

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal: Floods & Landslides

Final Report
Emergency appeal n°
MDRNP001

GLIDE n° FF-2007-000117-NPL
Operations update n° 10 (Final)
27 May 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: 29 August 2007 to 3 February 2009
Appeal target (current): CHF 2,344,464 (USD 2.34 million or EUR 1.46 million)
Appeal coverage: 100%

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 8 August 2007 for CHF 2.32 million (USD 1.93 million or EUR 1.4 million) for six months to assist more than 20,000 families affected by landslides and extensive flooding in different parts of Nepal.
- An initial Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for CHF 250,000 was allocated on 2 August 2007 from the International Federation's DREF to replenish the Nepal Red Cross Society's (NRCS) disaster response stock.
- A full emergency appeal was launched on 29 August 2007 for CHF 2.06 million (USD 1.6 million or EUR 1.2 million) to assist more than 25,000 flood and landslide affected families for one year. The appeal was further revised on 24 April 2008 with a total income of CHF 2,344,464 (USD 2.34 million or EUR 1.46 million) to reflect the slightly changed nature of the relief and recovery operation and to adapt the operation to the actual funding situation as well as the needs voiced from the field.
- A two-year pilot disaster management project focussing on livelihood promotion initiatives in flood affected village development committees in Banke district was included during this period. Details of this pilot project in national society recovery efforts have been developed and the project will be integrated into the annual appeal for the NRCS to be implemented in the coming two years – 2009 and 2010. It is envisaged that this project will offer a model programme for future NRCS recovery efforts.
- With this final report, **this emergency appeal will be closed**. As there is still a remaining balance of CHF 167,756 currently outstanding, the International Federation seeks to transfer the funds over the next 90 days to disaster preparedness activities, under the disaster management programme for 2009 and 2010.

Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of the final balance of funds are kindly requested to contact the International Federation within the next 90 days.

Summary:

The NRCS has completed the relief and early recovery work as planned in the appeal. The total number of families receiving non-food relief items (NFRI) as well those receiving only tarpaulin in all the 65 districts of Nepal is as follows:

Total number of affected families	NFRI distributed	Tarpaulin
109,521	25,944	36,101

Some of the remaining funds from this appeal have also been used for the replenishment of NFRI

distributed during the 2008 monsoon. By this measure, 3,000 NFRI sets and 5,000 tarpaulins were distributed during the 2008 monsoon flood operations. Besides, operational management costs for the relief distribution were also charged against this appeal.

As part of its recovery efforts, NRCS distributed seeds, along with agricultural tools and implements to the identified 15,040 families. Further, NRCS also supported 2,357 families with construction materials for the renovation and reconstruction of their houses. The number of beneficiaries supported with construction materials was revised downwards to 2,357 families from the earlier planned 2,500 to reflect the need for the house construction and renovation. This number was verified with the detailed assessment report received by the district branches from the field. The revision was also substantially influenced by the rise in prices of the materials to be procured for the recovery. Red Cross branches also completed restoration of 347 water sources through renovation and/or cleaning.

It is proposed that the remaining funds (CHF 167,756) from this appeal will be allocated for disaster preparedness activities, one of them being a proposed pilot project towards recovery. This is a capacity building project under the disaster management programme for 2009 and 2010. This recovery project will also include a livelihood component in order to provide support to the affected families for enhancing their options for dignified livelihoods while simultaneously building the disaster preparedness and disaster response capacity of the Red Cross in Nepal as part of its plan for 2009 and 2010. In the Udaypur and Bardiya districts, the NRCS also carried out mitigation activities of involving communities in stationing 700 stone-filled *gabion* boxes (basket or cage filled with earth or rocks and used especially in building a support or abutment).

The donors who contributed either in cash or in-kind support to this appeal included American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Singapore Red Cross/Singapore government, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government and other non-Movement humanitarian agencies and partners. On behalf of the Nepal Red Cross Society, the International Federation thanks all Movement partners and other donors for their kind and generous support and contribution to this emergency appeal.

A detailed project proposal for the implementation of this proposed pilot project in national society recovery efforts was developed in 2008. The project will be integrated into the annual appeal of the NRCS and will be implemented in the following two years as mentioned in the previous operations update (please see operations update 9).

The situation

Torrential monsoon rainfall beginning from 10 July 2007 caused heavy floods in the southern plains of Nepal. The rains were also accompanied by landslides in the hilly regions. As the heavy rainfall continued for over three weeks in the southern plains, the number of families affected and displaced by the floods and the landslides increased dramatically. Furthermore, approximately 75,000 houses, public infrastructure and thousands of hectares of farmland were damaged or destroyed due to the disasters in 65 of Nepal's 75 districts. A total of 214 people were reported to have died and approximately 109,521 families were affected. Of these, more than 25,000 families were displaced.

According to initial estimations, the loss due to the floods was approximately NPR 1 million (CHF 14,800 or USD 12,818). However, after a few months, the situation was under control at local levels, with civil authorities as well as NRCS district chapters and other partners intensively involved in helping the affected communities.

Water logging was a major problem in the southern parts of the country. The scale of the disaster was somewhat unprecedented – sustained and large in scale, it meant rescue and relief efforts were difficult during the initial period. Moreover, flooding repeated in some places and this hindered the otherwise efficient and timely response of the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). The government of Nepal gave the NRCS primary responsibility for relief distributions and appealed to international organizations and individuals at the national level to support the relief operation. Several United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations provided support to the NRCS in the form of cash or in-kind donations.

As soon as the disaster began, the country-wide NRCS network started its operation, distributing non-food relief items (NFRI) (mainly tarpaulins). Ready to-eat food, collected or procured locally with the support of the government, was also distributed to address the urgency of the situation.

For the first four months after the disaster struck, NRCS provided food rations with support from the World Food Programme (WFP) and drinking water purification tablets with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Besides non-Movement humanitarian agencies and partners, the International Federation appeal was supported by many Red Cross Red Crescent national societies (American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross).

Non-food items in the form of family kits were supported by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other participating national societies which had bi-lateral arrangements with the NRCS (Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China also supported the NRCS's relief efforts). Besides a number of non-Red Cross partners, embassies and international non-government organizations (INGOs) also provided in-country support to the NRCS.

The affected people in the programme districts have now returned to normal life. Seeds distributed to the affected people have assisted them to revive their livelihood activities and support their families with the supply of vegetables for which they would otherwise need to bear extra expenses. Similarly, the families supported with house construction materials have finished the renovation of their houses and some of them have improved shelter conditions.

The NRCS national headquarters and its district chapters have been monitoring the situation continuously throughout the period. NRCS also despatched NFRI kits to NRCS district chapters from its central, regional and zone warehouses to the district chapters during the initial days itself. Monitoring reports were produced on a regular basis and shared with partners. The NRCS national headquarters and district chapters have also initiated coordination meetings with the local government and other stakeholders to develop an effective response plan at district level. It may be noted that the NRCS is an ex-officio member of the Nepal Government's central disaster relief committee which is headed by the country's minister for home affairs. Likewise, the district branches are members of the district disaster relief committee which is headed by the chief district officer. Regional, national and district disaster response teams were alerted for rapid mobilization.

Notably, just prior to the floods and landslides, NRCS had undertaken an initial process for drafting a contingency plan focusing on a response to an earthquake disaster in the Kathmandu valley. The operational management structure of the contingency plan could be applied to the response of this disaster as well. In addition, the national society has an emergency fund of approximately USD 30,000 meant to speed up assessment, coordination and transportation as well as distribution of dry food rations.

Coordination and partnerships

The emergency appeal was a joint initiative of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in Nepal and is being implemented accordingly, led by the NRCS. Cooperation and coordination meetings between the NRCS, the International Federation and the ICRC, which have already proved to be an effective mechanism for the Movement coordination in Nepal, were organized on a regular basis. The Danish Red Cross's delegation in Nepal received Euro 700,000 from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and coordinated closely with the International Federation in the course of the application. The central disaster relief committee (CDRC) at the home ministry and district disaster relief committees (DDRC) coordinated all relief activities. The NRCS and the International Federation closely cooperated with the United Nation's system through the United Nation's disaster management team meetings and inter-agency standing committee (IASC) meetings.

Coordination with all stakeholders took place on a regular basis either through coordination meetings or through bilateral discussions with partners. Major partners of the NRCS in the distribution of relief items were the World Food Programme for food items, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for drinking water and hygiene articles and Red Cross Red Crescent partners for non-food relief items. The NRCS national headquarters and district chapters frequently coordinated with government authorities. The disaster preparedness-network (DPNet), functioning within the Red Cross premises where its secretariat is

based, was also involved in the coordination. Besides the UN system, other partners were also involved in sharing information and coordination. Emergency response plans and a coordinated working structure for the assessment and response for the floods operations was a feature of this operation.

National Society Capacity Building

The NRCS has branches in all 75 districts of Nepal and more than 2,000 NRCS volunteers were involved in the relief operation in all affected districts. Some of the volunteers were continuously mobilized for recovery activities. The NRCS has a good number of trained staff and volunteers and during the time of this disaster, it had 25 trained staff who are also members of the South Asia regional disaster response team (RDRT), 56 trained staff who are in the national disaster response team, 700 trained staff and volunteers for district disaster response teams, a global relief-trained member and two field assessment and coordination team (FACT) members.

The national society has a network of warehouses as well as transportation capabilities throughout the country. To boost the capacity of the national society, a relief coordinator was recruited at the national headquarters to support the disaster management director for the overall relief and recovery operations. Two officers were deployed in the central and the eastern districts for the relief and recovery operations. Focal persons for relief and recovery with clearly defined roles were also nominated in the affected districts. The district disaster response team (DDRT) trainings, organized in 13 districts under this appeal, have added 348 skilled people to the pool of 700 DDRT-trained people. Of the 348 newly-trained volunteers, 99 people were trained under the emergency appeal and the rest under Danish Red Cross/ECHO support. The database of trained human resources is available on the NRCS geographic information system (GIS). (The NRCS GIS is presently supported by ArcMAP 9.3).

The NRCS also utilized the appeal fund for repairing and upgrading ten warehouses located at different districts across the country – four regional warehouses (Nepalgunj, Birgunj, Mahendranagar and Biratnagar), two zonal warehouses (Kaski and Rupandehi) and four district level warehouses (Mustang, Mohottari, Bankey and Makawanpur). Work on all warehouses has been completed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

All activities planned in the appeal have been completed so far. Recovery activities, including livelihood support through the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools; renovation of water sources; and the construction and renovation of houses, have benefited altogether 19,237 beneficiaries in the 14 selected districts of the country. NRCS distributed seeds along with agricultural tools to 15,040 families. The revision of the appeal was also affected by inflation. Besides following further assessments and a consequent revision of the appeal, the NRCS supported 2,357 families with construction materials for the renovation and reconstruction of their homes. Initially, the appeal was meant to support 2,500 families during the recovery phase. But this number had to be revised following further assessments and 2,357 families were finally supported.

Repair of the warehouses is mentioned in the preceding section. Similarly, restoration of 336 water sources through renovation and/or cleaning has been completed. Up to 5,000 families of the total 15,040 beneficiaries received tools and seeds support under the ECHO/Danish Red Cross funding. Similarly, 115 water sources were supported through ECHO/Danish Red Cross. NRCS held a national disaster response team refresher workshop in May and recorded the lessons learned and challenges faced in the 2007 flood and landslides' response operation. The workshop also reviewed existing assessment mechanisms and procedures, resulting in a useful guide for internal staff and external partners.

The emergency appeal received a total income of CHF 2,339,693. Out of this figure, a total of CHF 2,171,937 was spent. The remaining funds of CHF 167,756 will be reallocated towards disaster preparedness activities, under the disaster management programme for 2009 and 2010.

Progress towards objectives

Phase 1 – Emergency relief

Overall Objective: The urgent needs of at least 25,000 families (150,000 people), who were severely affected by floods and landslides are met, the outbreak of diseases is prevented, and their early recovery needs are supported considering risk reduction measures.

Objective 1a: For the coming three months, 25,000 families (150,000 people) are supported through the provision of non-food items (NFI) in the form of family packages and tarpaulins, and 20,000 families are supported through the provision of food and clean water and hygiene articles.

The International Federation contributed to provide 11,000 kits. The rest were provided through the Danish Red Cross/ECHO contribution.

The NRCS assisted the most affected families from the floods and landslides, mainly displaced families, with food, drinking water and non-food items. The total number of families receiving the NFRI kits (including kitchen utensils, clothing, blankets and tarpaulin), was 25,944. In addition to this number, an additional 10,157 tarpaulins were also distributed, this way, the total number tarpaulins distributed was 36,101. The reason for this difference is that in the initial days of the emergency, many families were distributed tarpaulins only, as a provision for temporary shelter. However, there was also a distribution of NFRI kits as part of the regular NRCS relief operation and these NFRI kits also contained tarpaulins.

Objective 1b: More than 20,000 households are supported with the provision of tarpaulin only, to meet their immediate shelter needs.

Tarpaulins for this operation were funded by various donors, including the United Nations Children's Fund, ICRC and the Danish Red Cross/ECHO. The International Federation funded the urgently needed 5,000 tarpaulins. Considering the urgency, these were flown in from Afghanistan with the support of the ICRC and immediately distributed in Eastern Terai. Emergency relief distributions ended in November 2007. The report of the distributions carried out in Sarlahi district has been received and a detailed list of beneficiaries has been revised. As stated above, 36,101 families received tarpaulins from NRCS. This number is separate from the 25,944 families that received NFRI kits which also included tarpaulins. In this light, the total number of families benefiting from tarpaulins distributed by the Red Cross was 62,045.

Phase 2 – Recovery Activities

NRCS has implemented four different kinds of activities as part of recovery activities, namely:-

- Shelter materials support.
- Livelihood support in the form of seeds and tools.
- Water sources renovation/installation.
- Disaster preparedness and mitigation.

All recovery activities have already been completed. Initially, NRCS had planned to support the Dhanusha district chapter for assisting shelter materials to 143 families. However, the detailed needs assessment could not be carried out in Dhanusha on time and this part of the activity was dropped. The following summary table shows the target and achievement below in table format. The specific recovery achievements are mentioned after summary table.

S. N	Districts	Shelter Support		Livelihood support				Water Source renovation	
				Seeds		Equipment distribution			
		Target HH	Complete / Progress	Target HH	Complete / Progress	Target HH	Complete / Progress	Target HH	Complete / Progress
1.	Siraha	395	395	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,875	101	101
2.	Mahottari	380	380	2,410	2,410	2,400	2,400	59	59
3.	Dhanusha	143	0	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	1	1
4.	Sarlahi	150	150	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	90	90
5.	Rautahat	182	182	217	217	217	217	1	1
6.	Bara	NA	NA	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	NA	NA
7.	Parsa	150	150	700	700	700	700	NA	NA
8.	Bankey	402	402	402	402	402	402	21	17
9.	Udayapur	120	120	330	330	330	330	NA	NA
10.	Taplejung	30	30	30	30	30	30	NA	NA
11.	Bardiya	160	160	1,997	1,997	1,997	1,997	NA	NA
12.	Kailali	45	45	207	207	207	207	15	15
13.	Kaski	186	186	232	232	232	232	62	62
14	Saptari	157	157	10	10	10	10	1	1
	Total	2,500	2,357	15,040	15,040	15,040	15,040	351	347

Summary Table

Livelihood support:	
Objective 2: 15,000 affected families (90,000 people) are supported in early recovery with materials and technical advice to re-establish their livelihoods	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selected 15,000 families have received seeds and tools. • The families have restarted their livelihood activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries according to NRCS assessment and criteria; • Coordination with the local agricultural office for technical and other possible support; • In-country procurement and packing of seeds; • Distribution to selected beneficiaries; and • Monitoring, reporting, technical advice by NRCS headquarters and district chapters.

Progress:

Distribution of seeds/tools to a total of 15,040 families was completed in the proposed 14 districts (nine covered under the International Federation appeal), with an additional 40 families receiving support over and above the initial target of 15,000 families. Of the families supported with the seeds, 5,000 have received support through the ECHO/Danish Red Cross Society, 50 from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the remaining through the International Federation/NRCS appeal. The support has enabled families to grow their own vegetables in their gardens, reducing their expenses on vegetables and contributing to their nutritional security.

Challenges:

Seeds could not be procured in time for a variety of reasons beyond control, mainly the shortage in supplies due to the floods as well as the huge demand for the seeds. Besides the problematic supply and delivery of the seed/tools, there were also delays due to frequent agitation and blockades caused by Maoists and other political groups. The delays affected smooth delivery of the items from the NRCS headquarters to district chapters. Seeds were meant to be sowed on time but this delay meant that the germination of the seeds did not happen in time and reflected on the harvest. Secondly, some families chose to keep the seeds aside for use in the forthcoming season.

Shelter support:	
Objective 3: 2,357 of the most vulnerable families (14,142 people) (instead of 2,500 families as mentioned in the previous appeal) are supported with supplementary construction materials and technical advice to repair their damaged homes.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selected families receive construction materials and technical support to reconstruct their houses. • The families have safer houses to live in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiaries according to NRCS assessment and criteria; • In-country procurement of local materials with participation of targeted communities; • Storage of materials in district chapter warehouses; • Distribution of material to selected beneficiaries; • Technical input and promotion of safer housing; and • Monitoring, reporting, technical advice by NRCS headquarters and district chapters.

Progress:

NRCS district branches have completed construction of the 2,375 shelters. The shelter item consists of bamboo, cement, roofing sheets, wooden and cement poles, tiles, and other items based on the needs of the affected families to reconstruct their dwellings. The families have reconstructed their houses which now provide them with safer shelter, thus, substantially reducing their vulnerabilities.

Challenges:

The supply and delivery of construction materials were delayed due to frequent agitation and blockades caused by Maoists and other political groups, which in turn affected smooth delivery of the items from the district chapter to the beneficiary level. Inflation affecting this objective as has been explained earlier. A main reason for the number of benefiting families being revised downwards vis-à-vis the original appeal was that in one case, a district chapter, as part of its own resource mobilization, entered into an agreement with an external organization constructing 200 houses and this, in turn, meant that the district chapter couldn't build 200 houses out of the International Federation appeal. Similarly, the Dhanusha district chapter could not provide a detailed assessment on time for various reasons and so, the district chapter could not avail the benefits under this activity.

Water and sanitation:

Objective 4: 6,880 families (20 families per water source) are protected against communicable and water borne diseases through the restoration of community water sources and preventive health activities, such as raising awareness about water, sanitation and hygiene.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 221 selected water sources are renovated/ restored. • 7,000 affected families have access to safe drinking water. • The people are protected against communicable diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess water and sanitation situation in cooperation with the district disaster relief committees; and UNICEF along with other partners; • Select site for community water sources; • Form/ reactivate community water source users groups • Clean and renovate water sources; and • Organize and conduct water and sanitation awareness campaign.

Progress:

A total of 347 water sources have been constructed /renovated in the selected districts. Out of 347 water sources, 115 were completed under the ECHO/Danish Red Cross Society support in Sarlahi, Mahottari, and Kailali districts by March 2008. The remaining 217 water sources have been renovated/ installed with the support of the International Federation in Siraha, Mahottari, Banke and Kaski. The initial target of 221 selected water sources was revised down to 217 as the community in Banke realized they did not require the extra tube wells. An additional 15 water sources have been supported by Water Aid and UNFPA in Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha, Mahottari and Routahat districts. The district branches have procured construction materials which they distributed among the beneficiaries. Around 6,940 families have benefited from this support.

In addition, water in all of the sources has been tested for arsenic. All the tested sources have been found to serve safe drinking water to the beneficiaries.

Challenges:

The supply and delivery of construction materials was apparently delayed due to frequent agitation and blockades caused by Maoists and other political groups, which in turn affected smooth delivery of the items from the district chapter to the beneficiary level. Furthermore, the magnitude of the disaster was so great that some district chapters had difficulties in managing the procurement and transportation of construction materials. The NRCS conducted disaster response training for those districts to enhance their capacity for assessment, coordination and relief management.

Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation:
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Objective 5a: The communities' exposure to risks of disasters are reduced, and the capacity of the communities and the NRCS to respond to future disasters is enhanced

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine NRCS district branches have 250 trained volunteers on disaster response - 11 communities selected for the support are more resilient and better prepared to respond to future disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select communities for disaster response trainings and mitigation measures in the districts; • Promote community networking; • Install small emergency funds at district level / install a local fundraising mechanism to sustain the fund; • Carry out evaluations of the flood emergency response at headquarters and district chapter levels; and • Organize a workshop for NRCS headquarters and district chapters to work out lessons-learned and necessary actions to improve the disaster response mechanism at the NRCS.

Progress:

As reported in the previous update, nine districts organized district disaster response team (DDRT) trainings for 249 people with the support of the Danish Red Cross/ECHO. The DDRT trainings scheduled in the four districts of Rauthaut, Bara, Parsa and Taplejung were completed for 99 NRCS volunteers under the Emergency Appeal. In this way, a total of 13 DDRT trainings in 13 districts were completed as part of this objective and a total of 348 NRCS volunteers were trained.

Challenges:

The prevailing situation in the country and the road-blocks as part of agitations caused by Maoists and other political groups meant that the travel of facilitators was not easy. Additionally, with 13 trainings over a short period of time and other flood-related activities (many of which were delayed due to the very same reasons mentioned above), finalizing the schedule for these trainings were often challenging.

Objective 5b: (Pilot project) A relocated community has restarted its livelihoods activities and is well prepared to respond to future disasters, and has provided a model for consideration in future NRCS early recovery activities.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community has been resettled well in the new location. • The community people have been supported to restart and potentially strengthen their livelihoods in a sustainable manner. • The community is resilient and well prepared to respond to future disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the community for the pilot project. • Develop individual family profiles. • Through a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA), identify individual and community risks in a participatory approach. • Develop programme strategies suitable for their livelihoods support, in consultation with the community. This may require support for outstanding basic needs (food, clothing, transport, etc.), restarting and strengthening previous livelihoods (replacement of assets, skills development, market support, etc.) and protecting livelihoods (building communal assets, revolving funds, mitigation activities, etc.). This is a generic list of potential activities that will be specified as per communities' needs and capacities after the assessment stage. • Build social capital if and where necessary with the host community to ensure the re-settled community is integrated and any

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A participatory recovery model is piloted and learning is provided for future NRCS early recovery intervention in the aftermath of disaster. 	<p>possible tensions are mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot the participatory development of local level guidelines and criteria for recovery of this community within the framework of the overarching recovery guidelines developed. • Organize a lessons learnt workshop mid-way through and at the end of the project to ensure that learning is captured for NRCS recovery in the future. • Develop a detailed project for two years.
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Progress:

A pilot project is a new addition to the operation through the appeal revised in April 2008. The NRCS aims to develop the project as a pilot project to replicate in future disaster response operations in-country for recovery support. A detailed project proposal has been developed to shift this activity from the emergency appeal to annual appeal. The project aims to develop programme strategies suitable for community livelihoods support, in consultation with the community themselves. The support will focus and integrate various aspects of livelihood needs, such as food, clothing, transport, replacement of assets, skills development, market support, building communal assets, revolving funds, mitigation activities and others.

So far, a concept paper has been developed by the district implementing the programme (Bankey) and a community has been selected for implementation of the programme. The district chapter has organized an orientation programme at district level in order to share the objective, the implementation mechanism and overview of the project. Altogether 28 participants consist of chief district officer/government office, village development committee representatives, community representatives and executive committee members of NRCS district chapters, participated in the orientation programme. Likewise, the district chapter organized similar orientation programmes at the community level for 112 participants representing local community and representative from community-based organizations, such as Mothers' Group and youth clubs. In addition, the district chapter developed household survey questionnaire in order to identify needs and appropriate skills to be developed for targeted beneficiaries. The questionnaire was provided to the field staff and volunteers and the data from the questionnaire is awaited.

The national headquarters has been developing a detailed plan of action of the overall programme which will be the main guiding document for implementation. The project will be linked into the annual appeal after 2008 and will be implemented over a period of two years.

Besides this, as part of a mitigation effort, 700 gabion boxes were procured and distributed to affected communities (100 in Katari village development committee and 150 in Sudarpur village development committee in the Udayapur district; and 450 for Gola and Khairichandanpur village development committees of Bardiya district). More than 700 families have benefited from these initiatives. Similarly, ten basic community-based disaster preparedness training sessions were conducted in Bardiya and Udayapur and trained 256 community volunteers with the support of the Danish Red Cross/ECHO.

Lesson Learned

As the response of the 2007 flood and landslide 2007 operation is completed, the NRCS has organized a lesson learned workshop in order to review the strengths, gaps and effectiveness of different phases of overall operation and also to identify the areas of improvement for future operations. The workshop was organized on 11-12 January 2009 with participation of 44 participants, where representation came from 13 of the 14 intended district chapters. The relief delegate, on behalf of the International Federation, also participated in the workshop. Progress reports from the national headquarters as well as district chapters were presented and discussed to identify the strengths and gaps for future improvements in view of the 2007 relief operation.

The following strengths and the areas for improvements and recommendations have been arrived at by the participants:

Strengths of the operation

- Proper use of assessment format during the flood operation helped to identify real beneficiaries and needs.
- Orientation to the volunteers before assessment ensured active and efficient involvement in the overall operation.
- The present organizational and information management system structure of the NRCS is recognized by other stakeholders and is acceptable to all.
- NRCS' lead role in the coordination meetings enabled set up of effective distribution and avoided duplication.
- Trained human resources were available at a local level.
- Regional approach to warehouse management proved useful to making relief materials available on time.
- In light of the state of conflict during the operation, the NRCS had easy access to the communities.
- Immediate recovery programme for the affected families helped sustain livelihood of affected population.
- National and international support played a vital role for resource management.
- Adequate funding support contributed to a smooth and immediate recovery programme after the relief portion of the operation.

Gaps/areas of improvement

- Variation in assessment formats.
- It proved difficult to get complete information from the field in time due to logistical challenges as well as poor communication system. Logistical challenges remained, even though the NRCS was accepted in the communities in very difficult times.
- Stakeholders, including the beneficiaries, were not completely involved in planning from the start.
- Variance in NFRI packages coming from different sources.
- Insufficient relief materials in comparison to the size of the household.
- Lack of timely orientation for assessment for volunteers and staff sometimes gave a wrong message with regard to accountability.
- There were lack of regular trainings and follow-up trainings related with response, such as DDRT and national disaster response training.
- Problem in identifying real beneficiaries in some of the districts because of logistical inaccessibility, inundation of the flood waters over a long period; and, due to insufficient information of the needs and the damage received from the affected areas.
- Lack of adequate land for recovery programme. In some cases, the available land was low-lying, causing it to be declared a danger area for future floods.
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The major lessons learned from the response operation are:

- In light of the conflict situation in Nepal, impartiality is the power of humanity.
- For the NRCS district branches, enhanced coordination mechanism among stakeholders avoids duplication in relief operation. This is because this was the first experience for many districts to conduct the one-door distribution system in which the NRCS was leading.
- Programme success and sustainability can be achieved through community participation.
- Less hazardous risk in areas covered by the community-based disaster prevention programme was noticed.
- Easy to access community needs through the NRCS network.
- Lack of proper disaster response protocols to collect information.
- Consistent efforts are needed to maintain accountability among volunteers.
- Volunteers are required to go through an orientation before assessment begins.
- It is found that the Red Cross Action Team mobilized by the district chapters in the absence of DDR Teams played a vital role.
- This operation also underlined the role of DDR teams in assessment and relief distribution and it led to the realisation of the value and the need for DDRT teams in all

districts. As a result, 13 DDRT trainings were held immediately after the relief operation as part of this appeal.

- It is appropriate to use the assessment format as an information bank (a standard format for assessment is needed).

Main recommendations from the workshop are:

- NRCS national headquarter should take the initiative to establish a database of trained human resources (district and national disaster response teams) and update information in the event of a disaster at the district level.
- Information sharing mechanism, such as situation reports and coordination meetings, should be applied.
- Staff and volunteers should be orientated and briefed before conducting the assessment, terms of references prepared and assessment formats agreed upon.
- More provision for trainings and refreshers.
- Timely reporting from district chapters is important.
- The community needs to be involved from the beginning of the programme.
- The quality of relief materials distributed vis-à-vis other humanitarianactors should be maintained. Provision of relief materials according to the family size.
- Capacity development and mobilization in terms of volunteer management needs to be improved upon.
- Assessment format needs to be revised.
- Should maintain the principle of impartiality among the stakeholders to avoid duplication.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The communications department of the NRCS has a continued information sharing mechanism through media print, electronic and online media, at national and international level. Impact in narrative text, support available, photographs, stories and geographical map have been posted in the NRCS website (see www.nrccs.org). Similarly, situation and response updates have been regularly shared among stakeholders.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Nepal: Nepal Red Cross Society, Pitambar Aryal (Disaster Management Director), email: pitambar.aryal@nrcs.org, phone: +977.14.27.0650, fax: +977.14.27.1915
- In Nepal: International Federation office (Andrea Reisinger, International Federation Representative), email: andrea.reisinger@ifrc.org, phone: +977.985.104.7071
- In India: International Federation South Asia Regional Delegation (Azmat Ulla, Head of South Asia Regional Delegation, New Delhi), email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org, phone: +91 11 2411 1125
- In Malaysia: International Federation Asia Pacific zone office (Jagan Chapagain, Deputy Head of Zone) email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org, phone + 60 3 2161 0892
- International Federation Asia Pacific zone office, disaster management unit (Daniel Bolanos, disaster response delegate), email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org, phone: +60 39 207 5728; mobile: +6012 283-7305
- For pledges of funding: Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting coordinator, phone +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org. All pledges should be sent to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.

***<Interim financial report below;
click here to return to the title page>***

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNP001 - Nepal - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/8-2009/7
Budget Timeframe	2007/8-2009/7
Appeal	MDRNP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,344,464					2,344,464
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	60,150					60,150
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	366,222					366,222
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	162,879					162,879
British Red Cross	102,850					102,850
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	114,529					114,529
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	172,750					172,750
Finnish Red Cross	131,520					131,520
Japanese Red Cross	96,240					96,240
Liechtenstein Red Cross	3,333					3,333
Monaco Red Cross	41,215					41,215
Netherlands Red Cross	65,760					65,760
New York Office (from Western Union Foundation)	35,000					35,000
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	430,000					430,000
On Line donations	1,097					1,097
Other	0					0
Singapore Red Cross	863					863
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	23,958					23,958
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	359,000					359,000
Switzerland - Private Donors	1,806					1,806
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,000					2,000
C1. Cash contributions	2,171,171					2,171,171
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,171,171					2,171,171
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,171,171					2,171,171
Appeal Coverage	93%					93%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,171,171					2,171,171
E. Expenditure	-2,171,171					-2,171,171
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNP001 - Nepal - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2007/8-2009/7
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Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,344,464					2,344,464	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		2,550				2,550	-2,550	
Others Machinery & Equipment	2,550						2,550	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,550	2,550				2,550	0	
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	23,066	147,956				147,956	-124,890	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	125,257	367				367	124,890	
Total Transport & Storage	148,323	148,323				148,323	0	
Personnel								
International Staff	20,000	15,120				15,120	4,880	
National Staff	17,305	20,827				20,827	-3,523	
National Society Staff	874	874				874	0	
Consultants	1,037	1,037				1,037	0	
Total Personnel	39,215	37,858				37,858	1,357	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,019	787				787	232	
Total Workshops & Training	1,019	787				787	232	
General Expenditure								
Travel	19,894	20,624				20,624	-730	
Information & Public Relation	943	943				943	0	
Office Costs	5,944	5,944				5,944	0	
Communications	579	702				702	-123	
Financial Charges	40,421	40,421				40,421	0	
Other General Expenses	3,962	3,962				3,962	0	
Total General Expenditure	71,743	72,596				72,596	-853	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,929,224	1,767,932				1,767,932	161,292	
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,929,224	1,767,932				1,767,932	161,292	
Programme Support								
Program Support	152,390	141,126				141,126	11,264	
Total Programme Support	152,390	141,126				141,126	11,264	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,344,464	2,171,171				2,171,171	173,293	
VARIANCE (C - D)		173,293				173,293		