



Nepal: Earthquake

One-year progress report

The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Humanity The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

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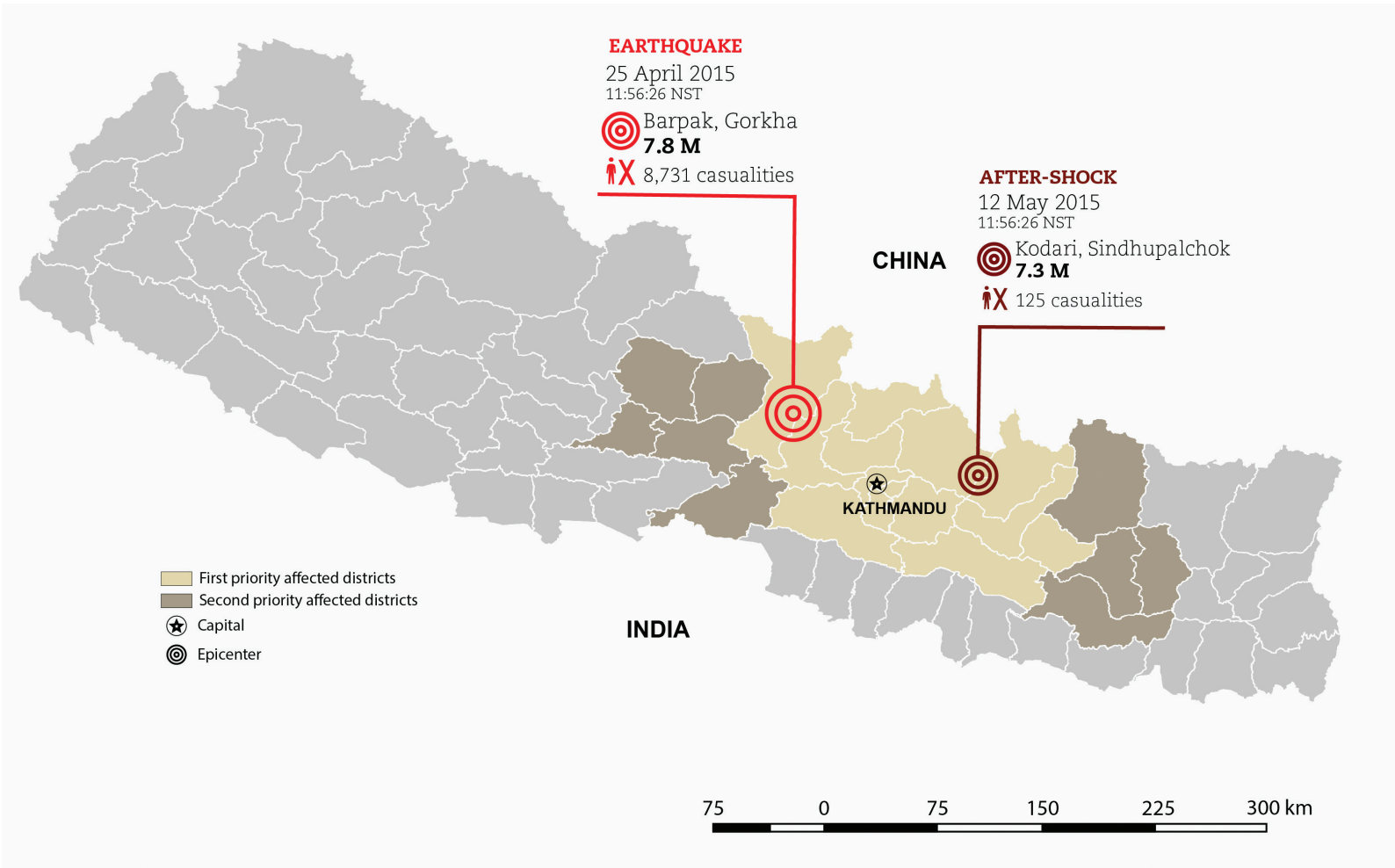
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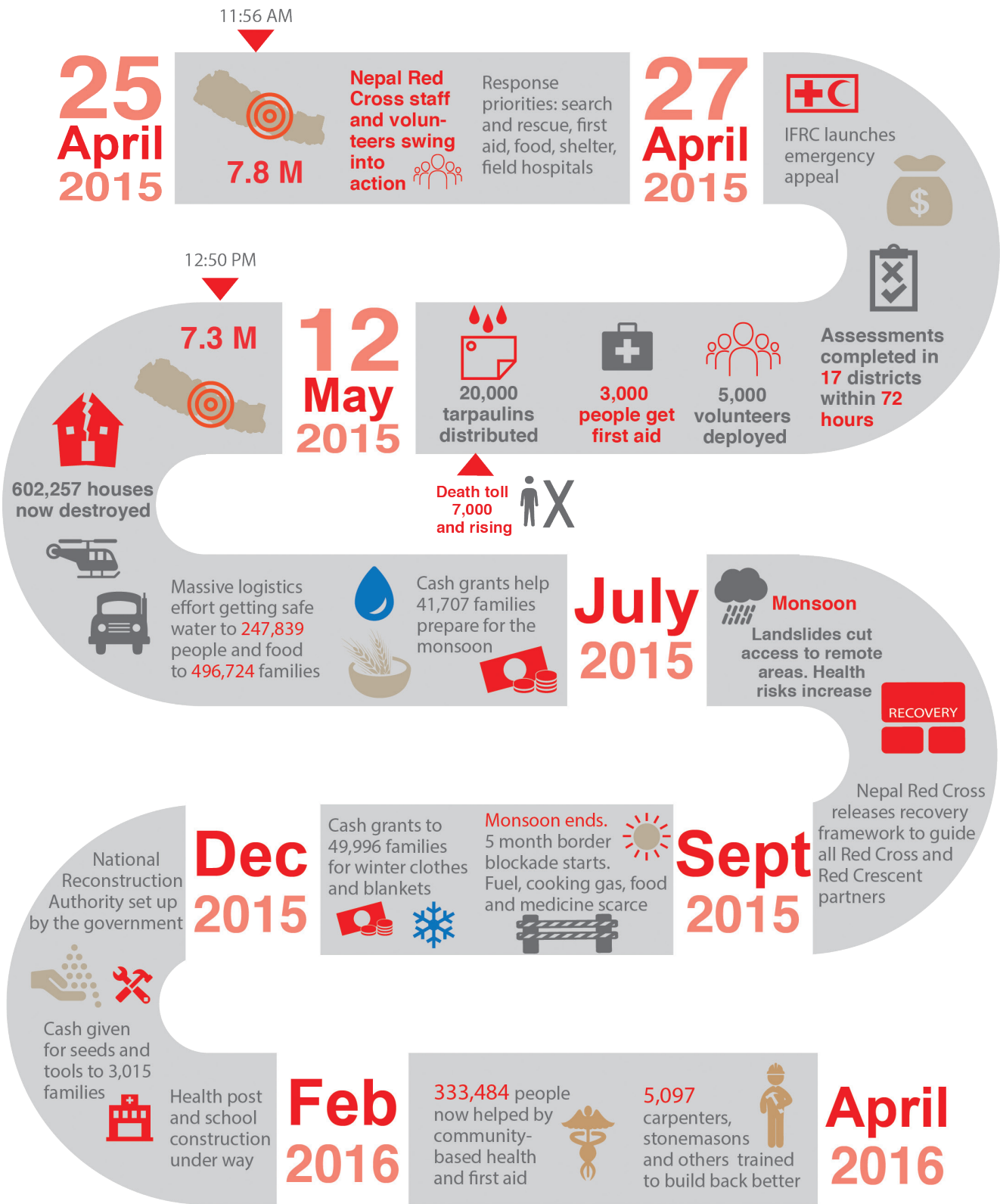


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A year of Red Cross milestones



Foreword

Preparation, volunteerism and partnerships were essential to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s response to the Nepal earthquake. Years of disaster preparation by the Nepal Red Cross Society resulted in rapid and effective assistance to people suffering hardship, emotional distress and disruption to every facet of their lives.

Over the past 12 months, close to 8,000 local volunteers have made an invaluable contribution to the delivery and effectiveness of emergency aid and recovery initiatives.

No fewer than 51 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies supported the earthquake operation with funds and 26 were present in Nepal during the first three months of the operation. We acknowledge the solidarity, support and expertise of Movement partners that enabled us to swiftly help those in need.

The Nepal Red Cross was not spared. One staff member and two volunteers lost their lives while engaged in mobile blood collection. We honour their dedication and keep their families in our thoughts. A total of 24 National Society buildings were destroyed or badly damaged.

This Movement-wide report documents a milestone in our collective effort to support the Nepal Red Cross’ overall emergency and recovery operation for people affected by the 2015 Nepal earthquake.

Under the leadership of the Nepal Red Cross, Movement partners have come together and delivered a co-ordinated response. This support will continue as Red Cross volunteers and staff work to help stricken communities to recover from this disaster and strengthen Nepal’s capacity to withstand future threats.



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A note on reading this report

This report focuses on the outcomes of the collective efforts of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in response to the Nepal earthquake of 25 April 2015 and its aftershocks.

Consolidated programmatic and financial information has been provided by the Nepal Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Cross Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner National Societies. Programme indicators report against progress and achievements from 25 April 2015 to 15 March 2016, while financial data relates to the period from 25 April 2015 to 31 January 2016.

The programmatic indicators illustrate key activities carried out in different sectors. The information is grouped according to (i) the emergency phase (25 April 2015 to 31 August 2015), and (ii) the recovery phase (1 September 2015 to 15 March 2016). In reality, the line between the two phases is blurred as many activities before and after contain elements of both relief and recovery.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) refers to the IFRC secretariat and all member National Societies collectively.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) refers to ICRC’s headquarters in Geneva and delegations around the world.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement refers to ICRC in addition to the IFRC secretariat and member National Societies.



Operational overview

Financial overview	Total
Total Red Cross Red Crescent income as of 31 January 2016	277.5 million Swiss francs
Total Red Cross Red Crescent expenditure as of 31 January 2016	70.2 million Swiss francs



The 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal just before midday on 25 April 2015 devastated lives and communities and set back the development of the country. Nepal government statistics paint a graphic picture: 8,856 people killed, 22,309 injured, more than 1.1 million families affected and 700,000 families displaced. Six hundred and two thousand homes were destroyed and a further 280,000 damaged. More than 30,000 classrooms were destroyed or damaged.

The Nepal Red Cross Society response to the earthquake was immediate. Thousands of volunteers gave first aid and searched damaged buildings for survivors. As a trusted partner of the Nepal government, the Nepal Red Cross quickly activated its emergency operations centre.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement came together to support the Nepal Red Cross. For four months the focus was largely the provision of food, emergency shelter, healthcare and medical services, access to safe water, improved sanitation and essential household items.

Priority was given to people who lost family, those with destroyed houses, families with ill or injured members, pregnant or breast-feeding women, children, people aged over 65, the disabled, women-headed families, single women and people in need of urgent support in the most remote areas.

Challenging context

Mounting such a huge operation anywhere would be difficult. Nepal offers particular challenges. The population has nearly doubled since 1980 to reach 27 million today, but infrastructure and critical public sector services have struggled to keep up. A social system of castes and ethnic groups add complexity. Almost all the districts hit hardest by the earthquake are hard to reach in winter or during the monsoon rain.



Make-up artist Sophie Sumwar at a camp where the Red Cross provided tarpaulins, blankets and oral rehydration solutions for transgender and gay people.

Local government elections have been on hold since 1998 due to a decade of conflict between government and Maoist forces that ended in 2006. Elections are expected in 2016 or 2017. Many local government posts are vacant. Protests about a new constitution effectively closed the border with India from September 2015. Imports of fuel and other essentials all but stopped for five months. Delays in creating a National Reconstruction Authority added uncertainty.

Despite these and other challenges, from September 2015 the Movement steadily moved its emphasis from emergency to recovery efforts.

Coordination

The Nepal Red Cross has designated responsibilities in disaster preparedness and response in the government's contingency plans at national and district levels. The largest humanitarian organization in Nepal, it has more than 800 sub-chapters across the seven provinces and 75 districts of the country.

"No one can forget the immediate rescue, relief and other support activities provided by the Nepal Red Cross for people affected by the earthquakes of 25 April and 12 May 2015," said Nepal's Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Mr KP Oli, as the one year anniversary approached. "Communities across our country admire and highly value the humanitarian contribution of the Red Cross Movement."

The Red Cross has worked with other agencies, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the government to ensure a coherent response. The network and capacity of the Nepal Red Cross was also recognised by the UN, which asked it to manage 'last mile' distribution of essential supplies to hard to reach places.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) worked with Nepal Red Cross to lead the shelter cluster, which quickly created technical guidelines, shared information and identified advocacy issues. Lessons from past deployments were applied, such as engaging local staff in the team and mapping private sector activity to identify gaps and partnership opportunities.

The Nepal Red Cross continues to lead the Movement's earthquake response, with support from the IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies. Coordination has been ensured through regular operational meetings and active working groups for sector such as shelter, livelihoods, health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion



The emergency phase



496,724 families

provided food assistance

unconditional cash grants for immediate need to



41,707 families



247,839 people

given access to safe water

At least one type of essential non-food items to



90,544 families



359,649 people

reached via hygiene promotion activities

At least one type of emergency shelter material to



130,334 families



2,461 cases

of missing people resolved

The 25 April 2015 earthquake and the 12 May after-shock caused death, injury and extensive damage to housing, other infrastructure and livelihoods. This led to a drastic reduction in living conditions, income, and access to basic services.

The government estimates earthquake damage at 5.05 billion Swiss francs (5.17 billion US dollars), with losses at 1.85 billion Swiss francs (1.9 billion US dollars). It expects the quake will push at least 700,000 Nepalis into poverty by 2016.

Fourteen districts were severely hit: Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk. Many districts were rural, and some extremely remote. Nine more districts suffered earthquake damage

In the hours, days and weeks after the disaster, almost 8,000 trained volunteers from 50 district chapters became a humanitarian labour force aware of local needs and equipped to help. They provided lifesaving services such as first aid, emergency health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food distribution and emergency shelter, as well as psychosocial support and restoring family links.

Nepal Red Cross was joined by 472 colleagues from more than 30 National Societies around the world providing essential services such as field hospitals fully equipped with operating theatres and surgeons, IT and telecommunications systems, emergency water supplies, child protection and warehousing. These Emergency Response Units (ERUs), Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs) were deployed at short notice as part of IFRC's global emergency response.



The ICRC provided forensic training for Tribhuvan University staff in Kathmandu, using bones from a teaching collection that pre-dated the earthquake.

ICRC set up systems and deployed six delegates and two data administrators to help restore families separated by the disaster. Twelve forensic experts were also mobilized to provide support for dignified management of the dead.

The Nepal response is one of the largest deployments of regional disaster response teams (known as RDRTs) in Asia Pacific since the teams were set up in 2001. Sixty-one Red Cross or Red Crescent staff or volunteers trained in regional disaster response from 17 countries in Asia Pacific supported in the areas of relief and assessment, health, water and sanitation, shelter, IT and telecommunications, gender and protection, logistics, human resources and finance. Thirty per cent of team members were women – an unusually large proportion.

The emergency response presented complex logistical challenges. For instance, landslides blocked roads during the monsoon, requiring the Red Cross to assess on an hourly basis which routes were safe enough to transport emergency aid.

Communication is aid

Communication was crucial to ensure aid matched earthquake survivors' needs, and they knew what help was available and how best to help themselves.

The Nepal Red Cross frequently posted relevant, multimedia content in English and Nepali on its Facebook page, making it user-friendly for a wide audience. It posted advice on safe housing and the correct use of tarpaulins, maternal health and hygiene promotion, and how to register missing people.

Within a year, the number of Facebook followers grew tenfold, from 6,000 before the earthquake, to 60,000, with many actively engaged in discussions on the page. The most popular posts reached 1.2 million people. First aid and earthquake preparedness videos were viewed hundreds of thousands of times.

Fifteen and 30-minute radio shows that started in 2004 broadcast information and advice on first aid, search and rescue, ambulance services and blood donation.

Radio is the top source of information for 73 per cent of Nepali people, according to the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project.

Red Cross flyers and posters in English and Nepali had clear drawings with advice on building an emergency shelter with tarpaulins and salvaged materials such as bamboo, hand washing, using menstrual hygiene kits or disaster preparedness.

The Red Cross listened to people's needs with a telephone hotline, information desks at distribution sites, satisfaction surveys and post-distribution monitoring. The Red Cross also joined a project collecting rumours and feedback from affected communities. Volunteers and partners collect the information, and provide correct information to communities and local media, including Red Cross radio shows. Two-way communication with communities helped the Red Cross develop new material or messages, for example on preparing for winter or using cash grants.



Positive results for people in need

Just under 2.5 million people received food delivered by the Red Cross. Two hundred and fifty thousand people were given access to clean water and reached through hygiene promotion activity. The Movement trucked in water, restored water supply schemes, built toilets and provided hygiene kits. The Red Cross delivered psychosocial support and first aid, and set up child-friendly spaces in eight districts. Cash grants enabled more than 41,000 families to quickly meet their immediate needs such as food, blankets and temporary shelter materials.

By the end of August 2015, the Red Cross had restored contact between 470 families and resolved more than 1,800 missing cases that it had registered. Additionally, 400 bodies were identified using traditional methods and DNA testing, and returned to their families. A refrigerated container was given to the Department of Forensic Medicine at Tribhuvan University and two cold rooms were designed and constructed to increase the capacity to store bodies. Approximately 1,000 body bags were provided to government agencies.

Cash gives the dignity of choice

After the earthquakes, Nepal Red Cross not only gave people emergency material like tarpaulins, blankets, shelter toolkits and kitchen equipment. It also gave an unconditional cash grant of 150 Swiss francs (about 150 US dollars) to more than 41,000 families (about 205,000 people) to help with people’s most urgent needs.

Research by the Red Cross in focus groups and the use of Magpi data collection software on smart phones found 90 per cent of people spent the cash on shelter and labour to build shelter. Many used the cash to repay debts incurred to build a temporary shelter. Other priorities were food, basic household items, healthcare and education.

“People were especially happy with the flexibility to make their own choices with the cash transfers. One thing often said was that people managed to survive due to the cash relief,” monitoring found. Lessons learned included involving people more in deciding who received cash and communicating better the amount each family would receive, to avoid unrealistic expectations.

In December 2015, with borders to India effectively closed but blankets and warm clothes available locally, the Red Cross decided to give 90 Swiss francs (about 90 US dollars) to 49,996 families (about 250,000 people). Again, the grants were unconditional, but the Red Cross advised people to spend it on blankets and warm clothes.

In Lachyang village, in Nuwakot district, Januka Tamang said she would use the cash to take care of her children,

six and 12. “There are no doors on my shed so I’m planning to buy plywood to make doors. I’m worried about burglary. We also have to sleep on the floor so I’m worried about the cold this winter. My next priority is blankets.”

In early 2016, a third distribution began, with 3,015 households (about 15,000 people) given cash for seeds and tools to improve their livelihoods.

In all, the Red Cross gave about 95,000 grants, one of the largest series of cash distributions in the Movement’s history.



The recovery phase

The Red Cross' integrated recovery planning framework identifies shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, livelihoods and health as priorities, as well as organizational development for the Nepal Red Cross. Gender and social inclusion, disaster risk reduction, and systematic community engagement are essential cross-cutting approaches in all the sectors.

Solutions will build on local resources, reach the most affected and vulnerable populations through the Nepal Red Cross' extensive network of chapters and volunteers, strengthen capacities to address current and future disasters, and give communities ownership of their own recovery process.

All major aspects of the Movement's recovery plan were identified in the first few weeks after the April 2015 earthquake. The focus then shifted to detailed planning. Although the IFRC's emergency appeal was initially planned for the 24 months to April 2017, the complex environment in Nepal as a whole and in different districts means Red Cross work may continue beyond 2018.

The goal is to restore earthquake-affected people and communities to at least their pre-quake condition but ideally also increase their resilience. Priorities include target populations having durable shelter, a sustainable reduction in the risk of water-borne and water-related diseases, medium term health risks reduced, and stronger food security and income generation. A further key objective is for the Nepal Red Cross to have strengthened preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services.

All parts of the Movement are working together to deliver these results, with implementation of the recovery led by a significant, albeit temporary Earthquake Recovery Operations team governed by the Nepal Red Cross.



Safer lives



Dhan Thami (right) completed Red Cross building training and has already constructed a house for neighbours. "I am proud to be part of the reconstruction of Nepal. I think we can get back to the place we were before the earthquake, but safer."

The most visible impact of the earthquake has been damage to homes and public buildings. The earthquake damaged or destroyed more than 800,000 houses, leaving people without shelter against monsoon rains, summer heat and winter cold. It also damaged more than 30,000 classrooms and hundreds of hospitals and health posts.

In February 2016, agencies including the Red Cross put shelter activities on hold while the government – which is leading the earthquake response - decided on its approach to rebuilding houses. As in other disasters around the world, rebuilding will be complex, with the need to find solutions to issues such as many people not having documents to prove their identity or land title.

In the early recovery phase, and consistent with a focus on “building back better”, the Red Cross started training builders, masons and ordinary people in methods to construct more earthquake-resistant houses. This will help people rebuild their own houses and it also gives them marketable skills in the massive rebuilding effort. To help communities understand better building techniques such as reinforcing walls or choosing light and strong building materials, the Red Cross constructed model or demonstration houses in several districts.

The Red Cross has also started rehabilitating and rebuilding schools and health facilities. The first school opened in February 2016, providing an earthquake-resistant schoolhouse with safe latrines, hand washing facilities and solar electricity. The first two health posts (primary healthcare clinics) were due to open in April 2016 in Sindhu-palchowk, with others expected to begin construction by July 2016.

Restoring incomes

The livelihoods of many people were severely disrupted by the earthquakes. Farmers in earthquake-affected districts were typically presented with the challenge of creating a temporary shelter, preparing for winter, and replacing food, seeds and tools lost in the disaster. With little time or money to spare, many concentrated on growing vegetables to feed their families, rather than raising cash crops. Blockages at the border with India caused fuel prices to soar, making it more expensive to run generators to irrigate or to use machinery to farm.

The earthquake forced many households to leave their homes, farms and usual opportunities for earning a living. This exacerbated an existing lack of labour in many areas because of migration. More than two million Nepalis (of a population of 27 million) work abroad. Although they send remittances to their families, they will not be able to offer hands-on help with the recovery effort.

The Red Cross livelihoods programme aims to restore, strengthen and improve earthquake-affected communities' food security and ability to generate income.

It is doing this by working with communities to identify their priorities and deliver assistance such as training in agriculture or vocational skills, cash grants for small business, support to small enterprises and short term income earning opportunities such as cash for clearing earthquake debris so rebuilding can start. The aim is a community-driven programme that is flexible and integrated with the overall recovery effort. Early recovery activities have begun in the Kathmandu valley, with distributions of cash to families identified at risk of particular hardship.

Farmer Kanchhi Laamichhane, 72, used a Red Cross livelihoods grant to replace seeds destroyed by the earthquake.
"I've been able to plant potatoes and plan to plant rice next. The cash grant made things much easier."



Wellness for all



Arisek, 10, gets help from a Red Cross healthcare worker to wash his hands.

The health status of people in Nepal was already fragile before the earthquake, with high maternal and infant mortality rates, and widespread, chronic malnutrition. The earthquakes disrupted health infrastructure, water supplies and sanitation systems – limiting the provision of services and dramatically increasing the risk of disease and other health-related problems.

The Nepal Red Cross has a proud track record of success outcomes from its extensive community-based health and first aid (often known as CBHFA) programme. The Red Cross recovery programme aims to leverage this legacy by reducing the risks to the health of earthquake survivors through rehabilitating and equipping health facilities and further CBHFA.

The Nepal Red Cross' early recovery activities in health include raising community awareness of the importance of the government's campaign to immunize 600,000 children aged under five against measles and rubella.

In addition to rebuilding 28 health posts, the Red Cross will build a semi-permanent hospital in Dhunche (Rasuwa district), to provide essential health services until the government can build a permanent structure. Red Cross contributions to the health posts and hospital will include ensuring they have suitable equipment and training in community based first aid, trauma care, anaesthesia, maternal and new born care, clinical skills, epidemic control and psychosocial support.

The Movement also plans to build on core strengths of the Nepal Red Cross in community mobilization and raising awareness around disease prevention, nutrition and psychosocial support. The latter is important given that some survivors have displayed signs of acute stress due to earthquake experiences, subsequent hardship and the loss of close family members, friends and neighbours.

An essential component of good health is a secure supply of safe water to reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases.

The Red Cross approach to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion is integrated with the other elements of the recovery programme. It includes reconstructing or rehabilitating water systems, ensuring appropriate household and community sanitation, and training individuals and communities in plumbing and water management. The Red Cross expects to complete more than 500 water supply schemes in the next two years.

The Nepal Red Cross is known for its effective community mobilization and communications with affected communities. This will be crucial in encouraging behaviour change to improve hygiene. Activities include radio shows, community meetings, illustrated flyers and training for school children. A particular focus is on gender and social inclusion.

Preparing for future disasters

The 25 April and 12 May 2015 earthquakes caused terrible damage and loss. But they were not the cataclysmic earthquakes scientists have long predicted. The “big one” has yet to strike.

Nepal is exposed to other hazards too: glacial lake outbursts and other floods, avalanches, storms, the effects of climate change, landslides, drought, fire, and road and plane crashes. Because of this vulnerability, the Nepal Red Cross has put considerable effort into disaster preparedness over many years.

Earthquake recovery activities are designed to build communities’ safety and resilience to future risks. Houses will be more resistant to earthquakes, water supplies more secure, people’s earning potential improved and their health better.

In addition, the recovery operation puts a specific focus on improving the Nepal Red Cross’ preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver programmes. This includes rebuilding or rehabilitating buildings damaged by the disaster, training volunteers to respond effectively to disasters, stocking locally relevant emergency relief items where they are most needed, and strengthening systems such as IT, finance and fundraising. Another initiative is setting up a mobile healthcare unit that will work with government medical staff to respond to disease outbreaks and other health emergencies in remote districts.

The Nepal Red Cross, as an auxiliary to the government and part of the IFRC, which has more than 90 years’ experience in disaster response around the globe, is uniquely placed to address some of the legal and regulatory problems that emerged after the disaster. In acknowledgement of this role, the government has asked the Nepal Red Cross to take a lead in drafting guidelines on international disaster response and coordination. These guidelines will help smooth the flow of relevant aid and personnel after the next major disaster.

“Preparedness matters” was a key comment made to Red Cross staff by Prince Harry during his visit to Nepal in March 2016.





Sitaram Lamichhane, 50, used his Red Cross livelihoods cash grant in late 2015 to buy seed and rent a tractor and driver to prepare his fields for planting.

Programmatic analysis

This section provides a summary of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s collective performance data for the earthquake operation in Nepal. It reports cumulative data from the start of the operation to 29 February 2016.

	Programmatic progress indicators	Total
Shelter	Families who received at least one type of emergency shelter material	130,334
	Families who received at least one type of essential non-food item	90,544
	Community members who received training/awareness on build back safer techniques	720
	Carpenters or craftspeople trained in shelter construction	6,056
Livelihoods	Families who received food assistance	496,724
	Families who received unconditional cash grants to meet their immediate needs	41,707
	Families who received unconditional cash grants to meet their seasonal needs	49,996
	Families who received conditional cash grant livelihoods support	3,015
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	Families who received hygiene kits	98,640
	People who received access to safe water	247,839
	People reached through hygiene promotion activities (estimate)	359,649
	Families who received access to adequate sanitation facilities	70,454
	Community facilities provided with improved water and sanitation facilities	233
Health	Patients served by established health facilities	56,250
	People who received first aid during the relief operation	7,986
	NRCS staff and volunteers trained in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)	3,279
	Community members (estimate) reached with CBHFA	575,605
	People who received psychosocial support	60,166
	Community-based health facilities rehabilitated/constructed and/or equipped for basic health services	15
Restoring family links	People identified who have re-established contact with their relatives	2,461

Dignified management of the dead	Programmatic progress indicators	Total
	Previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families	403
National Society capacity enhancement	NRCS facilities (headquarters and branch level) supported through rehabilitation/construction of building, provision of equipment or both	6
Cross-cutting issues	Projects, programmes and operations review/evaluations completed within the earthquake operation	3
	Groups who regularly convene to listen to NRCS radio shows	1
Movement support	People deployed as part of global/regional tools	472
	NRCS volunteers supporting the operation since beginning until end of reporting period	7,977
	Movement partners present in Nepal at the end of the reporting period	12

Financial overview

As of 31 January 2016¹, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has received a total of 227.5 million Swiss francs in support of its response operation to the earthquake disasters in Nepal. A total of 70.2 million Swiss francs, or 31 per cent of the total income has been spent on the operation.

Figure 1. Total funds contributed by original sources

(in million Swiss francs)

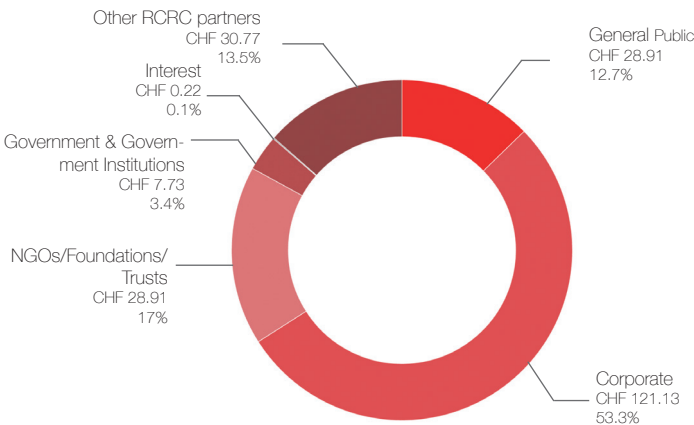


Figure 2 reflects the total spent, 70.2 million Swiss francs, by programme areas to 31 January 2016. The largest amounts spent by the Movement members are in the areas of shelter with 28.8 million Swiss francs (41 per cent), health and care with 10.8 million Swiss francs (15.4 per cent), followed by capacity enhancement, with 10.5 million Swiss francs (14.9 per cent).

Figure 2. Total expenses by category

(in million Swiss francs)

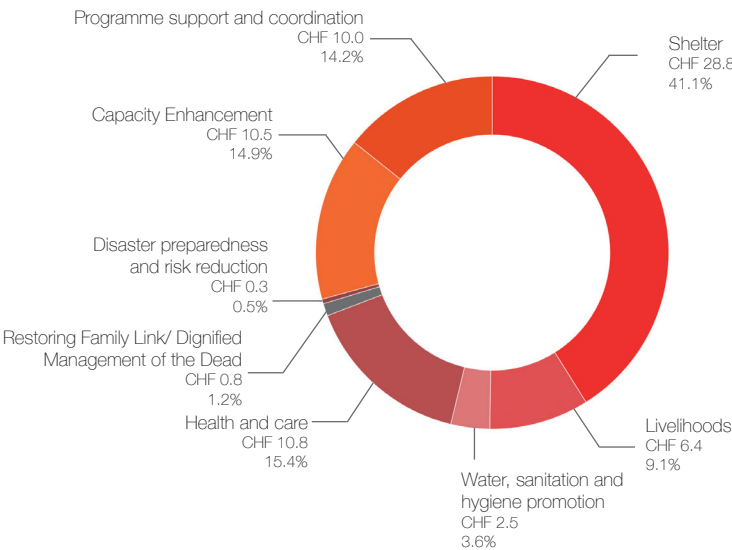
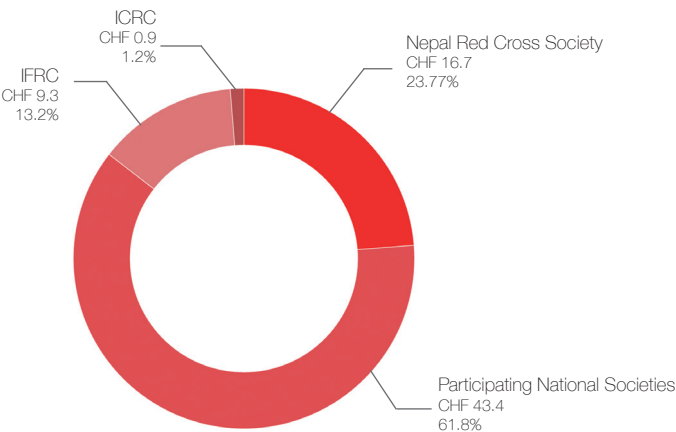


Figure 3 reflects the split of the 70.2 million Swiss franc expenditure among the Nepal Red Cross Society, the IFRC, the ICRC and the 25 Participating National Societies². Approximately 61 per cent of the expenditure is carried out by Participating National Societies, while IFRC coordinates relief and recovery efforts with other humanitarian actors in the field to avoid unnecessary duplication or gaps in the provision of assistance.

Figure 3. Implementers of Movement funding

(in million Swiss francs)



Many of the Movement members report that the recovery and long term programming will continue into the year 2018 and beyond. The estimated spending projections are shown in Figure 4. Seventy-five per cent of the remaining balance on the recovery and long term phases is allocated primarily in the programme areas of shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; programme support and coordination; and health and care. The remaining 25 per cent has yet to be allocated to any future expense.

Figure 4. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement expenditure and forecast combined (2016 to 2018+)

(in million Swiss francs)

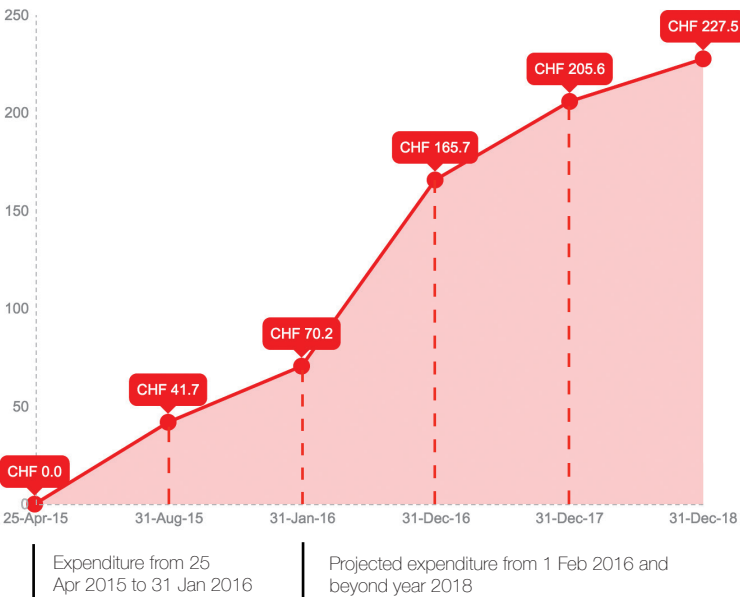
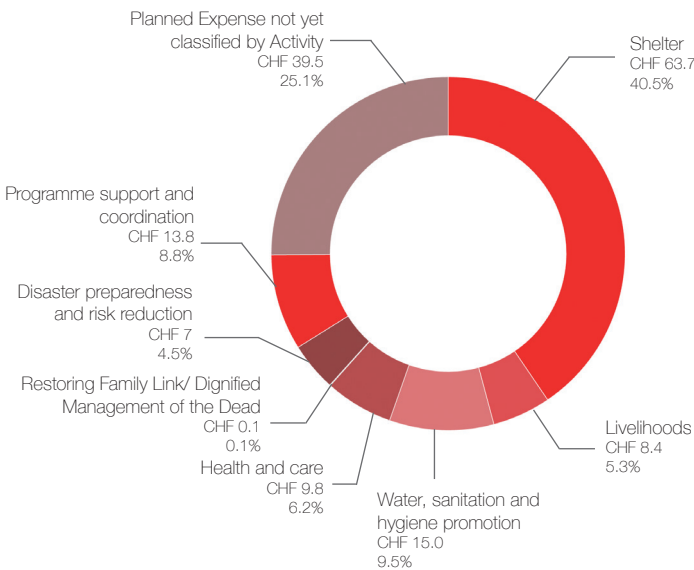


Figure 5 shows the estimated spending projections, by sector, from 1 February 2016 into 2018 and beyond.

Figure 5. Planned final expenses by category

(in million Swiss francs)



1 Financial reporting was received in local currencies and converted to Swiss francs, which is the official reporting currency of the International Federation secretariat. The foreign exchange rates used were derived in the following way: the exchange rate to translate the expenditure is the average rate from 24 April 2015 through 31 January 2016; and the rate as of 31 January 2016 is used for projected expenditure. The summary table of rates used is included in the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

2 The 25 Partner National Societies are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China-Hong Kong, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Monaco, Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom and United States of America. 2016 is used for projected expenditure. The summary table of rates used is included in the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

Annex 1. Notes and methodology on the programmatic progress indicators

The following is a summary of the methodology used to report against all the programme indicators developed for this operation. The programmatic analysis (refer to page 17) presents only those indicators for which information is up-to-date.

1. Shelter

1.1 Number of families who received at least one type of emergency shelter material

This refers to all families who have received at least one type of emergency shelter material (tarpaulins, tent and shelter tools kits)..

1.2 Number of families who received at least one type of essential non-food item e.g. kitchen set, sleeping mat, blanket, two mosquito nets

1.3 Number of community members who received training/awareness on build back safer techniques

Training on building back safer - the technique followed will be from the NRCS/shelter cluster/government. This includes people reached with PASSA/build back safer orientation/training.

1.4 Number of carpenters/craftspeople trained and certified in shelter construction

Those trained in shelter construction have to be certified by the relevant local authority.

1.4 Number of households relocated and provided with a shelter solution

This refers to the total number of households that have been relocated to identified and approved relocation sites, and given a house to live in.

2. Relief and livelihoods

2.1 Number of families who received food assistance at least once

This refers to families who have received at least 2-3 day food ration.

2.2 Number of families who received unconditional cash grants to meet their immediate needs

This refers to families who have received at least one unconditional cash grant to meet their immediate needs during the relief phase.

2.3 Number of families who received unconditional cash grant as seasonal relief

This refers to families who have received at least one unconditional cash grant to meet their immediate needs during the winter period. This is not the same as the relief cash grant provided during the early stages of the response.

2.4 Number of families who received conditional cash grant livelihood support

This refers to families who have received a conditional grant upon selection of their proposal for projects that support livelihood through replacement or enhancement (quick growing seeds, replacement tools, fertilizer) of previous livelihoods assets or inputs to diversify income sources e.g. small scale agriculture, animal husbandry, tailoring or other income generation activities.

3. Water sanitation and hygiene promotion

3.1 Number of families who received hygiene kits

This correlates with the total number of hygiene kits distributed as each family receives at least one hygiene kit.

3.2 Number of people who received access to safe water

For the relief phase, this refers to the number of people who received water from the Red Cross Red Crescent through tankering/water trucking or other emergency water set up. For the recovery phase, this includes the number of people given access to water through rehabilitation or construction of water systems.

3.3 Estimated number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities

Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities held for community members, schools, and early childhood centres through this earthquake operation.

3.4 Number of families who received access to adequate sanitation facilities

During the relief phase, refers to the number of families who received access to an improved sanitation facility (emergency latrines with access to hand-washing area and garbage pit/bin). During the recovery phase, this will refer to water and sanitation improvements linked to core shelter and resettlement/relocation interventions.

3.5 Number of community facilities provided with improved water and sanitation facilities

During relief phase, the number of community facilities provided with access to an improved/repaired water and sanitation facility (latrines with access to hand-washing area) for community use in a single plot, compound or building. In the recovery phase, this will refer to water and sanitation improvements linked to schools or other community facilities.

4. Health

4.1 Number of patients served by established health facilities

Number of patients who received medical or healthcare assistance either in stationary or mobile healthcare facilities supported or managed by Movement members. This includes health facilities that have been newly constructed as well as rehabilitated.

4.2 Number of people who received first aid during the relief operation

People who were injured by the earthquake and its consequences who received first aid from the Movement during the earthquake response operation.

4.3 Number of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) staff and volunteers as well as community members trained in community based health and first aid

This includes the number of staff and volunteers who have completed all the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) modules.

4.4 Estimated number of community members reached with CBHFA

Number of communities where the CBHFA programme has been implemented.

4.5 Number of people who received psychosocial support

People including children, adolescents, adults and humanitarian workers who received psychosocial support through group or individual sessions.

4.6 Number of community-based health facilities rehabilitated/constructed and/or equipped for basic health services

This refers to the government health posts and hospitals being rehabilitated or reconstructed and re-equipped with basic standard Department of Health medical supplies and equipment for health facilities, and are operational.

5. Restoring family links

5.1 Number of people identified who have re-established contact with their relatives

Number of separated people identified who have re-established contact with their relatives following the earthquake.

6. Dignified management of the dead

6.1 Number of previously unknown dead identified and returned to their families

Number of deceased persons who were identified and returned to their family members.

7. National Society capacity enhancement

7.1 Number of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) facilities (headquarters and branch level) supported through rehabilitation/construction of building, provision of equipment or both

Number of NRCS offices and facilities built, rebuilt or rehabilitated. This may also include the supply of software and hardware acquired to support programme implementation.

8. Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

8.1 Total number of people covered by prepositioned stock

This is the number of people that could be served with non-food relief stocks, in the aftermath of a disaster in Nepal.

9. Cross-cutting

9.1 Number of projects, programmes and operations review/evaluations completed within earthquake operation

Evaluation refers to systematic assessment of an on-going or completed project or programme, its design, implementation and results. An evaluation is considered completed when the evaluation report is ready.

9.2 Total number of people in listening groups who regularly convene to listen to NRCS radio shows

Red Cross listening groups where people sit together, listen to the Red Cross show and discuss it afterwards. This includes the number of people in the listening groups set up and are active at the reporting period.

10. Movement support

10.1 Number of people deployed as part of global/regional tools

Number of people deployed for the earthquake operation; disaggregated by type (e.g. Field Assessment and Coordination Team, Emergency Response Unit, Surge and Regional Disaster Response Team).

10.2 Number of NRCS volunteers supporting the operation from the beginning until the end of the reporting period

Number of volunteers supporting/or who supported the earthquake operation.

Annex 2. Notes and methodology regarding presentation of combined financial data

1. The combined income and expenditure data in this report was generated based on unaudited financial data collected from the International Federation Secretariat, the International Committee Red Cross, the Nepal Red Cross Society and the 25 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies referenced in the report. This data was collected and compiled over a period of 9 months, from 24 April 2015 to 31 January 2016. The method developed to obtain financial data considered the flows of income and expenditure and eliminated multiple counting (within the Red Cross Red Crescent network) of income and expenditure.
2. This report is a combined cumulative portrait of Red Cross Red Crescent movement financial information. All of the reports received from the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations and used to generate this collective portrait reflected data through 31 January 2016.
3. Included in the reporting of income are in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions). Due to variations in the way that in-kind goods are treated by Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement members, the value of income and expenditure related to in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions) may not be fully represented in this consolidation, due to the different accounting treatments of these non-cash items. As a result the report possibly under-reports the income and expense values for these in-kind goods and services. However, these values are estimated to be small and immaterial to the overall report.
4. The exchange rates used to combine the financial data during this round of reporting are shown in the table overleaf.

Currency	Income	Expenditure	Projection
AUD	0.71276	0.71643	0.72256
BGN	0.57010	0.55006	0.57010
BRL	0.28077	0.27577	0.25172
CAD	0.74459	0.74772	0.72604
CHF	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
DKK	0.14869	0.14378	0.14869
EUR	1.06491	1.07289	1.10993
GBP	1.46951	1.48405	1.45820
HKD	0.12918	0.12596	0.13079
JPY	0.00815	0.00803	0.00847
KRW	0.00084	0.00085	0.00085
KWD	3.10683	3.22872	3.35964
MKD	0.01704	0.01756	0.01814
MMK	0.00085	0.00081	0.00080
NOK	0.11777	0.11801	0.11777
NPR	0.00950	0.00949	0.00950
NZD	0.67767	0.66155	0.66141
PHP	0.02104	0.02119	0.02140
SEK	0.11259	0.11487	0.11928
SGD	0.71510	0.70417	0.71510
TWD	0.03046	0.03055	0.03046
USD	0.95318	0.97675	1.01881
ZAR	0.07513	0.07256	0.06342

5. Some Movement partners report operating on a cash accounting basis, while others work on an accrual basis. Cash basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include only income received and expenditure paid at 31 January 2016. Accrual basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include all income received and receivable and expenditure paid or payable as at 31 January 2016.
6. Treatment of interest income: Each Movement partner's treatment of interest earned on donations is governed by its own financial policies. In the cases where interest is not allocated back to the operation, interest is allocated to future international and emergency operations or to general headquarters operations.
7. The financial reporting has been restricted to eight categories. Each Movement partner has its own unique financial accounting and coding structures. Therefore

for the purpose of consolidating the financial figures, the data were simplified. The categories and definitions used for the classification of expenditure are the following:

Shelter

- The costs associated with the deployment of members of Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT)
- Costs associated with Emergency Response Units (ERUs), such as staff, travel, transport, supplies, cash etc.
- Costs of supply distribution during the emergency phase
- Shelter supplies for immediate or temporary use, tools and kits, tarpaulins, tents, sheeting, rope, etc.
- Training and support to improve emergency shelter solutions
- Temporary shelters
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the “programme support and coordination” category.

Food and Livelihoods

- The costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- Costs associated with all aspects of ERUs
- Costs of supply distribution of food, including hot meals
- Asset replacement programmes if not already included in the other categories
- Cash disbursement for cash-for-work and/or conditional cash grants
- Costs related to tracing and reuniting affected people with their families
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the “programme support and coordination” category.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- Costs associated with all aspects of ERUs
- Water trucking and other temporary water supply activities
- Construction of sanitation facilities (latrines) in evacuation centres or transitional centres
- Hygiene promotion, if not included in health activities
- Environmental sanitation interventions: vector control, solid waste management, drainage, and training
- Operations support and assessment (staffing, transport, etc.) in relation to these defined activities or time period, if not included in the “programme support and coordination” category below.

Health and care

- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- Costs associated with all aspects of ERUs
- Costs of supply and distribution for hygiene kits and mosquito nets during the emergency phase
- First aid and emergency clinical services
- Psychosocial and disaster mental health
- Disease control; diarrhoea; vaccination programmes
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the “programme support and coordination” category.

Restoring family links

- All activities to support affected people in re-establishing communication and maintaining contact with loved ones
- Protection and relief activities to register vulnerable individuals and their care takers
- All activities to ensure dignified handling and management of the dead
- All professional forensics assistance to recover and identify remains and return to their families
- Travel costs to body collection locations
- Cremation costs.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

- All mitigation activities in any sector related to disaster preparedness: building drainage ditches, community mobilization and awareness raising
- Evacuation centres, if not included in “shelter” or “community and social infrastructure”
- Tracing services and capacity building of tracing staff if not included in other categories
- Pre-positioning of stock
- Beneficiary communications
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the “programme support and coordination” category.

Capacity-enhancement in support of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)

- Costs related directly to supporting the NRCS operation response
- Volunteer support, if not reflected in other categories
- Short-term support to NRCS for salary, equipment, supplies, transportation, rent, etc.
- Rehabilitation of NRCS chapter offices and facilities
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the “programme support and coordination” category.

Programme support and coordination

- Operations support and assessment (staffing, transport, etc.) that are not included in the other categories above
- Headquarters and field management and staff costs, i.e. local or international staff costs
- Coordination and direction, planning, reporting staff and associated costs like workshops and trainings
- Monitoring and evaluation (surveys, assessments, etc.) and other quality and accountability activities
- Communications and advocacy staff, publications, etc.
- Human resources – recruitment and support
- Logistics
- Accounting, audit, and other financial services including foreign exchange loss and gain
- Cross-cutting themes, i.e. gender, environment, sustainability, beneficiary participation and risk reduction
- Fundraising costs and donation processing
- Head office costs (service fees and similar) and other indirect support

Annex 3. Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and organizations involved in the Nepal earthquake relief and recovery efforts

The information portrayed in this report is reflective of contributions made by the following Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and organizations:

American Red Cross
Australian Red Cross
Austrian Red Cross
Belgian Red Cross
British Red Cross
Bulgaria Red Cross
Canadian Red Cross
Red Cross Society of China
Red Cross Society of China - Hong Kong branch
Danish Red Cross
Finnish Red Cross
French Red Cross
German Red Cross
Irish Red Cross Society
Japanese Red Cross Society
The Netherlands Red Cross
New Zealand Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross
Red Cross of Monaco
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross
Singapore Red Cross Society
Spanish Red Cross
Swedish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement would like to express its gratitude to all the people, corporation and partners for committing to and supporting this operation.

Photo credits

Derek C Benedix/ICRC: page 9; Paula Bronstein/IFRC: page 7; Niki Clark/IFRC: page 14; Atsuhiko Hata/Japanese Red Cross Society: page 5; Carlo Heathcote/IFRC: pages 3 (on right), 12, 13, 16; Mirva Helenius/Finnish Red Cross: page 3 (third from left); Poul Henning Nielsen/Danish Red Cross: front cover, pages 6, 10 (top); Mithila Jariwala/IFRC: page 3 (second from left); Bishnu Kalpit/IFRC: page 11; Palani Mohan/IFRC: pages 3 (on left), 4, 8; Rosemarie North/IFRC: page 10; Pradip Raj Onta, Nepal Red Cross Society: page 15; Frederic Blas/Swiss Red Cross: page 6 (top).

Nepal Red Cross

www.nrccs.org

**International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

www.ifrc.org/nepal-earthquake

International Committee of the Red Cross

www.icrc.org



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Nepal Red Cross Society

