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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. 7
Issue on: 28 September 2015

Period covered:
21 June to 31 August 2015

Revised Appeal target: CHF 84.9 million
DREF allocated: CHF 500,000
Appeal coverage to date: 58%
Expenditure to date: CHF 22.3 million
Funding gap: CHF 32.8 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)
- [Update 5](#) (31 May-20 June)
- [Update 6](#) (Budget Revision only)



Distribution of hygiene kits to earthquake-affected people by Nepal Red Cross Society.

A. Summary of the response

Five months after being struck by a devastating 7.9 magnitude earthquake on 25 April, and a second earthquake of 7.3 magnitude on 12 May, the relief operation has primarily come to an end and has transformed into early recovery with planning well under way for longer term recovery activities. Although the monsoon rains are abating the sudden downpours are still of a serious concern and remain a hazard for the progress of the Movement's efforts. The Red Cross and Red Crescent continues to provide cash grants to the few remaining relief beneficiaries while water, sanitation, medical care and psychosocial support moves into early recovery to those still recovering from the trauma of the disaster.

Whilst the remnants of relief services continue to be delivered on the ground, preparation of recovery programming is well under way. The IFRC global and regional tools, including emergency response unit (ERU), field assessment and coordination team (FACT), head of emergency operations (HEOps) and regional disaster response team (RDRT), have for the most part handed over to the longer-term recovery structures. Several Partner National Societies (PNSs) are in the process of discussion or finalization of initial recovery plans in line with the Nepal Red Cross Society's (NRCS) operational framework for recovery either as separate entities or as consortia.

B. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster:

Following the 25 April 2015 earthquake of 7.9 magnitude that struck Nepal between Kathmandu and Pokhara¹, and a series of aftershocks that followed² with the most important one, of magnitude 7.3, occurring on 12 May³ at the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts, a response to the immediate needs of the affected people has been conducted and is ongoing in some few areas. Out of the 57 affected districts, 14 were severely affected (A category) and they include Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Makwanpur and Kavre.

With the phasing out of the response activities of the earthquake operation, NRCS, in coordination with IFRC, ICRC and PNSs, has been able to reach thousands of people with various forms of relief which include food, water, shelter kits and other non-food relief items (NFRIs) as well as health services. Refer to the NRCS achievements in numbers (page 4).

The political situation remains fluid during the reporting period as the draft constitution goes through the government for approval and various groups express their views on the matter. The due date to submit the final draft to the Constitutional Assembly for the approval has been postponed several times due to disagreements among the major political parties, regional political and ethnical groups and has now been promulgated (20 September). Several protests and strikes have been announced, hindering transportation and other services in the build up to the proposed ratification of the Constitution. The protests in the far western region, and southern plain Terai region, in particular, were violent and those protests continue. The district authorities have imposed numerous curfews and prohibitory orders to control the situation. Law enforcement agencies and the military were deployed in three districts. After more than 10 incidents of ambulances being vandalized and the respect of safe passage being abused, the Movement has released a [joint statement](#) regarding safe access and our neutrality.

The **monsoon rains** are coming to an end but still threaten continued operations as rains regularly wash away roads and bridges, and create landslides making access unpredictable at times or causing delays. According to an assessment conducted by NRCS, over 1,400 families in 16 districts were affected. In response, NRCS distributed NFRIs, blankets and tarpaulins to over 3,600 people.

The IFRC together with NRCS and other Movement partners have been working on monsoon preparedness from early May and the NRCS are well versed in monsoon responses. This included prepositioning of Oral Rehydration Kits in community health centres, along with training health staff on how to use them. The deployment of water treatment plants to the worst affected districts plus kits for household water treatment, storage and sanitation also took place.

Winter is approaching in the coming weeks and the focus of the plan will also take into consideration of the winterization needs of people affected by the earthquake, particularly those living in transitional shelter. The Shelter cluster has assessed the situation and has indicated some 50,000 households may be in need of further humanitarian assistance to cope with the winter months. The IFRC and Movement partners in support of the NRCS will liaise with the Shelter cluster to ensure that its winterization strategy and response is harmonized with other humanitarian actors. The winterization response plan is seen to be a continued relief response to meet the needs of people affected by the earthquake and will consist of a mix of two strategies – **(i)** relief items centered around woolen blankets, and **(ii)** unconditional cash grant to allow families to decide the most pressing needs for coping with winter conditions. The detailed activities will be included in the recovery plan of action that will be launched by end October 2015.

The government of Nepal has requested that all humanitarian agencies wait until the release of its recovery package, based around shelter needs, before implementation of ongoing plans. As reported in June, the results of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) show that reconstruction will be costly and time-consuming with damage estimated at USD 5.15 billion, losses at USD 1.9 billion and recovery needs at USD 6.6 billion – roughly a third of Nepal's economy. The government recovery package will serve as a key document for all humanitarian actors in finalizing their recovery planning and to appeal for funding within the international community.

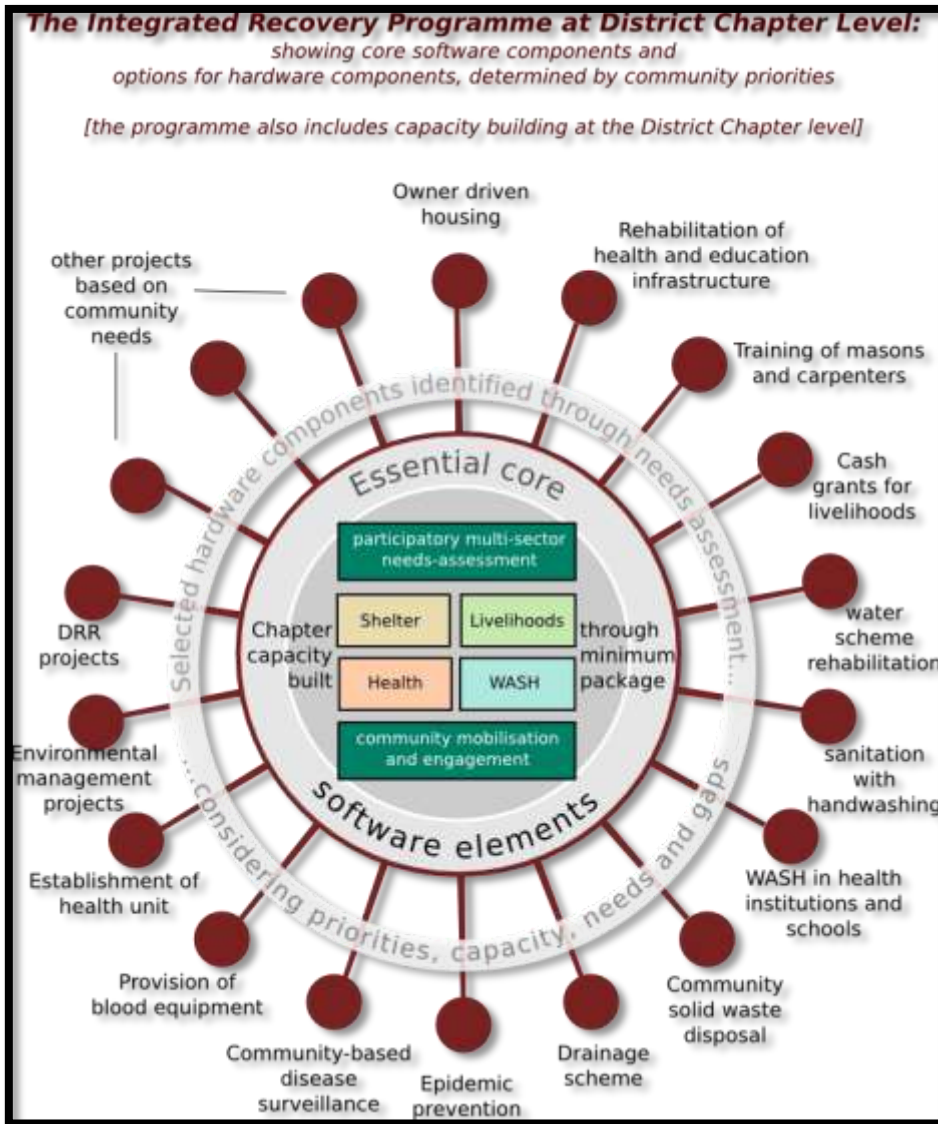
Needs assessments towards recovery:

At present holistic needs scoping exercises are ongoing to identify districts and communities for recovery interventions by all partners. Until the release of the government's recovery package, the recovery response will focus on areas aligned to the NRCS community WASH programmes and soft components of sector interventions including shelter, skills training and WASH. The NRCS with IFRC support has developed an operational guidance framework for all

¹¹ The April 2015 Nepal earthquake is also referred to as the Gorkha earthquake

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

³ 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



partners' recovery actions. This is based on an integrated approach to meet the holistic needs of communities and individuals affected (see diagram below). The NRCS has set up a number of sector working groups in the main areas including shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods as a means to operationalize the framework and to communicate and develop a cohesive understanding of assessment structures and needs.

The initial scoping exercises are underway with many partners indicating the districts and draft project design planning which will be supported by detailed community assessments.

A series of [recovery maps](#) have been developed to support the Movement-wide approach to recovery from information collected from different sources.

The 3Ws (who, what, where) has also been [updated](#) to ensure it remains relevant to the current situation for recovery.

To support the recovery project, the NRCS is setting up a specific cell – the Earthquake Recovery Operation (ERO) - to manage the activities and allow its pre-

earthquake departments to continue pre earthquake activities. To this end the NRCS has appointed a head of earthquake operations and developed a structure that integrates support from the Movement into one cohesive integrated unit led by the NRCS. This innovative structure has been endorsed by the NRCS steering committee and recruitment is under way.

Funding recovery and the IFRC revised Emergency Appeal:

The current IFRC appeal coverage stands at 55.3 per cent in hard pledges and 63 per cent with inclusion of soft pledges. IFRC and NRCS are very grateful for the generosity and the support from all the partners both within the Red Cross Movement as well as external partners. The relief phase has come to a close officially, and resource mobilization efforts are now focused on the recovery phase.

Budget (CHF)	78,316,252**	Coverage
Total Hard Pledges	42,380,974	54%
of which Cash Pledges	35,942,321	46%
of which In Kind Donations	6,438,040	6%
Total Soft Pledges	2,597,413	3.0%
Total Pledges	45,455,091	58%
Funding Gap	32,861,161	42%

*These figures are taken from [donor response](#) dated 28 September, in which may vary from the above hyperlink of real-time donor response list.

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

As the planning process for the recovery phase is ongoing, there is a significant funding gap that may hinder the progress of these activities. Partners are encouraged to further support the appeal to allow the IFRC and NRCS meet the objectives set out to respond to affected populations

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Close to 8,000 NRCS volunteers from over 50 district chapters have been mobilized to respond to the needs of the affected population in areas such as first aid, relief distribution, restoring family links among other activities. This type of community-led approach – possible because of the extensive reach of the society's network of volunteers and branches – will be critical in Nepal's recovery efforts.

An [interactive web map](#) showing updated distribution figures⁴ is available, as well as further [maps](#) covering the operation.

Among main activities during this reporting period, NRCS volunteers and staff were intensively involved in completing the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to gauge the level of satisfaction of people reached with relief distributions as well as assess their priority needs. The data is currently being analyzed and the report will be shared once finalized. In addition, a real time evaluation is being conducted to assess the response to the Nepal earthquakes after April 2015, ongoing recovery operations as well as lessons learned that could help improve disaster risk reduction (DRR) approaches preparedness, and accountability to disaster-affected populations.

Five earthquake aide memoires have been issued by NRCS to date. They provide basic policy and framework for:

- Working with non-Movement partners
- Hiring staff
- Respect for government plans and structures
- Red Cross identity
- Use of NRCS offices and facilities

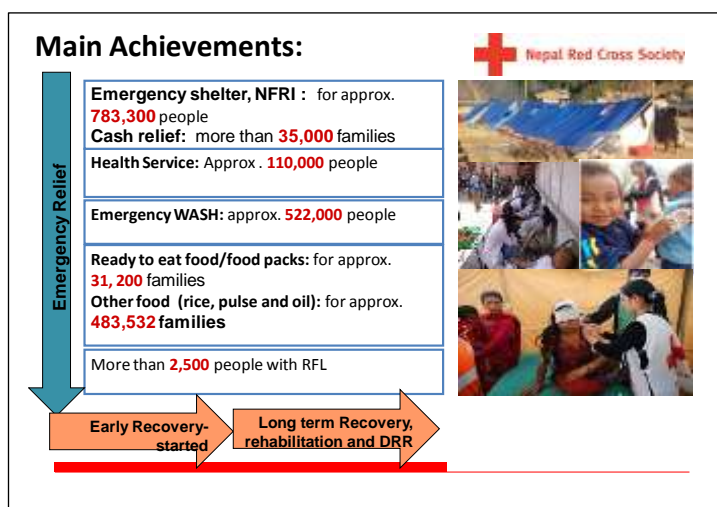
NRCS maintains its leadership and commitment to work together towards the attainment of a One Movement response. Team work between sector counterparts and teams is functioning smoothly and efficiently. NRCS has been intensively involved into the weekly sector meetings as well as for the preparation of 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 in which the draft recovery framework was initialized. Since then an integrated recovery programme operational guidance document has been developed to assist in the harmonized planning for the integrated recovery programme.

Overview of IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC global and regional tools deployments

During the response phase, IFRC and PNS supported the NRCS operation through surge deployments to provide immediate response. This included the following:

- One head of emergency operations (HEOps).
- 43 Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) members
- 15 Surge support delegates in the areas of Movement coordination, recovery coordination, communications, PMER, finance, resource mobilization, human resources and administration
- 10 Emergency Response Unit (ERUs) deployments with 372 ERU delegates in the sectors of health, sanitation, logistic, relief, IT and 5 delegates from ICRC on restoring family links (RFL) and dead body management. The PNS support came from American, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Japanese, New Zealand, Norwegian, Philippines, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross societies
- 61 Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives, India, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia and others
- Activation of the Surge Information Management Systems (SIMS) remote support.



⁴ The NRCS report provides detailed information about all activities carried out by NRCS with support of Movement partners, external partners and national resources.

Coordination

During this reporting period, 12 PNS have had representation in the country, of which some of them are still involved in relief activities bilaterally with NRCS or through the IFRC Appeal, while others are starting to scope out the longer-term recovery interventions. They include American, Australian, Belgian-Flanders, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Norwegian, Qatari, Spanish and Swiss National Societies

The overall operation coordination continues to be ensured, through operations meetings (held once a week) and IFRC and in-country Movement partners also attend sector working group meetings held once a week. They include WASH, livelihoods, recovery, health, and shelter. All working groups are chaired or co-chaired by NRCS sector leads and counterparts from IFRC.

IFRC, ICRC, NRCS and PNSs in country worked together to organize the Nepal earthquake Movement planning meeting for the recovery phase of this operation. Different sectors are now working together to develop their recovery plans based on the assessed needs of the targeted communities.

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 this appeal. IFRC is managing the shelter cluster as part of its global agreement with the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Shelter Cluster representatives are attending the regular Movement coordination meetings mentioned above.

NRCS worked closely with UNICEF (hygiene kits), WFP (staple food) and a number of INGOs during relief distributions.

Coordination with the relevant government ministries

- The health sector has been coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Planning (MoHP) at national and district level especially during the handover of basic health care units (BHCSs)
- Consultations were held with key informants from Agriculture Extension Offices, Department of Livestock and Chamber of Commerce to identify livelihood options that can be implemented during the recovery phase
- At district level, the WASH sector coordinates with the agency of drinking water supply and sanitation under the government's Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) during installation or repair of water systems. At national level, DWSS is the lead agency of the Shelter cluster. NRCS conducted WASH assessments together with DWSS to identify needs of the communities affected by the earthquake.

C. Progress on the operation

Detailed progress by sector

Quality programming

Outcome 1: Effective response to the disaster is ensured	
Indicators	Accumulative
1a: # of volunteer deployments ⁵	7,947
1b: # of individuals mobilized as part of regional/global tools (cumulative)	492 (372ERUs, 61 RDRT, 43 FACT, 15 IFRC surge, 1 HEOps)

NRCS mobilized close to 8,000 volunteers who were at the frontline of relief distributions, first aid, linking families, transporting the dead, among other support. The large network of volunteers across the districts facilitated immediate response to the most urgent needs of the affected people. Global tools were also deployed at the onset of the earthquake to support NRCS in responding to the immediate needs of the affected Nepali population. They included surge capacity, FACT, RDRT, ERU and SIMS. During this transition to the recovery phase, most of the people who

⁵ 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.

had been deployed have already left. Longer term staff are being recruited and a complete structure will be in place by October 2015.

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 PNSs are now well involved in the process of preparing an efficient recovery response. At the moment, review of secondary data from assessments conducted by various organizations is ongoing. The cluster assessment unit of OCHA has been collecting all data from assessments conducted in all sectors. They mentioned that they have data from around 200 assessments on record. Based on the information collected by the Movement partners, the sectors will decide whether to conduct a participatory assessment so as to fill the gaps of information from secondary data.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in 14 districts that were most affected by the earthquake. The PDM consisted of collection of qualitative data through 2 focus group discussions (FGDs) per district and quantitative data through a rapid mobile phone-based survey (RAMP) using the Magpi software and platform. Out of all targeted households for cash and shelter/NFRI distribution, a sample of 942 households was agreed, based on a 95 per cent confidence level and a 3 per cent confidence interval. A total of 20 NRCS volunteers were trained in this process and have been supporting an external consultant in data collection as well as transcription of qualitative data. Report on findings is currently being drafted and will be shared latest by end of October. Information on the PDM will offer an overview of the level of beneficiary satisfaction on the relief items (cash and shelter/NFRI) as well as insight into their priority needs.



PDM training at NRCS HQ in Kathmandu, 28 August 2015. Photos: Pierre Grandidier

A Real Time Evaluation (RTE) is currently being conducted. The purpose of the RTE is to assess the response to the Nepal earthquake from late April 2015 with a particular focus on the application of the Principles and Rules of Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian assistance and cooperation and coordination within the Movement. The outcome of the RTE will inform ongoing recovery operations as well as lessons learned that could help improve DRR approaches preparedness, and accountability to disaster-affected populations.

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 are being developed. The NRCS PMER framework provides a good base for further development and refining of existing data collection tools. Further work will be done to ensure that these tools are harmonized across partners especially during the recovery phase of the operation.

Both NRCS and IFRC teams are in the course of establishing processes for a Movement-wide reporting system (MWRS). This involves agreeing on a set of key indicators for each sector that will facilitate periodic collection of data from all partners. This will ensure that the work of the Movement in responding to the needs of the affected communities is well captured and shared widely.

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 beneficiary communications team supported different sectors in development and distribution of brochures to community members as follows:

- A sanitation, hygiene promotion and waste management brochure will give communities basic information on how to ensure proper hygiene practices.
- Shelter Cluster brochures were included with the distribution of shelter kit.
- An accountability and gender protection brochure was produced and shared with relief teams.

About 70 volunteers were sensitized on beneficiary communications. They were oriented on the concept and importance of community engagement and utilization of accountability brochures. Equally, the district chapter of Sindhupalchowk and sub-district chapter in Sangachok were sensitized on the importance of community engagement and accountability. The chapter was encouraged to provide transparent information to communities regarding relief effort as well as adequately response to concerns raised. Relief teams were also provided with technical support in their exit strategy mainly on beneficiary communication aspect.

A total of 21 episodes of radio programmes were produced during the reporting period informing beneficiaries about a range of issues including distributions taking place, beneficiary list, health and hygiene, nutrition, first aid and the disaster recovery plan of NRCS.

Social media (Facebook and twitter) was utilized to engage the community in regular communication and information sharing on the NRCS relief operation. An overwhelming number of volunteer offers were received due to the exposure of NRCS relief operation through social media. These volunteers were included to assist in the relief operation.

The relief team was also provided with technical support to integrate community engagement and accountability in the operation. This was done through support in development of relevant brochures to be accompanied with relief distributions as well as the Rumor Tracking Project mentioned below.

Support was provided to the OCHA's common feedback project Rumor Tracking and Front Line Survey. For the Rumor Tracking project, volunteers were trained to report rumors by SMS. The rumors collected across the earthquake affected areas are then consolidated and the most common rumors circulated to agencies in a weekly report. This feedback is then used to inform communications activities, such as the radio show, to address common rumors, misconceptions and questions.

Other initiatives in operation or in the pipeline include:

- Telephone hotline to be put up so as to receive beneficiary feedback
- Ongoing process in setting up a Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) system for mass dissemination of relevant information
- Production of first aid videos
- British Red Cross (BRC) Rapid Mobile Phone-based (RAMP) surveys in Kathmandu Valley to gauge willingness to pursue disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness in recovery
- Production of questions-and-answers newspaper column is in progress
- Support provided to the health, shelter and livelihoods sectors to identify ways to integrate beneficiary communications into their activities.

Output 1.4: Mechanisms are in place to ensure integration of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues where applicable.⁶

Between 17 and 28 July, a child protection monitoring/support visit was conducted in some IFRC Nepal projects to identify the status of the achievement of child protection minimum standards, challenges, and specific and practical suggestions to include child protection within the transition from emergency response into recovery. Some of the findings are summarized below:

NRCS has Child Protection Guidelines that outline minimum standards for working with children and ensuring their safety. The guidelines are in synch with the IFRC Child Protection Policy.

The NRCS and IFRC are participating in the child protection cluster in Kathmandu and in some districts, especially where child friendly spaces (CFS) have been established. The NRCS has coordinated its response activities and child

⁶ 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.

protection efforts with the Child Welfare Board, the Department of Women and Children, UNICEF, and Save the Children.

The inter-agency protection cluster has established hot-sheets for making referrals of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection issues. The IFRC and NRCS have distributed these to some personnel, however it is uncertain if and how these are being accessed or used by teams outside of Kathmandu aside from a few select projects (e.g. WASH).

Child protection in the Nepal Red Cross is led by the Head of Humanitarian Values and Communications and is also included within the profiles of psychosocial support (PSS), restoring family links (RFL) and Gender and Social Inclusion.

The NRCS in collaboration with the ICRC and IFRC has made assessments and implemented activities for Restoring Family Links (RFL) for unaccompanied and separated children.

The NRCS and IFRC partnered with a local NGO named Blue Diamond, to provide safe spaces for people who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans Gender and Questioning/Queer (LGBTQ).

In the first weeks of the operation, some concerns about the management of an institution in Rasuwa district for children with disabilities were identified by the Spanish Red Cross. In response, the IFRC brokered a solution, in partnership with local government, UNICEF and NGOs. Most of the children were re-integrated with their families, several were removed to other facilities and the local government assigned a child rights officer to support the process, the Spanish Red Cross and NRCS supported mass sanitation services, and the IFRC PGI delegate conducted a monitoring visit.

A NRCS telephone line, in partnership with the IFRC, is being planned to support staff and volunteers and beneficiaries as part of a beneficiary communications and accountability campaign. The telephone line will include information on child protection such as the contents of the NRCS child protection guidelines and how and where to refer and report concerns of violence against children.

The NRCS, with IFRC support, has been active in providing earthquake information to children. The significant role of the NRCS in reaching children has been highlighted by a recent inter-agency review. Some of the messages have included child protection content. For example, the NRCS has included messages on child trafficking and child friendly spaces through its twice-weekly radio broadcast. IFRC beneficiary communication fact-sheets and orientation guidelines for volunteers include specific messages on preventing violence against children and GBV including sexual exploitation and abuse.

NRCS has facilitated orientations on protection, gender and inclusion (including child protection) to 14 of the most affected chapters and their leadership to support their recovery planning. Chapters have been encouraged to establish gender and social inclusion committees, similar to committee established within the NRCS after the earthquake to coordinate activities.

The NRCS, with support from the ICRC, has included family tracing, family reunification and monitoring of separated children as part of the earthquake response.

WASH projects have taken several actions to strengthen the protection of girls: distribution of menstrual hygiene and dignity kits, some funding has been dedicated in WASH recovery for improving lighting, and GBV referral pathways have been included in information to NRCS volunteers and communities.

Approximately 12 child friendly spaces (CFS) have been established through the NRCS in partnership with the IFRC, ICRC and PNS. Half of these are through Health ERUs with support from the Canadian, German, Hong Kong, Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross Societies. The CFS benefitted approximately 2,000 girls and boys. The CFS provide play areas, recreation, leisure and learning activities for the children, and minimize the risk of children being neglected or putting themselves in danger.

The volunteers mobilized for the CFS were mainly from the existing ICRC supported "Hathymalo" project for children with missing family members. These volunteers were provided with two-day training on CFS prior to being assigned to the facilities. UNICEF provided the CFS play materials which are being used by the volunteers to facilitate the relevant CHF activities.

Food distribution

Outcome 2: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met			
Output 2.1: Targeted families provided with ready-to-eat food in the identified districts.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
2.1a # of families provided with ready-to-eat food (supported by IFRC appeal) ⁷	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. WFP agreed to cover the remaining food needs of the affected people, which relieved NRCS from the distribution of ready-to-eat.

Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements

Outcome 3: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.			
Output 3.1: Target population is provided with essential household items and unconditional cash grants			
Output 3.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance.			
Indicators	Target	Actual	% of Target
3.1a: # of families reached with relief cash transfers	40,000	37,126	93%
3.1b: # of families provided with essential household item kits ⁸	40,000	36,160	90%
3.1c: # of families provided with "Red box" essential household kits ⁹	3,000	800	27%
3.2a: # of families provided with emergency shelter ¹⁰	110,000	45,000 ¹¹	41%
3.2b: # of family tents provided as emergency shelter	500	500	100%

In most cases, cash has mainly been distributed in envelopes. NRCS opted for this type of cash disbursement because of the following reasons:

- The urgency of widespread needs requires the fastest mechanism. NRCS field level capacity makes direct cash payments (cash in envelopes) the simplest and fastest payment mechanism for immediate relief.
- The NRCS has a sophisticated, secure and efficient mechanism to transfer cash to chapters through banks, which guarantees the liquidity from headquarters bank to district level bank within 2 days and will not face liquidity problems.
- The NRCS has a sophisticated beneficiary targeting and registration mechanism based on geographical targeting through the Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA), and household targeting through the detailed assessment. All targeted beneficiaries are identified and registered and the master role is approved by headquarters. At distribution/encashment, the beneficiary identify is verified.
- Nepali rural communities are used to handling cash. This means they are used to handling cash and deciding how to spend it and make wise investments.
- The NRCS is trusted by the community, and the RDRT teams with support from ERU relief teams ensured safe and dignified distributions and encashment.

The use of alternative delivery mechanisms for relief was not recommended because of the following reasons:

- Relying on a third party financial service may not be able to ensure simultaneous delivery as financial service provider agreements are not in place and may not have the required reach for the intended beneficiaries.
- Use of third party agents to deliver cash carries increased risk as they are not trained in the Red Cross Principles and may not be suitable to working with vulnerable families.

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

⁸ 40,000 IFRC NFRI kit includes 2 tarpaulin, shelter toolkit, 2 blankets, 1 kitchen set,

⁹ 3,000 IFRC household kits received from KL on mob table include 3 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set, hygiene items

¹⁰ 100,000 families will receive 1 tarpaulin

¹¹ This number of people reached is provisional and is based on the reports received from the field as of now. Data collection is ongoing and the final figure will be provided in the next operations update

- Many beneficiaries in remote areas may not have bank accounts and formal banking system procedures will require additional administrative steps. Bank opening times and capacity to distribute cash to beneficiaries without disrupting their normal services will require additional staff and prior agreements on charges.
- *Financial service provider agents capacity* - there is not enough community level information available on which agents operational and whether they can manage the increased liquidity demands due to increased diaspora related remittances in response to the earthquake. Community level assessment of agents would be needed.
- Mobile money transfers using **telecom companies** is still fairly new in Nepal and the reach of mobile banking agent network into rural districts is growing, the NRCS has no current service provider agreement with any company to do this quickly. Telephone antenna removal was being requested in some areas due to the earthquake damage.

However, with the recovery phase always in mind, other modalities have been experimented:

- Cash in cheques in the more urbanized districts such as Kathmandu and Lalitpur for a total of 5,000 households
- Cash through a remittance company in Dolakha district for 2,410 households

Cash distribution has proved to be a more effective solution during the emergency phase of the operation. As a matter of fact, once activated, it has shown a nearly linear progression to achieve over 90 per cent of the target by end of August. ERUs and logistics have been working closely together to ensure the planned relief items distribution is completed on time. The distribution reached 90 per cent of the target population which is a significant increase in delivery as compared to 6 per cent reached in 20 June in the last report.

In addition, NRCS Lamjung, with support of Danish Red Cross, provided corrugated galvanised iron sheet (CGI) as part of shelter support for transitional shelter to 2,000 households.



Left: Shelter kit distribution in Gorkha.



Right: beneficiaries read advice on safer tarpaulin fixing after receiving shelter kits in Sindhuli

Awareness training on tarpaulin fixing has been completed in most 14 affected districts (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Makawanpur, Okhaldhunga, Dhading, Sindhuli and Ramechhap). A total of 348 volunteers and staff from NRCS district chapters and headquarters have been trained on safer fixing techniques for temporary shelters. The trained volunteers have been mobilized in relief packages distribution in the affected areas with information, education and communication (IECs) materials such as flyers to sensitize beneficiaries on safer construction. In addition, the trained volunteers have supervised tarpaulin fixing in the affected areas to promote safer construction awareness after beneficiaries received shelter kits. The beneficiaries received these IECs materials along with relief packages.



Shelter and NFRI distribution in Mangaltar and Kuruwas Chapakhori, August 2015. Photos: Pierre Grandidier

After post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted as a pilot in Sindhuli district, NRCS replicated this approach in the 13 remaining A-districts, sampling 942 households. Five teams of four data collectors (NRCS volunteers) were trained for two days on FGD technique and the use of mobile phones prior to the PDM. The teams were deployed to the 13 districts for 7 days. The results of the PDM is presently being collated and analyzed and will be available by end of September.

For accountability, an audit will be performed for the relief distributions. In view of this, a relief team was deployed in 14 A-districts from 3 August to prepare the proper documentation for the audit process. This reconciliation process involves scanning and cross-checking beneficiaries list selection, signed distribution sheets, counting the remaining NFRI stock and cash volumes and stocks or amounts corresponding to unclaimed packages. The findings and recommendations will be vital in sharing and using the lessons learned for the recovery phase of the operation.

Issues and challenges

Although cash has been distributed in a steady pace, shelter/NFRI kits distribution has progressed slower than expected. Several combined factors have impacted the whole process. Some of them include:

- The more restrictive customs procedures that were announced on 3 June (to be put in effect from 22 June) impacted operations as delays were experienced in clearing the relief goods. Discussions with the government regarding the IFRC Status Agreement helped with the supply chain flow, and relief goods started arriving in country for distribution in the 14 priority districts.
- *Road accessibility*: The monsoon season which has resulted in impassable roads in remote areas and a lot of landslides cutting access to some VDCs for several days or weeks (Dolakha, Dhading and Rasuwa)
- *Safety and security*: A tense political context during the preparation of the Country's constitution, resulting in several nationwide bandha (strikes) across the country
- The two--day religious festival during the relief operation resulted in temporary halt of distributions as staff and volunteers were participating in the customary event.
- *Distribution modality*: Having cash and NFRI/shelter in two separated distributions caused some beneficiaries not to receive the whole package (cash and NFRIs/shelter).
- *Safety and security*: Internal tensions between some district chapters affected the operation for a few weeks, particularly for beneficiary selection process.

Outcome 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions



Safer construction ToT for Mason/carpenters in Dolakha. IFRC

Discussions around long-term shelter recovery are ongoing through the shelter working group, chaired by NRCS with IFRC and PNS representatives attending, as well as in the recovery working group, the Movement coordination meetings and regular discussions with the Shelter Cluster. The Movement level shelter working group has been discussing project management structures, minimum technical packages for district chapter, integrated assessment tools and suitable shelter designs. NRCS has planned for 9,000 units of durable shelters through cash transfer in most affected districts. This will be done through the IFRC Appeal. So far 9,900 shelter units have been planned for by PNS as bilateral support.

NRCS and IFRC have been participating in Shelter Cluster-led recovery and reconstruction working group meetings along with many technical working group meetings. NRCS/IFRC shelter teams are guiding PNSs and partners to develop proposal for

longer term-shelter recovery. The government of Nepal has stated that no one should initiate reconstruction before November as the government or public authorities are busy developing a policy and procedures for longer-term recovery. However, it is feasible to organize build-back-safer training following established building codes and approved contents of the government in the affected districts. Some PNSs are supporting NRCS on safer construction through software training. As a result, the Swiss Red Cross has been organizing mason training at 20 VDCs in Dolakha, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. Similarly, Norwegian and German Red Cross Societies have started to conduct safer construction training in Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha.

Livelihoods

Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored among affected population

Livelihood recovery activities have not yet started. However, planning is under way. Two field trips were carried out to Gorkha and Nuwakot districts to identify livelihoods relief responses and recovery plans that are being developed by the district government department and other humanitarian actors present in the district.

The NRCS branch organized consultations with several key informants from the Agriculture Extension Offices, Department of Livestock, Chamber of Commerce, UN agencies and NGOs representatives in the district. They had also participated in district meetings of the Food Security and Early Recovery Cluster and in discussions with the Cash Coordination Group that were taking place at the district or regional level.

The main livelihoods activities recommended by the key informants consulted, including the NRCS branch members, were:

- Support livelihoods assets restoration where there is still a gap through in-kind or conditional cash
- Rehabilitation of critical infrastructure for livelihoods. Especially important is the restoration of irrigation systems and canals, market infrastructures, paths, roads and bridges to facilitate the transport and movement of people and commodities
- Training to increase productivity or support the diversification of income-generating activities
- Support the reactivation of community-based saving groups and cooperatives, to enable access to credit especially in rural areas
- Innovative and energy-efficient initiatives contributing to decreased household expenditure (solar panels, improved cooking stoves, etc.)
- Support insurance programmes so that farmers and traders are insured against shocks and losses
- Use of DRR solutions that are linked to potential income-generating activities.

Consultation process with the affected communities in prioritizing livelihood interventions will commence once the VDCs and wards for the integrated recovery plan have been selected by NRCS.

A half-day workshop to map out NRCS' existing livelihoods experiences, learning and tools took place on 4 August 2015. Participants included representatives from the different NRCS departments, IFRC and PNSs. ICRC was unable to participate but shared a document that contains a summary of their previous micro-economic initiatives programme in Nepal to support vulnerable families affected by conflict in Nepal. A number of successful NRCS livelihood activities and approaches were identified during the workshop. Key challenges and potential solutions discussed include those in relation to targeting and inclusion and how to incorporate landless and marginalized people into livelihoods activities. Evidence from previous NRCS livelihoods interventions indicate that the most successful approaches are based on strengthening and scale-up of indigenous agricultural and livestock production practices. A meeting is scheduled to take place in the coming days to continue developing the livelihoods strategy and framework.

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	NA	
6.1b: # of patients provided with first aid services	10,000	6,136	61.4%	
6.1c: # of patients treated in the established health facilities	NRCS overall total	NA	52,412	NA
	All ERUs total (IFRC Appeal)	NA	36,865	NA
	Bilateral health units as part of Movement total	NA	15,547	NA

Currently there are two health facilities still operational with one ERU located in Singati/Jiri (which will be phasing out on 22 September 2015). The other is mobile clinics being operated in Nuwakot, with bilateral support from Qatar Red Crescent. The Korean, Chinese and Italian Red Cross health facilities and activities closed at the end of May. The Japanese ERU closed at the end of July; the Canadian ERU handed over to the district hospital on 21 August and the Norwegian ERU handed over to the district hospital on 23 August.

This reporting period reflects transition where most of the ERUs phased out and handed over the services. The discussions and preparation for handover/exit plans of health ERU remained a major focus. Likewise, clinical teachings and capacity building of local staff in the hospitals were conducted in the different ERU locations.

There has been a decreasing trend in patients visiting the health facilities as compared to previous reporting periods. As one would expect, the earthquake-related trauma cases have significantly decreased while an increase in common morbidity is being observed. The collaboration and integration with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in the medical facilities has been efficient.

The table below gives an overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent health facilities and type of services provided.

National Societies	Geographical area	Type of service	# of patients
Norwegian Red Cross	Chautara, Sindhupalchok	Rapid deployment hospital with surgical capacity/ERU	12,613
Canadian Red Cross Society & Philippine Red Cross	Dunche, Rasuwa	Basic health care ERU with minor surgical capacity & maternal and child health care, mobile clinic	5,406
Japanese Red Cross Society	Khukondole, Tatopani, Melamchi, Sindhupalchok	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics	14,416
German Red Cross, French Red Cross & Finnish Red Cross	Singati, Jiri, Dolakha	Basic health care ERU, mobile clinics and an operating theatre	4,430
Qatar Red Crescent Society & Singapore Red Cross Society	Trishuli hospital, Nuwakot	Mobile health clinic	11,048
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	--
Total			52,412

Since the beginning of the operation, more than 52,000 people have received services from IFRC ERUs and Basic Health care units of the PNSs. Some additional information about the health units is:

- The vast majority of the patients managed in the IFRC ERUs (81.4 per cent) were outpatients.
- Trauma cases accounted for about 15 per cent (4,440) of the total patient load and are decreasing.
- Minor surgical cases represent the majority (85.5 per cent) of total surgical cases recorded and managed.
- 104 births have been performed in the ERU facilities.
- 18 deaths have been recorded while seeking treatment in the health units, many of them were presented with critical injuries or illnesses. This results in a hospital (inpatient) mortality rate of 1.5 per cent which is a good indicative that international quality care standards are adhered to.
- No outbreak-prone disease has shown a caseload pattern suggesting an alert apart from the small typhoid fever outbreak in Batase village (Sindhupalchok District) in July which was contained.

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	80	80%
6.2c # Health post staff trained in community health ¹²	100	75	75%
6.2d # Volunteers trained on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion	N/A	510	
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	329,202
	IFRC appeal funded	NA	138,674
	PNS	NA	179,027

¹² Note indicators 6.2 c – e were added after the EPOA was published.

	ERUs (of IFRC Appeal funded)	NA	11,501
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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.

Hygiene promotion activities are done regularly in hospitals, including school health activities, hand washing training, hygiene promotion and movie presentations. Training and/or implementation of community health activities including health and hygiene promotion, oral rehydration points (ORP) and psychosocial first aid are ongoing with progress in some districts such as Sindhupalchok, Rasuwa and Dolakha. Health post staff and NRCS volunteers have been trained in ORP in Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok while NRCS volunteers have been trained in Dolakha. The District Health Officers have identified sites for deployment/implementation of the ORPs in these districts.

Immunization is one of the key components of NRCS health strategy and plan. Therefore, NRCS is actively participating in the government's measles and rubella campaign for 2015 in the 14 most-earthquake affected districts of Nepal through social mobilization activities (mass awareness rallies, display of banners with campaign messages at strategic locations and mobilization of volunteers at immunization booths). American Red Cross is supporting NRCS with the funds for the campaign activities. The campaign activities started from the first week of August and continued until mid-September.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets are being distributed in Kavre district (which had been identified as a district at high risk for malaria by the Epidemiological and Disease Control Department (EDCD) of Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). A total of 55,000 nets have been distributed to households so far. Likewise antimalarial drugs/kits from Canadian, German and Norwegian Red Cross were handed over to the EDCD, who will in turn send them out to the districts where they are needed the most and upon the request from district hospitals.

The implementation of community health activities has been challenging due to limited number of volunteers. Despite the identification and training of new volunteers, the demand for volunteers remains very high and outstrips availability in most of the areas. Hence, the delay and low coverage in implementation are observed in some areas even though several thousand people have been reached by the communities' health services. Ongoing inclusion of groups such as MoHP health post staff, teachers, and high school students from local schools in this community health training can fill the gaps and 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	20,686	17,105	3,508
6.4b: # of people trained in provision of psychosocial support	75	24	257
Total # of people reached through psychosocial program (6.4a + 6.4b)	20,761	17,129	3,765

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

A total of 20,686 people have been reached through psychological first aid and child-friendly spaces (CFSs) across 8 districts (Lamjung, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Lamjung) during this period from NRCS volunteers and ERUs. Approximately 55 per cent of the beneficiaries reached were female, 45 per cent male. An additional eight psychological first aid (PFA) volunteers were trained in providing psycho-social support (PSS) and PFA in Lamjung district chapter.

Twelve CFSs are being used for engaging children in various activities such as playing and drawing, psycho-social education and hand washing. Now all the CFS are being phased out due to reopening of schools. Before the closing of CFS, psychosocial support training was conducted in Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha districts. Sixty seven teachers were trained on psychosocial support and child wellbeing.

Ongoing support and supervision for volunteers is vital. In those ERU with PSS, delegates are supporting the volunteers, as are the focal points that are in place in district chapters. Four debriefing sessions were held with PSS volunteers. However, the participation of psycho-social education sessions is low due raining seasons.

Early Recovery

For reconstruction of the damaged health facilities, the Japanese Red Cross Society has planned to reconstruct 16 health posts in Melamchi. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Health and Population and the National Society is in the process of being signed.

Issues and challenges

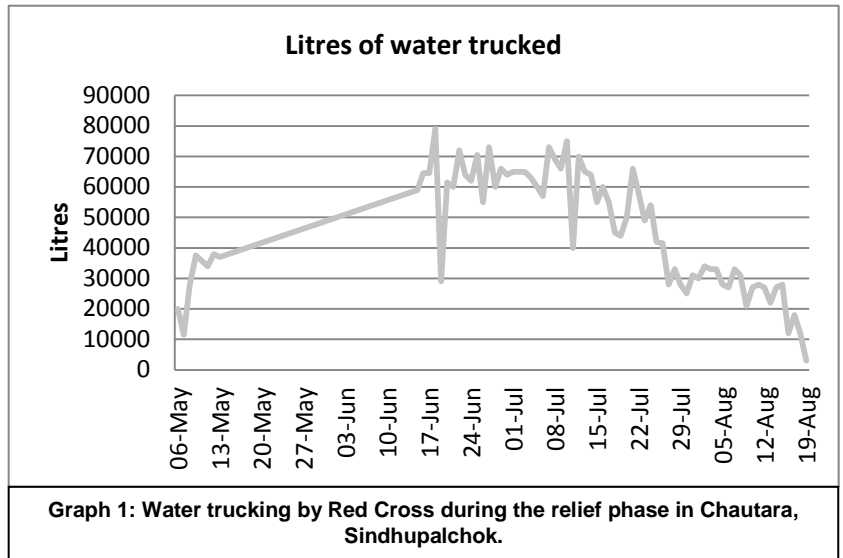
As illustrated in the tables above, the level of achievement of objectives remains satisfactory. However, human resource challenges and the limited road accessibility due to the monsoon have led to delays in implementing some community health activities.

Difficulties to access beneficiaries in hard to reach areas still remain. Significant difficulties were experienced in accessing villages/remote areas by all mobile health clinics (Singati, Dhunche and Melamchi). This is due to frequent landslides following heavy rains, leading to restricted/limited number of mobile clinics. The movement of delegates was also restricted in Dhunche due to landslides. The strikes called by the political parties during the reporting period also affected the daily activities to some extent.

One of the major challenges during the reporting period remained the handover of the ERUs and identifying the best strategies for smooth transition.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

The NRCS's WASH interventions supported by this appeal included deployment of staff and volunteers, deployment of Mass Sanitation Modules (MSM), Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, emergency relief and recovery WASH activities as well as monsoon preparedness. The wide spectrum of WASH activities includes trucking of water, distribution of jerry cans and hygiene kits, restoration/repairs of the water supply schemes, construction of latrines and hygiene promotion, etc. All these interventions are in line with the emergency and recovery WASH guidance provided by NRCS. All the partners respected this guidance to have a uniform approach. Planning for recovery phase of WASH activities is ongoing



Water supply:

The integrated WASH team carried out trucking of water throughout the relief phase in Chautara. It was a major intervention in terms of water delivery to the households, hospitals and an IDP camp to overcome water shortages caused by the water supply system which was damaged by the earthquake. Since the water supply scheme in Chautara has now become functional, the water trucking has been gradually stopped. Around 20-40 internally displaced persons (IDP) families are likely to continue staying in Tudikhel camp for next one to two months as their houses still need to be demolished so that they can relocate their tents. NRCS has ensured continued support in order to organize the community for the management of water supply and the sanitation within the camp premises. NRCS is also coordinating with other organizations working in the area. The National Society headquarters has approved a budget for staff and volunteers to continue support to the Tudikhel camp, monitoring of the latrines constructed in four months and to follow up on Ward 7 (Chaap) water supply scheme project.



Distribution of water using trucks in Chautara, Sindhupalchok. Photo: NRCS

Nepal Red Cross Society is supporting the repair and reconstruction of water supply schemes in earthquake-affected districts. In the majority of the schemes, community participation is either in terms of money, labour or contribution in terms of material. The list and status of the water supply schemes which are being supported by NRCS are as follows:

Table 3: Water supply schemes repair and restoration with the support of Red Cross

District	Intervention	Status
Dolakha	Repair and restoration of 11 water supply schemes	Expected to be completed by end September.
Lalitpur	Camp water supply	Expected to be completed by end September.
Makwanpur	Hill take tanks + fittings	Expected to be completed by end September.
Ramechhap	Repair and restoration of 12 water supply schemes	Expected to be completed by end September.
Sindhuli	Repair and restoration of 2 water supply schemes	Expected to be completed by end September.
Udayapur	Repair and restoration of 10 water supply schemes	Expected to be completed by end September.
Solukhumbu	Repair and restoration of 7 water supply schemes	Completed.
	Repair and restoration of 2 water supply schemes	Planning stage.

As a part of monsoon preparedness, it was planned to preposition portable water purification units (WPU), WatSan Kit 2 and oral rehydration salts (ORS) sachets. Below is the status of prepositioning:

Table 4: Prepositioning of E-WASH material for monsoon preparedness

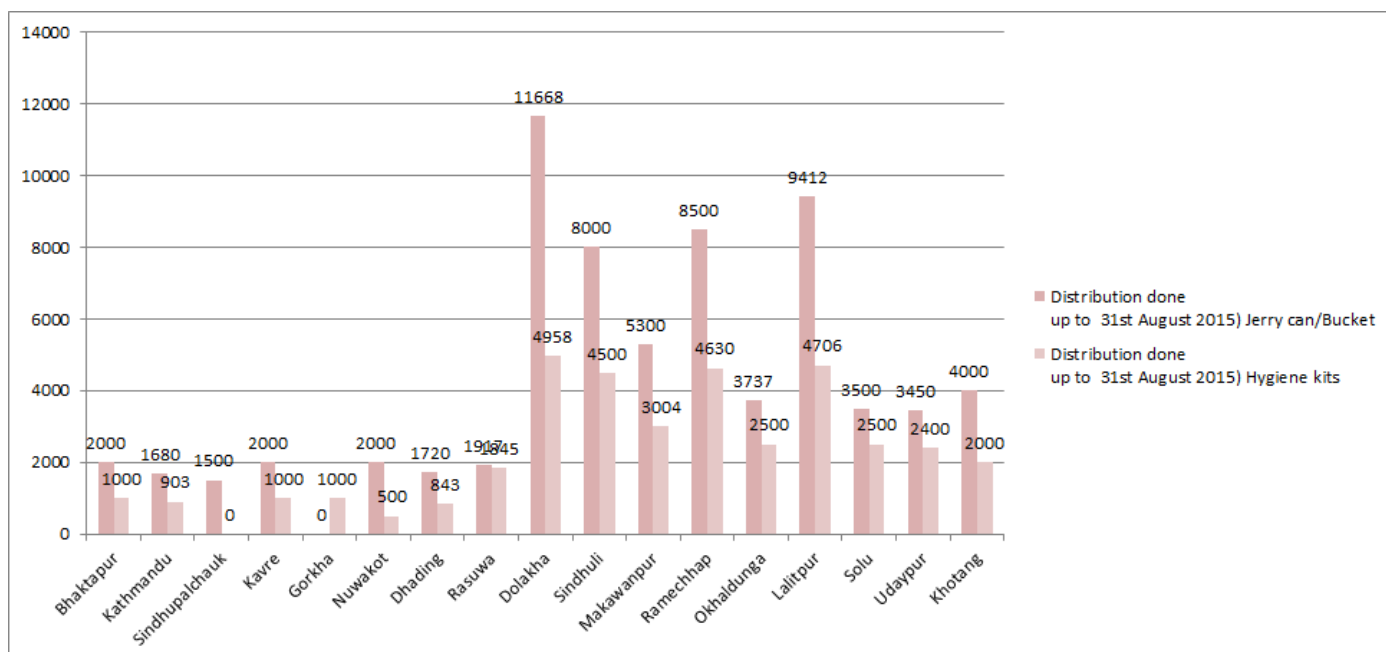
Item	Total Quantity	Remark
Man Pack WPU	30	23 portable water purification units have been procured and prepositioned. For the balance 7 WPUs, order has been placed and delivery is expected by end of September. There is a plan to conduct training on portable water purifications units for staff and volunteers.
KIT 2	10	10 numbers of KIT2 have been donated by Austrian Red Cross. These kits have been received in Nepal and are pre-positioned in Bharatpur warehouse. There is a plan to move 7 number of KIT 2 to districts which will be maintained by district chapters.
ORS	250,000	250,000 sachets of ORS will be prepositioned at NRCS headquarters warehouse

Distribution of NFRIs:

As at 31 August 2015, 38,289 hygiene kits and 70,384 jerry cans had been distributed by the district chapters against the EPoA target of 40,000 hygiene kits and 80,000 jerry cans. The district chapters are expected to complete the distribution of remaining NFRIs in September 2015.

NRCS is continuing its presence and interventions in the communities. The water supply schemes repairs and restoration will continue as a part of the early recovery. The recovery projects will have more sustainable and build back better approach when it comes to repair and restoration of water supply schemes.

Graph 1: Distribution of Hygiene kits and jerry cans supported by EPoA



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 ¹³	47,701
8.1b: # of litres safe water distributed through tankered water	2,071,750	5,400,000
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	86,372 Jerry cans

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

Construction of latrines:

According to NRCS' emergency sanitation guidelines, district branches and mass sanitation modules (MSM's) assisted the affected population with the construction of latrines. Initially the aim was to ensure at least one latrine is constructed for every 50 people in the target areas. Subsequently, it was aimed to achieve target of one latrine for every 20 people. NRCS district chapters and MSM teams supported by volunteers and staff were able to construct 1,315 latrines during the relief phase.

There were two MSMs from Spanish and British Red Cross which were deployed in Kalikasthan and Chautara.

- i. Spanish Red Cross MSM last rotation delegates completed their operation by end of July 2015. Two Spanish Red Cross delegates will arrive by end of September 2015 to hand over MSM equipment to NRCS which are at present stored in Bharatpur warehouse.
- ii. British Red Cross MSM last rotation delegates completed their operation at the end of July 2015. Two delegates were in the country until 31 August 2015 to work on the transition plan of MSM. The equipment is now handed over to NRCS.

Indicator	IFRC Appeal funded
8.2a: # of emergency toilets constructed	1,315
8.2b: # of people provided with access to emergency sanitation facilities (according to Sphere standards applied in emergency phase)	26,300

NRCS continued hygiene promotion activities in the targeted communities. This includes:

- hand washing sessions in schools
- proper use of hygiene kits during distribution
- use and maintenance of latrines. The latrine construction was done with the active participation of community members who did the construction and NRCS provided the necessary construction materials
- use of chlorine products such as aqua tabs and safe storage of water.

Indicator	IFRC Appeal funded
8.3a: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	93,960
8.3b: # of families provided with hygiene kits from Emergency Appeal	43,660

The WASH technical working group has provided a platform to NRCS, IFRC and PNSs to discuss common strategies, share experiences and challenges and interventions. The uniqueness of the operation is NRCS has provided a good leadership and timely guidance for the uniform interventions. Some of the key issues which technical working groups have been dealing with are:

- i. adaptation of participatory multi-sector assessment tool considering the government of Nepal urban water supply and sanitation guidelines, government of Nepal sanitation and hygiene master plan and gender equity and social inclusion guidelines.
- ii. use of secondary data, its availability, analysis, reliability, adequacy, gaps analysis and meeting the gaps: Kavre District was taken as an example for the analysis of the secondary data.

¹³ Include people reached with ORS which is not funded by the Appeal.

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 ¹⁴	2,007	1,969	98%
11.1b: # of family reunifications for unaccompanied/separated minors and vulnerable adults	83	83	100%
11.1c: # of registered tracing requests	2,862	2,695	94%

Currently, the number of sought persons stands at only 167. While during the first month after the earthquake tracing requests, especially those collected via the [Family Links website](#), were resolved quickly, and many families re-established contact with their missing relatives, these remaining cases will be more complex to resolve.

NRCS Restoring Family Links (RFL) volunteers are actively pursuing to relocate the sought persons. RFL volunteers are going out in the most affected districts (especially Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dolakha and Gorkha districts) seeking additional information, visiting communities, hospitals, and enquiring with the relevant authorities in order to find answers. Continuous training sessions with old and new RFL volunteers in the most affected districts have also taken place over the last two months, next to lesson learned exercises that will assist with future RFL disaster preparedness.

A total of 35 children, 4 elderly persons and 44 injured persons were assisted in family reunification. Children identified as unaccompanied minors by the volunteers are being referred to the Central Child Welfare Board. However, financial assistance is still given to those in need to return to their families. Within prisons in the affected districts, RFL services were delivered to 95 detainees, among whom 62 were foreigners.

Dignified Management of the Dead

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.

Output 12.1 : The emergency management of the dead is carried out with dignity

Output 12.2: Unknown remains are accurately identified so that their names may be returned to their families

Output 12.3: Families in search of deceased loved ones received support

Indicators	Actual
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	357

¹⁴ Indicator no longer used

Currently 13 unidentified bodies, as well as 15 packets of body parts, corresponding to at least 35 individuals are still in the care of the Department of Forensic Medicine (DoFM).

A total of seven DNA identifications have been achieved: two Nepalese and five foreigners. As at 26 August 2015, ten new DNA profiles were sent to Interpol.

ICRC supported an external DNA forensic consultant to undertake an assessment of the DNA Laboratory at the Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory. The DNA laboratory has been in operation for one year and given the relatively young age of the facility, the laboratory is being well run and is producing reliable results. Recommendations from the assessment will provide the foundations for future capacity building to assist in improving the timely identification of deceased persons.

The ICRC forensic advisor and the health assistant have continued to provide assistance to the DoFM in the form of equipment as well as infrastructure to augment the daily operations in the mortuary. In addition to equipment, the ICRC forensic advisor and the health assistant have been working with DoFM to improve their medical waste management system.

Challenges

Some challenges are still present in relation to the recovery of bodies, especially in the Langtang area of Rasuwa District and in Gorkha District. However, with the near end of the monsoon season, the recovery should become easier. Another challenge continues to be the collection and management of information for the identification of the deceased, specifically the communication of data between the main institutions. Proper management and exchange of the relevant information would help to clarify the whereabouts of persons searched by their families and it should contribute to solve ongoing tracing requests.

Operational support services

Human resources

Many of the team members from FACT, ERUs and RDRTs have exited with the winding down of the relief phase, whilst some of them have stayed on to assist and to build the capacity of the locally recruited staff. The well-defined organization chart has been developed and is in place in order to define and have a clear understanding of the roles capacities of the staff.

For the recovery phase the recruitment of some of the key roles for the long term delegates has been finalized. The recruitment of programme coordinator, recovery coordinator with various other capacities such as senior shelter and construction coordinator, WASH delegate, PMER delegate, logistics coordinator has been finalized and the respective delegates are already in the country. Recruitment of health and livelihoods coordinators is in process. In addition, recruitment of resource mobilization and communication focal persons is under way.

Other staff recruitments include senior security and partner administration officer, IT and network officer, human resources officer and finance assistants. These recruited capacities will enhance and serve as per the need of the Earthquake Response Operations (ERO), Nepal Delegation and the PNSs who are up operational in the country. The Human Resources Unit has also supported the PNS in recruitment of four staff who have already commenced their tasks.

Certain guidelines and procedures have been established and are in place and being utilized which include: per-diem benefits, housing guidelines and logistics guidelines for vehicle usage. More such guidelines and policies such as procurement procedures, mobile phone, internet, administrative matters, security guidelines are in the pipeline.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics has contributed immensely to the Nepal earthquake operation emergency phase which saw the deployment of more than 10 ERU logistics and RDRT teams to support NRCS. The pipeline was mobilized through the Kuala Lumpur-Zone Logistics Unit (KL-ZLU) while, lower-value procurement was conducted at country level by ERU teams themselves and the National Society. Field logistics hubs were set up close to the area of operation while National Society dispatched NFRIs which were already pre-positioned in the five regional warehouses along the Indian border. The earthquake operation set up additional warehouses in Kathmandu, Banepa, Bharatpur, Chautara and Charikot hubs which will be maintained for the recovery phase.

The government of Nepal prepared an indicative list of priority items for relief operation on 14 May 2015 and circulated it to humanitarian players. The government stopped a special facility of direct exemption to the Red Cross and all

other agencies. All imported relief items which were not matching the government's listed items were stopped at the border/airport. The government suggested all agencies get pre-approval from the concerned Ministry and later follow a regular duty exemption process.

A national central warehouse facility is urgently required around the Kathmandu Valley, however availability of land is a major issue in and around Kathmandu, where land or warehousing space is in short supply. By the end of August 2015 all RDRT and ERU logistics teams completed their missions. Remaining are three international delegates being one logistics coordinator, one logistics development delegate (short term) and one procurement delegate and support national staff, who are now tasked to continue managing the warehouse hubs with little supervision. A new logistics structure is currently being drafted, which will support both the IFRC delegation and the earthquake response operation for the recovery.

As in any other operation of this magnitude, the major constraint has been the importation of vehicles to support the emergency and recovery. A number of local rented vehicles were hired with below Federation standards requirements, however this was what was available to allow rapid response, attracting very high cost attached as supply was limited with all international humanitarian players rushing for same resources. Follow up meetings with government of Nepal regarding importation of the vehicle rental programme (VRP) vehicles is in progress as this aspect of logistics remains a high risk area.

Information technology and Telecommunication (IT&T)

The IT&T ERU continued support to the IFRC operation in Nepal which included internet connectivity with internet service provider connections, cellular data and very small aperture terminals (VSAT), general IT support of network, printer and computer maintenance, anti-virus support, and VHF radio programming. Towards the end of this reporting period where the response phase of intervention was winding down, the ERU was involved in packing down equipment at ERU sites, in particular VSAT stations that were transitioning, and providing some support for extended operations at some of the sites. A close working relationship was maintained with the Emergency Telecom Cluster (ETC) including regular attendance to coordination meetings and working together to provide services at some sites. The ERU team leaders have also assisted with the selection of an IT & Network officer for the IFRC Office long term operation and assisting with IFRC and NRCS IT project planning for the medium to long term.

Communications

In September, the Movement issued joint statements expressing deep concern at a series of attacks on ambulances, including on 11 September where an injured person was forced out of an ambulance and killed. In addition to posting statements on the [IFRC](#) and [ICRC](#) websites, the Movement position was communicated on the NRCS's [Facebook page](#) in English and Nepali. Further communications to emphasize the Movement's neutrality in Nepal will be considered.

Table 5: Summary of social media coverage

NRCS Facebook	
	To Date
Accumulative Page 'Likes'	30,980
New Page 'Likes' (weekly)	85
Total people reached (weekly)	21,714
Total people engaged (weekly)	2,563
Source: www.facebook.com/nepalredcross	
IFRC Twitter	
	To date
Total tweets	1,761

During the monsoon and with the end of the relief phase, communications focused on sharing stories of underfunded sectors such as health and shelter, as well as now up and running programmes such as psychosocial, protection and gender. Over the past month, the Nepal earthquake operation has been featured on ifrc.org in stories on [menstrual hygiene kit distributions](#), [a mass vaccination campaign](#) and [the role of women regional disaster response team \(RDRT\) members](#).

Beneficiary communications focused on addressing issues identified during the earthquake operation and by collaborating with [Open Mic Nepal](#), which issues weekly reports on rumors and responses.

Social media statistics have decreased since payment for posts to be boosted was stopped. For example, average weekly reach has decreased from 280,000 in June to 22,000; and the number of people engaged has also decreased from 17,000 to 2,500.

Media interest has also tailed off but is expected to increase again around the six-month milestone, for which communications through various media are being prepared.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

With the exit of the PMER surge capacity, a long term PMER delegate has been recruited to provide support to the operations during the recovery period of the operation. The support provided by the surge teams included:

- reviewing of operational situation reports
- consolidation and review of the appeal operations updates and related pledge based reports based on inputs provided by the different sectors
- development of recovery indicators per sector which will serve as a basis of developing the Movement Wide Reporting System (MWRS)
- assisting preparation for the Real Time Evaluation (RTE) to be conducted in September
- support in development of district reporting template and M&E plan
- support in circulation of Information Management (IM) email and mapping support
- participation in risk management and audit in preparation for an internal audit that will be conducted in October
- other related support.

As a priority for the recovery phase of the operation, the recruited PMER delegate will support in developing a recovery plan of action and subsequent MWRS. Support will also be provided in finalizing the analysis of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), specifically in consolidation of data received from focus group discussions (FGD) as well as providing support to the RTE team that will be in-country in September. This is in addition to the support that was being provided during the response phase.

As an outcome, the PMER delegate will support IFRC, NRCS and PNS in ensuring that harmonized PMER systems are in place and in use. This will be done through technical support as well as coaching and mentoring of relevant staff.

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@nrcc.org
- Dharma Raj Pandey, head of department, disaster management; phone:+977 98511 30168, email: dharma.pandey@nrcc.org
- Umesh Dhakal, Regional National Society Development Coordinator, phone: +66 2661 8201, email: umesh.dhakal@ifrc.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>
- Michael Higginson, programme coordinator, mobile: + 977 9851221996; email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Alice Ho, operations coordinator; mobile: +6013 3600 366; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Alka Kapoor, head of logistics; mobile: +6012 2251 160; email: alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org
- Nathan Rabe, humanitarian diplomacy coordinator, email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

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

Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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



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



**Enable healthy
and safe living.**



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

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake**

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Operation Update Report**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2015/8	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
A. Budget		46,206,477	26,597,425		5,512,350	78,316,252	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
Accenture		20,437				20,437	
AECOM			5,048			5,048	
Afghanistan Red Crescent			23,249			23,249	
Airbus		67,584				67,584	
Albanian Red Cross		18,974				18,974	
American Red Cross		5,839,838			379,058	6,218,896	
Andorran Red Cross		23,969				23,969	
Australian Red Cross		1,314,840	609,138		553,979	2,477,958	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		788,885	23,207			812,092	
Austrian Red Cross		51,466				51,466	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		431,148			535,509	966,657	
Avanade		2,435				2,435	
Avery Dennison Foundation		5,021	4,570			9,591	
Avnet		658				658	
Belarus Red Cross			3,217			3,217	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)					97,329	97,329	
Botswana Red Cross Society (from Botswana Government*)		17,503				17,503	
BP Foundation			26,910			26,910	
British Red Cross		44,081	722,950		722,950	1,489,981	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		4,139,877				4,139,877	
Bulgarian Red Cross			63,708			63,708	
Canadian Red Cross		758,727	1,474,824		14,706	2,248,257	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		571,875				571,875	
Cartier Charitable Foundation					200,000	200,000	
Charities Aid Foundation		2,653				2,653	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		395,845				395,845	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		35,642				35,642	
CITRIX		44				44	
Colombian Red Cross Society (from Colombia - Private Donors*)		28,081				28,081	
Croatian Red Cross		13,398				13,398	
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)		9,999				9,999	
Danish Red Cross		129,012				129,012	
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)		4,830				4,830	
Estonia Red Cross			10,685			10,685	
Experian		1,995				1,995	
Finnish Red Cross		6,973				6,973	
Freshfields		1,185				1,185	
German Red Cross		258,841				258,841	
Germany - Private Donors		103				103	
Google		106,933				106,933	
Great Britain - Private Donors		9,549			300	9,849	
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation		91,407				91,407	
Hill-Rom		170				170	
Hong Kong - Private Donors		659				659	
Icelandic Red Cross		100,000			79,500	179,500	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)					70,500	70,500	
ICF International		443				443	
IFRC at the UN Inc			1,564			1,564	
Indonesia - Private Donors		5,262			573	5,835	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

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Operation Update Report

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Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Infoma	2,911			2,911	
Irish Red Cross Society	58,977			58,977	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund			311,748	311,748	
Japanese Government	1,039,990	152,636	94,568	1,287,194	1,516,414
Japanese Red Cross Society	87,415			87,415	
Kazakh Red Crescent	2,634			2,634	
KPMG Disaster Relief Fund	23,218			23,218	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	208,677			208,677	
Kuwait - Private Donors	7,388			7,388	
Latvian Red Cross	1,145			1,145	
Latvia - Private Donors	747			747	
Lebanese - Private Donors	2,487			2,487	
Liberty Mutual Foundation	160,876			160,876	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	81,857			81,857	
Mauritius Red Cross Society		5,000		5,000	
Microsoft	26,565			26,565	
Monaco Government	47,016			47,016	
Mondelez International Foundation		53,016		53,016	
Mongolian Red Cross Society		17,730		17,730	
Myanmar Red Cross Society	23,682	4,135		27,817	
Nestle	27,543	100,000		127,543	
New Zealand Red Cross	690,556	213,009	6,331	909,896	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)	345,278	106,504		451,782	
Novartis	17,350			17,350	
On Line donations (from Albania - Private donors*)	48			48	
On Line donations (from Antigua And Barbuda - Private donors*)	35			35	
On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors*)	616			616	
On Line donations (from Armenia - Private Donors*)	164			164	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)	11,217			11,217	
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)	846			846	
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)	163			163	
On Line donations (from Bahamas - Private Donors*)	22			22	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)	76			76	
On Line donations (from Bangladesh - Private Donors*)	109			109	
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)	1,155			1,155	
On Line donations (from Belarus - Private Donors*)	494			494	
On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors*)	1,230			1,230	
On Line donations (from Bermuda - Private Donors*)	4,346			4,346	
On Line donations (from Bhutan - Private donors*)	176			176	
On Line donations (from Bolivia Private Donors*)	65			65	
On Line donations (from Bosnia And Herzegovina - Private donors*)	14			14	
On Line donations (from Botswana - Private donors*)	18			18	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)	9,496			9,496	
On Line donations (from Brunei - Private Donors*)	482			482	
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)	493			493	
On Line donations (from Cambodia - Private Donors*)	292			292	
On Line donations (from Cameroon Private donors*)	18			18	
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)	17,437			17,437	
On Line donations (from Cayman Islands - Private Donors*)	133			133	
On Line donations (from Chad - Private donors*)	67			67	
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)	1,111			1,111	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)	5,681			5,681	
On Line donations (from Colombia - Private Donors*)	3,683			3,683	
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)	2,412			2,412	
On Line donations (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	294			294	
On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)	310			310	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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Operation Update 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)

On Line donations (from Czech private donors*)	2,041	2,041
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)	472	472
On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private Donor*)	42	42
On Line donations (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)	302	302
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)	352	352
On Line donations (from Estonia - Private donors*)	250	250
On Line donations (from Fiji Private Donors*)	67	67
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)	2,064	2,064
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)	5,129	5,129
On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private donors*)	97	97
On Line donations (from Georgia Private Donors*)	259	259
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)	6,552	6,552
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)	9,504	9,504
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)	1,147	1,147
On Line donations (from Guatemala Private donors*)	284	284
On Line donations (from Guernsey - Private donors*)	132	132
On Line donations (from Guyana Private Donors*)	80	80
On Line donations (from Haiti- Private Donors*)	88	88
On Line donations (from Holy See (Vatican City State) - Private donors*)	52	52
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)	17,405	17,405
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)	1,247	1,247
On Line donations (from icelandic RC*)	19	19
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)	48,106	48,106
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)	1,278	1,278
On Line donations (from Iranian private donors*)	47	47
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)	1,011	1,011
On Line donations (from Isle Of Man - Private donors*)	18	18
On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)	981	981
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)	2,891	2,891
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)	11,696	11,696
On Line donations (from Jersey - Private donors*)	65	65
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)	263	263
On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)	983	983
On Line donations (from Kenya - Private Donors*)	123	123
On Line donations (from Kosovo - Private donors*)	119	119
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)	2,623	2,623
On Line donations (from Latvia - Private Donors*)	261	261
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)	164	164
On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors*)	839	839
On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors*)	1,279	1,279
On Line donations (from Macao - Private donors*)	701	701
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)	15,435	15,435
On Line donations (from Maldives Private Donors*)	239	239
On Line donations (from Malta - Private Donors*)	183	183
On Line donations (from Mauritius Private Donors*)	33	33
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)	5,594	5,594
On Line donations (from Moldova, Republic Of - Private donors*)	188	188
On Line donations (from Mongolia - Private Donors*)	7	7
On Line donations (from Morocco Private Donors*)	39	39
On Line donations (from Myanmar - Private Donors*)	189	189
On Line donations (from Namibia - Private Donors*)	407	407
On Line donations (from Nepal Private Donors*)	809	809
On Line donations (from Netherlands Antilles - Private donors*)	88	88

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

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Operation Update Report

<i>On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)</i>	2,288	2,288
<i>On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)</i>	3,086	3,086
<i>On Line donations (from Nicaragua Private Donors*)</i>	48	48
<i>On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors*)</i>	70	70
<i>On Line donations (from Northern Mariana Islands - Private donors*)</i>	24	24
<i>On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)</i>	4,383	4,383
<i>On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)</i>	273	273
<i>On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors*)</i>	483	483
<i>On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)</i>	620	620
<i>On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors*)</i>	601	601
<i>On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)</i>	932	932
<i>On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)</i>	4,836	4,836
<i>On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)</i>	1,593	1,593
<i>On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)</i>	1,815	1,815
<i>On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)</i>	4,498	4,498
<i>On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)</i>	1,191	1,191
<i>On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)</i>	1,790	1,790
<i>On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)</i>	8,269	8,269
<i>On Line donations (from Saint Helena - Private donors*)</i>	45	45
<i>On Line donations (from Salvador - Private Donors*)</i>	20	20
<i>On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)</i>	4,685	4,685
<i>On Line donations (from Serbia - Private Donors*)</i>	203	203
<i>On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)</i>	47,140	47,140
<i>On Line donations (from Slovakia Private Donors*)</i>	118	118
<i>On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)</i>	609	609
<i>On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)</i>	3,056	3,056
<i>On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)</i>	4,131	4,131
<i>On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)</i>	1,671	1,671
<i>On Line donations (from St Kitts and Nevis Private donor*)</i>	9	9
<i>On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)</i>	6,370	6,370
<i>On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)</i>	2,731	2,731
<i>On Line donations (from Syria Private Donors*)</i>	201	201
<i>On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)</i>	10,730	10,730
<i>On Line donations (from Tajikistan - Private Donors*)</i>	422	422
<i>On Line donations (from Tanzania - Private Donors*)</i>	111	111
<i>On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)</i>	10,144	10,144
<i>On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)</i>	1,865	1,865
<i>On Line donations (from Tunis Private Donors*)</i>	46	46
<i>On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)</i>	3,334	3,334
<i>On Line donations (from Uganda - Private Donors*)</i>	62	62
<i>On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)</i>	403	403
<i>On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)</i>	201	201
<i>On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)</i>	50,743	50,743
<i>On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)</i>	420,581	420,581
<i>On Line donations (from Uruguay - Private Donors*)</i>	539	539
<i>On Line donations (from Venezuela - Private Donors*)</i>	457	457
<i>On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)</i>	3,335	3,335
<i>On Line donations (from Virgin Islands, U.S. - Private donors*)</i>	15	15

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2015/8	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Operation Update Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2015/8	Programme	MDRNP008
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

On Line donations (from Zimbabwe - Private Donors*)	488			488
OPEC Fund For International Development	276,009			276,009
Oracle Corporation	217,395			217,395
Philippines - Private Donors	1,052			1,052
Philips Foundation	30,953			30,953
PricewaterhouseCoopers	590			590
Prudence Foundation	95,562			95,562
Qiagen	6,727			6,727
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	4,644			4,644
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran	20,000			20,000
Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan		1,000		1,000
Red Cross of Monaco	50,000			50,000
Red Cross of Montenegro	2,085			2,085
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Montenegro- Private Donors*)	1,116			1,116
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)		28,210		28,210
Regus	863			863
RELX	3,849			3,849
Republic of Korea Government		274,997		274,997
Romanian Red Cross		41,430		41,430
Seychelles Red Cross Society (from Seychelles private donors*)		4,578		4,578
Singapore Red Cross Society	6,685			6,685
(SITA) Ste Intern. Telecomm. Aeronau	18,665			18,665
Slovak Red Cross	2,091			2,091
Slovenian Red Cross	7,056	55,449		62,505
Slovenian Red Cross (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	21,168			21,168
South Africa - Private Donors	104			104
Spanish Red Cross	6,233			6,233
Suriname Red Cross	19,339			19,339
Swedish Red Cross	1,396,216	118,575	390,980	1,905,771
Swiss Red Cross	4,129		18,583	22,712
Switzerland - Private Donors	2,084		1,502	3,586
Synaptics	247			247
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	27,936			27,936
Technip S.A.	46,809			46,809
TeliaSonera	1,816			1,816
Teva Pharmaceutical	6,642			6,642
Texas Instruments	1,935			1,935
The Netherlands Red Cross	1,810,245	431,148		2,241,393
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		521,139	521,139	1,042,278
The Red Cross of Serbia		3,653		3,653
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	844,662		93,213	937,875
Thomson Reuters	369			369
UBS	3,909			3,909
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	13,909			13,909
United States - Private Donors	36,756	3,913	4,776	45,444
United Way		16,987		16,987
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	14,000			14,000
Vitol Foundation	2,158			2,158
C1. Cash contributions	23,998,600	5,122,179	4,097,244	33,218,023
Inkind Goods & Transport				
American Red Cross	426,040			426,040
Australian Red Cross	1,140,160			1,140,160
Austrian Red Cross	899,506			899,506

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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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)

<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,383,815			1,383,815	
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	200,190			200,190	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	721,569			721,569	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	263,273			263,273	
<i>German Red Cross</i>	420,806			420,806	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	107,988			107,988	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	206,508			206,508	
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	127,796			127,796	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	740,384			740,384	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	177,736			177,736	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,624,100			1,624,100	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	81,726			81,726	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	8,521,598			8,521,598	
Inkind Personnel					
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>			22,800	22,800	
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>			26,700	26,700	
C3. Inkind Personnel			49,500	49,500	
Other Income					
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-45,713	-5,000	-10,000	-60,713	
<i>Sundry Income</i>			1,024	1,024	
C4. Other Income	-45,713	-5,000	-8,976	-59,690	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	32,474,486	5,117,179	4,137,767	41,729,432	1,516,414
D. Total Funding = B + C	32,474,486	5,117,179	4,137,767	41,729,432	1,516,414

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		32,474,486	5,117,179		4,137,767	41,729,432	1,516,414
E. Expenditure		-20,147,281	-997,289		-1,195,157	-22,339,727	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		12,327,204	4,119,890		2,942,610	19,389,705	1,516,414

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Operation Update Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2015/8	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					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			46,206,477	26,597,425		5,512,350	78,316,252	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	6,700,000		3,378,130				3,378,130	3,321,870
Construction - Housing	13,000,000							13,000,000
Construction - Facilities	5,000,000		5,837				5,837	4,994,163
Construction Materials			28,412	158		2	28,572	-28,572
Clothing & Textiles	688,000		570,961				570,961	117,039
Food	140,000		58				58	139,943
Seeds & Plants	1,372,338							1,372,338
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,310,000		980,464	155,453		141	1,136,058	6,173,942
Medical & First Aid	2,052,940		13,612	51,484		189	65,285	1,987,655
Teaching Materials	397,000		382				382	396,618
Utensils & Tools	1,160,000		912,993				912,993	247,007
Other Supplies & Services	714,475		498,886				498,886	215,589
Cash Disbursement	6,653,750							6,653,750
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	45,188,503		6,389,734	207,095		332	6,597,161	38,591,341
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	320,000							320,000
Computers & Telecom	111,000		6,408			23,722	30,130	80,870
Office & Household Equipment	25,000		1,857			655	2,513	22,487
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	456,000		8,266			24,377	32,643	423,357
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	621,090		124,307	6,691		1,064	132,062	489,028
Distribution & Monitoring	6,468,057		3,929,378	34,482			3,963,860	2,504,196
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,187,250		500,383	21,309		44,722	566,415	620,835
Logistics Services	530,000		547,939	12,860		6	560,805	-30,805
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,806,397		5,102,007	75,343		45,792	5,223,141	3,583,255
Personnel								
International Staff	4,755,850		117,541	12,796		309,320	439,657	4,316,193
National Staff	1,567,710		4,817	2,402		73,723	80,941	1,486,769
National Society Staff	2,906,149		5,072			4,870	9,942	2,896,207
Volunteers	1,355,019		43,572	48,447		2,881	94,900	1,260,120
Total Personnel	10,584,728		171,001	63,645		390,794	625,440	9,959,288
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	727,900		94,789			106,944	201,733	526,167
Professional Fees	264,000		111,625	4,860		697	117,181	146,819
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	991,900		206,414	4,860		107,640	318,914	672,985
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,285,579		6,338	6,100		2,270	14,708	5,270,871
Total Workshops & Training	5,285,579		6,338	6,100		2,270	14,708	5,270,871
General Expenditure								
Travel	557,720		54,376	20,631		322,372	397,379	160,341
Information & Public Relations	729,180		9,630	364		12,119	22,114	707,066
Office Costs	509,098		31,380	1,673		62,930	95,982	413,116
Communications	208,037		4,863	215		19,750	24,827	183,210
Financial Charges	45,000		172,994	2,257		10,391	185,643	-140,643
Other General Expenses	130,329		15,356	28		1,878	17,262	113,067
Shared Office and Services Costs	43,917		6,952	2,888		32,442	42,282	1,635
Total General Expenditure	2,223,281		295,552	28,055		461,882	785,489	1,437,792

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

Timeframe: 25 Apr 15 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Apr 15

Operation Update Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2015/8	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					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			46,206,477	26,597,425		5,512,350	78,316,252	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			6,553,860	548,734		77,230	7,179,825	-7,179,825
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties			303,960				303,960	-303,960
Total Contributions & Transfers			6,857,820	548,734		77,230	7,483,785	-7,483,785
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			5,711	362		11,053	17,126	-17,126
Total Operational Provisions			5,711	362		11,053	17,126	-17,126
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	4,779,865		1,018,918	60,723		69,672	1,149,312	3,630,553
Total Indirect Costs	4,779,865		1,018,918	60,723		69,672	1,149,312	3,630,553
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			84,621	2,372		3,714	90,707	-90,707
Pledge Reporting Fees			900			400	1,300	-1,300
Total Pledge Specific Costs			85,521	2,372		4,114	92,007	-92,007
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	78,316,252		20,147,281	997,289		1,195,157	22,339,727	55,976,525
VARIANCE (C - D)			26,059,196	25,600,136		4,317,193	55,976,525	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP008 - Nepal - Earthquake

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

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	25,144,364		27,878,429	27,878,429	19,922,854	7,955,574	270,749
Recovery	2,351,910		470,685	470,685	0	470,685	
Shelter	18,710,204		4,125,371	4,125,371	224,427	3,900,944	480,766
Subtotal BL2	46,206,477		32,474,486	32,474,486	20,147,281	12,327,204	751,515
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	5,103,503		198,148	198,148	4,051	194,097	
Health	3,522,822		952,145	952,145	359,230	592,915	444,532
Water, sanitation and hygiene	8,100,393		3,294,209	3,294,209	633,216	2,660,993	
Organizational development	9,870,706		672,676	672,676	792	671,885	
Subtotal BL3	26,597,425		5,117,179	5,117,179	997,289	4,119,890	444,532
BL5 - Joint working and accountability							
Cooperation and coordination	5,512,350		4,137,767	4,137,767	1,195,157	2,942,610	320,366
Subtotal BL5	5,512,350		4,137,767	4,137,767	1,195,157	2,942,610	320,366
GRAND TOTAL	78,316,252		41,729,432	41,729,432	22,339,727	19,389,705	1,516,414