



Report on Nepal Earthquake Response Operation

January 2016 to March 2018

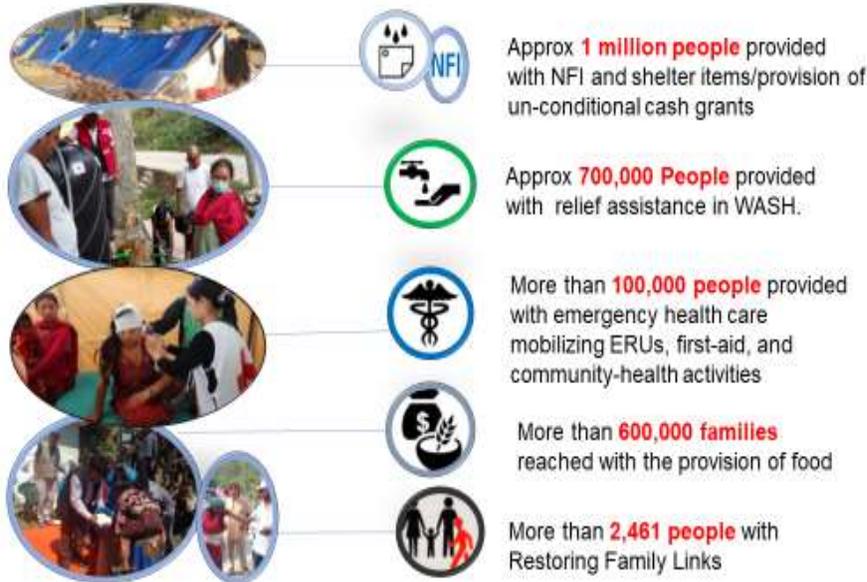


Background

On Saturday, 25 April 2015 at 11:56am local time, 7.6 magnitude earthquake struck Barpak in the district of Gorkha about 80km northwest of Kathmandu. The catastrophic earthquake was followed by more than 300 aftershocks. The destruction was widespread; 57 of the country's 75 districts were affected. More than 8,000 deaths and 22,309 injured were reported.

The Nepal Red Cross Society, through its network of volunteers (approximately 8,000 volunteers), supported by Red Cross partners, reached thousands of affected people with vital emergency assistance.

Emergency Response



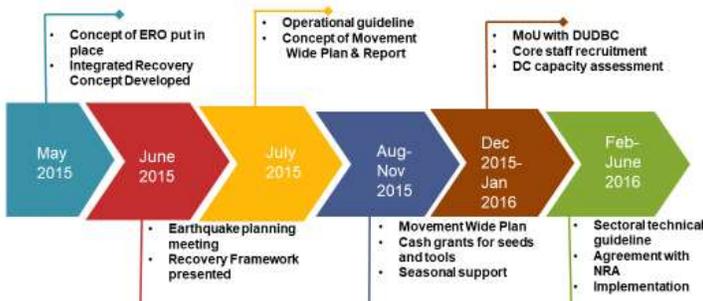
The emergency phase was followed by relief and recovery activities during the summer monsoon. From September, preparation for recovery and reconstruction started under the slogan "Build Back Better (BBB)". This included scoping assessments to determine the needs, review of past assessment and developing the recovery or reconstruction phase. In addition, Nepal Red Cross Society and partners responded to the winter need of people whose houses were destroyed by the earthquake by giving an unconditional cash grant of NRP. 10,000/- per family. A total of 49,996 families were reached with

cash support to protect themselves from the cold weather. Findings from a post distribution monitoring carried out between January and February 2016 showed that 95% of the respondents mentioned clothing and winter blankets as being part of their expenditure.

Earthquake Response Operation

Nepal Red Cross Society has been implementing Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) in 14 earthquake affected districts (Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kaverpalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Makwanpur). The thematic areas of this operation are Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Livelihood and Institutional Capacity Building (ICB); which is technically understood as **Four plus One** component. The overall operation is being implemented, monitored, evaluated and even reported in one plan approach model.

ERO- Evolvement



ERO-Progression



According to plan, NRCS has established ERO offices in all 14 districts and deployed experienced and qualified personnel for program management implementation. In parallel, NRCS has executed design and construction of infrastructure projects like semi-permanent pre-fab hospital and health posts construction, schools construction, office buildings construction, water supply infrastructures etc. NRCS has prepared project management structure for the implementation of owner driven housing program as well.

Eventually, in consultation with local government stakeholders, Red Cross identified beneficiaries as per mentioned criteria;

- Livelihood: including people from the most vulnerable people, poor, socially excluded families, female headed households, child headed households, people with disabilities, and elderly among other identified vulnerable group.
- Shelter: selection as per government of Nepal/ NRA criteria.
- Health and WASH: entire community will be targeted for software component in these sectors.

Besides, fundamental norms of cross cutting issues and sustainability approaches have been addressed in each of the component.

Shelter

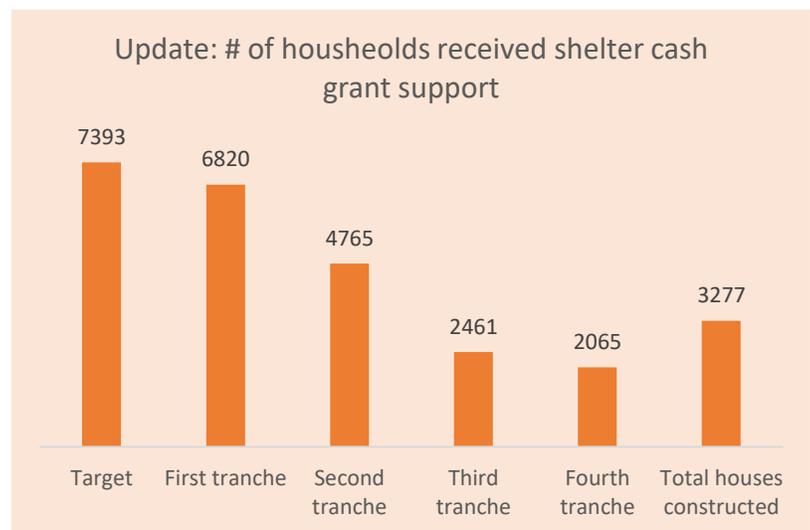


Under shelter program, it has been agreed with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to support construction of 7,393 owner driven households in seven districts (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchok). Considering government procedures and guideline for earthquake resistant technique, NRCS has established TSSU for preparing architectural plans, structural designs and other engineering designs, tender documents for consultancy services and construction work. Besides, shelter technical team has been mobilized in all 14 district to support on build back safer initiatives.

Key achievements:

Nepal Red Cross Society has agreed with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to support shelter cash grant; worth of NPR. 3,00,000/- to 7,393 earthquake affected households in seven districts (Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Sindhupalchok).

Thus, the graphs here illustrates the total number of households who have received cash grant support for shelter construction, where 88% (6,820) households have received first tranche. 85% of households have started construction and 83% of households have completed upto the DPC level after receiving the first tranche, whereas 73% have



been certified by DUDBC for second tranche. Similarly, among the number of households received first tranche, 70% of households have received second tranche, 36% received third tranche and 30% received fourth tranche. However, around 50% of targeted families have already completed their house construction.

Besides, NRCS been supporting on school building construction as well. Total eight schools have been approved by NRA to be constructed by NRCS. In this regard, construction of one school has been completed and seven are under construction.



“Participants of mason training in Ramechhap district doing practical exercise of safer shelter construction”

Earthquake Resistant house construction:

Indra Bahadur Pandit, resident of Thangpalkot VDC ward no. 3, Sindhupalchok district, constructed earthquake resistant house. He received full cash grant and technical support from Nepal Red Cross Society. He expressed his happiness for the support provided by NRCS for construction of his house.

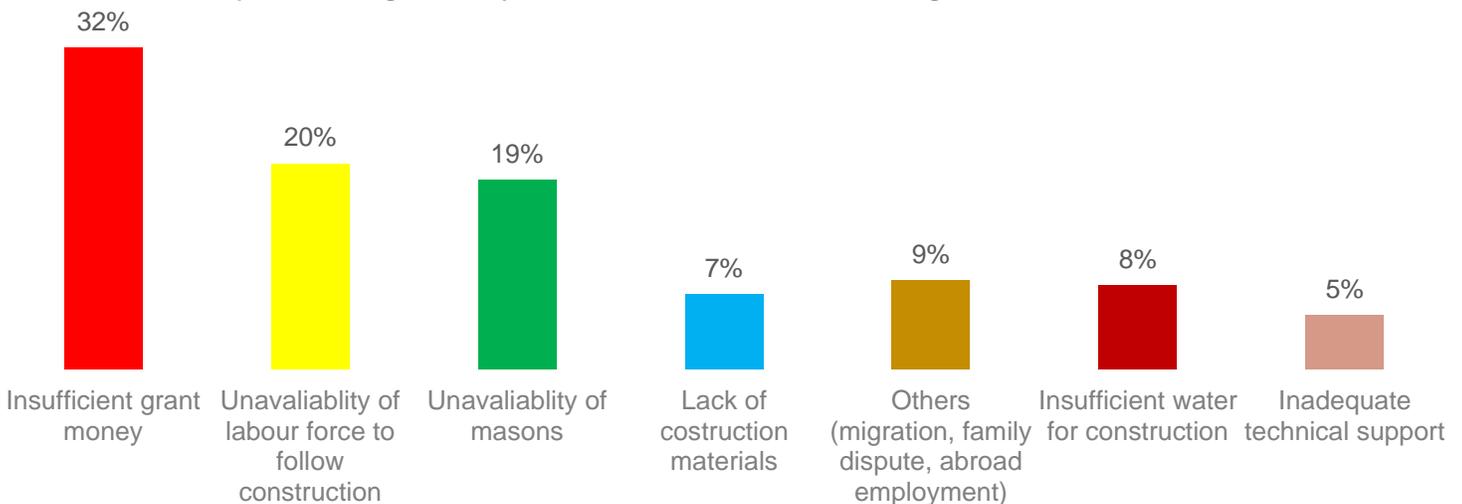


Shankar Bahadur Prasain, resident of Sunkoshi Rural Municipality-6, Sindhuli district, constructed earthquake resistant house with financial and technical support of Nepal Red Cross Society along with solar power for light and improved gas for cooking. Prasain, who devoted most of his leisure time to the construction, puts the total cost at 189,500 NPR excluding the cost of his labour, which he says totaled 32 days. Factoring that in at a cost of 600 NPR per day brings the cost to 208,700, according to Prasain.



“I myself put in all the labour to build my home and used all the materials according to the technicians’ advice,” said Prasain. He believes a potential future earthquake would not cause his home to collapse again. “I didn't know we could build homes this strong even using local materials.”

Major Findings – why construction after receiving 1st Tranche is not started?



However, there are more than 15% of families who have not even started shelter construction after receiving first tranche. Thus to identify the reason for this gap and hurdles, a detail shelter survey was conducted.

As presented in graphs II, it has been identified from the survey that 32% of respondent stated for insufficient money for shelter construction. Likewise unavailability or lack of labor force, masons, materials and other resources were reasons for starting shelter construction. In addition to that, technical support was also lacking in the field. As a result we can see gap between the households completed DPC level and households certified by DUDBC for second tranche.

Therefore, NRCS in the shelter targeted districts has given higher priority on providing technical assistance through door to door visit. Shelter technical staffs in field and social mobilizers have been frequently visiting the community households to aware and update people on NRA guidelines, messages and provide them technical support for safe construction. Consequently, more than **66,000** community people have been reached or oriented on build back safer techniques and **5,158** skilled/ semi-skilled masons have been trained on seven days mason training in DUDBC based curriculum.

Besides, NRCS has conducted four events of 50 days On the Job Training (OJT) reaching **64** participants. With completion of this training, not only untrained people have been trained on safer construction but also eight earthquake resistant houses for most vulnerable families have been constructed. Likewise, total eight most vulnerable households, who have received first tranche from government and could not even start construction due to financial and technical problem have been supported with materials (except stone), skilled and unskilled manpower along with direct supervision from technical staff. Consequently, these households have now completed the foundation and now been eligible for receiving second tranche for shelter construction.

Moreover, the activities performed under shelter are presented below;

Breaking a Job Stereotype, Huma in Reconstruction



Being a mason has traditionally been seen as a man's job in Nepalese society. But women's participation in masons' training conducted by the Red Cross is changing all that.

Huma Sathighare tried her luck everywhere. She helped her parents with their tea shop in Palpa. That did not turn out to be a success. She tried her luck abroad. She went to Qatar but it did not work for her either.

Huma wanted to learn about construction but ended up supporting the mason with passing bricks, iron rod, motar etc.

One day she and her husband came to know the Red Cross was organizing mason's training in the community. This is what they needed to do what they wanted to do, real construction. Both of them had applied but only Huma was selected for the training. She did a week long mason training and got certified for skilled mason. After the training she learnt about the skill of safer technique in construction but still it was difficult for her to find the job. She said, "Although I know how to construct and mobilize other semi-skilled mason it is difficult to get the leading role in construction." There is a mind-set in our society that construction is normally men's work. Due to this, It is difficult for women to find employers who would trust them.

Despite her difficulties Huma is doing her best and continues to build stronger houses using the skills she learnt in the training.

S.N.	Key Activities	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	Carpenter training has been conducted for the community people to strengthen the safer construction approach	542	491	91%
2	Technical people from government offices trained on safe construction and building code compliance	NA	100	NA
3	One national level Participatory Appraisal on Safe Shelter approach (PASSA) TOT was conducted in Dhulikhel. Then district level PASSA facilitator trainings were conducted in all districts. The training is further rolled out in community as community level PASSA orientation.	72,364	67,286	93%
4	Demo house construction	22	22	100%

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

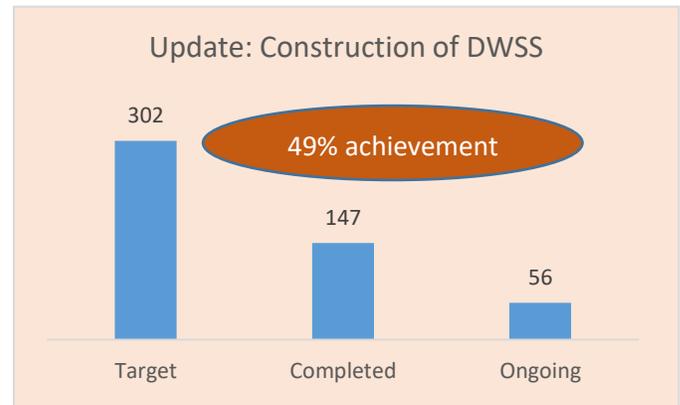


WASH is one of the major component of this operation. The objective of this intervention is to achieve the sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related disease in target communities. Besides, NRCS is working as supporter of Nepal government to achieve open defecation free community through various software activity on sanitation and hygiene promotion part. Hence, regular coordination of NRCS is well maintained with district stakeholders and Division of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Office.

Key achievements:

As illustrated in graphs, around 50% of targeted drinking water supply schemes (DWSS) including the completed 11 baby WASH¹ have been completed as of mid-April 2018. Whereas, construction of around 36% of remaining DWSS is ongoing and construction of 99 more DWSS is yet to start.

In order to ensure the community ownership, their responsibility and sustainable maintenance of DWSS, water user committee for each DWSS has been formed/reformed. Before the construction of DWSS and after the construction of DWSS, pre-construction or/and post-construction training/orientation have been provided to the water user committee member.



Nepal Red Cross Society has supported the construction of child gender and disabled (CGD) friendly toilets in Shree Mahindra Lila Secondary School, Gorkha district.

In this aspect, 678 community people from WUC member have been trained in relevant water and sanitation technical training like preconstruction, post-construction and water quality test training. Consequently, around 7,836 households have been directly benefitted by the constructed DWSS.

In the same way, 5,600 households have completed construction of households' latrine reaching out to around 27,910 people and 540 are under construction. Similarly, 35 institutional latrines have been constructed and 30 more are under construction. Most of the constructed institutional latrines are child gender and disabled (CGD) friendly.

Eventually, 1,39,366 community people have been reached with hygiene promotion activities and 833 social mobilizers and volunteers have been trained on hand washing and hygiene promotion training.

Red Cross brought water with peace; Case study of Bhaktapur district

Anantalingeshwor, ward no. 10 always had a problem with its water system. There was never enough water in the village which made washing, cleaning and bathing difficult. The police even had to intervene in some quarrels over who gets more water. The mismanaged water system was fully damaged by 2015 Earthquake leaving women, in particular, to suffer.

Two years after the earthquake the village had their water system restored and improved. Mandhara and Santang water schemes in Anantalingeshwor, Dadhikot 10 has changed the lives of people for the better, supplying enough water for the whole community. You no longer see people, queuing for water in the village. They can immediately get the water from taps.

These water system restoring projects were supported by the Nepal Red Cross Society. Construction of the schemes used the cash for work approach where local people were paid from Red Cross for their labor.



¹ Baby WASH: Baby WASH programme was supported by American Red Cross in Uthan district in early recovery programme.

In addition to that, other sub activities carried under WASH are as follows;

S.N.	Activity	Target	Achievement
1	Construction of washing platform	700	2,272
2	Construction of hand washing station	NA	712
3	Utensil dryer construction	NA	692
4	ODF declaration of VDC	NA	10
6	Rain water harvesting in Kathmandu valley districts	36 – On plan	

Health



Health infrastructure has been severely affected, resulting in the disruption of health services, including medical and surgical consultations and treatment. Some health facilities have been extensively damaged while others have sustained with partial damage. Health activities have embraced both hardware approach; including temporary and permanent health facilities reconstruction and software approach; including support on hygiene promotion activity, health awareness sessions, and psychosocial support. As part of the integrated recovery programme the main focus was on 'software' components, building on NRCS core strengths in training, community mobilization and awareness raising around disease prevention, nutrition and psychosocial support.

Key achievements:

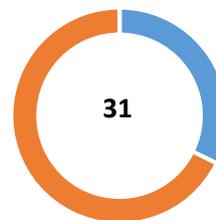
Under the health component, nine health posts have been reconstructed. The reconstructed health posts are four in Sindhupalchok, four in Kavre and one in Dhading district. Besides, one district hospital in Rasuwa district along with staff quarter has been constructed and also handed over to the district health office. In addition, construction of 21 health posts is ongoing.

On the other side, total nine health posts have been rehabilitated. The rehabilitated health posts are five in Sinduli, two in Nuwakot and two in Makwanpur district. In addition, two more health posts are under construction.

All these reconstructed/ rehabilitated health posts have been supported with basic medical equipment and staff quarter as well. Consequently, the reconstructed/rehabilitated health post have started serving people with health facilities and services. Till March 2018, a total of **81,332** people have been benefitted with the service provided by the reconstructed/ rehabilitated health posts.

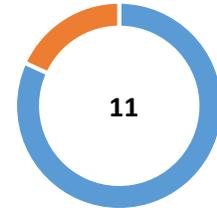
Besides, there are five immunizations center under construction in Dhading district and **45** health facilities have been supported with basic medical equipment.

Reconstruction of HP



Ongoing: 21 Completed: 10

Rehabilitation of HP



Ongoing: 2 Completed: 9

Delivery service provided by health post



Suku Maya Bk, resident of Sindhupalchok district, Bhotenamlang VDC, ward no. 2 gave a birth to a healthy baby (boy) of 2.6 kg weight in Bhotenamlang health post at her age of 30 years old. It was her second baby. After her first baby, she had a tragedy with a case of miscarriage due to lack of proper medical care. After reconstruction of Bhotenamlang health post by Nepal Red Cross Society, she had received regular medical care (antenatal care (ANC)) service from the health post.

She says, "if there would not be this health post, I would have to reach Melamchi health post for my delivery which was not possible for that time being. I could have been died either."

However, she had received regular medical checkup from her pregnancy period and timely delivery service from Bhotenamlang health post, she has been able to give birth to a healthy baby.

Besides, she had also received the winter baby kit (distributed by NRCS to the health post) from the health post.

Story/Photo: Tashi Lama, PMER officer

Additional achievements under health:

- 44 NRCS/staff and volunteers have been trained on first aid training of trainer (ToT)
- 1307 NRCS/staff and volunteers have been trained on basic first aid training.
- 983 NRCS/staff and volunteers have been trained on community based health and first aid
- 656 NRCS/staff and volunteers have been trained on psychosocial support / epidemic control volunteer
- Total 831 community sessions on community based health have been conducted reaching out to 65,485 community people, where 9734 people were reached with psychosocial support and 982 people were reached with first aid services.
- 3,274 families have been provided with Long Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) targeting pregnant women.
- 17,142 lactating mother of baby below one year have been provided with winter baby kit and 1544 female community health volunteers (FCHVs) have been provided with WAKA WAKA solar light.
- Besides, 31 villager development committee (VDC) and one municipalities have been declared as full immunized VDC/municipalities with support of NRCS.

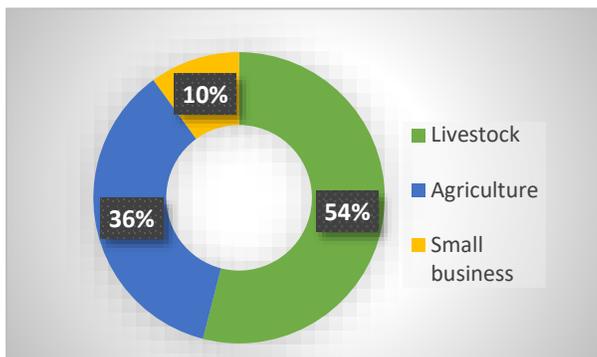
Livelihood



Number of livelihood activities have been implemented in all programme districts in order to strengthen and improve livelihood (food security and income generation) of earthquake affected along with vulnerable communities. Thus, the primary beneficiaries of livelihood is selected from the most vulnerable people, poor, socially excluded families, female headed households, child headed households and people with disabilities.

Key achievements:

The graphs illustrates the key achievements of earthquake response operation under livelihood component. It refers to the major activities carried out for livelihood enhancement supporting vulnerable households with financial and in kind support for livelihood activities followed by livelihood skill development training. Here the graph illustrated that 72% of target households have received first installment, whereas, around 50% of target households have received both installment for livelihood support.



The beneficiaries, who have received first installment of cash support have been also oriented/ trained on the technical training for the effective use of cash support.

Here total 19,828 families have received first tranche, out of this families; 54% have utilized the intended cash on livestock, 36% in agriculture and 10% in small business enterprises.

Likewise, additional 5,811 families have been benefitted with seed and tool support from Kathmandu valley district.

Similarly, to enhance their agricultural production, people have been also motivated for improved animal shed construction. A total of 3,057 animal sheds have been constructed and 21 health camps have been conducted where more than 8000 livestock have been insured.

In addition, 76 community based infrastructure (53 irrigation canals and 23 foot trails) have been constructed. These community based infrastructures are influenced with cash for work approach to provide community people temporary employment opportunity. Around five thousand people have been benefitted from cash for work approach. Besides, construction of 7 more irrigation canal and 7 more foot trails are ongoing.

Impact of Livelihood support

Ram Bahadur Darji has been a tailor for all his life, 53 years. And he is one of the beneficiaries who have been benefited from the conditional cash grant. He received 30,000 NPR to restore his business and has already, within the first year of the distribution, multiplied the amount many times. Making up to 2,000 NPR a day, he was able to buy some land after a couple of months with hard work. He has now started building a permanent house for his family with additional financial support from the government. His business has been growing and he now has 4 sewing machines. The family is still living in the temporary house, but they are looking forward to the day, when the new house is completed. All the 9 grandchildren, 7 boys and 2 girls are attending **school** and Ram Bahadur is very happy that he is able to support them.



Small scale business:



January 2017 During the business plan preparation workshop that was developed in September 2016, Sharmila Regmi selected small shop as a business. Before, she had a little snack stall under a tree in Kharelthok VDC (ward 4). Through NRCS support and the cash grant she received, she upgraded it to a little corrugated iron shop with wood racks and a gas cooker, which attracts a crowd of school children as soon as classes are over. "I am earning around 1,200 NPR (10 euros) each day. I have to pay the suppliers, but still I manage to save money. This is a really good opportunity for me. We are four members in my family and we can only produce enough food for six months in a year. With the income generated by this shop, I will be able to pay for the running costs of my family during lean season".

Ganeshmaya Dannekh, 72 is a widow with no children received cash assistance from Nepal Red Cross Society as part of programme to help earthquake survivors revive and established new livelihood after disaster.

Many of the buildings in the village were severely damaged by the massive earthquake that hit the region in April 2015. Like many villagers in the area, Ganeshmaya lost her home in the quake. A widow with no children, she was taken in and helped by neighbors until she was able to build a small hut for herself.

However, the situation changed dramatically when she was selected to receive cash assistance from the Nepal Red Cross Society as part of a programme to help earthquake survivors revive or establish new livelihoods after the disaster.

The programme meant Ganeshmaya could combine 19,000 Nepali rupees from the Red Cross with her own savings, so she bought a milking cow that gave birth to a calf several months later.

"My days of happiness started with this cow," Ganeshmaya said. "I no longer have to beg for pennies to buy food or medicine."



Institutional Capacity Building (ICB)



National society capacity building intends to strengthen the national society level of preparedness for future disaster and capacity to deliver sustainable programming. To generate the efficient human resource and to develop effective infrastructures for organizational development, NRCS has been providing training and required skills to the NRCS volunteers and staffs.

Key achievements:

Construction of altogether five district chapter building in Dhading, Rasuwa, Okhaldhunga, Gorkha, Sindhuli is ongoing, whereas in case of Sindhuli and Okhaldhunga, the tendering process has been completed. Besides, wall retaining of Ramechhap district chapter is almost completed. In the same way, out of total 31 targeted subchapter building, construction of 16 subchapter building has been constructed, 14 are ongoing and 1 is under construction. In case of Sindhuli district, one sub chapter toilet has also been constructed.

There are 13 community buildings targeted to construct, out of which 5 have been completed, 7 are under construction and one is on plan. There are two regional/sub-regional ware houses and five blood transfusion centre (1-



Katunje sub chapter building inauguration, Dhading



central BTC and four-district BTC) are under construction. (Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Makwanpur and Kavre).

Likewise, at national headquarter one emergency operation centre is under construction. Whereas; retrofitting of national training centre, renovation of training hall and toilet construction in Kathmandu district and flooring of Lalitpur district chapter along with toilet construction have been completed. In addition to that, all 14 programme districts have been supported with vehicles and 28 subchapter and 36 CDMC of Kavre district have been supported with necessary office equipment.

Besides the construction and equipment support made for institutional capacity building, total 180 governance volunteers have received organizational training and 122 NRCS staff and volunteers have received district disaster response team (DDRT) training. Eventually, 1396 community people for NRCS staff have been reached with community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) training.

Moreover, five year periodic plan has been developed and implemented in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhuli, and Sindhupalchok. On the other hand, total 138,941 solar light and 20,933 improved cooking stoves have been distributed in all 14 districts.

Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) / Community Engagement Accountability (CEA) / Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

- PMER officers of all 14 districts have been trained in PMER, Information Management Training and Case Study Writing Training, Qualitative Research Report Writing Training.
- Sectorial officers and social mobilizers are trained and oriented on **Management Information System (MIS)** training. Reporting system has been well marked out through MIS.
- Production, publication and distribution of Information Education Collection (IEC) materials of different sectors like Shelter, WASH, Health, livelihood and GESI promotion has been done.
- Production of earthquake safety documentary (**Moving Mountains II**) was accomplished and are screened 28 times. *The documentary had won the Best TV Feature on Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction at the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) climate change and DRR film competition held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.*
- 25 events of street dramas reaching out to 3,750 people and 28 events of mural and 20 KIOSK have been completed.
- Total seven audio/video and PSA have been produced.
- Total 105 suggestion boxes have been installed in all programme districts.

- Total 2,599 calls have been received and responded through Namaste Red Cross hotline. *Mostly the calls are from 14 affected districts.* Similarly, twice-weekly radio shows is being broadcasted nationally for 30 minute as 'Together for Humanity' show.
- Working actively on established reporting mechanism (pgi@nrsc.org) on Sexual and Gender Based Violence within the organization for ensuring the dignity and safety of every volunteers, staff and partners.
- Above 3000 personnel (staff, volunteers, social mobilizers and partners) took oath and signed on child protection and anti-harassment code of conduct.
- Around 100 resource person in Kavre district have been prepared/trained to take the violence prevention (VP) issues to the community level with 8 lesson cards on VP theme (the Canadian Red Cross tool on VP), also adopted by NRCS as guidance tool to communicate with the community for raising awareness in SGBV issues.
- Hostel construction started for Children with disabilities in Sindhuli district chapter, PSA video on child welfare launched on 22nd of March and shared on different social media and PSA audio song established on PGI theme which will be now played on different national FM stations.
- A global tool has been established and launched for the advocacy and initiation to develop the future laws and policy on SGBV in disasters by doing case study in Nepal core areas with the joint effort of IFRC, KL and NRCS.
- Commitment from Red Cross staffs, volunteers and partners in Protection, Gender equality and social Inclusion have been collected with different day celebration like women's day, children day, Violence against Women mission. Participation of maximum 200 NRCS personnel has been noted in each events.
- Above 300 resource person mobilized/trained on IFRC standard tool (i.e. Minimum Standard Commitment to Gender and Diversity book) to ensure the minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in every sector during relief, response and disaster management period.
- GESI committee has been formed in all 14 districts. Under the 13 DCs' GESI committee, the '**SATHI SAHAYOG Revolving Fund**' of NPR 100,000/- has been established, the fund intended to support marginalized and deprived group together with the grant support for child education. The SATHI SAHAYOG FUND MANGMENT have been finalized. Similarly, at NRCS national headquarter, "**SATHI SAHAYOG Special Fund**" of NPR. 2,500,000/- has been established targeting marginalized women and ethnic group, children, people with disability and elderly.
- 127 people with disability have received assistive devices.
- Around 40,000 IEC materials on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Child protection, disability, gender equality such as pocket cards, leaflet, brochures, and stickers have been developed, published and also distributed in all programme districts. The objective of this IEC materials is to aware people on protection, Gender and inclusion.



Ramnath Kharel, age 63, doesn't miss out any activities in his community after he got hearing aid from Nepal Red Cross Society.

Photo: Narendra shrestha Communication officer
District: Kavrepalanchok district

Issues and Challenges

- **Availability of adequate resource at district level:**

There is lack of technical people at district to provide technical advice and community awareness to the people for safe shelter promotion. Likewise; trained and skilled masons and construction materials are also found not to be insufficient for shelter construction. This has resulted in delay in shelter construction.

- **Change in community need and interest:**

The community need and interest have been changed with the pace of time. Sometime, their priority has become shelter and sometime WASH or sometime health. Due to this, it has been challenging for district to cope with community people and their voice of interest.

- **Logistic hitches:**

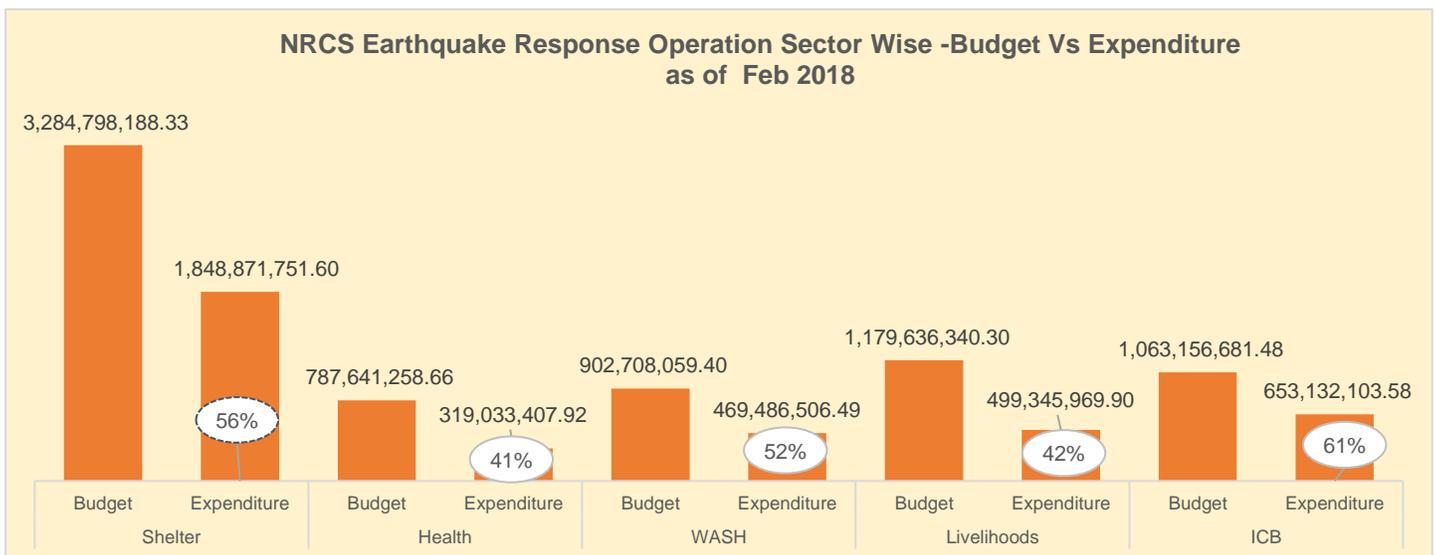
There has been delay in acquiring land for construction which has resulted in postponement in health post and other building construction.

Best practices

- A positive change in job stereotype has been witnessed due to participation of women in mason trainings and their engagement in build back safer. NRCs has been conducting mason trainings encouraging women participation in the training and their involvement in BBS.
- Joint mobilization and coordination of NRA, NRCS and other organization in shelter has been a crucial factor for rapid progress of shelter construction in field.
- Health and WASH KIOSK and Cholera awareness activities support on raising awareness in community which contributed to control cholera at some level. Similarly, mural has been an effective tool to disseminate information about health and hygiene in community.
- Involvement of locals from beginning of the programme has been an effective approach to develop their ownership, community offered their labour to construct DWSS and school toilets in community.
- Cash for work has provided way for income generation to the most vulnerable group which includes senior citizen, with disability. And also, this has revived the strength and importance of communal work or team work.
- Integrated recovery programme has synergic effect in community.
For instance; i) Connection of cash for work with shelter construction (paying wages to mason for debris clearance, rebuilding shelter) and ii) Construction of Aitebare DWSS (water lifting system) has benefitted 159 households in ward no.5 of Rampur VDC, Ramechhap. Prior to construction of the DWSS, they used to spend 4 to 5 hours every day to fetch drinking water from river down to the village. Also they did not have any water source for irrigation during dry season. But following the construction of Aitebare DWSS, they have better access of drinking water of agricultural farm. Recently, they have formed five agricultural farmer groups to start communal vegetable farming.
- Alignment between PMER and IM has created a great transition and improvement in report/ information quality and management.
- Post training follow up has been an effective way to evaluate impact of training and provide necessary support to trainees so that they can apply their newly acquired skills in programme activities. For example, mason post training monitoring provides information whether they would stay in the communities and participate in reconstruction activities.
- Dissemination of anti-harassment and child protection policies with target community to ensure prevention for harassment and child labor in our work site and their home as well.

Financial status

Overall recovery budget is equivalent to 7,217,940,528.17 Nepali Rupees (NRP), out of which 52.51% that is 3,789,869,739.49 NRP has been disbursed. Detail sector wise financial update as of February 2018 can be observed in the chart below;



Our partners

For Integrated Recovery programme:

IFRC, American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korean Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Luxemburg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross

For Specific Sector:

Red Cross Society of China, Thai Red Cross Society, Singapore Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Crescent Society

For detail information

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