with the purpose of assessing the impact of the disaster and defining a recovery strategy, including its funding implications, for the restoration of livelihoods, economy and services, rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and infrastructure to ensure a resilient recovery. The coordination team, providing daily guidance to the assessment teams, included the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, the United Nations, the World Bank and the Japan International Agency. The Assessment covered 23 thematic areas, across 31 districts affected by the earthquake, among which the 14 districts mentioned earlier in this document as the worst affected.

Key results, shared mid-June, confirmed that the share of disaster effects went mainly to social sector (58 per cent and mainly housing) and productive sector (25 per cent) followed by infrastructure (10 per cent) and cross-cutting issues (7 per cent – governance, disaster risk reduction and environment; gender, inclusion and protection, amongst others). Early estimates suggest that an additional 3 per cent of the population has been pushed into poverty as a direct result of the earthquake and that this translates into as many as a million more poor people. The results of the PDNA show that reconstruction will be costly and time-consuming with damage estimated at US\$ 5.15 billion, losses at US\$ 1.9 billion and recovery needs at US\$ 6.6 billion—roughly a third of Nepal's economy. The Assessment will serve as a key document for recovery planning and to Appeal funding within the international community. It was prepared in time to inform the 2015-2016 budget with also in mind, the International conference on Nepal's Reconstruction to be held in Kathmandu on June 25 which will reunite International Donors.

#### Funding recovery and the IFRC revised Emergency Appeal:

At this point in time, the Government of Nepal, the United Nations with the UN Flash Appeal, and humanitarian actors with their own funding mechanism, including IFRC with the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) are still struggling to find ways to close their funding gaps in order to meet the massive needs as shown in [table 1](#).

On June 20, the IFRC revised Appeal was covered for 48.7 per cent in hard and soft pledges from 57 donors, including 44 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Partners. IFRC

is grateful for their generosity, continuous support and trust. However, need is to mention that there is still a significant gap to fill in order for IFRC to carry out activities planned to meet our recovery assistance objectives and we invite partners to contribute generously in order to respond to affected populations needs.

Table 2: IFRC EA Budget vs Coverage (as of 20 June 2015)		
Budget (CHF)	78,316,252**	Coverage
<b>Total Hard Pledges</b>	<b>35,288,280</b>	<b>45.1%</b>
of which Cash Pledges	27,184,172	34.7%
of which In Kind Donations	8,104,108	10.3%
<b>Total Soft Pledges</b>	<b>2,761,827</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Total Pledges</b>	<b>38,050,107</b>	<b>48.6%</b>
<b>Funding Gap</b>	<b>38,124,429</b>	<b>48.7%</b>

\*These figures are taken from [donor response](#) dated 20 June, in which may vary from the above hyperlink of real-time donor response list.

\*\* The budget number is the Appeal target without the ERUs.

#### Cross-cutting issues during this reporting period:

The Government of Nepal issued a directive declaring the relief phase over as of 22 June, indicating by the same way the start of the reconstruction phase. The exemption/waiver of paying the value added tax (VAT) and import duties on a number of relief items will therefore no longer be applied. In the run-up to this date, this directive led to concerns in the humanitarian community. Negotiations for an extension of the waiver/exemption period, as well as the types of items on the list of relief goods were undertaken by the Association of International NGO's, the Logistics Cluster, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (on behalf of the humanitarian community) and the donor community undertook a demarche (led by the EU ambassador) with the Ministry of Finance.

With regards to the Movement operations, the Government has given a number of assurances that the 2011 IFRC Status Agreement would be upheld to facilitate tax exemptions and customs procedures. On the other hand the Government indicated that the IFRC would have to meet additional requirements, mostly by prioritizing local procurement, and by seeking pre-approval for any relief items procuring internationally to receive tax exemptions.

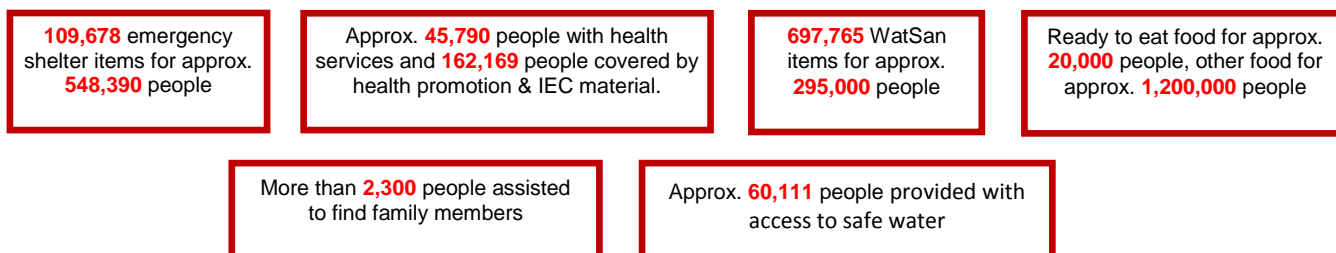
## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

NRCS governance, staff and volunteers continue to engage fully in coordinating and rendering response services in all affected areas. NRCS has since the beginning of the operation, mobilized more than 7,947 NRCS volunteers to support various activities (see table 3). For nearly two month now, NRCS teams have maintained the operational tempo, although often having to juggle between their business-as-usual programme mandate, the Nepal earthquake demanding requirements and their personal life, showing dedication at its best.

Table 3: NRCS volunteer deployment (as of 20 June 2015)	
Type of volunteer	Deployments
First Aid volunteers	4,482
CADRE/Rescue team	678
NDRT	76
PSS volunteers	36
DDRT	170
RFL volunteers	140
WASH volunteers	214
Other volunteers	2,151

NRCS has been responding to the disaster through their district chapters. At present, 57 district chapters have been actively engaged in the operation, with NRCS headquarters providing support. Some of the key consolidated figures from the NRCS overall response including non-Movement partners are given below.



These figures were taken from NRCS's operations update.<sup>5</sup> For better visualization of relief activities led by NRCS, an [interactive web map](#) showing updated distribution figures is available, as well as further [maps](#) covering the operation. Those were produced by the Surge Information Management System – a collaboration between American Red Cross and British Red Cross in working with NRCS.

Among main activities, during this reporting period, NRCS volunteers and staff were intensively involved in completing the detailed household assessment exercise to identify gaps and priorities for recovery, especially in Health, Shelter, Livelihoods and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH). The data is currently being analyzed and the report should be available in the coming weeks. NRCS has also completed its Monsoon preparedness plan for monsoon season 2015.

NRCS maintains its leadership and commitment to work together towards the attainment of a One Movement response. Team work between sector counterparts and teams is functioning smoothly and efficiently. NRCS has been intensively involved into the weekly sector meetings as well as for the preparation of the [Movement planning meeting](#) held on 12-13 June. NRCS, with IFRC support, is currently following-up on the recommendations that resulted from the meeting.

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

IFRC and coordinated PNS reinforcement to the NRCS operation continues to be supported by a four-month surge deployment. So far there have been a total of 39 Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) deployments, 186 Emergency Response Unit (ERU) staff deployments and 59 Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) (from 17 National Societies) deployments in country. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has integrated the FACT team in order to provide support to NRCS' work on restoring family links and dignified management of the dead.

The second rotation of these global tools is nearly completed with members of the third rotation coming in now and in the coming days. All ERUs will be mobilized for a fourth rotation. The FACT team is in the final rotation and some positions will continue while the longer term positions are being recruited. While, longer term positions are being defined and the recruitment process started for key roles, needs are being re-assessed regularly to ensure coverage of needs of the operation until a permanent team is in place. A human resource plan is being put together to help the transition from acute emergency relief phase to longer term recovery.

<sup>5</sup> The NRCS report provides detailed information about all activities carried out by NRCS with support of Movement partners, external partners and national resources.



Table 4: IFRC surge tool support to the operation as of 20 June

Tool	Team composition		
IFRC Surge	Movement coordinator, recovery coordinator, communications, PMER, finance, resource mobilization, human resources		
FACT	Team Leader, information management, communications, WASH, health, community health, PSS, shelter, field coordination, logistics, communications, forensics, RFL, CTP, Livelihoods, security		
HEOps	One IFRC Head of Emergency Operations (Heads of Emergency Operations) and 1 Developing Head of Emergency Operations (D-HEOps) was deployed as FACT TL, through the D-HEOps mentoring program.		
RDRT	A total of 59 RDRTs have been deployed. Currently, there are 29 RDRT members present in the field from 17 countries supporting FACT and ERUs including RDRT coordinator. The total number consists of, team leader - 1, WatSan - 7, logistics - 6, health - 3, relief and assessment -9, shelter - 2, Gender/Protection - 1,		
Shelter Cluster	Shelter Cluster coordinator (1), deputy coordinator, information managers (4), technical coordinators (2), recovery advisor (1), assessment coordinators (1) , field coordinator (1), support services coordinator (1), operations coordinator (1), support services (2), gender and diversity advisor (1)		
Tool – Numbers of Persons Deployed		Supporting Red Cross Red Crescent Partners	
Logistics ERU (5)		Swiss Red Cross	
Logistics ERU (7)		Jointly by Finnish and Danish Red Cross	
IT/Telecoms ERU (6)		Jointly by New Zealand and American Red Cross	
Rapid deployment hospital ERU (38)		Norwegian Red Cross	
Basic health care ERU with surgical capacity (16)		Japanese Red Cross	
BHC ERU with MNCH capacity (19)		Jointly by Canadian and Philippines Red Cross	
BHC ERU with surgical capacity (24)		Jointly with French, German and Finnish Red Cross	
Relief ERU (14)		Jointly by American and Danish Red Cross	
WatSan MSM20 (4)		British Red Cross	
WatSan MSM20 (9)		Spanish Red Cross	

During this reporting period, the IFRC team in Kathmandu moved back to its original office in Grand Hotel after it was assessed to be structurally sound. The overall operation coordination continues to be ensured, through operations meeting (held three times a week) and FACT team meetings held twice weekly. Also, on Mondays and Thursdays at 18h00, an IFRC led Partner National Societies meeting is held to keep members informed on progress made; coordinate actions and discuss over common issues. Partner National Societies are also invited to participate in Sector working group meetings held once a week in the afternoons (WASH-Tuesdays; Livelihoods-Wednesdays; Recovery and Health-Thursdays; and Shelter-Fridays). Since June, two new working groups focusing one on Livelihoods and the other on Recovery have been initiated. The Recovery working group was constituted in the aftermath of the Earthquake planning meeting. All working groups are chaired or co-chaired by NRCS sector leads and counterparts from IFRC.

Two regional support hubs are now established, in Charikot (Dolakha district) and Chautara (Sindhupalchok district) to coordinate support to the ERUs and district branches in those districts and ensure Movement coordination between partners and other organizations in the field. Another hub is in the process of being established through FACT to support activities in Nuwakot and Rasuwa.

In anticipation of the monsoon season, the FACT team leader with sector leads, in collaboration with NRCS, finalized the IFRC monsoon preparedness plan for this operation, focusing on the earthquake affected areas. The IFRC preparedness plan complements the NRCS overall 2015 monsoon preparedness plan.

IFRC, ICRC, NRCS and Partner National Societies in country worked together to organize the Nepal Earthquake [Movement planning meeting](#), which was a defining moment for this operation in its transition towards the recovery phase.

Since the meeting, while the new structure for the operation is being established, sectors and working groups have continued working on building the one-plan approach, primarily focusing on planning a coordinated one Movement plan for the future recovery operations, making recommendations which will be considered once the unit is up and running. During this reporting period, 13 PNS have representation in the country, of which some of them are still involved in relief activities bilaterally with NRCS or through IFRC Appeal, while others are starting to scope out the longer term recovery interventions. Discussion are ongoing with NRCS, IFRC and other PNSs around possibilities of working multilaterally, bilaterally or in consortia to implement integrated community focus programming at the household level, which is the preferred way of working from NRCS.

## The 2015 Nepal Earthquake Movement Planning meeting



*The Movement Partners gathered in Kathmandu to discuss on a common Movement-wide Recovery Framework. Source: NRCS*

On the 12-13 June, representatives from 26 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (from Americas, Asia/Pacific and Europe), IFRC and ICRC and the Movement's Global Advisory Panel on Blood met in Kathmandu, with governance and staff of the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). The primary objective of the meeting was to plan a Movement-wide recovery framework and agree on the modalities of cooperation under the **one vision, one plan, one team** approach proposed by the NRCS for the recovery operation.

During the meeting, Partners endorsed the NRCS draft Movement-wide recovery framework, offering a series of recommendations related to the implementation of this framework. These included issues such as

appropriate approaches to household targeting, supporting NRCS's mainstreaming of gender diversity and inclusion throughout its community approach, the minimum package required for an effective NRCS chapter and subchapter, how to balance community-based programming with support to infrastructure, how to protect existing NRCS departments and long term programmes and the importance of contributing to capacity building of NRCS.

Partners unanimously agreed to the development a **Movement-wide Operational Plan (MWOP)** for Nepal, as well as supporting the creation of an **Earthquake Operations Unit** within the NRCS which will manage the operation, with governance oversight provided by an **Earthquake Response Steering Committee** (an extension of the Central Executive Committee of NRCS). The Earthquake Operations Unit will be linked but apart from NRCS and will be a Movement Unit led by NRCS where IFRC, PNS and ICRC personnel will be integrated as one team, ensuring focus and capacity on the recovery plan. The structure should ensure that longer-term work of NRCS in districts unaffected by the earthquake can continue.

In the coming weeks the recovery framework and Movement-wide operational plan will be finalized based on feedback from partners, NRCS chapters and the Recovery plans to be soon issued by the Government of Nepal, with guidelines and standards. To this end, an **Earthquake Planning Team** will be put together to be led by NRCS and integrated by staff immediately available from NRCS and its partners with expertise in the different sectors and areas. Partners also agreed to contribute to a **Movement-wide Reporting Framework** which will be developed based on an agreed set of indicators (programmatic and financial) for the MWOP. NRCS capacities, both at headquarters and chapter level, will be supported by partners as an integral part of the MWOP.

Partner National Societies are consulting closely with NRCS while they develop proposals as to how they will contribute to the MWOP and the IFRC will revise its appeal in order to align it with the Earthquake Recovery Framework and the MWOP. The **Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA)** is to be the key reference document for the NRCS management of the EQ operation. All Partner National Societies are invited to sign this agreement.

A **shared way of working together** was proposed and endorsed by partners, which includes the following elements one plan; one set of objectives; one shared understanding of division of labour; one results-based funding framework; one team; and one accountability and reporting framework; and, one communications strategy. NRCS expressed its commitment to maintaining a flexible operational model to ensure an effective and timely recovery operation. The meeting contributed to the sense of togetherness felt by NRCS and all partners during the first weeks of the relief operation, laying the foundation to maintain that same spirit of mutual accountability throughout the recovery activities.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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. To know more about the activities of the Shelter cluster during this reporting period, see the [Shelter Cluster brief](#) for the month of June.

In addition, NRCS has agreements to distribute relief items for a number of other partners, including UNICEF (hygiene kits) and WFP (staple food), and a number of INGOs. The contracts are generally negotiated at the district/chapter level.

## C. Progress on the operation

### Detailed progress by sector

In this section the key results according to 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 based 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.

### Quality programming

Outcome 1: Effective response to the disaster is ensured	
Indicators	Accumulative
1a: # of volunteer deployments <sup>6</sup>	7,947
1b: # of individuals mobilized as part of regional/global tools (cumulative)	284 (59 RDRT, 225 FACT/ERU/IFRC)

Since the beginning of the operation, 7,947 volunteers from NRCS have been carrying out a range of actions, supporting all the relief activities of NRCS.

The collaboration between the various regional and global teams ([table 4](#)) has been praised to have contributed to effective and efficient coordination, communication and relief response. The integration of RDRT into the ERU and FACT teams has been a success in ensuring multi-sector support to enhance NRCS overall response. The regional and global teams are expected to phase out slowly in the coming weeks as the response moves into early recovery phase.

### 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

NRCS, IFRC and PNS are now well involved in the process of preparing an efficient recovery response. NRCS teams have now completed a detailed household assessment exercise to identify gaps and priorities for recovery, especially in Health, Shelter, Livelihoods and WASH. The data is currently being analyzed and the report should be available in the coming weeks. The detailed household assessment covered 155 VDCs across 23 districts, among which the 14 district category A and 9 other falling under category B, as defined above. PNSs are also conducting some additional specific assessment to better target needs, areas and beneficiaries. Volunteers have been invaluable in conducting both initial rapid assessment of all the affected districts and the detailed household assessment. 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

Since the 12-13 June Nepal earthquake Movement partners meeting in Kathmandu, Sector leads of NRCS and IFRC are now in the process of developing specific sector plans, based on the household assessments, the PDNA, REACH and other sector formal and informal assessments.

Members of the Movement have also been multiplying coordination meetings or sector working group meetings to make progress on their projected activities while the Earthquake Operations Unit within NRCS is put in place. The unit will be dedicated entirely to finalization of the Earthquake Movement recovery plan and thereafter to implementation of the Recovery programme. Meanwhile, a recovery working group has been put in place after the Movement partners meeting to build on the momentum to advance recovery planning.

**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) continue working with sector leads and with information management colleagues to adapt standard NRCS and IFRC M&E tools for the operation, keeping in mind the Movement-wide reporting system as perspective. Specific data collection tools for the different sectors have been or are being developed. This includes mobile data collection, with both health and some WASH ERUs are now using mobile data collection.

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 is required to ensure 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 and Movement-wide Reporting Framework that would be built on the NRCS's existing monitoring and reporting 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 (beneficiary communications)**

The NRCS twice weekly call-in radio show continues to reach approximately 350,000 people, across 29 districts, covering topics such as psychosocial support, protection and gender-based violence. Public service announcements (PSAs) on hand washing, restoring family links (RFL) and dignified management of the dead recorded for the radio shows have been widely shared with more than 36 community radio stations. NRCS continues to receive requests and offers for support from the public through email and Facebook messages.

The Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) mass SMS system is currently undergoing expanded integration with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology's (DHM) forecasting and warning system based on river level and rainfall data. This collaboration will enable real time alerts to be sent to floods-prone communities. Technical configuration is underway and will be completed soon. NRCS are also in discussion with Internews on plans to set up a rumour tracking SMS system which will enable misinformation and misperceptions among communities to be addressed quickly. A key challenge faced is the delay in the process of TERA rollout due to coordination and approval processes with various government ministries (DHM, MoHA, NEOC, and MoIC).

A briefing note and flyer on beneficiary accountability and protection has been developed for field staff and volunteers to orient communities during relief distributions. Input was provided to the Shelter Cluster Community Engagement and Accountability Toolkit. Support is also being provided to the WASH team on identifying options for setting up feedback mechanisms within their recovery strategy. Surge support is currently being provided from the APZ office.

**Output 1.4: Mechanisms are in place to ensure integration of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues where applicable.<sup>7</sup>**

IFRC has deployed a second protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) delegate within the second rotation of RDRTs for a seven week period. The delegate works closely with the newly formed working group named 'PGI-Working Group (PGI-WG)' within the NRCS. Representation by NRCS to the PGI-WG comprises a child protection focal point; a gender and inclusion focal point; a disability inclusion focal point; and a psychosocial support focal point. The group will remain active throughout recovery operations.

<sup>7</sup> Please note that this output does not appear in the revised plan of action. It has been added this way per convenience, and might be subject to change.



The PGI delegate has coordinated across WASH, shelter, health, recovery, and livelihoods sectors as well as collaborated to beneficiary communications and psychosocial support program activities. Preventative messaging on gender-based violence continues. These include the PGI-WG distributing a gender-based violence pocket card for volunteers through existing district level focal points; coordinating with beneficiary communication to introduce messages of protection, accountability and gender-based violence into relief distribution; and engaging Red Cross radio programs to host a conversation with a local gender expert.

Continuing advocacy on disability inclusion opportunities with the NRCS shelter department includes a proposal to pilot a one day disability inclusive shelter training *All Under One Roof* reaching all 14 affected districts. RDRT Shelter specialists will also provide technical support. The opportunity to build upon the recent training of 400 emergency shelter volunteers, and provide a practical workshop in the timeframe between relief and recovery, could be a global first

Protection gender and inclusion representation occurs at weekly sector meetings (WASH, shelter, recovery, health, livelihoods). The delegate and NRCS representatives attend the Child Protection sub-cluster, GBV sub-cluster, Protection cluster and Gender Task Force. Reports and information from the clusters (e.g. the children's community consultation feedback; sexual and gender minorities report) is communicated directly with sector leads as direct recommendations for emergency phase activities.

The Partner planning meeting generated a high level of interest and in-principle commitments to integrate gender, protection and diversity into all aspects of recovery operations, including a position within the Recovery Unit.

### **Food distribution**

<b>Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met</b>			
<b>Output 2.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts.</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>% of Target</b>
2.1a # of families provided with ready-to-eat food (supported by IFRC appeal) <sup>8</sup>	14,000	4,000	29%

Considering the scarcity of food in the early phase, NRCS distributed 4,000 of planned ready-to-eat food packages in the 14 severely affected districts reaching a total number of 20,000 people. The initial target of distribution was 14,000. However, during this reporting period, WFP has agreed to cover the remaining food needs of the affected people, which relieve NRCS from the distribution of ready-to-eat. The initial funds have been reallocated to meet other immediate needs. NRCS will however continue to distribute staple food in the same area through WFP support.

### **Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements**

<b>Outcome 3: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.</b>			
<b>Output 3.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants</b>			
<b>Output 3.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance.</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>% of Target</b>
3.1a: # of families reached with relief cash transfers	40,000	2,391	6%
3.1b: # of families provided with essential household item kits <sup>9</sup>	40,000	2,391	6%
3.1c: # of families provided with "Red box" essential household kits <sup>10</sup>	3,000	148	.05%
3.2a: # of families provided with emergency shelter <sup>11</sup>	110,000	35,091	32%
3.2b: # of family tents provided as emergency shelter	500	500	100%

In the beginning of the operation, efforts focused on the distribution of emergency supplies prepositioned by NRCS and supported by the Emergency Appeal. These items included such things as tarpaulins and dry food packets. The

<sup>8</sup> 1 carton noodles, 2 Kg beaten rice, 5 water bottles, 1 packet salt, and 500 gm sugar

<sup>9</sup> 40,000 IFRC NFRI kit includes 2 tarpaulin, shelter toolkit, 2 blankets, 1 kitchen set,

<sup>10</sup> 3,000 IFRC household kits received from KL on mob table include 3 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, hygiene items

<sup>11</sup> 100,000 families will receive 1 tarpaulin

ERU relief team supported the chapters in the distribution of these items throughout the first and second rotations of the ERU Relief deployment. Simultaneously, the NRCS conducted a detailed assessment mentioned under [output 1.1](#). This was completed during this reporting period. The preliminary information from this assessment informed the selection of the VDCs in which NRCS would distribute the essential household items and cash transfers' package in the second phase of relief distributions targeting the 40,000 families. Further, this data was used to create the beneficiary selection criteria, which was finalized by the NRCS in mid-May.

The NRCS finalized plans to use cash transfers in the last week of May. The National Society approved the increase of the cash transfer value from NPR 12,000 to NPR 15,000. This is in line with the government's transfer value for the relief phase. Of the NPR 15,000, NPR 10,500 is to meet immediate family needs while NPR 4,500 is for emergency shelter. The [NFRI packet](#) for distribution was also finalized. Therefore, households receiving the full package receive NPR 15,000 in cash (unconditional), a kitchen set and 2 blankets (NFRI), and an IFRC shelter kit (2 tarpaulins and a toolkit)<sup>12</sup>. This package is planned to reach the 40,000 target households in the 14 priority districts with high damage. Additionally, the NRCS is planning to preposition 20,000 locally procured household kits supplied through the Emergency Appeal. The additional 20,000 tarpaulins which show on the mobilization table are part of the internationally procured tarpaulins and will be used for re-stock of NRCS supplies used in early days of the emergency.

A pilot distribution of NFRI kits and cash occurred in Sindhuli District beginning on 10 June 2015 and was completed by 19 June 2015. There were no issues with the cash or kit distribution and the implementation of the distribution was completed as planned. The NRCS began working in other districts including, the Gorkha District which began distributions 16 June 2015 and is ongoing at the time of this report. Additional districts are beginning their distributions in the coming days.

Preparation for recovery phase activities has been ongoing since the beginning of the operation in the area of cash transfer programming. The NRCS requested the FACT cash transfer program (CTP) delegate to explore the most suitable methods for cash distribution. A chart has been created laying out the district-level options and their feasibility. NRCS has identified some districts where they would like to pilot CTP intervention. In Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, and Lalitpur districts, bank checks will be written and distributed to beneficiaries. This is feasible as the beneficiaries have access to several bank branches in the VDCs and there is ease of movement to reach these areas within the Kathmandu valley. While in Dolakha district, a remittance company is available to provide cash transfers in the VDCs, which are targeted for cash transfer and kit distribution. A small pilot project targeting 2,000 households is being established, which will inform NRCS of the option to be used in the recovery phase. A draft agreement has been sent to NRCS for senior management team review including for the procurement process.

#### ***Issues and challenge:***

The more restrictive customs procedures that were announced on 3 June (to be put in effect from 22 June) have impacted operations. Initially IFRC was informed that the only distributions which could take place were from the stock available in country, this totaled approximately 7,000 NFRI kits. Subsequent discussions with the government regarding the IFRC Status Agreement have helped with the supply chain flow and some goods are now arriving in country and are being dispatched for distribution to the 14 priority districts.

Recognizing that CTP is a relatively new programme for the NRCS, relevant processes and procedures have been created for the operation to move efficiently forward with cash transfers. However, the establishment of these procedures has caused some delay in the relief distribution pipeline during this reporting period.

There has been a recent change in the Chief District Officers (CDOs) in several of the 14 most affected districts. The district chapter had to brief the new officials on the relief intervention being implemented by NRCS in their areas. The new CDOs also took some time to assign the VDCs where NRCS will respond.

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<sup>12</sup> See [NFRI Infographic](#) and [WASH infographic](#)

#### Outcome 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions

During this period, relief and temporary shelter remained a top priority. Many people have now received forms of relief assistance and established temporary shelters, using salvaged materials from their totally damaged houses, and/or with the assistance of relief items such as tarpaulins and shelter kits, in preparation for the monsoon season.

Shelter awareness training continues in the 14 most affected districts. To date, 11 of them has been reached, with a total of 300 volunteers and NRCS staff being trained to assist families in building more durable temporary shelters (temporary shelter siting and fixing techniques).

Discussion and planning around suitable long-term shelter recovery are ongoing through the shelter working group, chaired by NRCS and participated by IFRC and PNS, 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.



Maldivian Red Crescent and Regional Disaster Response Team Moosa Shifaz demonstrates wire cutting as part of an emergency shelter building training done for the Nepal Scouts. Source: IFRC

### Livelihoods

#### Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored among affected population

Livelihood recovery activities have not yet started. Addressing emergency and longer-term shelter needs remains critical to ensure protection of livelihoods and to provide the context for resumption of key livelihood activities. Although there is no specific livelihood component during the emergency relief phase, the multi-purpose cash grant (MPG) currently being distributed as part of the NRCS relief package is critical to help families address priority needs, including provisioning and protecting livelihoods.

Livelihood has been established as one of the four priority sectors for integrated recovery programming by the NRCS. A FACT livelihoods delegate has arrived in country supporting livelihood recovery planning with NRCS, and bilateral livelihoods delegates will also be working in support of livelihood programming. A livelihoods recovery working group has been convened and is meeting regularly. Programming is being designed to leverage past NRCS experience in livelihood-related programming, while responding to demonstrated need on the ground.

A community-focused visioning workshop for recovery needs led by NRCS staff on 15 -16 June included participants from Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Makwanpur districts. Based on the integrated recovery approach of NRCS, complementarities between livelihoods and other sectors (e.g. vocational training to complement build back safer shelter approaches, or livelihood support to those with disabilities) is being favoured.

#### Issues and challenges:

Focus is still largely on relief efforts, with a majority of resources (including human resources) currently devoted to those needs. Also, given widespread pre- and post-earthquake needs, and limited resources, prioritizing for livelihood interventions will be difficult.

### Health and Care

#### 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.

Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
6.1a: # of health facilities (ERU or other) established	NA	7	
6.1b: # of patients provided with first aid services	10,000	6,136	61.4%
6.1c: # of patients treated in the	NRCS overall total		NA
	NA	29,275	NA

established health facilities	All ERUs total (IFRC Appeal)	NA	17,687	NA
	Bilateral health units as part of Movement total	NA	11,588	NA

From the initial seven Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-established health facilities, five are still currently functioning with four ERUs located in Chautara, Dunche, Melamchi and Singati/Jiri. The Korean Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross and Italian Red Cross health facilities and activities have closed end of May. The Qatar Red Crescent is operating a health clinic in Nuwakot. The table below gives an overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent health facilities and type of services provided.

A “BHC plus” (basic health care unit) was set up in Dolakha district through a German Red Cross, French Red Cross and Finish Red Cross consortium. Fully functioning since June 12, this ERU has since been split and located in two different locations and is comprised of:

- one BHC with obstetric component and an embedded mobile clinic in Singati
- one surgical unit (operating theatre ) located in the district hospital in Jiri

The BHC and the mobile clinic have basically been replacing the destroyed community health hospital and non-functioning health posts in surrounding VDCs/Wards.

The activities continued smoothly during the reporting period showing however a decreasing trend in daily number of patients seen. As one could expect, the earthquake-related trauma cases are significantly decreasing while an increase in common morbidities is being observed. The collaboration/integration with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in the medical facilities has been efficient with no major issue.

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	6,023
Canadian Red Cross Society & Philippine Red Cross	Dunche, Rasuwa	Basic health care ERU with minor surgical capacity & maternal and child health care, mobile clinic	2,655
Japanese Red Cross Society	Khukondole, Tatopani, Melamchi, Sindhupalchok	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics	8,293
German Red Cross, French Red Cross & Finnish Red Cross	Singati, Jiri, Dolakha	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics and an operating theatre	716
Qatar Red Crescent Society & Singapore Red Cross Society	Trishuli hospital, Nuwakot	Mobile health clinic	7,089
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	Shanghachowk	Mobile health clinics	2,751
	Sindhupalchowk	Psychological first aid	-
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	--
<b>Total</b>			<b>29,275</b>

Some interesting additional indicators for this period:

- Analysis using the HIS (health information system) database showed that out of the total patients treated in the ERUs located in Dunche, Nuwakot, Chautara, Melamchi and Singati, 9.7 per cent are under five years old children and 58.6 per cent are female.
- The vast majority of the 17,687 patients managed in IFRC ERUs were outpatients (95 per cent). A total of 754 patients have been hospitalized.
- Trauma cases accounted for 14 per cent (2464 cases) of the total patient load and are on the decreasing trends since beginning of June.
- Minor surgical cases represent the majority (82.5 per cent) of the total surgical cases (406) recorded and managed.
- Fewer births have been performed in the ERUs facilities (35 in total) than expected probably explained by the Nepalese context of low uptake of institutional deliveries (tradition of home deliveries).
- 15 deaths have been recorded, yielding to a hospital (inpatients) mortality rate of 1.9 per cent, which remains within an acceptable range of international quality care standards.
- No outbreak prone disease has shown a caseload pattern suggesting an alert or possible outbreak apart from the small diarrheal outbreak managed in Thanpalkot village (Sindhupalchowk district) in May.



Output 6.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.			
Indicators	Target	IFRC Appeal funded	% of Target
6.2a: # of health facilities (ERU or other) established	N/A	7 (4 IFRC Appeal funded + 3 Bilateral)	NA
6.2b: # of emergency response oral rehydration kits prepositioned	100	45	45%
6.2c # Health post staff trained in community health <sup>13</sup>	100	3	3%
6.2d # Volunteers trained on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion	TBA	280	
6.2e # Community-based oral rehydration points (ORP) established	100	0	0%
Output 6.3: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures.			
Indicators		Target	Actual
6.3a: # of people reached by community-based health activities	NRCS total	NA	28,674
	IFRC appeal funded	NA	28,674
	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)	NA	8,240

*Note: The ERU activities are also linked with community based activities in the same area. A total of 8,240 people reached through ERU during this reporting period.*

After the integrated Health and Wash workshop held in May, a rollout plan has been developed for implementation of community health activities. Community-based health activities and trainings have been a priority over the last month and there are excellent examples of joint working and training by members of ERUs, RDRTs, and volunteers from the NRCS. The initial one day basic training on First Aid, health and hygiene promotion and psychological First Aid (PSFA) is now being extended to include nutrition and Oral rehydration. Health post staffs are also receiving additional training on the management of the Oral rehydration Points (ORP).

Trainings and/or implementation of the communities' health activities including health and hygiene promotion, ORP, nutrition (MUAC screening), community-based disease surveillance (CBDS), psychological First Aid (PFA) are ongoing with progress in some districts like Chautara and Dunche.

The vast majority of the oral rehydration kits were prepositioned in ERU locations as planned for the monsoon season. The training module for ORP management and nutrition module development is complete and training has started in targeted areas, while waiting for the District Health Officers to identify sites selection for deployment/implementation of these ORPs.

The implementation of these activities has been challenged by the availability of volunteers. Despite identification and training of new volunteers, demands of volunteers remain very high and outstrip availability in most of the areas. Hence delays and low coverage in implementation are observed in some areas even though several thousands of people have been reached by the communities' health services. Ongoing inclusion of groups like MOHP health post staff, teachers, high school students from local schools in these community health trainings can hopefully fill the gaps and eventually equip the communities with knowledge and systems for better sustainability and resilience.

Output 6.4: Community members as well as Red Cross staff and volunteers in affected communities are provided with psychosocial support			
Indicators	Overall NRCS	IFRC Appeal funded	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)
6.4a: # of people reached by psychosocial support	10,379	10,379	2,182
6.4b: # of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	301	301	214
Total # of people reached through psychosocial program (6.4a + 6.4b)	10,680	10,680	2,396

*Notes: The original indicator 6.4a (from previous update) has been subdivided into 2 indicators to better capture the nature of activities provided.*

*Indicator 6.4a inclusive of PFA, stress management, psycho-education, Child Friendly Space, Referrals, Help desk*

*Indicator 6.4b inclusive of trainings with teachers, volunteers, staff at health posts*

<sup>13</sup> Note indicators 6.2 c – e were added after the EPOA was published.

From the start of the operation, a total of 10,680 people have been reached through psychosocial activities across 10 districts. Approximately 55 per cent of the beneficiaries reached were female, 45 per cent male. Of this number, 301 people have been trained in providing psycho-social support (PSS) and psychological First Aid (PFA). Within the overall number of people assisted via child friendly spaces (CFS) established with the support of NRCS district chapters and ERUs, 1737 were children (1027 NRCS and 694 ERU). These child friendly spaces are being used for engaging children in various activities such as playing and drawing, psycho-education and hand washing. Although still rebuilding, since the beginning of June most communities have resumed classes and child friendly spaces are being phased down.

Over the last month continued the high demand for psychosocial support especially in more remote areas. Communities report that stress is high particularly in communities with multiple stressors comparable to those seen in internally displaced camps. Alcohol is widely used as a coping strategy. It has been even more so after the earthquake. Volunteers and staff have been actively reaching out the affected population with psychosocial support. PSS services have been broadcasted on the NRCS radio show and on the NRCS Facebook page which has garnered 50,000 likes.

As the operation moves into the early recovery phase, capacity building of the NRCS and key focal persons in the community such as teachers, health workers and volunteers is a key focus. Training curriculums in psychosocial support, teacher training and training of trainer (ToT) have been developed by NRCS. Two PSS trainings have been completed already for new volunteers and more than 50 teachers have received training in topics such as PFA, stress and coping, resilience and child protection.

Ongoing support and supervision for volunteers is vital. In those ERU with PSS, delegates are supporting the volunteers, as do the focal points that are in place in District chapters. In June two debriefings sessions were held with PSS volunteers.

### Issues and challenges:

As illustrated in the tables above, the level of achievement of the objectives is satisfactory. However, the human resource challenges and the high workload have led to some delays in implementing some thematic areas of community health.

Difficulties to access beneficiaries in hard to reach areas remain. Officially there are 21 health posts in Singati catchment area, most of the areas where these health posts operate remain inaccessible (roads block, landslide, mountainous are with no practicable road.) in the current rainy season, hence limiting the reach of mobile clinics. Similar challenges of limited accessibility with the monsoon season are also experienced in other districts like Melamchi and Dunche. To mitigate this problem with accessibility, changes in mobile clinics strategy have been made, such as meeting with health post staff in reachable locations to provide support through donations.

Since the availability of NRCS health volunteers and focal points continues to be a challenge, mitigation strategies are being implemented including ongoing volunteer mobilization and inclusion of non-traditional groups of people in delivery activities.



A clinical psychologist working with the Japanese Red Cross Emergency Relief Unit in Melamchi, works with affected families to teach them about the critical role mental health plays following a traumatic experience such as the earthquake. Eliza and her team often visit local schools and teach psychosocial education through creative methods such as puppet drama or art.

Source: Japanese Red Cross

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)



Hygiene promotion activities being carried out with children in schools. Source: IFRC

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

During the reporting time, district allocation of WASH non-food items (NFIs) was finalized by NRCS. According to this allocation, distribution plans for each district are being prepared. The relief supplies dispatches are being ensured, so that these NFIs reach districts and are available for distribution as planned. A framework for the information flow has been prepared to ensure coordination between Districts branch and WASH, relief, logistics teams.

NRCS has been participating in WASH cluster coordination meetings and are currently conducting assessments, supported by the WASH coordinator from the IFRC Zone 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 IM focal points to establish monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the water and sanitation programme. A framework for information flow is being developed, the indicators reviewed, and data collection tools developed, including the development of Mobile data collection through Magpi using by British Red Cross ERU MSM 20 and ODK using by Spanish Red Cross ERU MSM 20.

NRCS is also planning for the monsoon preparedness by prepositioning of different materials in the working districts where the transportation can become a challenge. The prepositioned items include 10 Kit2 and 20 Manpacks for water treatment, 400,000 aqua tablets and 250,000 ORS.

Activities transitioning from relief to recovery phase in the response area have been initiated such as: water scheme establishment in Chautara ward no.7, and minor repair and maintenance work in all 17 responding districts. Some activities will help to exit from areas where needs have been met during the relief phase; other activities will help to transit to the recovery intervention where presence will continue beyond relief. NRCS is preparing the WASH recovery strategy to give guidelines to multilateral or bilateral partners to overview the NRCS strategic direction about the WASH related intervention. NRCS is also working bilaterally in seven districts with UNICEF.

### 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	Overall NRCS	IFRC Appeal funded
8.1a: (estimated) # of people provided with access to safe water	60,111 <sup>14</sup>	47,701
8.1b: # of litres safe water distributed through tankered water	2,071,750	2,071,750
8.1c: # of litre bottles of water distributed by NRCS	3,522	3,522
8.1d: # of aquatabs (sufficient to purify 5 litres of water) distributed	477,438	477,438
8.1e: # of water kits (2 x20L+1 x 10L jerry can, 60ml piyush chlorine solution, mug) distributed	4,569	4,569

Note: overall NRCS activities include IFRC, PNS and non-movement supported activities

<sup>14</sup> Include people reached with ORS which is not funded by the Appeal.





As part of WASH activities, installation of delivery points of potable drinking water for the public. Source: NRCS

An integrated team of RDRT-WASH, British Red Cross Mass Sanitation Module, NDRT and District branch volunteers is responding to the WASH needs in Sindhupalchok. About 68,000 litres of water is being trucked every day by the team. About 15 static water distribution points have been installed where the water is off-loaded from the trucks and people fetch water from the taps attached to these tanks. The trucking of water is very expensive and as it is anticipated that the road conditions are likely to deteriorate further due to monsoon, alternative options to supply access to safe water are necessary. Focus is therefore being given to rehabilitation of the water supply schemes. Such small projects are being identified and executed. This approach will help on reducing tankering of the water and also will provide long term sustainable solution to the communities.

Similarly in Rasuwa and Nuwakot district, Spanish Red Cross MSM has been working closely with the American Red Cross on WASH needs. The water needs are being addressed by the teams in schools through water trucking and also at community level through household water treatment and water trucking, especially in IDP camp. NRCS will focus on scaling up the restoration of the water supply schemes in target VDCs in 17 earthquake affected districts. This will help communities have more sustainable and safe water supply.

NRCS has set up temporary water distribution point Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Tanahu, Khotang, and Gorkha.

Indicator	NRCS overall	IFRC Appeal funded
8.2a: # of emergency toilets constructed	515	333
8.2b: # of people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities (according to Sphere standards applied in emergency phase)	13,351	7,490

Spanish Red Cross ERU MSM 20 has trained volunteers and the communities on the construction of latrines. So far 196 latrines have been installed, with a total target of 450 latrines as a result of the assessment. The sample latrines have been installed at the MSM camp which are used for training purpose. After the training, the group of community representatives is given a latrine construction kit. Regular monitoring visits are paid to ensure the construction of latrines is done in a proper manner. Spanish Red Cross MSM has also constructed latrines at the internally displaced person (IDP) camps in Nuwakot.

Similarly British Red Cross ERU MSM 20 has constructed latrines and showers for people taking shelter in Tudikhel. So far 137 latrines have been installed with a total target of 400 latrines as a result of the assessment. Considering the monsoon season which has just started, drainage trenches have been dug. The team has constructed sample latrines, trained volunteers and communities on construction of latrines. The latrines materials are distributed, so that under the leadership of community representatives the latrines can be constructed.

Indicator	NRCS overall	IFRC Appeal funded
8.3a: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	55,023	20,434
8.3b: # of families provided with hygiene kits from Emergency Appeal	15,471	6,690

Accordingly to the NRCS emergency WASH strategy, as for now three volunteers have been identified for carrying out hygiene promotion activities in VDCs or wards in case of municipal areas. NRCS has appointed a WASH coordinator



and 30 volunteers in each of the targeted 17 districts. In districts like Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, hygiene promotion activities are being carried out. In the initial phase of the relief operation, hygiene messages were aired on a FM radio channel to increase the reach of hygiene promotion (HP) activities.

There are 40,000 standard IFRC hygiene kits currently on the mobilization table. Approximately 30,000 arrived in country and are being dispatched as per the distribution plan agreed upon with the government and NRCS. The government has assigned VDCs to NRCS for relief distribution of these kits. The NRCS is wrapping up their WASH needs assessment within the community and identifying vulnerable families according to selection criteria. The Relief ERU is assisting in the distribution planning and reporting with the WASH staff and volunteers in the districts where there is overlap between the two distributions. A roaming RDRT has been deployed to assist Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Dolakha. NRCS has organized an orientation and planning meeting in Kathmandu for its District WASH Coordinators and District branch key officials where the orientation on organizing the distribution of non-food items and documentation process was discussed.

#### **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 and reported on in future operations updates.

### **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**

Indicators	Cases identified	Cases resolved	% of resolved
11.1a: # of families identified as separated who have re-established contact with their relatives	2,007	1,969	98%
11.1b: # of family reunifications for unaccompanied/separated minors and vulnerable adults	26	6	23%
11.1c: # of registered tracing requests	2,328	2,098	90%

Compared to the previous reporting period (total of 2303 for 11.1c then reported), the number of sought persons did not increase significantly. While the number of cases considered solved in relation to the family links website is outstanding, the remaining cases are likely to be much more complex to address. This number can however slightly evolve negatively as a number of persons who registered on the [website](#) never replied to messages sent.

With the search operation that has been suspended due to avalanches in Langtang region, the process of identification of the deceased persons due to the earthquake is becoming more complex. ICRC staff and NRCS RFL volunteers are actively pursuing their efforts to relocate the sought persons. However, considering the movement of the population, the multiplication of landslides and the fact that some areas are still inaccessible, the task is challenging. During their efforts, 26 children have been identified as unaccompanied by the volunteers. All cases have been referred to the Central Child Welfare Board. Six were reunited with their families.

The current meteorological conditions do not allow anymore reaching affected areas. While it is still possible to fly by helicopter to reach isolated areas, numerous landslides are preventing further movements, limiting drastically the efficiency of such mission. A joint team ICRC and NRCS could however reach Lamabagar and offer RFL, PSS and First Aid to the villages in the area.

## **Dignified Management of the Dead**

<b>Outcome 12: 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.</b>	
<b>Output 12.1 : The emergency management of the dead is carried out with dignity</b>	
<b>Output 12.2: Unknown remains are accurately identified so that their names may be returned to their families</b>	
<b>Output 12.3: Families in search of deceased loved ones received support</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Actual</b>
12.1a # of unidentified dead managed in a dignified manner*	Indicator no longer used
12.1b # of previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families	345
12.1c # persons assisted in the search for and attendance of deceased relatives	60

Although reliable and accurate figures regarding the dignified management of the dead in the field are not available, the NRCS teams have reported that the authorities (APF, Nepal Police) quickly return the bodies to the families shortly after recovery in outer districts. However, The NRCS provided assistance to 60 persons who had been displaced to Kathmandu, who returned to Langtang to collect the bodies of their loved ones allowing them to perform the last rites according to their cultural practices.

Currently there are 21 unidentified individuals and at least two sets of body parts (representing a minimum number of 7 individuals) at the Department of Forensic Medicine (DFM) in Kathmandu. Through representatives from foreign countries, the DFM received the information concerning 26 foreigners reported as missing (Antemortem Data), four of whom have been identified so far through medical and/or dental records.

The number of identification reported above is based upon the number of bodies collected, transported and managed properly by the forensic experts at the DFM (meeting legal requirements). In addition to further identification carried out at the DFM (through dental or medical records). At present, a total of 244 deceased (305 Nepali, 40 foreigners) have been identified and returned to their families through the DFM mortuary.

The ICRC forensic advisor and the Health assistant are providing technical guidance to the DFM for the organization of their archives, in order to start the centralization of data. For this purpose, IT equipment and the ICRC Antemortem/Postmortem database software were donated to the DFM as well.

The installation of an external refrigerated unit, with capacity to store 25 bodies has been completed, and the refurbishment of the cold room, to increase the storage capacity at the DFM, is currently in progress.

### **Challenges:**

The AFP started the collection recovery of bodies in Langtang, an area with limited access and large numbers of dead from landslides. However, the process had to be interrupted due to new landslides, given the current weather conditions. The biggest challenge continues to be the collection and centralization of information for the identification of the deceased, which includes the processing of samples from the unidentified bodies and body parts currently by the National Police to obtain DNA profiles, to support the identification process.

## **Operational support services**

### ***Human resources***

The relief phase will conclude in a few weeks and many sectors are now preparing for the recovery phase which will follow. Human resource planning for the exit strategy of FACT, ERUs and RDRTs towards longer term human resources structure is ongoing to smooth transition from emergency to recovery phase. Recruitment for key roles in recovery is ongoing as well while finalization of recovery plan is awaited before going forward with broader recruitment.

### ***Logistics and supply chain***

The logistics department continued supporting the operations with a team of FACT logistics, two logistics ERUs (Finish/Danish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross) consisting of six delegates in each team, six Logistics RDRTs and 12 national staff. Long term positions for logistics coordinator for one year and procurement delegate for six month are finalized and both will start in July 2015.

A nationwide third party heavy transport/trucking contract has been put in place with a validity period of six months to support the relief operation. Currently the operation is engaging in use of light vehicle to meet the operation needs through a contract with third party light vehicle company in country.

The Government of Nepal announced that the blanket exemption on customs duties and taxes for the relief items expired on 22 June 2015 and that normal customs procedures and duties will apply from this date. There is an agreement signed between IFRC and the Government of Nepal on the legal Status for the IFRC in Nepal, where IFRC enjoys special status in the country, as well as tax exemptions on relief and development goods needed to support operations. However in this more restrictive environment, IFRC must also follow stricter procedures as a result of the increased scrutiny and control of items that are being brought into the country. The IFRC has already experienced delays in the importation of some relief items into Nepal. In mid-June, a total number of 76 containers containing many of the following items: tarps, blankets, shelter toolkits, household kits, kitchen sets mosquito nets, hygiene kits were being processed and are still in transit. Out of these 76 containers, 38 are already at the port of Kalkut and waiting for customs clearance permission. Increasing demurrage charges are of concern and are driving up the costs of the relief operation in Nepal. The IFRC, with support from the Asia Pacific Disaster Law Programme Coordinator have been following up on these issues with Government of Nepal. Meetings with high level representatives from MoFA, MoHA and MoH have taken place and were met with some positive assurances received about upholding the provisions of the IFRC legal status in country.

To date, logistics has dispatched blankets, hygiene kits and jerry cans for 15,000 families and tarpaulins for around 50,000 families from the warehouses. However, the monsoon season that has been causing constant landslides continue to impose constraint on the trucking from warehouse to the distribution points and also from Kolkata port in India to the IFRC Warehouses in Nepal.

### **Information technologies (IT)**

The IT & Telecommunications ERU continues to support the IFRC operation in Kathmandu and in more than eight field sites, with general IT support, including Internet connections and problem resolution, offices moves, printer maintenance and supplies, provisioning of cellular data options and VHF radio programming. Significant achievements during the period include moving the VSAT and networking support to the new Chautara Hub, and setting up an additional VSAT for the BHC in the remote town of Singati. The IFRC operation office moving back to previous office was supported with a new internet connection and improved Wifi support, along with moving printers and other equipment. The ERU continues to work closely with the Emergency Telecom Cluster (ETC) and is using their services in some IFRC sites, and sharing our services with others in some sites. The ERU Team Leader regularly attends the ETC coordination meetings and also attended, along with our NRCS counterpart, an ETC arranged workshop for telecommunications disaster preparedness

### **Communications**

The start of monsoon season and the critical need for funding will play a significant role in communication efforts going forward. Interest in the Red Cross' Nepal earthquake response began to wain around the one month on mark. In response, the strategy to reinvigorate interest will be to share stories of our underfunded sectors, such as health and shelter, as well as now up and running programs such as psychosocial, protection and gender, dead body management and livelihoods, through the lens of beneficiary and volunteer profiles. Shelter and cash distributions that have begun in Sindhuli have been highlighted and will continue to be featured prominently. Beneficiary communications and funding needs will be integrated into all future communications and messaging.

Table 6: Summary of social media coverage	
NRCS Facebook	15 to 21 June
Accumulative Page 'Likes'	30,615
New Page 'Likes' (weekly)	379
Total people reached (weekly)	278,569
Total people engaged (weekly)	17,352
Source: <a href="http://www.facebook.com/nepalredcross">www.facebook.com/nepalredcross</a>	
IFRC Twitter	31 May to 20 June
Total tweets	1,488
Average tweets (per day)	70
Total contributors	1,113
Total people reached	3,078,728

The Nepal Earthquake planning meeting was profiled and links to the videos are available on [Dropbox](#) or upon request to IFRC communications. There are lots of new photos on [FedNet](#) including of the Sindhuli and Bhaktapur distributions and the planning meeting.

Stories on [psycho-social support services](#), [beneficiary communications](#), [child friendly spaces](#) and [shelter training](#) with the Scouts were featured, along with a [story](#) about a prominent actor visiting Nepal in support of the Red Cross Society of China response.

Misinformation with potential of causing reputational damage included the alleged stockpiling of goods, accusations that Nepal Telecom equipment was imported under the Red Cross banner and that the Red Cross was distributing substandard WFP food. These were addressed with sending correct information to the original source of

misinformation and by providing reactive talking points to our spokes people and other appropriate parties. Questions about our beneficiary selection process and delays over the import of goods and restrictions on imports were also managed. The customs issue seems to be clarified for now. The Q&As, Key Messages and Infographic are being updated weekly.

The Head of Operations did interviews with al Arabiya and Channel News Asia, Singapore but media requests are few. Communications efforts in the coming day will be mainly around the preparation of and visit of the President of the IFRC due to visit Nepal on the 23 and 24 June.

### **Security**

Monsoon rains are increasing the risk of landslides and flooding, causing additional challenges to road safety and disruption. Roads are often treacherous due to the general road conditions. To reduce the risk of road incidents the Security team prepares mapping and is working with FACT fleet operations to ensure that full vehicle safety equipment kit is present in all vehicle, and that the off road capacity of drivers and vehicles is being addressed.

As examples of landslides disrupting operations, on the morning of 22 June alone, one activity site experienced four landslide events immediately to the north and south of their location, halting activities due to road blockages. They were also affected by flooding. Two other areas were similarly affected the same day. As the situation is extremely changeable this requires constant monitoring. In this context the Security team is raising awareness about the necessity to follow traveling procedures and process.

Other activities during the period included: increasing requests for conducting residential and office security assessment; visits to three of nine activity sites, and assisting them with contingency planning; monitoring the political situation and level of international humanitarian acceptance; working with the FACT IT/T team to improve the SMS and email alert system; the continued trial of a potential tracking system; working with sector leads to clarify procedures around medevac and contingency plans; development of a security information log and analysis system; monitoring of security situation around distributions and activity sites; monitoring VIP visits; network building, meeting attendance and reporting. Security briefings covering main risks and regulations for incoming staff and volunteers continue three times a week, for a total of 294 delegates having been briefed to date.

### **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 with the Information Management team to ensure 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 working sessions with sectors to validate the indicators and measurement for a Movement-wide monitoring and reporting system.



## Reference documents



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

Click [here](#) for interim financial

## Contact information

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

### Nepal Red Cross Society:

- Dev Ratna Dhakhwa, secretary general; phone: +977 427 0650; fax: +977 427 1915; email: [dev@nrscs.org](mailto:dev@nrscs.org)
- Dharma Raj Pandey, head of department, disaster management; phone: +977 98511 30168, email: [dharma.pandey@nrscs.org](mailto:dharma.pandey@nrscs.org)

### IFRC Nepal country office:

- Al Panico, head of delegation; office phone: +977 142 85843; mobile: +977 980 1142 422; email: <mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org>
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- Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Geneva:

- Christine South, operations quality assurance senior officer; phone: +412 2730 4529; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)

Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto: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 REPORT

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-5	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>46,206,477</b>	<b>26,597,425</b>		<b>5,512,350</b>	<b>78,316,252</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
Albanian Red Cross		18,974				18,974	
American Red Cross		4,368,478			379,058	4,747,535	
Australian Red Cross		1,437,242	610,574		555,734	2,603,550	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		790,892	23,207			814,098	
Austrian Red Cross		6,930				6,930	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)					525,965	525,965	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)					97,329	97,329	
British Red Cross		26,606	720,700		720,700	1,468,006	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		4,035,920				4,035,920	
Canadian Red Cross		13,012	1,514,429			1,527,441	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		571,875				571,875	
Cartier Charitable Foundation					200,000	200,000	
Charities Aid Foundation		604				604	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		12,044				12,044	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		35,642				35,642	
Croatian Red Cross		13,330				13,330	
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)		9,999				9,999	
Danish Red Cross		129,012				129,012	
Finnish Red Cross		6,973				6,973	
German Red Cross		25,622				25,622	
Google		23,991				23,991	
Great Britain - Private Donors		9,549			300	9,849	
Icelandic Red Cross		100,000			79,500	179,500	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)					70,500	70,500	
Indonesia - Private Donors					573	573	
Irish Red Cross Society		51,958				51,958	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund					311,748	311,748	
Japanese Government		174	0		0	174	2,826,149
Japanese Red Cross Society		77,034				77,034	
Kazakh Red Crescent		2,634				2,634	
Latvian Red Cross		1,145				1,145	
Monaco Government		46,499				46,499	
Myanmar Red Cross Society		12,725				12,725	
New Zealand Red Cross		690,556				690,556	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)		345,278				345,278	
OPEC Fund For International Development		276,009				276,009	
Prudence Foundation		95,562				95,562	
Red Cross of Monaco		50,000				50,000	
Republic of Korea Government			274,997			274,997	
Singapore Red Cross Society		1,444				1,444	
(SITA) Ste Intern. Telecomm. Aeronau		18,665				18,665	
Slovak Red Cross		2,091				2,091	
Slovenian Red Cross		7,056				7,056	
Slovenian Red Cross (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)		21,168				21,168	
South Africa - Private Donors		104				104	
Spanish Red Cross		6,233				6,233	
Swedish Red Cross		388,585			388,585	777,170	
Swiss Red Cross		4,129				4,129	
Switzerland - Private Donors		320			1,502	1,822	

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Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	28,263			28,263	
The Netherlands Red Cross	56,504			56,504	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		521,139		521,139	1,042,278
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Rep.Macedonia (from Macedonia private donors*)	922				922
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Rep.Macedonia (from Republic of Macedonia*)	16,800				16,800
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	784		93,213		93,997
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	13,909				13,909
United States - Private Donors	22,916		4,776		27,692
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>13,876,164</b>	<b>3,665,045</b>	<b>3,950,622</b>	<b>21,491,831</b>	<b>2,826,149</b>

#### Inkind Goods & Transport

American Red Cross	204,040			204,040	
Australian Red Cross	2,884,089			2,884,089	
Austrian Red Cross	133,381			133,381	
British Red Cross	1,060,441			1,060,441	
Canadian Red Cross	200,190			200,190	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	535,144			535,144	
Finnish Red Cross	263,273			263,273	
German Red Cross	394,185			394,185	
Japanese Red Cross Society	50,393			50,393	
Singapore Red Cross Society	22,210			22,210	
Spanish Red Cross	740,384			740,384	
Swiss Red Cross	177,736			177,736	
The Netherlands Red Cross	1,133,587			1,133,587	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	41,991			41,991	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>7,841,046</b>			<b>7,841,046</b>	

#### Other Income

Fundraising Fees	-1,200		-10,000	-11,200	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>-1,200</b>		<b>-10,000</b>	<b>-11,200</b>	

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>21,716,011</b>	<b>3,665,045</b>	<b>3,940,622</b>	<b>29,321,678</b>	<b>2,826,149</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>21,716,011</b>	<b>3,665,045</b>	<b>3,940,622</b>	<b>29,321,678</b>	<b>2,826,149</b>

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

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		21,716,011	3,665,045		3,940,622	<b>29,321,678</b>	<b>2,826,149</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-9,307,492	-45,876		-158,671	<b>-9,512,039</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		12,408,518	3,619,169		3,781,951	<b>19,809,639</b>	<b>2,826,149</b>

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

### INTERIM REPORT

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-5	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					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							A - B
BUDGET (C)							
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>							
Shelter - Relief	6,490,000		3,550,126			3,550,126	2,939,874
Construction - Housing	18,000,000						18,000,000
Construction - Facilities	5,000,000						5,000,000
Clothing & Textiles	576,000		159,636			159,636	416,364
Food	140,000		17			17	139,983
Seeds & Plants	1,372,338						1,372,338
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,310,000		477,095	21,936		499,030	6,810,970
Medical & First Aid	2,039,325		13,639	12,653		26,292	2,013,033
Teaching Materials	522,000		134			134	521,866
Utensils & Tools	1,080,000		636,107			636,107	443,893
Other Supplies & Services	637,525		41,916			41,916	595,609
Cash Disbursement	5,230,584						5,230,584
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>48,397,772</b>		<b>4,878,669</b>	<b>34,588</b>		<b>4,913,258</b>	<b>43,484,515</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>							
Vehicles	320,000						320,000
Computers & Telecom	111,000					4,401	106,599
Office & Household Equipment	25,000						25,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>456,000</b>					<b>4,401</b>	<b>451,599</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>							
Storage	621,090		45,738	3,709		49,447	571,643
Distribution & Monitoring	4,152,338		2,963,874			2,963,874	1,188,464
Transport & Vehicles Costs	555,250		326,614	1,565		328,814	226,436
Logistics Services	550,000		422,559	18		422,578	127,422
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>5,878,678</b>		<b>3,758,785</b>	<b>5,292</b>		<b>3,764,713</b>	<b>2,113,965</b>
<b>Personnel</b>							
International Staff	4,755,850		10,754			25,424	4,719,672
National Staff	1,567,710		402			26,440	1,540,868
National Society Staff	2,846,173		4,645			1,828	2,839,700
Volunteers	1,253,132		1,245	2,439		45	1,249,403
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>10,422,864</b>		<b>17,045</b>	<b>2,439</b>		<b>53,738</b>	<b>10,349,642</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>							
Consultants	717,900					5,228	712,672
Professional Fees	144,000		578				143,422
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>861,900</b>		<b>578</b>			<b>5,228</b>	<b>856,093</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>							
Workshops & Training	5,285,579		182	19		170	5,285,208
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>5,285,579</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>5,285,208</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>							
Travel	557,720		27,919	728		46,141	482,931
Information & Public Relations	724,180		3,333	10			720,837
Office Costs	529,098		365			1,541	527,192
Communications	203,350		425			847	202,079
Financial Charges	45,000		46			216	44,738
Other General Expenses	130,329		147			1,710	128,472
Shared Office and Services Costs	43,917		1,518			1,635	40,764
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>2,233,594</b>		<b>33,752</b>	<b>738</b>		<b>52,091</b>	<b>2,147,012</b>



## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

INTERIM REPORT

### Selected Parameters

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Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					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					TOTAL	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>46,206,477</b>	<b>26,597,425</b>		<b>5,512,350</b>	<b>78,316,252</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>							
Cash Transfers National Societies			225,438			225,438	-225,438
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			225,438			225,438	-225,438
<b>Operational Provisions</b>							
Operational Provisions			5,718			32,722	-38,440
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			5,718			32,722	-38,440
<b>Indirect Costs</b>							
Programme & Services Support Recovery	4,779,865		387,201	2,800		9,684	4,380,180
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	4,779,865		387,201	2,800		9,684	4,380,180
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>							
Pledge Earmarking Fee			125			125	-125
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			125			125	-125
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>78,316,252</b>		<b>9,307,492</b>	<b>45,876</b>		<b>158,671</b>	<b>9,512,039</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>36,898,985</b>	<b>26,551,548</b>		<b>5,353,679</b>	<b>68,804,213</b>

# Nepal Earthquake Response

## NFI/Shelter Package Contents and Distribution



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Targeted earthquake-affected households will receive a relief package

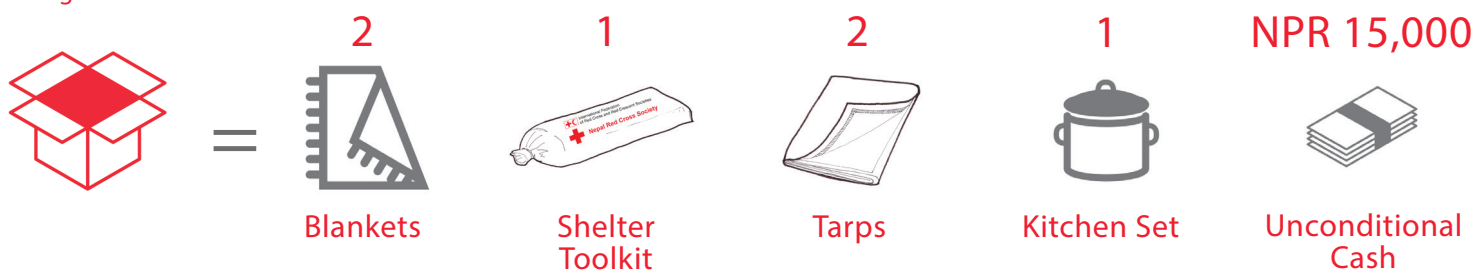


The package has been designed to meet immediate needs



This will be a one-time distribution of in-kind items and cash together

### Packages Contain



### Beneficiary Targeting

40,000  
Households  
in  
27  
Districts



Household level targeting based on the detailed assessment



Household eligibility criteria based on destroyed housing



Cash transfer value calculated with reference to monthly minimum expenditure basket from Cash Coordination Group and in alignment with Government of Nepal cash transfer amount



### NFI/Shelter Package Procedure



NRCS HQ transfers funds & goods to district chapter

NRCS district chapters prepare cash & goods for distribution

Beneficiaries' ID verified and receive cash & goods

Trained NRCS volunteers provide an orientation on emergency shelter building techniques

# NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

## WASH Package Contents and Distribution



Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Municipalities from 17 Districts



Interventions will initially target densely populated VDCs and municipalities



VDCs and municipalities identified in coordination with local governments

### Packages Contain



=

1



**Hygiene Kit**

2



**Jerry Cans**

### Beneficiary Targeting



Families with fully damaged homes



Single women headed households



Households with disabled persons



Households with many children

### WASH Package Procedure



NRCS HQ transfers relief items to district chapter



NRCS district chapters prepare packages for distribution



Beneficiaries' ID verified and receive WASH package